

29 OFFSHORE TRANSMISSION WORKS SOCIO-ECONOMICS, RECREATION AND TOURISM

29.1 INTRODUCTION

1. This Section of the ES evaluates the potential socio-economic effects arising from the OfTW. The assessment has been undertaken by SQW. Socio-economic effects associated with the Wind Farm are assessed in Section 20: Wind Farm Socio-economics of this ES.
2. This section of the ES is supported by the following documents:
 - Annex 20A: BOWL Socio Economic Assessment – Technical Report.
3. This section includes the following elements:
 - Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria – detailing the approach taken to assessing the potential effect of the OfTW on economic conditions and tourism/recreation in the Study Area;
 - Baseline Description – a review of relevant data and documents establishing the current economic and tourism/recreation context in the Study Area;
 - Assessment of Potential Effects – the presentation of the potential economic and tourism/recreation effects of the OfTW including Gross Value Added and employment;
 - Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects – the actions required to mitigate and/or enhance potential effects of the OfTW;
 - Summary of effects – overview of the effects of the OfTW on economic and tourism/recreation baseline conditions
 - Statement of Significance – a brief summary statement concluding the assessment; and
 - References.
4. No assessment of cumulative effects is presented within this Section. The OfTW cable has been assessed cumulatively with the Wind Farm and other developments within Section 20.
5. The assessment investigates the potential positive and negative socio-economic effects of the Project on aspects of the local, regional and national economies including:
 - potential employment effects;
 - economic value as measured by GVA¹ ; and
 - potential effects on tourism and recreation activity.
6. At this stage many development and procurement decisions are still to be made. Changes in expenditure or procurement patterns from those anticipated during the

¹ Gross Value Added is defined by the Office for National Statistics “the difference between output and *intermediate consumption* for any given sector/industry. That is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used up in production.”

assessment will change the associated estimates of employment and GVA. The effect on employment through the supply chain depends critically on the procurement decisions that are yet to be taken, and on the extent to which Scottish companies are able to secure contracts.

7. The sub-phases covered under this OfTW Section, where expenditure can be specifically allocated to the OfTW only (distinct from the Wind Farm expenditure) are:
 - Supply: Export Cabling; and
 - Installation: Export Cable lay.
8. This assessment excludes the GVA and employment effects associated with decommissioning, which cannot be separated from the decommissioning of the Wind Farm as a whole, and operations and maintenance which would relate to the Wind Farm rather than the OfTW.

29.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

29.2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

9. With regard to the economic assessment of expenditure associated with the OfTW, the potential effects may be applicable over a wide area. The Study Area is defined as covering the Local Authority areas that border the proposed site; Moray, Highlands and Aberdeenshire. Aberdeen City is also included because of its number of energy-related businesses and proximity to the activity. Assessing any effect beyond these areas is likely to be associated with weaker evidence of effect, although due to the large scale investment associated with this Project, the potential employment and GVA that this expenditure supports is also considered for Scotland, and the UK.
10. MS-LOT confirmed in their scoping opinion for the OfTW that seascape, landscape and visual interests can be scoped out of the EIA due to the limited potential for visual effects which would be limited to the activity of vessels laying the cable during the construction period (Section 14: Wind Farm Seascape, Landscape and Visual). As there are limited visual effects associated with the OfTW the potential effects on tourism are also limited and hence no assessment of the visual effect on tourism has been made.
11. Recreational effects considered in this assessment are limited to recreational activities such as surfing and sea kayaking. The geographical scope of this assessment is limited to the Moray coast in the area in the vicinity of the landfall of the cable.

29.2.2 METHODOLOGICAL SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

12. The economic estimates are based on the total expenditure on each sub-phase of the Project (i.e. consenting and development, manufacture of substructure, supply of cables etc.) provided by the developer and based on their knowledge at the time. There are no specific statutory guidelines or requirements for the assessment of socio-economic effects set out by the relevant EIA Regulations, or in any other

statutory or advisory guidance on the preparation of EIAs. The economic strategy for Scotland and Scottish Planning Policy 6 (SPP6) provided a much stronger emphasis on economic activity and encouraged due effect assessment alongside the environmental. For example, the Scottish Government in SPP6 stated that:

“Applications should include details of the environmental, social and economic benefits that will arise from the project, both locally and nationally, including the overall number of jobs and economic activity associated with the procurement, construction and operation of the development. Planning authorities should consider whether any such benefits could or should be secured by way of a planning condition or planning agreement”.

13. This fitted with the priority of the Scottish Government to grow the Scottish economy and, more particularly, with the published policy statement “Securing a Renewable Future: Scotland’s Renewable Energy”, and subsequent reports from the Forum for Renewables Development Scotland (FREDS) 2003, all of which highlight the manufacturing potential of the renewables sector. However, there remains a lack of firm guidance, for example, SPP6 is superseded by the Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2010 and the same requirements are not detailed within SPP as it is intentionally a short, overarching document. SPP also relates to land use planning and as such does not fully cover offshore developments. Recent work by Marine Scotland is looking to develop a baseline and gap analysis for socio-economic data for offshore renewables. This should help to inform the socio-economic effect assessments at a Project level in due course.
14. The scope of the economic element of the assessment is to estimate the significance of the employment and GVA that would be associated with the expenditure made in the OfTW work. This is subsequently referred to as the economic effect.
15. It is not within the scope of this work to assess any changes in electricity generation activity elsewhere which may occur as a result of the OfTW . For example it does not consider whether the electricity produced will be replacing other sources (in Scotland or the rest of the UK), what these other sources might be and any employment or GVA that would have been associated with them.
16. In addition, the Project will also receive funding through renewable energy incentives. This has implications for expenditure on other goods and services in the economy and therefore also on employment and GVA. It is not within the scope of this assessment to assess these wider effects.
17. Given that important design and procurement decisions have not been made to date, there is a wide range of potential effects. It is not possible or appropriate for this analysis to provide an indication of who the successful contractors might be or where they might be based. The assessment should be considered as indicative of the pattern of expenditure anticipated, but may not reflect the actual procurement decisions when they are made.
18. The estimates are based on the expenditure anticipated by the Applicant at the time of the assessment and any changes in these figures will directly change the estimates of both GVA and employment.

19. The results are based on a realistic 'best estimate', of the ranges of expenditure and employment that could be supported. Over time, as further decisions are taken on the contractors and the types of manufacture, construction, and decommissioning used, the estimates of economic activity will become more refined.
20. There are potentially effects on sea-based recreational activities (surfing and sea kayaking) and on dolphin and whale watching tourist activity. This includes the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society facility at Spey Bay, two miles west of Portgordon where the cable would come ashore. These are assessed in the following assessment.
21. Recreational sailing is assessed within the Shipping and Navigation OfTW Assessment (Section 28) and is not covered in this section.

29.2.3 CONSULTATIONS

22. Please refer to Section 20 for the consultation relevant to socio-economics.

29.2.4 ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF PROJECT EXPENDITURE

23. The OfTW is a major investment in its own right. The demand for cable supply and installation will be met, to some extent, by businesses based in Scotland, although significant elements will be sourced from elsewhere in the UK and overseas (subject to procurement decisions). The scale on which Scottish based businesses can benefit from this demand will depend on a number of factors, such as the timing relative to other projects, their capability, experience, skills and capacity.
24. In order to assess the potential work that could be generated in Scotland and in the local area, assessments were made based on the best knowledge to date, of the total expenditure on each sub-phase of the Project.
25. Understanding of the market was used to predict the percentage of each of these sub-phases that were considered to be delivered by businesses based in the Study Area, in Scotland and in the rest of the UK.
26. Given the uncertainties involved, this was done under two scenarios:
 - Low case - the total value of contracts that have been delivered, or are expected to be delivered, from within each geography, assuming the current supply chain;
 - High case - the total value of contracts that could be secured by firms based in Scotland (and the Study Area) with a stronger supply chain. This assumes that where Scottish-based firms are not currently in a position to tender for work (but there is good reason to expect them to be in the future) they are successful.
27. Section 7: Project Description and Table 7.1G presents the Rochdale Envelope parameters for the OfTW. There is no discernible difference in the Project expenditure between these options and hence the economic assessment presented throughout this Section addresses the likely significant effects arising from the OfTW.
28. The proportions of expenditure, particularly under the high case, are subject to a degree of uncertainty. The expenditure for each of the sub-phases was allocated to

each geographical area under the two scenarios, and in each appropriate year. The sub-phases covered under this OfTW chapter, where expenditure can be specifically allocated to the OfTW only (distinct from the wider Wind Farm expenditure) are:

- Supply: Export Cabling; and
- Installation: Export Cable lay.

29. In order to estimate the GVA associated with each sub-phase, a ratio of turnover to GVA has been applied to the relevant expenditure values. The Scottish Government 2007 Input-Output Tables have been used to produce ratios of turnover to GVA for different industry groups. Each of the sub-phases has been mapped to an appropriate industry group. The analysis then uses the appropriate ratio to determine the value of GVA that will be generated from the expenditure made for each sub-phase.
30. It is important to acknowledge that this mapping is a 'best fit' exercise because offshore wind activities do not conform readily to these industry groups. The fit between wind farm activity and these Industry Groups is shown as part of the Technical Report (Annex 20A).
31. In addition to the direct GVA effects, it is also important to consider the indirect and induced GVA effects that the OfTW investment will generate:
- Indirect effects – as suppliers increase output to meet the additional demand for their goods and services, there will also be a knock-on increase in demand on their own suppliers and so on down the supply chain; and
 - Induced effects – as a result of the direct and indirect effects, household incomes will increase in line with the increased employment created by the OfTW directly and throughout the supply chain. A proportion of this increased income will be re-spent on other goods and services.
32. The Scottish Input-Output tables have been used to identify GVA multipliers for each of the services that will be procured in the Project sub-phases. UK input-output tables do not provide GVA multipliers but do provide output multipliers. These output multipliers have been adjusted using the ratio of output multipliers to GVA multipliers from the Scottish tables to give equivalent estimates for the UK. The Study Area multipliers are estimated by adjusting the Scottish values down to reflect the smaller geographical area and the more limited supply chain links.

29.2.4.1 *Present Value of GVA Effects*

33. The application of discount rates to provide present values for GVA is consistent with the approach identified in assessment of the offshore components. Please refer to Section 20.

29.2.4.2 *Employment*

34. The employment effects are calculated by applying the 'employment effect' multiplier values, from the Scottish Input-Output tables, to the expenditure expected in each year and in each geographical area. The multipliers that best fit

each of the types of goods and services have been used to show what will be purchased.

35. The direct, indirect and induced employment are derived from the Scottish Input-Output tables and adjusted for the UK and Study Area estimates, as described above.

29.24.3 *Operations and Maintenance Employment*

36. A small proportion of the (O&M) activity will relate to the OfTW however, it is not possible to disaggregate this from the overall wind farm activity and so no value is included here.

29.24.4 *Offshore Installation*

37. The offshore cable laying requires the hire or ownership of specialist vessels. For this reason the ratio of turnover and GVA to employment is likely to be high. To address this, the assessment has used more detailed employment to GVA figures produced by the ONS at four digit SIC level (ONS, 2010) The classification used is 'sea and coastal water transport', which includes vessel services for cable laying and heavy lifting and gives a value of £141,000 GVA per employee.

29.24.5 *Significance criteria*

38. The assessment of significance is based on combining the degree of sensitivity of the receptor (i.e. the economy) with the magnitude of the predicted effects (scale and duration). These effects can be characterised as positive, negative or neutral.

Sensitivity of receptor

39. This criterion considers how sensitive the economy and the relevant sectors are to the OfTW activity. Sensitivity is defined using professional judgement based on the overview of the economy, for example, the levels of unemployment, skills and business capacity.

Magnitude of Effect

40. The magnitude of the effect on the economy and labour market within the study area will depend on a number of factors, primarily the scale and duration of effects. The scale of the effect is assessed directly from the estimates of the number of jobs and the value of GVA that would be supported by the Project's expenditure. The duration relates to the length of time that the effect will last for.

41. To determine an overall assessment as to whether the magnitude of effect on employment and GVA is classified as negligible, low, medium or high, the scale and duration of effect are considered together.

42. There is no specific number or guidance that defines whether the magnitude is low, medium or high and the conclusion is a professional judgement.

Significance of Effect

43. Significance has been determined based on the matrix at Table 29.1. The assessment process aims to be objective and to quantify potential effects as far as possible. However, some potential effects can only be assessed through qualitative

judgements based on professional experience and previous evidence, where available.

Table 29.1 Significance of Effect

Sensitivity or Value of Resource or Receptor	Magnitude of Effect			
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
Medium	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
High	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Major

44. Any moderate or major effects are deemed to be significant for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

29.2.5 RECREATION

45. The assessment of effect on recreation is restricted to surfing and sea kayaking. Recreational sailing is covered in the Shipping and Navigation OfTW Assessment (Section 28). Seascape, landscape and visual effects on tourism have been scoped out of the EIA in accordance with the scoping opinion provided by MS-LOT and as such there will be no visual effect on walking and this has also been scoped out of the assessment (Section 14: Wind Farm Seascape, Landscape and Visual).

46. Any effect on these types of recreation would result from the short term direct effect of the installation and decommissioning of the cables, or from any lasting changes that their installation might have.

47. The methodology for assessing the potential effect follows the same structure as used for other receptors.

29.2.5.1 Significance Criteria

48. The assessment of significance is based on combining the degree of sensitivity of receptor (i.e. the level of surfing and sea-kayaking) with the magnitude of the predicted effects (scale and duration). These effects can be characterised as positive, negative or neutral.

Sensitivity of receptor

49. This criterion considers how sensitive the levels of surfing and sea kayaking are to the OfTW activity. Sensitivity is defined using professional judgement based on the extent to which participants in these activities would be expected to change their behaviour.

Magnitude of Effect

50. The magnitude of effect is assessed by considering the potential level of the effect, its duration and the numbers that would potentially be affected. There is no specific number or guidance that defines whether the magnitude is negligible, low, medium or high and the conclusion made is a judgement.

Level of Significance

51. The level of significance is defined by combining the sensitivity and magnitude as shown in Table 29.1.
52. Any effects assessed to be moderate or major are deemed to be significant within the terms of the relevant EIA Regulations.

29.3 BASELINE

29.3.1 POLICY AND PLANS

53. The baseline in terms of policy and plans for the assessment of the socio-economic effects arising from the development of the OfTW is consistent with the baseline for the associated assessment of the Wind Farm presented at Section 20: Wind Farm Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation of this ES.

29.3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

54. The baseline for the assessment of the socio-economic effects arising from the development of the OfTW is consistent with the baseline for the associated assessment of the Wind Farm as presented in Section 20: Wind Farm Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation of this ES.

29.3.3 SUPPLY CHAIN

55. Scottish firms are generally well positioned in relation to project management and development and have been successful in providing early stage support services, especially in the area of environmental assessment and planning advice. This is supported by the relatively high levels of input sourced from Scotland in the initial phases of the Project (AEA, 2010).
56. There are more significant gaps in some areas of manufacturing. Consultations with Scottish Enterprise suggested that the most significant gaps are in turbine and cable manufacture. For installation and assembly, Scottish-based firms appear well placed given the strong engineering base and oil and gas experience in the North Sea, however, the availability of suitable vessels and logistics could be a constraint.

29.3.3.1 Supply Chain Developments

57. A major influence on supply relationships is the formation of alliances. SSE has entered into an Alliance Agreement with Siemens Wind Power, Siemens Transmission and Distribution, Subsea 7, Burntisland Fabrications (BiFab, 15% owned by SSE) and Atkins, under which the companies will form an alliance to collaborate on SSE's offshore wind programme.
58. This provides the members with more security in planning their work and in managing large contracts. It also allows suppliers to contribute to the design and development of the Project. It is expected that these suppliers would provide some of the major elements of the Project.
59. Research into the supply chain for offshore wind in Scotland (AEA, 2010) identified opportunities for cable laying companies and in particular sub-sea cable laying companies in Scotland. The report also noted that (at the time of writing in 2010),

the only three suppliers of HVAC and HVDC subsea cables in Europe currently have full order books until approximately 2013. A key barrier to entry for firms was identified as the costs involved and the years of research required to overcome the technological barriers. However, the research also noted that there are many UK companies with experience of deep water cable and pipe laying for the Oil and Gas Industry, and noted that *'these skills are transferable and will be in great demand in the offshore wind market.'*

60. Scottish Enterprise (SE) and Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE) have undertaken a number of other initiatives to support the supply chain. In addition to the work of Scottish Development International (SDI) in seeking inward investment in turbine and cable manufacturer, and the support made available through the National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (N-RIP), both agencies are developing supply chain databases to better understand where the gaps are and to promote the opportunities from offshore wind and other renewables. SE has launched the Offshore Wind Expert Help programme and Offshore Wind Manufacturing Audits as well as a number of awareness raising events.

29.3.4 OTHER RECREATION

61. The baseline for other recreation (surfing, sea-kayaking and walking) for the assessment of the socio-economic effects arising from the development of the OfTW is consistent with the baseline for the associated assessment of the Wind Farm components as presented in Section 20: Wind Farm Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation of this ES.

29.4 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

29.4.1 GVA EFFECT

62. Although still a major expenditure, the OfTW element is a relatively small proportion of the total investment in the overall Project.
63. The analysis in the baseline description of the supply chain is reflected in the pattern of expenditure anticipated by the Applicant. The SSE Alliance Agreement makes these estimates more robust, and this is reflected in narrower ranges between the low and high cases.
64. The pattern of anticipated expenditure is summarised below:
- Under the low case, with the existing supply chain in Scotland, cable manufacture and supply of the export cable expenditure retained within Scotland would be modest. Most cable is currently sourced from overseas;
 - Under the high case, there is more Scottish supply, specifically in using offshore service companies to provide cable laying services.
65. Of the full OfTW budget the proportion of the expenditure made in Scotland is estimated to range between 10% for the Low case and 25% in the High case.
66. Table 29.2 provides a summary of the GVA effects for the Study Area and the rest of Scotland, under both the low case and high cases. For the Study Area economy,

it is estimated that the OfTW would generate between £1 m and £2 m in total GVA. For Scotland this is between £7 m and £17 m.

Table 29.2 GVA Effects in £ Millions(2011 Prices) Over OfTW Lifetime

	Study Area			Scotland		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Low case	1	0	1	4	3	7
High case	1	1	2	10	7	17

Note: the indirect multiplier employment includes both indirect and induced multiplier effects

29.4.1.1 Conclusions on GVA significance

Sensitivity

67. GVA represents the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials, from which is paid wages, salaries and profits. It is therefore a core measure of economic wealth. While Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire produce a high level of GVA per head relative to Scotland, the figures for Moray and Highland are lower than the Scottish average. Wages, salaries and income are all important elements in determining quality of life for residents in the study area and in Scotland. Sensitivity to changes in GVA is therefore considered to be high.

Magnitude

68. The magnitude of the GVA generated by the OfTW expenditure, both at the Study area level and in Scotland, is judged to be low.

Significance

69. Combining the sensitivity and magnitude assessments, the GVA effect associated with the expenditure on the OfTW is positive and considered to be a moderate effect. This is therefore significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

29.4.2 EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS

70. Table 29.3 summarises the projected employment effect of the OfTW, associated with the low and high case scenarios.
71. For the Study Area, the total number of direct job years is anticipated to range between 8 and 17. For Scotland as a whole the number of job years is estimated at between 60 and 150 related to the supply and installation of the OfTW. This employment is spread over the two years.

Table 29.3 Gross Employment Effects in Job Years

	Study Area			Scotland		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Low case	5	3	8	32	28	60
High case	11	6	17	81	70	150

Note: the indirect multiplier employment includes both indirect and induced multiplier effects

Note: job years represent the equivalent of employment for one year and do not represent the number of people employed by the Project

29.4.2.1 *Conclusions on employment significance*

Sensitivity

72. Employment is a core measure of economic activity, reflected in the importance attached to rates of employment and unemployment. Levels of unemployment and the availability of employment opportunities are very important for the economic health of communities, the Study Area and Scotland. Changes in employment are therefore considered to be of high sensitivity.

Magnitude

73. The magnitude of the employment generated by the OfTW expenditure, both at the Study Area level and in Scotland, is judged to be low.

Significance

74. Combining the sensitivity and magnitude assessments, the employment effect associated with the expenditure on the OfTW is considered to be a positive moderate effect which is therefore significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

29.4.3 RECREATION EFFECTS

75. Recreational activities covered in this section are surfing and sea kayaking. The effects would occur if the OfTW directly affected access to the sites required for recreation, or changed the nature of these sites.
76. For surfers, the surfing wave quality is critical to the attraction of a location. The existence of a landfall point near a surf spot could interfere with the waves and the installation and decommissioning of the cables process could restrict access.
77. For the Moray Firth, Stormrider Surf Guide (online) considers “Fraserburgh is the hub of the local scene, home to the Broch Surf Club and a brace of classy reefs”. Surfing beaches closer to the offshore cable route are at Sandend, approximately 13 miles from the proposed landfall site at Portgordon, Cullen beach nine miles away and west of Portgordon, Lossiemouth can also be used for surfing. Sea kayaking, like surfing, requires access and appropriate sea conditions, but there are no details of the numbers participating on this part of the coast. With no visual effect on walking, this has also been scoped out of the assessment.

Sensitivity

78. The sensitivity of these recreational activities to the OfTW is assessed by the extent to which it is likely to change the level of this activity. Although it is possible that OfTW work could, for a short period limit access to the sea at a specific place, the proximity to other beaches means that it would not result in a change in the level of activity. Sensitivity to the OfTW activity is therefore considered to be low.

Magnitude

79. The magnitude of the effect relates to the scale of the effect, its duration and the number of people affected. In this case the majority of OfTW activity will be offshore, although there will be some works close to the shore at the landward extent of the cable. This will only be for a short period of the total time required to install the cable. There is no evidence on the level of sea kayaking on this part of the coast, but any effect would be for a very short time during installation and decommissioning and would not have a permanent effect.
80. For both surfing and sea-kayaking, the temporary nature of the work and the small proportion of the population that would be affected indicate that the magnitude would be negligible.

Significance

81. Combining the sensitivity and magnitude assessments, the recreation effect associated with the OfTW is considered to be negligible and not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

29.4.4 TOURISM (MARINE WILDLIFE)

82. Although any visual effects are ruled out, the OfTW could have an effect on marine wildlife tourism if it effects on either the behaviour of the marine mammals that attract visitors or on access to them by affecting sea access. In relation to this, the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society's Scottish Dolphin Centre is at Spey Bay two miles from Portgordon where the cable would come ashore.
83. The significance of the effect depends on the sensitivity of tourists to the OfTW activity and its magnitude. The OfTW would be close to the shore for a very short time laying cable and would not cause the same level of noise as the Wind Farm construction. The potential for any disturbance of the dolphins is therefore much less. The presence of the cabling ship and its activity may temporarily displace any tourist boat trips while working close to the shore.
84. Any effect of the OfTW activity on the WDCS Centre in Spey Bay would therefore be very short term. The sensitivity of tourism to the OfTW would be low and the magnitude (the scale and duration of the effect) would be negligible. Overall the effect of the OfTW activity on tourism is considered to be negligible and not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

29.5 EFFECT MITIGATION MEASURES

85. Only moderate and major negative effects are deemed significant under the terms of the EIA. From the assessment above there are no moderate or major negative

effects of moderate or greater significance and therefore no mitigation is recommended.

29.6 RESIDUAL EFFECTS

86. As there are no likely significant negative effects identified in the assessment, there are no mitigation measures and the residual effects are as the assessment conclusions (see Table 29.4).

Table 29.4 Economic, Tourism and Recreation Effects Summary

	Assessed Significance	EIA Significant Y/N	Mitigation	Residual effect
GVA	<i>Moderate (+)</i>	Y	-	<i>Moderate (+)</i>
Employment	<i>Moderate (+)</i>	Y	-	<i>Moderate (+)</i>
Surfing & sea kayaking	<i>Negligible</i>	N	-	<i>Negligible</i>
Marine wildlife tourism	<i>Negligible</i>	N	-	<i>Negligible</i>

29.7 SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

87. The following Table 29.5 brings together the results of the assessment.

Table 29.5 Effects Summary

	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Assessed Significance	EIA Significant Y/N
GVA	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate (+)</i>	Y
Employment	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate (+)</i>	Y
Surfing & sea kayaking	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	N
Marine wildlife tourism	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	<i>Negligible</i>	N

29.8 MONITORING

88. No monitoring is required for socio-economic effects of the OfTW.

29.9 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

89. Overall, in terms of the EIA Regulations the OfTW will generate significant positive effects through the employment and GVA associated with its expenditure. The effect on surfing, sea kayaking and marine wildlife tourism is negligible and is not considered to be significant.

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