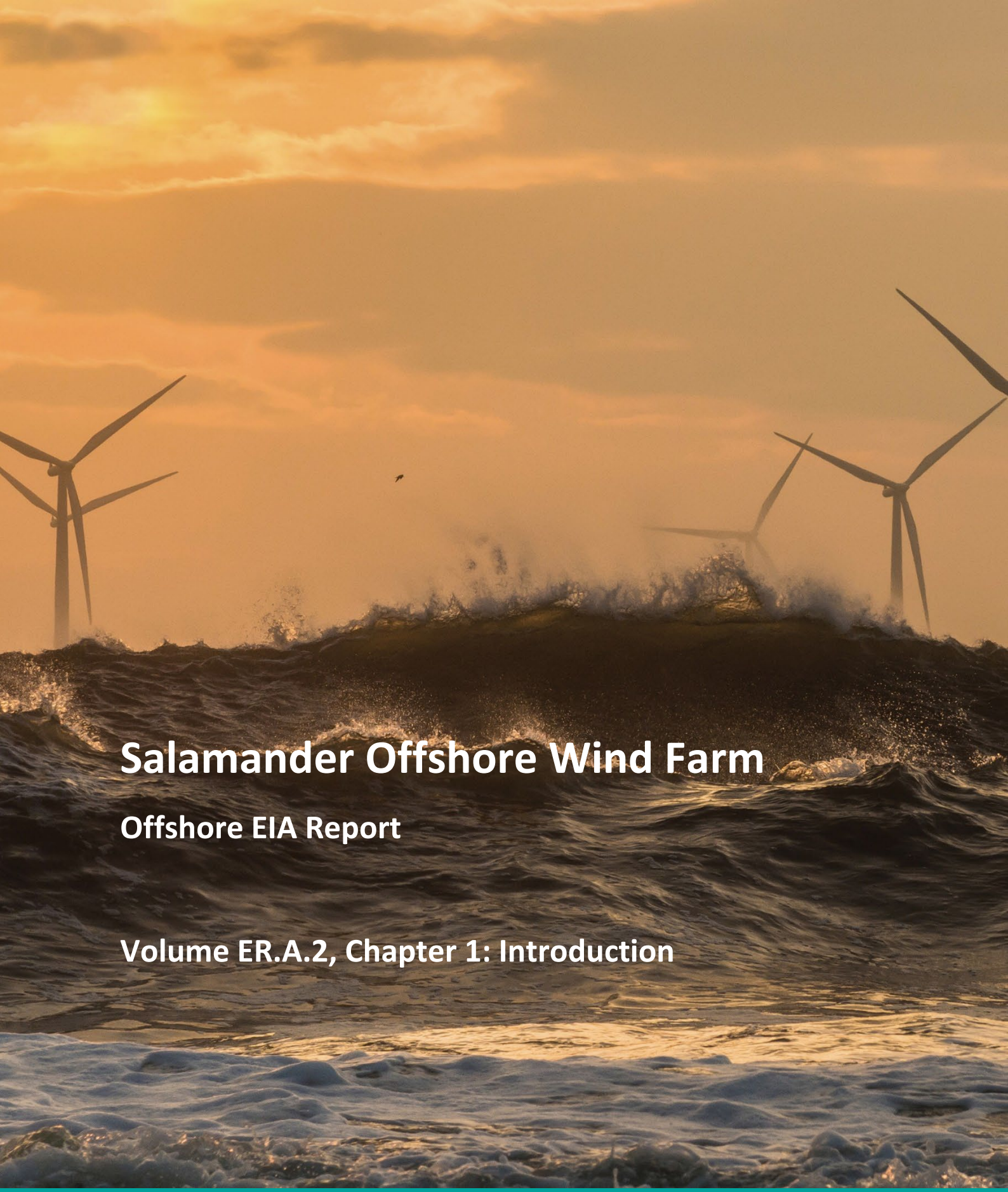

Salamander Offshore Wind Farm

Offshore EIA Report

Volume ER.A.2, Chapter 1: Introduction

SALAMANDER

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Simply Blue Group

Document Title:	Introduction
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Project:	Salamander Offshore Wind Farm
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00	19 April 2024	Final	ERM	Salamander	Hugh Yendole

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Applicant	Salamander Wind Project Company Limited (formerly called Simply Blue Energy (Scotland) Limited), a joint venture between Ørsted, Simply Blue Group, and Subsea7.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Energy Balancing Infrastructure (EBI)	Energy Balancing Infrastructure which will provide services to the electrical grid, such as storing energy to meet periods of peak demand and improving overall reliability, as well as additional services such as system monitoring and computing. EBI will be housed within buildings and / or containers will be co-located with the Onshore Substation.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A statutory process by which the likely significant effects of certain projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations (2017), including the publication of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
EIA Regulations	The regulations that apply to this project are the Electricity Works (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, the Marine Works (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, the Marine Works (EIA) Regulations 2007, and the Town and Country Planning (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.
Impact	An impact is considered to be the change to the baseline as a result of an activity or event related to the Salamander Project. Impacts can be both adverse or beneficial impacts on the environment and be either temporary or permanent.
Inter-array Cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and to the Offshore Export Cable(s).
INTOG Leasing Round	The Innovation and Targeted Oil and Gas (INTOG) leasing round where developers apply for the rights to build offshore wind farms specifically for the purpose of providing low carbon electricity to power oil and gas installations and help to decarbonise the sector.

Term	Definition
Landfall	The generic term applied to the entire landfall corridor between Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS) tide and the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) inclusive of all construction works, including the offshore and onshore Export Cable Corridor, and landfall compound, where the offshore cables come ashore north of Peterhead.
National electricity grid	The high voltage electricity transmission network in Scotland is owned and maintained by the GB Transmission Network Operator. This will be Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) for the location of the Project.
Offshore Array Area	The offshore area within which the wind turbine generators, foundations, mooring lines and anchors, and inter-array cables and associated infrastructure will be located.
Offshore Development	The entire Offshore Development, including all offshore components of the Project (Wind Turbine Generators, Inter-array Cables and Offshore Export Cable(s), floating substructures, mooring lines and anchors, and all other associated offshore infrastructure) required across all Project phases from development to decommissioning, for which the Applicant is seeking consent.
Offshore Development Area	The total area comprising the Offshore Array Area and the Offshore Export Cable Corridor.
Offshore Export Cable(s)	The export cable(s) that will bring electricity from the Offshore Array Area to the Landfall. The cable(s) will include fibre optic cable(s).
Offshore Export Cable Corridor	The area that will contain the Offshore Export Cable(s) between the boundary of the Offshore Array Area and Mean High Water Springs.
Onshore Development	The entire Onshore Development, including Construction Compounds at the Landfall, temporary working areas, Onshore Export Cables, Transition Joint Bay, Joint Bays, Onshore Substation and Energy Balancing Infrastructure, Construction Compounds, any associated landscaping (if required) and access (and all other associated infrastructure) across all Project phases from development to decommissioning, for which the Applicant is seeking consent.
Onshore Export Cables	The export cables which will bring electricity from Landfall to the Onshore Substation.
Onshore Substation (OnSS)	Comprises a compound containing the electrical components for transforming the power supplied from the Salamander Project to 132 kV and to adjust the power quality and power factor, as required to meet the UK Grid Code for supply to the National Grid. The onshore substation is also the compound in which EBI and associated infrastructure will be co-located.

Term	Definition
Receptor	Any physical, biological or anthropogenic element of the environment that may be affected or impacted by the Offshore Development. Receptors can include natural features such as the seabed and wildlife habitats as well as man-made features like fishing vessels and cultural heritage sites.
Salamander Project	The proposed Salamander Offshore Wind Farm. The term covers all elements of both the offshore and onshore aspects of the project.
Scoping	An early part of the EIA process by which the key potential significant impacts of the Salamander Project are identified, and methodologies identified for how these should be assessed. This process gives the relevant authorities and key consultees opportunity to comment and define the scope and level of detail to be provided as part of the EIAR – which can also then be tailored through the consultation process.
ScotWind	Crown Estate Scotland offshore wind leasing programme.
Transition Joint Bay (TJB)	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the Offshore Export Cable(s) and Onshore Export Cable(s).
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)	All the components of a wind turbine, including the tower, nacelle, and rotor.

Acronyms

Term	Definition
ABPmer	Associated British Ports Marine Environmental Research
ATCMS	Aviation Radar Mitigation Scheme
CaP	Cable Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CMS	Construction Method Statement
CP	Construction Programme
DP	Decommissioning Programme
DS	Design Statement

Term	Definition
DSLP	Design Specification and Layout Plan
EBI	Energy Balancing Infrastructure
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
ERCoP	Emergency Response Cooperation Plan
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Limited
FMMS	Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy
GW	Gigawatts
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
INTOG	Innovation and Targeted Oil and Gas
JV	Joint Venture
LMP	Lighting and Marking Plan
MCA	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MMMP	Marine Mammals Mitigation Plan
MPCP	Marine Pollution Contingency Plan
MW	Megawatts
nm	nautical mile
NSP	Navigation Safety Plan
NTS	Non-Technical Summary

Term	Definition
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMP	Operation and Maintenance Programme
OnSS	Onshore Substation
OPEN	Optimised Environments Limited
PAD	Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
PS	Piling Strategy
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
RIAA	Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment
SWPC	Salamander Wind Project Company Limited (formerly called SBES)
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
SMRU	Sea Mammal Research Unit Consulting
UK	United Kingdom
VMP	Vessel Management Plan
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1.1 Salamander Wind Project Company Limited (SWPC) (hereafter known as 'the Applicant') is seeking consent to develop the Salamander Floating Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter known as 'the Salamander Project') approximately 35 kilometres (km) east of Peterhead, Scotland. The proposed floating offshore wind farm will have a capacity of up to 100 Megawatts (MW).

1.1.1.2 The Salamander Project will consist of offshore and onshore infrastructure, including an offshore generating station (wind farm), export cables to landfall, and connection to the electricity transmission network. This document is the Offshore Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report (EIAR) and relates to the offshore components of the Salamander Project seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS), termed the Offshore Development. A separate Onshore EIAR is under preparation for the onshore components.

1.1.1.3 The Offshore Development of the Salamander Project includes the offshore components that are required across all of the Salamander Project phases from development to Decommissioning, for which the Applicant is seeking consent. These are:

- Up to seven offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs);
- Floating substructures to support the WTGs;
- Mooring and anchoring systems to connect the structures to the seabed;
- Inter-array Cables (including both dynamic and static cable sections) to collect the power from the WTGs;
- Connection hub(s)/joint(s) on the seabed, and their associated foundations; and
- Up to two static Offshore Export Cable(s) either from the connection hub(s) or as a continuation of the dynamic inter-array cables to bring power ashore.

1.1.1.4 At Landfall, the Offshore Export Cable(s) will be joined to Onshore Export Cables at the Transition Joint Bays (TJBs) which will be located above MHWS.

1.1.1.5 The Onshore Development will enable the Salamander Project to connect to the national electricity grid, and will include the Landfall, Onshore Export Cables, and Onshore Substation (OnSS), that includes Energy Balancing Infrastructure (EBI) containing battery storage. The Onshore EIAR and applications for this onshore infrastructure will be submitted to Aberdeenshire Council and the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) in the second half of 2024.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

1.2.1.1 The purpose of this EIAR is to describe the required information and results of the EIA carried out as a requirement under the relevant legislation, including:

- The Marine Works (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 for applications that require an EIA for a Marine Licence from zero to 12 nautical miles (nm); The Marine Works (EIA) Regulations 2007 for applications that require an EIA for a Marine Licence from 12 to 200 nm; and
- The Electricity Works (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 applying to all applications for Section 36 Consent in Scottish waters, (further information on the relevant legislation and policies is provided in **Volume ER.A.2, Chapter 2: Legislative Context and Regulatory Requirements**.

1.2.1.2 This Offshore EIAR has been informed by the Salamander EIA Scoping Report (SBES, 2023) and Scoping Opinion from Marine Directorate – Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT) (MD-LOT, 2023). It presents the

potential offshore related environmental impacts from the Salamander Project and provides the assessment of the significance of potential effects. Potential impacts that may arise from all phases of the Offshore Development are considered including Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and Decommissioning. Furthermore, any potential cumulative impacts that may arise in combination with other projects being constructed or developed will also be considered.

1.2.1.3 This EIAR will support the application for the relevant consents which are required for the Salamander Project as listed in **Section 1.5**.

1.3 The Applicant Background and Project Team

1.3.1.1 The Salamander Project is being developed by the Applicant, SWPC Ltd., which is formed in a joint venture (JV) partnership between Ørsted, Simply Blue Group and Subsea7.

1.3.1.2 The Ørsted vision is a world that runs entirely on green energy. Ørsted develops, constructs, and operates offshore and onshore wind farms, solar farms, energy storage facilities, renewable hydrogen and green fuels facilities, and bioenergy plants. Globally, Ørsted is the market leader in offshore wind and operates the world's biggest offshore wind farm off the East Coast of the United Kingdom (UK). Its UK offshore wind farms generate enough clean electricity for seven million UK homes. Ørsted is recognised on the CDP Climate Change A List as a global leader on climate action and was the first energy company in the world to have its science-based net-zero emissions target validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Headquartered in Denmark, Ørsted employs approx. 8,900 people.

1.3.1.3 Simply Blue Group, headquartered in Cork, Ireland, is a leading blue economy developer focused on replacing fossil fuels with clean ocean energy. It develops pioneering blue economy projects – offshore wind, sustainable fuels, marine energy, carbon dioxide removal and low-impact aquaculture – all in harmony with the oceans. The company has a pipeline of over 10GW of offshore wind projects across the globe. Simply Blue Group is committed to creating new economic opportunities for coastal communities, and developing projects that co-exist with sustainable fisheries and marine conservation. With a passionate team of over 100 people, Simply Blue Group has offices in Cork, Dublin, Newquay, Pembrokeshire, Edinburgh, Bilbao, and Nova Scotia.

1.3.1.4 Subsea7 is a global leader in the delivery of offshore projects and services for the evolving energy industry. Subsea7 creates sustainable value by being the industry's partner and employer of choice in delivering the efficient offshore solutions the world needs.

1.3.1.5 The Applicant has commissioned Environmental Resources Management Limited (ERM) as the lead consultant on the EIA. ERM is the world's largest sustainability dedicated consultancy, partnering with the world's leading organisations, creating innovative solutions to sustainability challenges, and unlocking commercial opportunities that meet the needs of today while preserving opportunity for future generations.

1.4 Project Overview

1.4.1.1 The proposed Salamander Project consists of a floating offshore wind farm with up to 100 MW capacity installed off the coast of Peterhead. Once operational, the Salamander Project will contribute to Scotland's net-zero targets set out in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019. The Salamander Project will also contribute to the wider UK target to produce 50 GW of operational offshore wind energy by 2030 and the Scottish Government's ambition within the Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan for deployment of up to 11 GW installed offshore capacity by 2030.

1.4.1.2 The Salamander Project is expected to be operational by Q4 2029 with an operational life of up to 35 years. Further information regarding the Salamander Project's timeline is discussed in **Volume ER.A.2, Chapter 4: Project Description**.

1.4.2 Innovation and Targeted Oil and Gas Decarbonisation Leasing

1.4.2.1 In 2022/23 Crown Estate Scotland (CES) held a seabed leasing round for Innovation and Targeted Oil and Gas (INTOG) projects; offshore wind farm projects providing either low carbon electricity to power oil and gas installations to help to decarbonise the sector or small-scale innovation projects. Seabed lease applications were submitted to CES in November 2022 and the Salamander Project was awarded an Exclusivity Agreement for the Offshore Array Area in March 2023. Under this process, there are two types of lease available:

- IN - Small scale innovation projects of less than 100 MW; and
- TOG - Projects connected directly to oil and gas infrastructure to support the decarbonisation of the oil and gas sector (no minimum or maximum capacity per TOG project; the maximum total installed capacity across all TOG projects is up to 5.7 GW).

1.4.2.2 The Innovation (IN) leasing route was developed to support small (≤100 MW) projects in reducing costs, reducing risk, and developing Scotland as a destination for innovation and technical development. Critical to this process is that these smaller projects stimulate the local supply chain to help enable it to support future commercial scale projects in Scotland and overseas.

1.4.2.3 Under the Innovation leasing rules, each leased project must not exceed the maximum allowed capacity of 100 MW and be sited within an area no more than 33.33 km^2; the Salamander Project's Offshore Array Area (OAA) is consistent with these requirements.

1.4.2.4 The Salamander Project is an Innovation 'supply chain' project, that plans to connect to the grid and bring a broad range of innovations to the commercial market that will be deliverable by the local Scottish supply chain. It is considered a 'stepping-stone' project which is essential to realising the potential of floating offshore wind in Scotland, helping to ready the local supply chain to take advantage of future commercial scale floating offshore wind projects awarded seabed leases in the ScotWind leasing round. It will also increase confidence in the anticipatory investment needed by the Scottish supply chain ahead of the ScotWind projects.

1.4.3 Location and Extent

1.4.3.1 The Offshore Array Area is the area within which the WTGs, floating foundations, mooring lines and anchors, inter-array cables, and connection hub(s)/joint(s) and their associated seabed infrastructure will be located. The Offshore Array Area is located around 35 km east of Peterhead and is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

1.4.3.2 The Offshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC) is the corridor from the Offshore Array Area to the Landfall in which the export cable(s) that will bring electricity ashore will be located. The cable(s) will include fibre optic cable(s). There will be up to two Offshore Export Cables(s) connecting the Offshore Array Area to Landfall approximately 2.5 km north of Peterhead as shown in **Figure 1-1**.

1.4.3.3 The Offshore Development Area refers to the total area comprising the Offshore Array Area and the Offshore ECC.

Salamander

Figure 1-1

Project Location

560000 580000 600000 620000

6400000 6380000 6360000

N

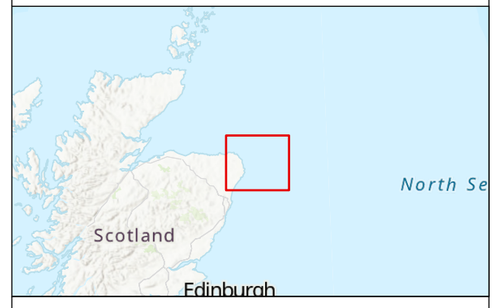
Grid North

Rosehearty Fraserburgh Peterhead Ellon

A90

Legend

- Offshore Development Area
- Offshore Array Area
- Offshore Export Cable Corridor
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- 6nm limit
- 12nm limit



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N

Scale @ A3 : 1:259,369

0 7.5 15 Kilometers

0 2 4 8 Nautical Miles

Rev	Description	Date
00	Final	19/04/2024
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Doc. Title : Project Location
Doc. No : SWF01ER0255
Created by : NB
Checked by : IW
Approved by : HY

SALAMANDER

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1.5 Consents

1.5.1.1 At present the Applicant is seeking the necessary relevant consents to develop the Salamander Project. The key consents required for the Offshore Development of the Salamander Project are:

- Section 36 Consent under the Electricity Act 1989 for the wind farm generating station; and
- A Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 for the offshore works (12 to 200 nm in the Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) and under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 for the works within 12 nm of the coast.

1.5.1.2 Applications for the above consents and licences are submitted alongside this EIAR to the MD-LOT seeking approval for the Offshore Development from the Scottish Ministers.

1.5.1.3 Other Licences that may be applied for include:

- A Marine Licence for enabling works and ancillary activities under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and Marine Coastal Access Act 2009;
- A Marine Licence for the detonation of any UXO which may be identified as requiring clearance in pre-construction surveys under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and Marine Coastal Access Act 2009;
- European Protected Species (EPS) Licences under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994; and
- Safety Zones under the Energy Act 2004.

1.5.1.4 **Table 1-1** summarises the Pre-construction Plans that are required to be approved by the Scottish Ministers as a condition for Section 36 Consent and a Marine Licence. Therefore, these will be produced to support the process of obtaining the required offshore consents and discharging of consent conditions.

Table 1-1 Salamander Offshore Wind Farm Pre-Construction Plans

Plans	Description	Planned Submission Timeline
Design Specification and Layout Plan (DSLP)	The DSLP details the final design and layout parameters associated with the Offshore Development.	Post-consent, Pre-construction.
Design Statement (DS)	The DS presents visualisations from viewpoints agreed with the Scottish Ministers of the Offshore Development as described in the DSLP. It supports the requirements of the Section 36 Consent and Marine Licence for the Salamander Project.	Post-consent, Pre-construction.
Decommissioning Programme (DP)	The DP addresses the overall Salamander Project and contains information on possible effects decommissioning of the Offshore Development may have on the environment, and assesses potential methods that can be followed when decommissioning.	Post-consent, Pre-construction.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The CEMP sets out how the construction activities for the Salamander Project will avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts on environmental receptors and the surrounding area.	Outline CEMP with application, CEMP to be finalised post-consent.
Biosecurity Plan (Offshore) (included in the CEMP)	This Plan details the guidance and mitigation measures included to avoid, reduce or mitigate the introduction and transfer of invasive non-native species.	Post-consent, Pre-construction.
Marine Pollution Contingency Plan (MPCP) (included in the CEMP)	The MPCP details the required measures and procedures in place should a pollution incident occur throughout any phase of the Salamander Project.	Outline MPCP with application, MPCP to be finalised post-consent, pre-construction.
Construction Programme (CP)	The CP provides proposed timings for commencement of the development, mobilisation, construction works and commissioning.	Post-consent, pre-construction.

Plans	Description	Planned Submission Timeline
Construction Method Statement (CMS)	The CMS details the measures that will be used to appropriately manage the construction of the Offshore Development, including mitigation measures to protect the environment and other users of the marine environment.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	The CoCP contains control measures and standards to be implemented and adhered to throughout the construction phase of the Salamander Project.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Emergency Response Cooperation Plan (ERCoP)	The ERCoP ensures cooperation with the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) including detailing the design parameters of the Salamander Project, the emergency contact details and the procedures to be followed should any incident occur within, or near, the Offshore Development Area during the Construction, Operation and Maintenance phases of the Salamander Project.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Marine Mammals Mitigation Plan (MMMP)	The MMMP details the approach the Salamander Project will follow to mitigate potential impacts to marine mammals during the Construction phase.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Piling Strategy (PS) (included in the MMMP)	The PS sets out how the effects of underwater noise as a result of piling activity is mitigated during the construction of the Salamander Project.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Cable Plan (CaP)	The CaP sets out the procedures for the installation of the Inter-array Cables and Offshore Export Cable(s). The CaP provides details on exact routing, the type of cable that will be installed and the requirement for additional rock protection. It will include a Cable Burial Risk Assessment (CBRA) and detail the environmental sensitivities to be mitigated and confirms that construction-related mitigation measures detailed in the Application will be applied during installation and operation.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (archaeology)	The Offshore WSI provides the approach to investigating archaeological and heritage features within the Offshore Development Area. It outlines the works process and mitigation measures included as part of the Construction phase.	Outline WSI with application. WSI to be finalised post-consent.

Plans	Description	Planned Submission Timeline
Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD) (included in the WSI)	The PAD outlines what the Applicant must do if any unexpected marine archaeology is discovered during the construction, operation, maintenance and monitoring of the Salamander Project.	Plan with application.
Operation and Maintenance Programme (OMP)	An OMP outlines the intended programme of operation and maintenance (O&M) activities which must be submitted before the commissioning of the first WTG.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Operations Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)	The OEMP provides guidance for the operational activities that will be carried out including details of mitigation measures and monitoring that will be in place.	Outline OEMP with application, OEMP to be finalised post-consent
Vessel Management Plan (VMP)	The VMP provides the regulatory authority information regarding the ports and vessels that will be used during the construction and operation of the Salamander Project. The VMP will also outline mitigations in place to reduce impacts from project vessels.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Navigation Safety Plan (NSP)	The NSP details the navigational safety measures that will be applied during the construction and operation of the Salamander Project.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Lighting and Marking Plan (LMP)	The LMP outlines the lighting and marking requirements for marine traffic and aviation during the construction and operation of the Salamander Project.	Post-consent, pre-construction.
Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy (FMMS)	The FMMS details the approach to liaising with commercial fisheries throughout pre-construction, Construction and Operation and Maintenance phases to minimise disruption and impacts. The FMMS is developed in line with the Marine Directorate (formerly Marine Scotland) Draft Guidance on preparing a FMMS (Marine Scotland (now Marine Directorate), 2020).	Outline FMMS with application. FMMS to be finalised post-consent, pre-construction.

Plans	Description	Planned Submission Timeline
Aviation Radar Mitigation Scheme (ATCMS)	The ATCMS describes the process undertaken reaching a Radar Mitigation Strategy Agreement and confirms that the agreement includes sufficient mitigation measures.	Post-consent, pre-construction.

1.6 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Document Structure and Technical Authors

1.6.1.1 This document is the Offshore EIAR for the Salamander Project. This EIAR will comprise of six Volumes as listed below:

- **Volume ER.A.1 Non-Technical Summary**
- **Volume ER.A.2 Main Report – Introduction Chapters**
- **Volume ER.A.3 Main Report – Technical Chapters**
- **Volume ER.A.4 Annexes**
- **Volume ER.A.5 Visual Materials**
- **Volume ER.A.6 Management Plans**

1.6.1.2 A breakdown of the chapters in each Volume is displayed in **Table 1-2**. Technical topics have been grouped into Volumes for clarity and to ensure specific topics are easily accessible. **Volume ER.A.2** provides background context, the project description and describes the legislative requirements of the EIA. **Volume ER.A.3** covers the assessment of all offshore topics and a summary of the EIAR and presents the findings.

1.6.1.3 Further details of the Project Team are available in **Volume ER.A.4, Annex 1.1: Details of the Project Team**.

Table 1-2 Offshore Environmental Impact Assessment Chapters and Authors

Volume	Technical Chapter	Chapter Number	Document reference	Lead Author
1	Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	N/A	ER.A.1 - Non-Technical Summary	ERM
2	Introduction	1	ER.A.2.1 - Introduction	ERM
	Legislative Context and Regulations Requirements	2	ER.A.2.2 - Legislative Context and Regulatory Requirements	ERM
	Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives	3	ER.A.2.3 - Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives	SWPC Ltd.
	Project Description	4	ER.A.2.4 - Project Description	SWPC Ltd.
	Stakeholder Consultation	5	ER.A.2.5 - Stakeholder Consultation	ERM
	EIA Methodology	6	ER.A.2.6 - EIA Methodology	ERM

3	Marine Physical Processes	7	ER.A.3.7 - Marine Physical Processes	Associated British Ports Marine Environmental Research (ABPmer) Ltd.
	Water and Sediment Quality	8	ER.A.3.8 - Water and Sediment Quality	ERM
	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	9	ER.A.3.9 - Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	ERM
	Fish and Shellfish Ecology	10	ER.A.3.10 - Fish and Shellfish Ecology	ERM
	Marine Mammals	11	ER.A.3.11 - Marine Mammals	Sea Mammal Research Unit Consulting (SMRU)
	Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology	12	ER.A.3.12 - Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology	ERM / Hi-DEF Aerial Surveying Ltd.
	Commercial Fisheries	13	ER.A.3.13 - Commercial Fisheries	ERM
	Shipping and Navigation	14	ER.A.3.14 - Shipping and Navigation	Anatec Ltd.
	Aviation and Radar	15	ER.A.3.15 - Aviation and Radar	Osprey
	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity	16	ER.A.3.16 - Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity	Optimised Environments (OPEN) Ltd.
	Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	17	ER.A.3.17 - Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	MSDS Marine Ltd.
	Other Users of the Marine Environment	18	ER.A.3.18 - Other Users of the Marine Environment	ERM
	Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism	19	ER.A.3.19 - Socio-economics	ERM
	Climate Change and Carbon	20	ER.A.3.20 - Climate Change and Carbon	ERM

	Major Accidents and Disasters	21	ER.A.3.21 - Major Accidents and Disasters (Offshore)	ERM
	Inter-related Effects	22	ER.A.3.22 - Inter-related Effects	ERM
	Summary of Impacts and Mitigations	23	ER.A.3.22 - Summary of Impacts and Mitigations	ERM

1.6.1.4 An Offshore **Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment (RIAA) RP.A.1.1** has been produced to accompany the EIAR and consent applications.

1.6.1.5 The documents listed in **Table 1-3** will also be submitted to MD-LOT alongside this EIAR.

Table 1-3 Additional Supporting Documents to the Application

Document	Document reference	Author
Cover letter	AD.A.1 - Cover Letter	SWPC Ltd.
Marine Licence application(s)	AD.A.3 - Marine Licence Application Form(s)	SWPC Ltd.
Section 36 Consent application	AD.A.4 - S.36 Application Letter	SWPC Ltd.
Offshore Planning Statement	AD.A.5 - Offshore Planning Statement	ERM
Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report	RP.A.4.1 – Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report	ERM
Commitments and Mitigations Register	ER.A.4.6.1 – Commitments and Mitigations Register	ERM
Offshore RIAA	RP.A.1.1 - Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment (RIAA)	Niras
Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Derogation Case, Part 1- 3	RP.A.3.1 HRA Derogation Case, Part 1-3	SWPC, Ltd.
HRA Derogation Case, Compensation Plan Roadmap	RP.A.3.2 - HRA Derogation Case, Compensation Plan Roadmap	Niras/ SWPC Ltd

1.7 Public Comment

1.7.1.1 In line with the requirements of EIA legislation and industry best practice, this EIAR will be made publicly available following submission of the Offshore Development application. Throughout the application process stakeholder engagement will continue and there will be opportunity for the public to comment on the application.

1.7.1.2 Physical copies of this EIAR will be available to view at local publicly accessible locations, which will be stated on the Salamander Project website at https://salamanderfloatingwind.com/.

1.7.1.3 Alternatively, an electronic copy of the EIAR including figures, annexes and associated documents will be made available from the Salamander Project website at https://salamanderfloatingwind.com/. The Offshore Development application documents are also available on the Marine Directorate website at https://marine.gov.scot/marine-licence-applications.

1.7.1.4 If you wish to provide comments on the EIAR or submit representations to Marine Directorate, these must be submitted to MD-LOT within the deadlines set out in the notice advertising the application and EIAR. You can get in touch with Marine Directorate via email at ms.marinerenewables@gov.scot or send written communication to their address at Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team, 375 Victoria Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9DB.

1.8 References

Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT), 2023. Scoping Opinion for Salamander Offshore Wind Farm.

Marine Scotland (now Marine Directorate), 2020. Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy ("FMMS") Consultation. Available online at: https://marine.gov.scot/information/fisheries-management-and-mitigation-strategy-fmms-consultation [Accessed on 18/07/2023].

Simply Blue Energy (Scotland) Ltd, (SBES), 2023. Salamander Offshore Wind Farm, Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report. Available online at: https://marine.gov.scot/sites/default/files/salamander_offshore_wind_farm_-_scoping_report.pdf