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Glossary

Design Envelope		Sets out a range of minimum and maximum design parameters that may be applied to the final development design.
Development		Refers to Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), inter-array cables, Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs) and the Offshore Export Cable and any other associated works (all elements associated with this application).
Development Area		The area which includes proposed WTGs, inter-array cables, OSPs and initial part of the Offshore Export Cable and any other associated works.
Embedded mitigation		Consists of mitigation measures that are identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design or measures otherwise incorporated as controls on the construction or operation of the project and included as considerations in assessing significance during the EIA process.
Equivalent Carbon Dioxide		The concentration of Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) that would cause the same level of radiative forcing as a given type and concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG)
Final Investment Decision		Point at which all parties providing funds for a project make final decision on investment.
Inch Cape 2014 Consent		Refers to the consents for the Wind Farm and Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) granted by the Scottish Ministers.
Inter-array cables		The electricity cables, which are not transmission voltage, between each WTG, between WTGs and OSPs and between OSPs.
Levelised Energy Cost	of	Metrix used to allow comparison of energy costs between different technologies.
Mitigation		Actions which may include process or design to avoid/reduce/remedy or compensate for adverse impacts of a development. Avoids or reduces an effect, significant or otherwise
Offshore Export Cable		The Offshore Export Cable and all associated cable protections.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor / Export Cable Corridor		The area within which the proposed Offshore Export Cables will be laid outside of the Development Area and up to MHWS (see Figure 1.2).
Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs)		The OSPs including transformer platforms.
Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW)		The Offshore Export Cable and OSPs. This includes all permanent and temporary works required.

Offshore Wind Farm / Wind Farm	Includes WTGs, inter-array cables, meteorological masts and other associated and ancillary elements and works (such as metocean buoys). This includes all permanent and temporary works required.
Onshore Application Site	The area within the red line Planning Boundary comprising the OnTW, as defined.
Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW)	All works within the Application Site, typically including underground electricity transmission cables connecting to an onshore substation and further underground cables required to facilitate connection to the National Grid. This includes all permanent and temporary works required.
Safety Zones	A marine zone demarcated for the purposes of safety around a possibly hazardous installation or works/construction area under the Energy Act 2004.
Scoping Opinion	Provided by Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team (“MS-LOT”) under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended) and of the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) setting out the scoping opinion adopted by the Scottish Ministers as to the scope and level of detail of information to be provided in the Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIA report) for the Development.
Significant Effect	An effect which is considered by the assessor to be “significant” in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations which require the identification of significant effects.
Worst Case Scenario	Scenario selected that will lead to the greatest effect on a particular receptor from the range of potential possible design options within the Design Envelope to allow impact assessment to be completed.
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)	The installation that converts energy from the wind to electrical power.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

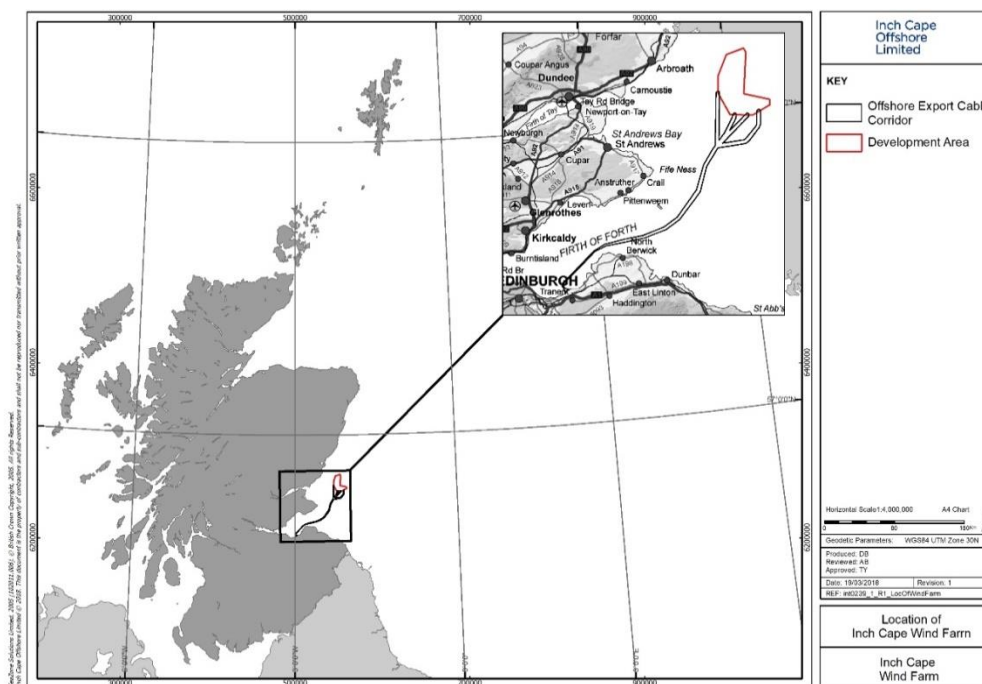
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	East Lothian Council
ES	Environmental Statement
ICOL	Inch Cape Offshore Limited
kj	Kilojoule
km	Kilometre
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MS	Marine Scotland
MW	Megawatts
OFGEM	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Owner
OfTW	Offshore Transmission Works
OnTW	Onshore Transmission Works
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
RRPL	Red Rock Power Limited
SDIC	State Development and Investment Corporation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape Visual Impact Assessment
SSE	Scottish and Southern Energy
STW	Scottish Territorial Waters
TCE	The Crown Estate
UK	United Kingdom
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

- 1 This Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) has been prepared by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) to accompany applications for consent under Section 36 of the *Electricity Act 1989* for the construction and operation of the Inch Cape Wind Farm and for marine licences under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 for the Inch Cape Wind Farm and associated Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) which will be located approximately 15 to 22 kilometres (km) to the east of the Angus coastline in Scotland (Figure 1.1). The Wind Farm has a grid connection agreement at Cockenzie in East Lothian.

Figure 1.1: Location of Inch Cape Wind Farm



1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 Inch Cape Offshore Limited

- 2 ICOL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Red Rock Power Limited (RRPL), a United Kingdom (UK) company based in Edinburgh. ICOL has been established to develop, finance, construct, operate, maintain and decommission the Inch Cape Wind Farm. ICOL is applying for the consents required for the Wind Farm and separately for the associated OfTW.
- 3 ICOL has made a separate application to East Lothian Council (ELC) for planning permission in relation to the Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW), which will transport the electricity brought to shore from the Inch Cape Wind Farm to the National Grid Network.

- 4 The transmission assets will be transferred to an Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) for operation and decommissioning under the requirements of the OFTO regime established by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) and the UK Government.

1.2.2 Red Rock Power

- 5 Red Rock Power has been established to develop, own and operate clean energy projects and is owned by State Development and Investment Corporation (SDIC) Power Holdings Co Ltd. of China. RRPL is already supporting the development of new and clean energy in Scotland through their investment in the Beatrice offshore wind project, led by Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE). The project is currently under construction and represents one of the largest ever private investments in Scottish infrastructure.

1.3 Outline of the Development

1.3.1 Background

- 6 In 2008, at the request of the Scottish Government, The Crown Estate (TCE) invited potential developers to submit proposals for offshore wind farm sites within Scottish Territorial Waters (STW).
- 7 A feasibility study of wind resource and water depth data was undertaken which identified a range of areas along the east coast of Scotland as having the most suitable physical characteristics for the development of an offshore wind farm, as described in *Section 6.2, in Chapter 6: Site Selection and Alternatives* of this EIA Report.
- 8 In June 2011, TCE awarded an exclusivity agreement to develop the Development Area to ICOL (see Figure 1.1).
- 9 The Development Area was included in *Blue Seas - Green Energy: A Sectoral Marine Plan for Offshore Wind Energy in Scottish Territorial Waters: Part A The Plan* (Marine Scotland, 2011). This plan identified the Inch Cape Development Area as one of six sites, within STW, for potential offshore wind farm development. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Sectoral Marine Plan was undertaken by Marine Scotland (2010).
- 10 Since being awarded the Exclusivity Agreement, ICOL has entered into a number of agreements in relation to the Development defined as the Wind Farm, OfTW and the OnTW; these include:
- An Agreement for Lease with TCE, which gives an exclusive right to develop the Wind Farm and the opportunity to secure a lease giving rights to the seabed; and
 - Grid connection agreements with National Grid Electricity Transmission (to export up to 700 Megawatts (MW)), this may vary during the project design process.

2014 Consent

- 11 In 2014, ICOL gained offshore consents (Section 36 and Marine Licences) for the construction and operation of the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm and associated OfTW; this new

application falls entirely within the existing consented application boundary. The existing consent allows delivery of an offshore wind farm project with a potential generating capacity of up to 784 MW.

- 12 The determination of the offshore consents by the Scottish Ministers followed almost five years of project development by ICOL, including environmental surveys, engineering design studies and wide-ranging stakeholder engagement.
- 13 The applications that were approved were accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) prepared and submitted in accordance with the applicable EIA regulations and legislation.
- 14 The offshore consents granted in 2014, together with the offshore consents granted for the Neart Na Gaoithe, Seagreen Alpha and Seagreen Bravo wind farms, were subject to a petition for judicial review in early 2015. That judicial review was ultimately unsuccessful following the decision of the UK Supreme Court in November 2017 to refuse permission to appeal the decision of the Inner House of the Court of Session to uphold the Scottish Ministers' decisions to grant the offshore consents. The offshore consents therefore remain valid.

Reason for this Application

- 15 The application for which this EIA Report relates is for a revised project design, that the 2014 consent does not allow.
- 16 The revised design sees a reduction in turbines of more than a third to a maximum of 72 for turbines of up to a height of 291 metres (m). The application also sees refinement in the design across a number of areas, such as a reduction in the maximum number of offshore export cables from six to two. These changes aim to minimise predicted environmental impacts whilst ensuring that the project continues to make a significant contribution to renewable energy targets and addressing climate change.
- 17 It should be noted that it is ICOL's intention to construct either the Inch Cape 2014 consented wind farm or, if consented, the Wind Farm that this application relates to, but not both.
- 18 A comparative description of the Development parameters with those from the Inch Cape 2014 Consent are provided in *Chapter 6* of this EIA Report along with further information on the benefits associated with this application. A summary of effects from the Inch Cape 2013 ES carried with this application are included in *Chapter 18: Summary of Effects*. These demonstrate that this application achieves ICOL's twin objectives of improving project economics while also minimising the associated environmental impacts.
- 19 The main differences in this Design Envelope versus the consented Development are provided in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Main differences in this Design Envelope versus the Inch Cape 2014 Consent

Design Parameter	Design Envelope for this application	Consented Design Envelope
Number of turbines	Up to 72	Up to 110
Blade tip height (above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT))	Up to 291 m	Up to 215 m
Rotor Diameter	Up to 250 m	Up to 172 m
Foundations and substructures	Includes: Jacket and driven piles (including monopiles), jacket and suction piles, jacket and drilled piles, jacket and gravity based and gravity base.	Includes: Jacket and driven piles, jacket and suction piles, jacket and drilled piles, jacket and gravity based and gravity base.
Maximum energy capacity of hammer	5000 kJ	1200 kJ
Inter-array cables length	Up to 190 km	Up to 353 km
Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs)	Up to 2	Up to 5
Number of Export Cables	Up to 2	Up to 6

1.3.2 The Development

- 20 A full description of the Development is presented in *Chapter 7: Description of Development* and summarised below.
- 21 The Development consists of a number of components and all permanent and temporary works required to generate or transmit electricity to the National Grid:
- The Wind Farm includes Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), inter-array cables and associated ancillary infrastructure (see *Section 1.3.3* and Table 1.1).
 - The Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) includes the Offshore Export Cable and Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs) (see *Section 1.3.4* and Table 1.1).
- 22 The operational life of the Development is up to 50 years.

The Wind Farm

- 23 The location of the Inch Cape Wind Farm is shown in Figure 1.1. It is anticipated it will consist of up to 72 WTGs (see *Section 7.5 in Chapter 7*) which will be secured to the seabed within an area covering approximately 150 km².
- 24 A network of electricity cables will be required to connect the WTGs to the OSPs. These inter-array cables will be either buried in the seabed or laid and protected.

The Offshore Transmission Works

- 25 The OfTW includes up to two OSPs, which will collect the electricity generated by the WTGs and process for export. Up to two Offshore Export Cables will be individually buried or protected until Landfall at Cockenzie, East Lothian. These cables will be separated from one another within a corridor to allow for construction and future maintenance with the distance reducing in shallower water.

The Onshore Transmission Works

- 26 In order to transmit the generated electricity from the Wind Farm to the National Grid, a connection will be made through the OfTW and the OnTW.
- 27 The OnTW includes underground electricity cables and an onshore substation which receives power from the Offshore Export Cables and processes it for transmission to the existing grid network. The Landfall for Export Cables will be near Cockenzie (Figure 1.2). The OnTW lies within the vicinity of the former Cockenzie Power Station.
- 28 The OnTW is subject to a separate application to ELC and the impacts of these works have been considered at an appropriate level to inform the assessment in this EIA Report (see *Section 4.6.1 of Chapter 4: Process and Methodology*). The EIA Report for the OnTW can be found at:

<https://pa.eastlothian.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=P4LTIAGNH3Y00>

1.3.3 Meteorological Mast

- 29 One meteorological mast, currently in situ within the Development Area, was subject to a separate application which received consent on 1 August, 2014.

1.3.4 Terminology

- 30 Where required, definition of technical terms used in this EIA Report are included in the glossary at the start of each chapter. The key terms relating to the Development used throughout this EIA Report are included in Table 1.2.
- 31 For the purposes of the assessments, the components of the Development and the OnTW are separated into three geographical areas; the Development Area, the Offshore Export Cable Corridor (Figure 1.2) and the Onshore Application Site.
- 32 The Development Area is defined as the area which includes proposed WTGs, inter-array cables, OSPs and initial part of the Offshore Export Cable (part of the OfTW component) and any other associated works (see Figure 1.2).
- 33 The Offshore Export Cable Corridor is defined as the area within which the proposed Offshore Export Cables will be laid outside of the Development Area and up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) (see Figure 1.2).
- 34 The Onshore Application Site is defined as the area above Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) which includes underground electricity cables connecting to an onshore substation and further underground cables to connect to the National Grid at Cockenzie.

Figure 1.2: Development Area and Offshore Export Cable Corridor

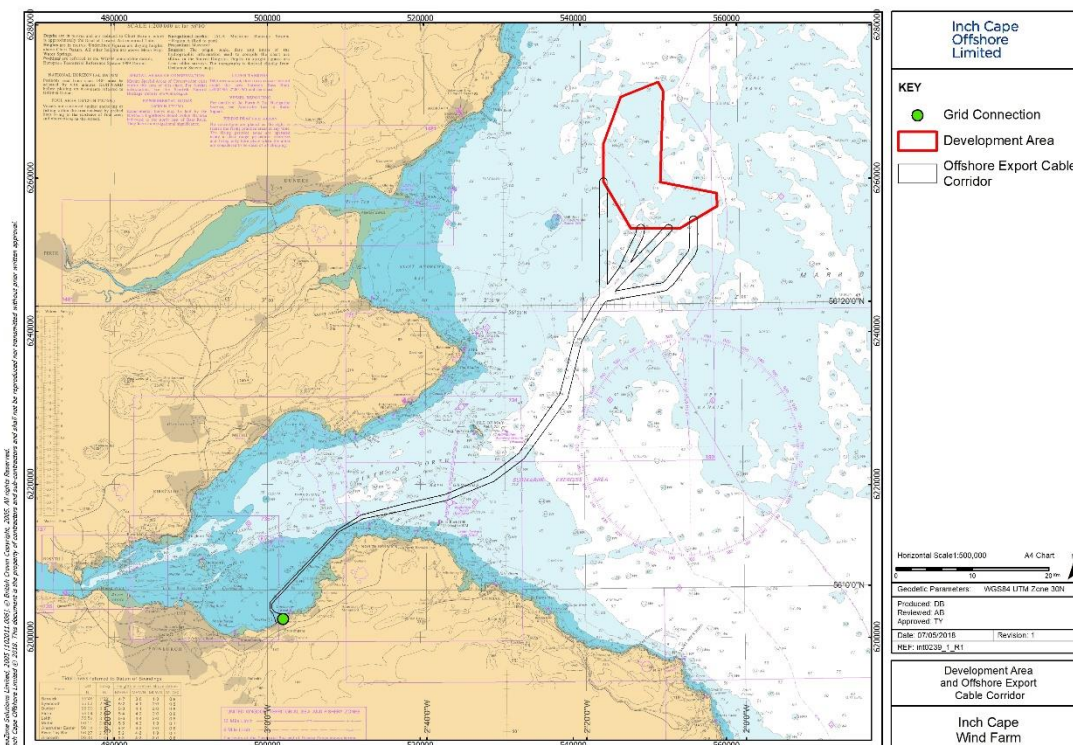


Table 1.2: Defined terms

Term	Meaning
Development	Refers to Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), inter-array cables, Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs) and the Offshore Export Cable and any other associated works (all elements associated with this application).
Development Area	The area which includes proposed WTGs, inter-array cables, OSPs and initial part of the Offshore Export Cable and any other associated works (see Figure 1.2).
Inch Cape 2013 Environmental Statement (ES)	Refers to document in which the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was carried for the Inch Cape 2014 Consent.
Inch Cape 2014 Consent	Refers to the consents for the Wind Farm and Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) granted by the Scottish Ministers.
Inter-array cables	The electricity cables, which are not transmission voltage, between each WTG, between WTGs and OSPs and between OSPs.
Offshore Export Cable	The Offshore Export Cable and all associated cable protections.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor / Export Cable Corridor	The area within which the proposed Offshore Export Cables will be laid outside of the Development Area and up to MHWS (see Figure 1.2).
Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs)	The OSPs including transformer platforms.
Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW)	The Offshore Export Cable and OSPs. This includes all permanent and temporary works required.
Offshore Wind Farm / Wind Farm	Includes WTGs, inter-array cables, meteorological masts and other associated and ancillary elements and works (such as metocean buoys). This includes all permanent and temporary works required.
Onshore Application Site	The area within the red line Planning Boundary comprising the OnTW, as defined.
Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW)	All works within the Application Site, typically including underground electricity transmission cables connecting to an onshore substation and further underground cables required to facilitate connection to the National Grid. This includes all permanent and temporary works required.
WTG	The installation that converts energy from the wind to electrical power.

1.4 The Purpose of this Document

1.4.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

35 The primary purpose of this EIA Report is to describe any significant environmental effects likely to arise as a result of the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Wind Farm and OfTW.

36 On 16 May 2017, *The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017* and *The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017* came into force, transposing the requirements of the 2014 amendment (2014/52/EU) to the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) Directive. Both sets of regulations (as amended) are hereinafter referred to together as “the 2017 EIA Regulations”.

37 These 2017 EIA Regulations revoke *The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000* (as amended) (“The Electricity Works 2000”) and *The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007* (as amended) (“The Marine Works 2007”).

38 As the Scoping Report for this application was submitted on 28 April 2017, the 2017 EIA Regulations therefore now apply under the transitional arrangements.

39 These transitional arrangements determine that:

- For consultation and publicity requirements, additional information provisions and decision notices, the 2017 EIA Regulations will apply.
- The application for a Section 36 consent and marine licence will require an EIA Report.
- The scope and level of detail of information to be contained within the EIA Report is as required by The 2000 Electricity Works Regulations and The 2007 Marine Works Regulations for Scotland.

40 Therefore, this EIA Report has been assessed and written to meet the level of detail required of the *2000 Electricity Works Regulations* and the *2007 Marine Works Regulations*, whilst also taking into account the additional transitional arrangements (as noted above).

41 This EIA Report includes a description of the legal and policy background, reporting of consultations and assessments undertaken as part of the overall project, definition of the Design Envelope (see *Section 7.4 of Chapter 7*) and detailed assessments of the potential impacts of the Wind Farm and OfTW. Further details of the EIA methodology are included in *Chapter 4*.

1.4.2 Scope of this EIA Report

- 42 The findings of the EIA process are reported in this EIA Report. In each specialist topic chapter impacts are reported for:
- The Development Area; and / or
 - The Offshore Export Cable Corridor; and.
 - The combined impacts of the Development Area and the Offshore Export Cable Corridor.
- 43 This approach ensures that similar activities and effects are considered together, and that adequate information is clearly presented to allow determination of all relevant applications. Cumulative effects of the Development and OnTW with other proposals are also considered (see *Section 4.7 in Chapter 4*).
- 44 Specific consideration of the impacts of the OnTW are being undertaken as part of a separate consent application process but the cumulative, indirect and secondary impacts are considered in this EIA Report.
- 45 This application is supported with information to inform the Appropriate Assessment by Scottish Ministers of impacts on sites designated for their European nature conservation value.
- 46 The scoping process for this EIA, the relevance of previous studies and surveys to support the baseline information for this new application, and the requirement for additional studies, is presented in Chapter 4.

1.5 The EIA Team

- 47 The *2017 EIA Regulations* require that the EIA Report is prepared by competent experts and must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of those experts. The EIA team included ICOL staff and technical experts from a number of specialist consultancies as summarised in Table 1.3, their relevant expertise and qualifications are presented in *Appendix 1A: Competent Experts Experience and Qualifications*.

Table 1.3: List of Consultants and Advisors Undertaking Assessments by Discipline

Discipline	Company
Stakeholder Engagement	Grayling
Natural Fish and Shellfish	Natural Power Consultants
Marine Mammals	Natural Power Consultants

Discipline	Company
Ornithology	Royal Haskoning DHV HiDef & BioConsult SH Centre for Ecology and Hydrology Macarthur Green
Seascape, Landscape and Visual	SLR Consulting Ltd
Cultural Heritage and Marine Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology Ltd
Commercial Fisheries	Natural Power Consultants
Shipping and Navigation	Anatec Limited
Military and Civil Aviation	Osprey Consulting Services Ltd
Socio-Economics	Natural Power Consultants and BVG Associates
Underwater Noise	The Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)

1.6 EIA Report Structure

1.6.1 Composition

48 This EIA Report comprises the following volumes:

- Non -Technical Summary;
- Volume 1: Main Text;
- Volume 2: Appendices; and
- Volume 3: Figures.

1.6.2 Volume 1

Background and Development Description

49 *Chapter 2: Policy and Legislative Context to Chapter 6* provide the background of the Development including, relevant policy, legislative context, EIA process and methodology, stakeholder engagement and the process of site selection and consideration of alternatives.

50 *Chapter 7* provides a description of the Development including the design parameters used with the technical assessments.

51 *Chapter 8: Benefits of the Development* outlines benefits which are expected to occur from the delivery of the Development.

Assessment – Biological Environment

- 52 *Chapter 9: Natural Fish and Shellfish to Chapter 11: Ornithology* detail the assessments and conclusions, carried out in accordance with methodology outlined in *Chapter 4*, of the biological environment.

Assessment – Human Environment

- 53 *Chapter 12: Seascape, Landscape and Visual to Chapter 17: Aviation* detail the assessments and conclusions, carried out in accordance with methodology outlined in *Chapter 4*, of the human environment.

Summary of Effects

- 54 *Chapter 18* provides a summary of assessments in each technical chapter.

1.6.3 Volume 2

- 55 The appendices (including the Seascape, Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) visualisations and figures) referred to in each chapter in *Volume 1* are presented in this volume.

1.6.4 Volume 3

- 56 Figures referred to in each chapter in *Volume 1* (other than SLVIA) are contained in this volume.

1.7 Opportunity to Comment

- 57 In accordance with legislative requirements and industry best practice, submission of applications will be advertised and this EIA Report will be publicly available. Stakeholder engagement will continue into the determination phase. Any formal responses received as part of this phase will be captured as representations to the consent applications and will be considered by Marine Scotland (MS) during the determination phase.

- 58 A copy of the applications, with their respective plans showing the areas to which they relate, together with a copy of this EIA Report, are available for inspection, free of charge, via the website (www.inchcapewind.com) and during opening hours at:

- Angus Council - Planning, Angus House, Orchardbank Business Park, Forfar DD8 1AN;
- Dundee Council - Planning and Building Control, Floor 6, Dundee House, 50 North Lindsay Street, Dundee, DD1 1LS;
- Fife Council - Enterprise, Planning and Employability Services, Kingdom House, Kingdom Avenue, Glenrothes, KY7 5LY;
- East Lothian Council, John Muir House, Brewery Park, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 3HA;

- Dunbar Library, Bleachingfield Centre, Dunbar, EH42 1DX;
- Arbroath Library, Hill Terrace, Arbroath, DD11 1AH;
- Port Seton Library, Community Centre, South Seton Park, Port Seton, EH32 0BG; and
- St Andrews Library, Church Square, St Andrews, KY16 9NN.

59 If you wish to comment on this EIA Report or make representations to Marine Scotland you must do so within 30 days from the last advert. Please write to MS at the following address:

Scottish Government
Marine Laboratory
PO Box 101
375 Victoria Road
Aberdeen
AB11 9DB

References

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