

TROSTON LOCH WIND FARM

EIA Report – Volume 1 – Main Text

Chapter 2 EIA Methodology



CHAPTER 2

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2 EIA METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process aimed to ensure that permissions for developments with potentially significant effects on the environment are granted only after assessment of the likely significant environmental effects has been undertaken. The assessment must be carried out following consultation with statutory consultees, other interested bodies and members of the public. This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) describes the EIA process for the Troston Loch Wind Farm (the Development) and is supported by the following Technical Appendices:

- Technical Appendix A2.1: Scoping Opinion (received October 2017); and
- Technical Appendix A2.2: Gatecheck Report.

2.2 EIA PROCESS

With an overall generating capacity of over 50 megawatts (MW), consent for the Development is being sought from the Scottish Ministers under Section 36 of the Electricity Act (1989)¹. The requirement for EIA in Scotland for wind farm generating stations with an electrical output capacity in excess of 50 MW is provided under Part 4 of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017² (hereafter referred to as the 'EIA Regulations').

The EIA Regulations implement European Union (EU) Directive 2014/52/EU which amended Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

The EIA Regulations outline the process of an EIA and the criteria that would determine if an EIA is necessary or not, the relevant environmental studies and statements, how the information is evaluated by the Scottish Ministers, Planning Authority and consultative bodies and how this is implemented through consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989.

Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations lists developments for which an EIA is required for certain types of development where there are likely to be significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as the nature, size or locations of the development proposal.

The results of the EIA are presented in this EIA Report which, as prescribed in the EIA Regulations, is required to include a "description of the likely significant effects" of the Development; the effects which are not considered to be significant do not need to be described. It is therefore necessary for the scope of the EIA to be appropriately and clearly defined to ensure that any likely significant effects are defined, described and assessed.

2.3 EIA METHODOLOGY

The EIA Report has been prepared following a systematic approach to EIA and project design. The process of distinguishing environmental effects is iterative and cyclical, running concurrently with the design process, whereby the design of the Development is refined in order to avoid or reduce potential adverse environmental effects using mitigation as necessary.

¹ UK Government, Electricity Act 1989 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents> [access 28/11/2018]

² The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. London: HMSO <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/contents/made> [accessed 21/11/2018]

The EIA process follows a number of stages broadly in line with the following:

- Site selection and feasibility;
- Screening – is an EIA required?;
- Pre-application consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees;
- Scoping to identify key issues on which the EIA should focus;
- Baseline studies to establish the current environmental conditions at the Site;
- Identification of potential environmental effects;
- Mitigation to avoid or reduce the effects through iterative design process;
- Assessment of residual effects;
- Preparation of an EIA Report;
- Submission of the EIA Report;
- Consideration of application and environmental information by the Scottish Government, Dumfries and Galloway Council (the Council) and other consultees;
- Determination of application (with or without conditions); and
- Implementation and monitoring.

The EIA Regulations require that an EIA Report should include a range of information including: a description of the development, a description of reasonable alternatives, baseline information, a description of the likely significant effects of the development, and mitigation measures amongst other factors.

This EIA Report has been prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations and includes the required information.

2.4 CONSULTATION

Consultation has formed an essential part of the EIA. The EIA team and the Applicant has contacted a number of interested parties over the course of the project to determine their views on the Development and to collect baseline information, principally within the following key stages:

- Pre-scoping – procuring initial feedback on the Development;
- Scoping – outlining EIA methodology and documentation of key issues;
- Technical Assessments – gathering baseline information from relevant organisations and confirming survey methodologies;
- Informing Site Design including Public Information Days – communication with local communities and consideration of baseline information; and
- Discussing opportunities for mitigation and improvement with statutory and non-statutory consultees.

2.4.1 Pre-scoping

Consultation was commenced with the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) of the Scottish Government in May 2017, following completion of a feasibility study and prior to scoping. The primary purpose was to introduce the Development and to agree the approach to scoping including agreement on the consultees to be contacted as part of the scoping exercise.

2.4.2 Scoping

The aim of the Scoping process is to identify key environmental issues at an early stage, to determine which elements of the Development are likely to cause significant environmental effects and identify issues that can be 'scoped out' of the assessment. This established the work and level of detail required for preparation of the EIA Report.

The request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Scottish Government in July 2017. The request was accompanied by a Scoping Report which described the

Development, the proposed EIA methodology and the key issues to be addressed. The document was also sent to a range of consultees as agreed in advance with the ECU.

The Scoping Opinion was issued by the ECU and received in October 2017, a copy of which is included as Technical Appendix A2.1.

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the issues raised by the consultees at the scoping stage. The detail of the individual responses received during the EIA, including at the scoping stage, is set out in the relevant technical chapters. Where appropriate, reference is provided as to where the comments have been addressed within this EIA Report.

Table 2.1: Scoping Responses

Consultee	No Response	No Comments	Landscape and Visual	Ecology / Ornithology	Hydrology / Hydrogeology	Peat	Cultural Heritage	Noise	Existing Infrastructure	Forestry	Socio-economics / recreation	Access / Traffic	Climate Change / Carbon Balance	Cumulative Effects	Overarching	Relevant Chapter
Statutory Consultees																
Dumfries & Galloway Council			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)				✓	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	Chapters 7, 8, 9 13 and 15
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)			✓	✓		✓	✓							✓		Chapters 6, 7, 8 and 10
Historic Environment Scotland							✓									Chapter 10
Non Statutory Consultees																
Civil Aviation Authority	✓															N/A
Crown Estate Scotland	✓															N/A
Defence Infrastructure Organisation – MOD									✓							Chapter 16
Fisheries Management Scotland				✓												Chapter 7
Forestry Commission Scotland										✓						Chapter 13
Glasgow Prestwick Airport									✓							Chapter 16
John Muir Trust	✓															N/A
Marine Scotland Science				✓	✓									✓		Chapters 7 and 9
Mountaineering Scotland		✓														N/A
NATS Safeguarding									✓							Chapter 16
RSPB Scotland				✓	✓	✓								✓		Chapter 7, 8 and 9
Scottish Rights of Way		✓														N/A

Consultee	No Response	No Comments	Landscape and Visual	Ecology / Ornithology	Hydrology / Hydrogeology	Peat	Cultural Heritage	Noise	Existing Infrastructure	Forestry	Socio-economics / recreation	Access / Traffic	Climate Change / Carbon Balance	Cumulative Effects	Overarching	Relevant Chapter
Access Society																
Scottish Water					✓											Chapter 9
Scottish Wild Land Group (SWLG)	✓															N/A
Scottish Wildlife Trust	✓															N/A
Transport Scotland												✓				Chapter 12
Visit Scotland			✓								✓					Chapters 6 and 14
Additional Consultees																
Balmaclellan Community Council														✓	✓	Throughout EIA Report technical chapters.
Carsphairn Community Council			✓				✓				✓			✓	✓	Chapters 6, 10 and 14.
Dalry Community Council		✓														N/A
Glencairn Community Council	✓										✓					N/A

2.4.3 Gatecheck

In line with the ECU Gatechecking procedure³ for Section 36 developments, a Gatecheck report was issued to the ECU and statutory consultees once a design freeze had been reached in November 2018. The Gatecheck report described how the design of the Development has evolved since the pre-scoping stage, highlighting influencing factors on the design either as a response to environmental constraints identified during the EIA process or through consultation feedback from statutory or non-statutory consultees.

A key element to the Gatecheck report was the collation of scoping responses with details on how the points raised by various consultees have been addressed and how this has influenced the design of the Development and the progression of the EIA. The Gatecheck report is included as Technical Appendix A2.2.

2.4.4 Public Consultation

Public consultation is a key component to the EIA process and the Applicant consulted the members of the local community through attendance at Community Council meetings and by staging two rounds of public exhibitions. Table 2.2 summarises the

³ Gate-checking process for Section 36 and Section 37 applications <https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Business-Industry/Energy/Infrastructure/Energy-Consents/Guidance/Gatecheckingprocessforsection36andsection37applica> (accessed 31/10/2018)

steps undertaken to ensure the local community were informed and involved with the process.

Table 2.2 Community Engagement throughout EIA Process

Date	Exercise
November 2017	Attendance at Glencairn Community Council meeting (6 th November 2017), general discussion around initial proposal, public exhibitions and main EIA elements.
February 2018	Attendance at Dalry Community Council meeting (5 th February 2018), general overview of initial proposal, Q&As with members. Contact made with Dumfries & Galloway Council ward liaison officers regarding future exhibition and publicity plans.
April 2018	First stage public exhibitions held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalry Town Hall, Thursday, 19th April 2018 (2.00pm – 6.30pm) • Glencairn Memorial Institute, Moniaive, Friday 19th April 2018 (2.00pm – 7.00pm) Advertised through newspaper adverts, letters to community councils and letters to residents (approx. 850) within an approximate area of 25 x 10 km around the Site, including population centres of Moniaive, Carsphairn and St John's Town of Dalry.
May/June/July 2018	Follow-up enquiries from exhibitions, including provision of visual representations and wireframes to nearby residents.
September 2018	Mailing of updated plans to 850 local residents, informing of upcoming public exhibitions.
October 2018	Second stage exhibitions held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalry Town Hall, Wednesday, 17th October 2018 2.00pm – 6.30pm • Glencairn Memorial Institute, Moniaive, Thursday 18th October 2018 2.00pm – 6.30pm Advertised as per first round exhibitions. Website project page updated and included in new EDF Renewables website: https://www.edf-re.uk/our-sites/troston

The key consultation events were the public exhibitions. These events provided members of the public the opportunity to speak with representatives of the Applicant's and the EIA team, learn more about the Development and preliminary findings of the EIA, and provide comment on the Development. The aim of the public information days was to provide information regarding the Development and invite comments to ensure that local considerations were taken into account.

The exhibitions included a series of information boards which outlined details of the Development (correct at the time), including the proposed number of turbines and anticipated ancillary infrastructure, the reasons for choosing the site, background to the EIA process, the predicted visual effects of the exhibited design, a programme for submission and details on how to keep informed with the process.

In addition a 3D model of the Development and surrounding landscape was available to provide predicted visual effects from locations chosen by exhibition attendees.

Over the course of the four exhibitions, an attendance of 87 was recorded.

Further information with respect to the pre-application consultation is recorded in the Pre-Application Consultation Report (PAC Report) which accompanies the Section 36 application.

2.5 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENTS

Each of the technical assessments follows a systematic approach with the main steps as follows:

- Introduction, assessment methodology and significance criteria;
- Description of the baseline conditions;
- Assessment of potential effects;
- Mitigation measures and residual effects;
- Cumulative effects assessment;
- Summary of effects (residual effects); and
- Statement of significance.

A summary of each step is highlighted below.

2.5.1 Introduction, Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

Each technical assessment sets out the relevant legislation, policy and guidance together with scope and methodology used to carry out the assessment of potential effects, including the criteria that are used to establish which effects are significant. The methodology seeks to ensure transparency in the assessment. Each technical assessment has the criteria set out for assessing significance. Where a level of significance is attributed to an effect, this is based on technical guidance and professional judgement informed by consideration of the sensitivity of the receptor and the degree of the effect.

This section also sets out the scoping requirements and pre-application consultation responses that form the framework and scope of the specialist assessment work for the topic.

2.5.2 Description of Baseline Conditions

In order to evaluate the potential environmental effects, the existing environmental conditions were recorded through field and desktop research. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork studies, desktop studies were undertaken to gain a better understanding of the study area. Site-specific baseline field surveys were then undertaken by experienced professionals to provide an understanding of the current condition of the development site and the surrounding area.

This forms the baseline, alongside a prediction of these conditions into the future. Such predictions can involve a high number of variables and be subject to large uncertainties and as a result, in some cases, the current baseline condition is assumed to remain unchanged throughout the timeframe of the Development.

The baseline has been used to assess the sensitivity of receptors within the study areas. Wind farms that are operational or consented at the time of commencing the assessments are treated as being part of the existing baseline except where specific guidance advises to the contrary. The approach to describing baseline conditions is set out in each relevant technical chapter.

Baseline information is used to inform the layout of the Development. From baseline information, constraints were identified which were considered as part of the design process. Further detail on the design process adopted for the Development is detailed in **Chapter 3: Site Selection and Design** and **Chapter 4: The Development**.

2.5.3 Assessment of Potential Effects

The prediction of potential significant effects covers the three phases of the Development; construction, operation and decommissioning, as different environmental effects are likely to arise during the different stages. The effects during construction and decommissioning are generally considered to be short term effects, and those arising as a result of the operation of the Development are generally considered to be long term effects. Each technical assessment considers the nature of effects and includes cumulative effects with other developments where appropriate.

Following identification of potential environmental effects, the baseline information is used to predict changes to existing conditions, and conduct an assessment of these changes.

The significance of effects resulting from the Development will be determined through a combination of the sensitivity of the receiving environment (the sensitivity) and the predicted degree of change (the magnitude) from the baseline state.

2.5.3.1 Sensitivity of Receptors

Environmental sensitivity may be categorised by multiple factors, such as the presence of rare or endangered species, transformation of natural landscapes, soil quality and land-use etc. The initial assessment, consultation and scoping stages identified these factors along with the implications of the predicted changes.

The sensitivity classification of the receiving environment varies between the different technical areas of assessment e.g. landscape and visual, ecology, noise etc. Sensitivity is normally defined as high, medium or low. Table 2.3 details a general framework for determining the sensitivity of receptors, however each technical assessment will specify their own appropriate sensitivity criteria that will be applied during the EIA and details will be provided in each technical chapter.

Table 2.3: Framework for Determining Sensitivity of Receptors

Sensitivity of Receptor	Definition
Very High	The receptor has little or no ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high environmental value, or of international importance.
High	The receptor has low ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental value, or of national importance.
Medium	The receptor has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental value, or is of regional importance.
Low	The receptor is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is low environmental value, or local importance.
Negligible	The receptor is resistant to change and is of little environmental value.

2.5.3.2 Magnitude of Impact

For the purposes of environmental assessment, the magnitude of an 'effect' is generally dependent on the degree to which the change affects the feature or asset, from a fundamental, permanent or irreversible change that changes the character of the feature or asset, to barely perceptible changes that may be reversible. Magnitude would also encompass the certainty of whether an impact would occur. Magnitude is generally classified as high, medium or low. General criteria for assessing the magnitude of an

effect are presented in Table 2.4. Each technical assessment will apply their own appropriate magnitude of effects criteria during the EIA, with the details provided in the relevant EIA chapter.

Table 2.4: Framework for Determining Magnitude of Effects

Magnitude of Effects	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the asset, leading to total loss or major alteration of character.
Medium	A material, partial loss or alteration of character.
Low	A slight, detectable, alteration of the baseline condition of the asset.
Negligible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

If the effects of zero magnitude (i.e. none / no change) are identified, this will be made clear in the assessment.

2.5.3.3 Significance of Effect

The sensitivity of the asset and magnitude of the predicted impacts will be used as a guide, in addition to professional judgement, to assess the level of effects. Table 2.5 summarises guideline criteria for assessing the significance of effects.

Table 2.5: Framework for Assessment of the Significance of Effects

Magnitude of Effect	Sensitivity of Receptor				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Major / Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Effects predicted to be of major or moderate significance are considered to be 'significant' in the context of the EIA Regulations, and are shaded in light grey in the above table.

Zero magnitude effects upon a receptor will result in no effect, regardless of sensitivity.

This EIA Report generally follows the above principles in relation to the identification of significant effects; however, some technical assessments may adopt a variation process. The assessment criteria used to determine the significance of effects are made explicit in each technical assessment chapter within this EIA Report.

2.5.4 Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects

The Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) EIA Guide to Delivering Quality Development Report⁴ demonstrates that EIA is an iterative process rather than a unique, post-design, environmental appraisal. In adopting this approach, the findings of the technical environmental studies used to inform the design of the project, and hence achieve a 'best fit' with the environment. This approach has been adopted in respect of the Development; where potentially significant effects have been identified, their avoidance or minimisation has been prioritised at the design stage. This is referred to within this EIA Report as 'embedded mitigation', i.e. mitigation that is embedded within the project design, and includes best practice as well as design features.

In line with the mitigation hierarchy identified in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 1/2013⁵, the strategy of avoidance, reduction and remediation is a hierarchical one, which seeks to:

- First to avoid potential effects;
- Then to reduce those which remain; and
- Lastly, where no other measures are possible, to propose compensatory measures.

Appropriate mitigation measures are discussed within each technical chapter as relevant.

2.5.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the assessment has considered 'cumulative effects'. By definition, these are effects that result from incremental changes caused by past, present or reasonably foreseeable developments together with the Development being assessed. For the cumulative assessment, the combined effects of several developments that may on an individual basis be insignificant but cumulatively, have a significant effect, such as landscape and visual effects, have been considered.

Cumulative assessment addresses the combined effects from the addition of the Development to a baseline of identified wind farms on landscape and visual, hydrology, ecology, ornithology, noise, cultural heritage, traffic and transport, recreation, tourism and other impacts.

Other developments which may come forward in the future, but which do not currently have sufficient information available in relation to their likely effects to make an informed cumulative assessment, are not considered in detail in this EIA Report.

The extent of any cumulative assessment is defined in each technical assessment chapter and can include both existing and proposed wind farm developments and other forms of development. The potential landscape and visual effects, for example, which relate to the intervisibility of individual wind farm development schemes, will be much more wide ranging than noise effects which will be limited to receptors in the more immediate vicinity of the Development.

Consideration of cumulative effects has been undertaken for all technical assessments. Where no cumulative effects are likely, this is stated. As set out in Section 2.5.2, operational and consented wind farms are considered to be part of the baseline in the majority of assessments. In relation to some of the technical chapters, specific guidance and policy exists advising that effects associated with existing wind farm

⁴ IEMA (2016) Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Delivering Quality Development [Online] Available at: <https://www.iema.net/assets/newbuild/documents/Delivering%20Quality%20Development.pdf> (Accessed 28/11/2018)

⁵ Scottish Government (2013) Planning Advice Note 1/2013 Environmental Impact Assessment [Online] Available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/08/6471> (Accessed 28/11/2018)

developments should be considered as cumulative effects. Where relevant, these are noted within each chapter.

2.5.6 Summary of Effects

The residual effects of the Development are those that remain, assuming successful implementation of the identified mitigation and enhancement measures.

Residual effects are identified in each technical assessment alongside an assessment of whether any residual effects are significant or not in terms of the EIA Regulations.

2.6 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF EIA

A number of assumptions have been made during preparation of this EIA Report, as set out below. The assumptions are:

- The principal land uses adjacent to the Site remain as they are at the time of the submission of the application, except in cases where permission has already been granted for development. In these cases, it is assumed that the approved development will take place, and these have been treated as contributing to "cumulative" effects; and
- Information provided by third parties, including publicly available information and databases is correct at the time of submission.

The EIA has been subject to the following limitations:

- Baseline conditions are accurate at the time of the physical surveys but, due to the dynamic nature of the environment, conditions may change during the site preparation, construction and operational phases; and
- The assessment of cumulative effects has been reliant on the availability of known information relating to existing wind farm developments as at November 2018.

Assumptions specific to certain environmental aspects are discussed in the relevant Chapters of this EIA Report.

2.7 THE EIA REPORT

The information that an applicant is required to submit as part of the EIA process is presented in this EIA Report. The preparation and production of this EIA Report has been conducted in accordance with relevant regulations and good practice guidance. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance are referred to in each of the technical assessments within the EIA Report. Overarching regulation, policy and guidance documents have been used in preparing this EIA Report are:

- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017⁶;
- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2017⁷;
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (June 2014)⁸;
- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment, 2013⁹;
- Planning Circular 1/2017: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017¹⁰

⁶ Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 [Online] Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/contents/made> (Accessed 25/07/2018)

⁷ Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2017 [Online] Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/451/made> (Accessed 25/07/2018)

⁸ The Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy [Online] Available at: <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> (Accessed 26/07/2018)

⁹ The Scottish Government (2013) Planning Advice Note 1/2013 Environmental Impact Assessment [Online] Available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/08/6471> (Accessed 25/07/2018)

- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2018)¹¹; and
- Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to Delivering Quality Development (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2016)¹².

This EIA Report conveys the findings of the assessment of the potential significant environmental effects of the Development during construction, operation and decommissioning.

The EIA Report comprises of the following documents:

- **Volume 1** – EIA Report Text;
- **Volume 2** – EIA Report Figures;
 - **Volume 2a** – Figures excluding LVIA;
 - **Volume 2b** – LVIA Plan Figures;
 - **Volume 2c** – LVIA Visuals Part 1 of 2;
 - **Volume 2d** – LVIA Visual Part 2 of 2;
- **Volume 3** – EIA Report Technical Appendices; and
- **Volume 4** – EIA Report Non-Technical Summary.

The EIA Report includes chapters covering the following technical areas:

- **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;**
- **Chapter 7: Ecology;**
- **Chapter 8: Ornithology;**
- **Chapter 9: Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology;**
- **Chapter 10: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage;**
- **Chapter 11: Noise;**
- **Chapter 12: Traffic and Transportation;**
- **Chapter 13: Forestry;**
- **Chapter 14: Socioeconomics, Recreation and Land-use;**
- **Chapter 15: Climate Change;** and
- **Chapter 16: Other Issues.**

Each of the technical chapters follows the broad assessment principles outlined in Section 2.5, with the exception of Forestry which follows a different structure as noted in **Chapter 1: Introduction**.

Chapter 17: Summary of Mitigation presents a summary of the main effects of the Development, along with a description of any proposed mitigation measures.

¹⁰ The Scottish Government (2017) Planning Circular 1/2017 Environmental Impact Assessment regulations [Online] Available at:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-circular-1-2017-environmental-impact-assessment-regulations-2017/>;

¹¹ Scottish Natural Heritage (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook [Online] Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/handbook-environmental-impact-assessment-guidance-competent-authorities-consultees-and-others> (Accessed 31/01/2019)

¹² IEMA (2016) Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Delivering Quality Development [Online] Available at: <https://www.iema.net/assets/newbuild/documents/Delivering%20Quality%20Development.pdf> (Accessed 25/07/2018)