



# **Buchan Offshore Wind**

## **Chapter 1 Introduction**

## QMS Review

<b>Name</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reviewed</b>	<b>Approved</b>
LHS	Natural Power	29/04/2025	LJN	SMM
CMO	BOW	29/04/2025	CMO	ISS

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1-1 Buchan Offshore Wind Ltd (BOW) (the ‘Applicant’) was awarded the development rights through an Agreement for Lease (AfL) with Crown Estate Scotland (CES) for the selected Option Area (OA) within the ScotWind North East Area 8 (NE8) Plan Option (PO), as defined by the Sectoral Marine Plan (SMP) for offshore wind energy (Scottish Government, 2020a), in January 2022. The OA awarded through the ScotWind leasing process covers an area of 330 km<sup>2</sup>. The SMP identified the NE8 PO as having the potential to accommodate up to 1 gigawatt (GW) of offshore wind generating capacity.
- 1-2 It is the Applicant’s intention to develop a floating offshore windfarm with a generating capacity of up to 1 GW in the OA, along with associated infrastructure for the transmission of electricity back to shore for onward connection into the National Grid. The Proposed Offshore Development will contain the Offshore Generation Infrastructure (OGI) including Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), along with the associated Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OTI) to landfall, seaward up to mean high water springs (MHWS).
- 1-3 Once the required transmission infrastructure reaches the shore and enters the terrestrial environment, landward of mean low water springs (MLWS), it is referred to as the Proposed Onshore Development. The Proposed Onshore Development will be subject to a separate assessment and application process under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997, to be determined by Aberdeenshire Council. The intertidal area between MHWS and MLWS is considered by both applications.

### 1.1.1 Purpose of Chapter

- 1-4 The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the Proposed Offshore Development: its background, the Applicant, details of design, requirement for and approach to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and set out the structure of the EIA Report (EIAR).

### 1.1.2 Background

- 1-5 The site selection of the Proposed Offshore Development undertaken to date has principally been driven by the development and adoption of the SMP (Scottish Government 2020a), which identified sites to be included within the ScotWind Leasing Process. The ScotWind leasing process was originally launched in the summer of 2020 by CES with the aim to facilitate the construction of up to 10 GW of Offshore Wind in Scotland by 2030 (Marine Directorate, Energy and Climate Change Directorate, 2022) and subsequently awarded 25 GW following bid evaluation (CES, 2022). The production of the SMP followed an iterative process, with areas of search for possible offshore wind array sites being informed and subsequently refined through several iterations of constraint analysis, consultation and engagement with key stakeholders. Please see **Chapter 3: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives** for more detail.
- 1-6 In 2019, a draft SMP was published for consultation (Scottish Government, 2019b), including 17 Draft Plan Options (DPOs). The draft SMP production and identification of DPOs was informed by the following key documents produced as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), including:
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (Scottish Government, 2019a);
  - Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA) (Scottish Government, 2019b);

- Social and Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) (Scottish Government, 2019c); and
  - SMP: Regional Locational Guidance (Scottish Government, 2020e). The draft SMP was subject to extensive consultation, led by Scottish Government, from December 2019 to March 2020 and following consideration and updates resulting from feedback, DPOs were modified or removed, and the final PO areas were published in 2020 as part of the adopted SMP (Scottish Government, 2020a).
- 1-7 The Applicant engaged with the ScotWind leasing process and the development of the SMP. Analysis of considerations relating to environmental impact, interaction with other marine users, ability to connect to the grid, expected wind yield and geological conditions were also undertaken by the Applicant. This fed into the Applicant’s understanding of the environmental sensitivities and the deliverability of an operational wind farm at the NE8 PO.
- 1-8 Prior to selecting NE8 as a preferred PO on which to submit a ScotWind leasing bid, the Applicant screened all DPOs in the draft SMP against a range of selection criteria. The results of this analysis ranked NE8 as the top performing site against the Applicant’s criteria when considering a range of factors. In particular, the Applicant’s decision to bid was driven in part by the lower level of ornithology constraints identified at plan level for the NE8 PO, comparable to other POs. Whilst the SMP remained technology agnostic on the suitability of POs for the deployment of fixed or floating technologies, the Applicant identified the NE8 PO as having the potential for floating offshore wind, which also aligned with its objectives. It is noteworthy that the plan-level HRA concluded that the NE8 PO site, along with only two other POs (NE1 and NE7) in the north east (NE) and east zones, were free from plan level constraints relating to the potential for adverse effects on the site integrity of any European site. Please see **Chapter 3: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives** for more detail.
- 1-9 The OA awarded to the Applicant by CES comprises an area of 330 km<sup>2</sup>. This Application extends to the full OA, which comprises the Array Area and all OGI, as well as OTI (See **Figure 1.1**). The design process will take account of site conditions, design and engineering studies, ongoing consultation and consideration of environmental impacts as a result of the EIA and HRA, and will continued to be refined following the award of consent.
- 1-10 The Applicant secured a grid connection agreement with National Grid Electricity Systems Operator (NGESO) in 2021. Following the announcement of ScotWind results, the Applicant has engaged extensively with National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) and Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN-T), as part of the Holistic Network Design Follow-up Exercise (HNDFUE) resulting in grid connection location to be identified as Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.
- 1-11 A Scoping Report was submitted to Marine Directorate – Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT) in September 2023 (Buchan Offshore Wind Ltd, 2023), and a Scoping Opinion received in December 2023 (MD-LOT, 2023). The Applicant now seeks the following permissions, licences, and consents for the Proposed Offshore Development, including but not limited to;
- Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989;
  - marine licence applicable to the Offshore Generation Infrastructure under the Marine Coastal Access Act 2009; and
  - marine licence applicable to the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure under the Marine Coastal Access Act 2009 and Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.

### 1.1.3 The Applicant

- 1-12 The Applicant is a joint venture between BayWa r.e. (UK), Elicio, and BW Ideol. BayWa r.e. (UK) has been active in the United Kingdom (UK) market since 2011, and its UK development pipeline currently stands at over 450 Mega Watts (MW) of onshore wind, 1.5 GW of solar, and 600 MW of battery energy storage projects. The company is a subsidiary of BayWa r.e., a leading global renewable energy developer, service provider, distributor and energy solutions provider, which has successfully brought over 6 GW of renewable energy online, while managing over 10.5 GW of assets.
- 1-13 Elicio, an international player in the renewable energy sector, with a growing portfolio of onshore wind farms in Belgium, France, Serbia and Spain, has been actively involved in the development of three offshore wind developments in Belgium and was responsible for the construction programme of the Norther Offshore Wind Farm.
- 1-14 BW Ideol, which has more than 14 years of engineering, project execution and maintenance experience in floating wind, founded on extensive offshore project development capabilities. The company offers a standardised floating foundation product based on its patented Damping Pool® solution, which is optimised for all metocean conditions prevailing on the main floating wind markets (with three product classes adapted to different environmental conditions) and compatible with all 15 MW+ wind turbines currently available.

### 1.1.4 The Offshore EIA Consultant

- 1-15 Natural Power Consultants (Natural Power) has been contracted by the Applicant as the Lead Offshore EIA Consultant for production of the Offshore EIAR. Natural Power is an independent consultancy specialising in supporting renewable projects and has a wealth of experience in consenting offshore wind farm (OWF) projects in the UK. Natural Power is supported by specialist subcontractors to ensure a thorough and complete assessment is presented to the competent authority. The relevant experience of Natural Power Consultants and supporting subcontractors is detailed in **Table 1-1**.

**Table 1-1 Structure of the Offshore EIAR**

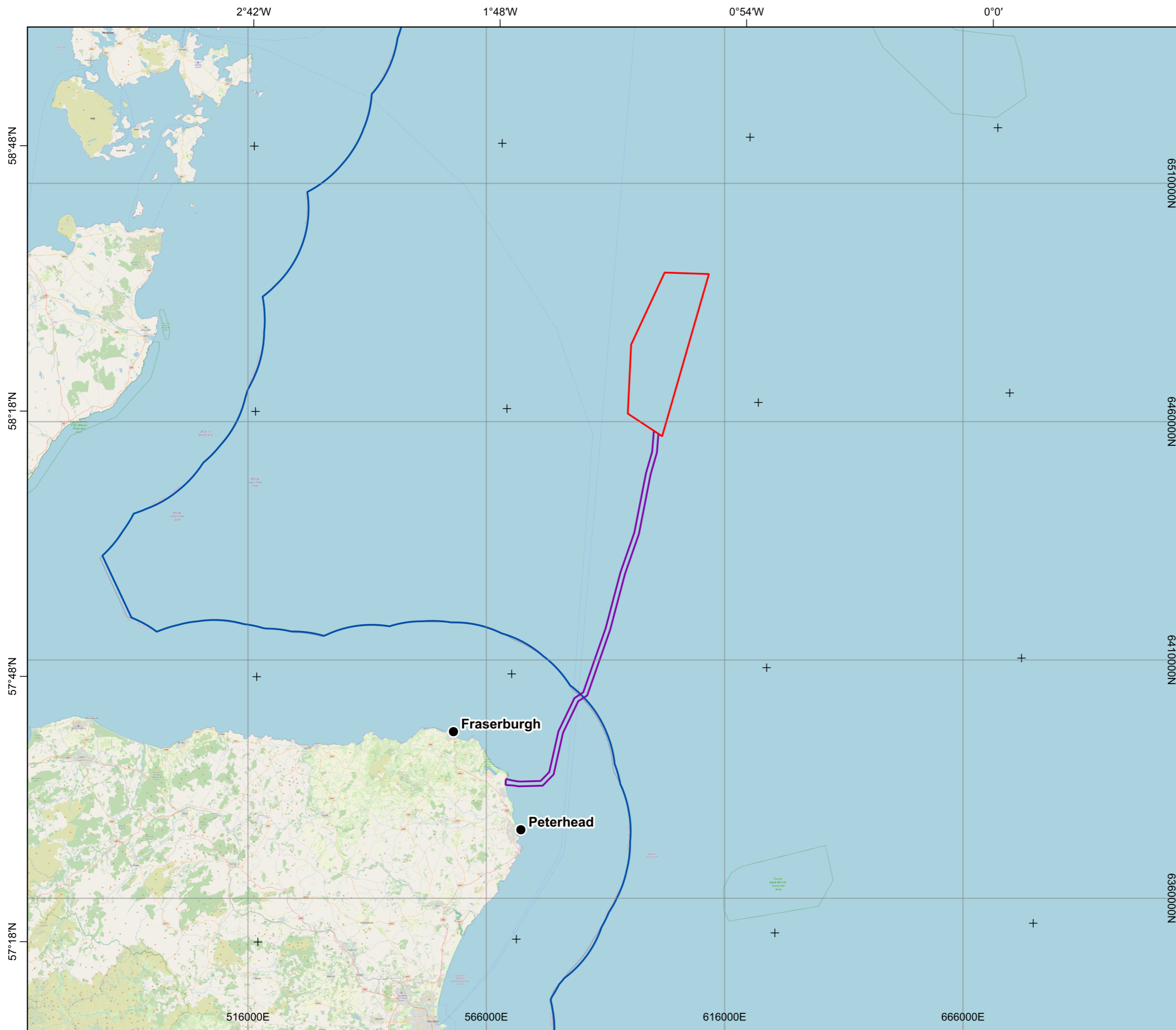
Technical Specialism	Consultant	Relevant Experience and Expertise
Marine Physical and Coastal Processes	Patrac	Patrac has been directly involved in EIAs for a number of offshore wind farm sites, including Neart na Gaoithe, Inch Cape, Codling Wind Park, Aquind Interconnector and the Blyth Offshore Demonstrator. They appreciate the requirement, and importance of, taking a robust approach to Scoping and assessment, and taking account of legislation, advice and relevant lessons learnt from previous projects. They also understand the importance of active stakeholder engagement.
Benthic and Intertidal Ecology	Natural Power	The lead author has a BSc (Hons) in Plant and Soil Science as well as an Honours degree in Pharmacology. With over 10 years' experience in the environmental sector they manage and deliver environmental compliance and impact assessment for offshore wind projects across the UK and Ireland. This involves project management of EIA chapters as well as providing benthic subtidal and intertidal and fish ecology advice, survey design and planning, and data analysis and reporting.
Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Natural Power	The lead author has an MSc in International Marine Environmental Consultancy and BSc (Hons) in Applied Marine Biology. With over 10 years experience in the marine environment sector, they specialise in the provision of benthic (subtidal and intertidal) and, fish and shellfish ecological advice and offshore consenting and compliance advice for the renewables industry.
Offshore Intertidal Ornithology	Natural Power	The ornithological team lead has a PhD in the energetic costs of avian egg laying and BSc (Hons) in Ecology. They have over 20 years experience of working in the renewables energy and environmental consultancy sectors. They have been involved in working on over 100 onshore wind farm sites, over 30 offshore wind sites, and over 10 wave/tidal sites. Their specialisms include: ecological consenting and strategic advice; Scoping and consultations; ecological aspects of due diligence projects; ecological survey design and management, including onshore and offshore surveys; analysis of baseline data and writing of ornithological chapters for Ecological Impact Assessments (onshore and offshore).
Marine Mammals and Other Megafauna	Natural Power	The marine mammal team lead is a marine mammal specialist with a research and consultancy background of over 20 years experience. They have a PhD in the diet of grey seals, an MSc in biological reproductivity of bottlenose dolphins and a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Biology. They have worked on a wide variety of offshore projects, predominantly relating to offshore wind, from site feasibility (predominantly relating to ScotWind and Round 4) to pre-consent, construction and decommissioning, interconnectors/cables and tidal energy.
Underwater Noise	Subacoustech	Supporting the fish ecology and marine mammals assessments, Subacoustech specialise in underwater

Technical Specialism	Consultant	Relevant Experience and Expertise
	Environmental Ltd	noise consultancy and modelling. Subacoustech has over 25 years' experience in specialist underwater noise consultancy. They have undertaken environmental impact assessments for the majority of offshore wind farms currently consented or going through the consenting process in Scotland, England and Wales and carried out monitoring for underwater noise during construction of many of them.
Commercial Fisheries	Natural Power	The commercial fisheries team lead is a Marine Biologist with both MSc and BSc qualifications specialising in the collection of marine field data. They are trained in a wide range of data collection methods, including epibenthic trawl surveys, commercial trawl surveys, set net surveys, potting surveys, use of drop-down cameras, underwater visual census, aerial surveys and Marine Mammal observation work.
Infrastructure and Other Marine Assets	Natural Power	The infrastructure and other marine assets author has a PhD in Zoology and has provided EIA and HRA services relating to marine water quality, including Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment, and benthic ecology. They have worked on both DCO and Marine Licence projects in the UK, and offshore projects in and France. They have also provided post-consent environmental compliance support for UK and French projects, including the European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre (EBWDC), Viking Link Interconnector, Shetland HVDC Link and offshore export cables of offshore wind farms Projet de parc éolien en mer de Saint-Nazaire (France) and Neart na Gaoithe (Scotland).
Shipping and Navigation	NASH Maritime	NASH Maritime are a specialist in marine traffic analysis, shipping and navigation risk and safety compliance with over 25 years' experience in the sector. NASH Maritime has significant Scotwind experience, supporting in excess of 8 consortiums through the leasing process with shipping and navigation technical studies, and have a detailed knowledge of the E and NE sites and the potential cumulative effects. Additionally, NASH Maritime have worked extensively in Scotland across the Maritime Sector and have a detailed understanding of interactions with ports, commercial operators and the fishing community including established stakeholder relationships.
Military and Civil Aviation	Coleman Aviation	The lead author is highly experienced with over 25 years' experience in the Royal Air Force. Responsible for improvements in a number of key process and organisational changes within Royal Air Force Air Traffic Management (ATM). Extensive professional background in ATM service delivery, aerodrome management, safety and risk management, assurance and regulation. The leading figure responsible for developing Windfarm policy covering the effects of wind turbines on Air Traffic Control (ATC) and Air Defence (AD) radar systems; also, the Royal Air Force lead for identifying suitable mitigation options to counter the effects of Windfarms on ATC and AD radars.
Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology is the UK's leading provider of archaeological and heritage services, and an educational charity. Established for 40 years, they have extensive experience above ground, below

Technical Specialism	Consultant	Relevant Experience and Expertise
		ground and underwater, delivered by a team of over 320 industry experts from an international network of offices. They work across a variety of sectors to deliver practical, sustainable solutions to effectively manage the historic environment. The lead author has over 20 years' archaeological experience with a PhD and MSc in archaeological studies.
Socio-economics, Tourism and Recreation	BiGGAR Economics	The lead author has an MA Economics and Mathematics degree and is a Member of the Institute of Economic Development. They are an economist with 13 years of experience in assessing the economic impact of renewable energy projects and their relationship with the supply chain and other receptors. They have assessed the economic impact of over 100 renewable energy projects and have worked with developers and public sector agencies to identify the opportunities from the development of the wind sector across the UK and Ireland.
Climate Change	Royal Haskoning DHV	The lead author is a Principal Carbon Consultant with 10 years' experience and is the Carbon Practice Lead for the UK. They have experience in undertaking carbon assessments for a range of developers and operators, including in the maritime, renewables, industry and aviation sectors. They led the delivery of 13 climate change assessments for offshore wind farms in the UK, either as part of an EIA or as stand-alone reports.
Telecommunications	Pager Power	Pager Power is a dedicated planning consultant with over 25 years' experience, supporting applications worldwide with a focus on wind, solar, property and aviation sectors.

## 1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT

- 1-16 For the purpose of this EIA, the Proposed Offshore Development is defined as the offshore elements of the Buchan Offshore Wind Farm only, seaward of MHWS. Under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 a separate onshore planning application and EIA has been progressed, covering details of the Proposed Onshore Development landward of MLWS.
- 1-17 The Array Area is located approximately 75 kilometres (km) off the Aberdeenshire coast at its closest point, north-east of Fraserburgh in the outer Moray Firth. The Proposed Offshore Development encompasses the Array Area with an export capacity of up to 1 GW (located within the NE8 PO) and the Export Cable Corridor (ECC) up to MHWS (**Figure 1.1**Figure 1.1 ). A more detailed description of the Proposed Offshore Development is provided in **Chapter 4: Project Description** and summarised below.



Project:  
**Buchan Offshore Wind EIA**

Title:  
**Figure 2-1: Location of the Proposed Offshore Development**

**Key**  
 Array Area  
 Export Cable Corridor (ECC)  
 12 nautical mile (NM) UK limit

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 © OpenStreetMap contributors.  
 Not to be used for Navigation.

**Scale @ A3: 1:800,000**  
 Coordinate System: WGS 84 UTM Zone 30N  
 Graticules: WGS84

0 10 20 30 40 km

N

Date: 28-04-25    Prepared by: AC    Checked by: EL

EIA Ref No: BUC-C-MP-NP-0024  
 Map Ref: GB204095\_M\_213\_B



Notes: a) Information on this plan is directly reproduced from digital and other material from different sources. Minor discrepancies may therefore occur. Where further clarification is considered necessary, this is noted through the use of text boxes on the plan itself. b) For the avoidance of doubt and unless otherwise stated: 1. this plan should be used for identification purposes only, unless otherwise stated in accompanying documentation. 2. Buchan Offshore Wind Ltd accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of data supplied by third parties. 3. Buchan Offshore Wind Ltd accepts no liability for any use which is made of this plan by a party other than its client. No third party who gains access to this plan shall have any claim against Buchan Offshore Wind Ltd in respect of its contents.

- 1-18 The key components of the OGI consist of:
- up to 70 WTGs (each comprising a tower section, nacelle and three rotor blades);
  - associated supporting structures, including floating foundations;
  - mooring systems and anchors;
  - a network of inter array cables (IACs) connecting an array of WTGs to an Offshore Substation Platform OSP, which forms part of the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OTI); and
  - if the final design comprises more than one OSP (which form part of the OTI), these will be connected by interconnector cables and associated and scour and cable protection.
- 1-19 The OTI comprises the following infrastructure:
- up to three OSPs and associated support structures, foundations and scour protection;
  - up to three offshore export cables connecting the OSPs to landfall location;
  - one intermediate reactive compensation (IRC) platform located within the ECC; and
  - cable protection and/or utility crossings where required.
- 1-20 The operational life of the Development is expected to be up to 35 years. Decommissioning will be in accordance with the decommissioning principles in place at the relevant time and, in any event, will be subject to a decommissioning plan. However, for the purposes of this EIA it is considered to largely be a reverse of the construction methodology. Please see **Chapter 4: Project Description** for further detail.

### **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT**

- 1-21 With a potential capacity of up to 1 GW, the Proposed Offshore Development will contribute towards Scotland meeting its ambitious Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019, which sets a target date for zero emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2045.
- 1-22 The Proposed Offshore Development will contribute to putting Scotland at the forefront of floating wind as a rapidly growing sector and bring significant benefits for Scotland's supply chain, skills and employment opportunities, in addition to providing clean and renewable energy source. **Chapter 3: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives** presents further detail on need and purpose of the Project.

### **1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

#### **1.4.1 Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment**

- 1-23 An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) is required under the EIA Directive (2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU). While the UK is no longer part of the European Union (EU), the requirements of the EIA Directive are given effect in UK domestic legislation through the EIA Regulations. Collectively, these EIA Regulations set out the statutory process and requirements for EIA, to which the Proposed Offshore Development

will adhere. The Applicant has prepared separate Offshore and Onshore EIARs to support the separate consents, licences and permissions for the offshore (seaward of MHWS) and onshore (landward MLWS) infrastructure of the Project.

1-24 In addition, a separate Offshore Report to inform the Appropriate Assessment (RIAA) has been prepared to fulfil HRA requirements for the Proposed Offshore Development. This is separate but complementary to this offshore EIA. Any aspects that are relevant to both EIA and HRA will be appropriately addressed and cross referenced.

1-25 The Legislation and Policies under which this EIAR and the offshore RIAA have been produced are detailed in **Chapter 2: Legislation and Policy**.

#### **1.4.2 Purpose of the Offshore EIA**

1-26 EIA is a tool used to assess the likely significant effects of a project or development proposal on the environment. This EIAR has been developed to meet the requirements of the EIA regulations, and therefore includes:

- a description of the development comprising information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the development;
- a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment;
- a description of the features of the development and any measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment;
- a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the Applicant, which are relevant to the development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the development on the environment;
- a non-technical summary of the information referred to in the bullets above; and
- any other information specified in Schedule four of the EIA Regulations relevant to the specific characteristics of the development and to the environmental features likely to be affected.

1-27 The EIAR has been developed to provide sufficient information to statutory and non-statutory consultees so that they may understand and respond to consultation on the Application and, in the case of the Scottish Ministers, determine whether to grant consent for the Proposed Offshore Development. Specifically, the offshore EIAR:

- provides location and technical information to facilitate understanding of the Proposed Offshore Development (**Chapter 4: Project Description**);
- describes the EIA methodology used for the assessments (see **Chapter 5: EIA Methodology**, as well as topic-specific chapters);
- presents the existing environmental baseline information, established from desktop studies, site-specific surveys and/or consultation (**Chapters 6 to 18**);
- presents the potential environmental impacts arising from the Proposed Offshore Development, based on baseline information and data gathered, and the analysis and

likely significant effects assessments completed as part of the EIA process (**Chapters 6 to 18**);

- outlines any limitations encountered during the compilation of the environmental information, including where any data gaps or deficiencies exist, and the level of confidence in the information gathered (**Chapters 6 to 18**);
- suggests designed in (embedded) mitigation measures to avoid, prevent, reduce or, where possible, offset any identified likely significant adverse effects on the environment, and where appropriate, proposed monitoring arrangements to validate findings of the EIA. Where secondary mitigation measures have been identified, the residual likely significance of effect has also been presented (**Chapters 6 to 18**);
- provides a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the Applicant, and an indication of the key reasons for selecting the chosen option (**Chapter 3: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives**); and
- sets out the legislative requirements and policies the EIA complies with (**Chapter 2: Legislation and Policy**).

1-28 The Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview, in non-technical language, of the findings of the Offshore EIA. Both the Offshore EIA and the NTS are available for download and in digital format.

### **1.4.3 Scope of the Assessment**

1-29 The proposed scope of the offshore EIA was set out in the offshore Scoping Report (Buchan Offshore Wind Ltd, 2023), which was submitted with a request for a formal Scoping Opinion from Scottish Ministers in September 2023. A formal Scoping Opinion (MD-LOT, 2023) was received in December 2023, which sets out the response of Scottish Ministers in consultation with key stakeholders and is the basis for the scope of this Offshore EIA.

1-30 This Offshore EIA therefore focuses on the following technical topic areas:

- Marine Physical and Coastal Processes (**Chapter 6**);
- Benthic and Intertidal Ecology (**Chapter 7**);
- Fish and Shellfish Ecology (**Chapter 8**);
- Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology (**Chapter 9**);
- Marine Mammals and Other Megafauna (**Chapter 10**);
- Commercial Fisheries (**Chapter 11**);
- Infrastructure and Other Marine Assets (**Chapter 12**);
- Shipping and Navigation (**Chapter 13**);
- Major Accidents and Disasters (**Chapter 14**);
- Military and Civil Aviation (**Chapter 15**);
- Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (**Chapter 16**);

- Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation (**Chapter 17**); and
- Climate Change (**Chapter 18**).

1-31 The approach to consultation with statutory and non-statutory stakeholders carried out by the Applicant during the pre-Scoping, Scoping and EIA phases is presented in **Chapter 5: EIA Methodology**, together with a complete list of stakeholders who were consulted. A summary of the topic specific consultations is also included in each topic chapter (see **Chapters 6 to 18**).

## **1.5 STRUCTURE OF THE EIAR AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION**

1-32 The offshore EIAR is divided into three volumes:

- Volume 1 – Introductory Chapters;
- Volume 2 – Offshore EIAR Technical Assessments; and
- Volume 3 – Offshore EIA Technical Appendices.

1-33 The contents of these volumes are listed in **Table 1-2** Structure of the Offshore EIAR.

**Table 1-2 Structure of the Offshore EIAR**

<b>Volume Number</b>	<b>Chapter/Appendix Number</b>	<b>Document Title</b>
n.a	n.a	Section 36 Application Letter
n.a	n.a	Marine Licence Application Forms Transmission
n.a	n.a	Marine Licence Application Forms Generation
n.a	n.a	Pre-Application Consultation Report
n.a	n.a	Offshore EIA Report Non Technical Summary
<b>Volume 1 – Offshore EIA Introductory Chapters</b>		
Volume 1	n.a	Overarching Glossary
Volume 1	n.a	Overarching Acronyms
Volume 1	Chapter 1	Introduction
Volume 1	Chapter 2	Legislation and Policy
Volume 1	Chapter 3	Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives
Volume 1	Chapter 4	Project Description
Volume 1	Chapter 5	Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology
<b>Volume 2 – Offshore EIA Report Technical Assessments</b>		
Volume 2a	Chapter 6	Marine and Coastal Physical Processes
Volume 2a	Chapter 7	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology
Volume 2a	Chapter 8	Fish and Shellfish Ecology
Volume 2a	Chapter 9	Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology
Volume 2a	Chapter 10	Marine Mammals and other Megafauna
Volume 2b	Chapter 11	Commercial Fisheries
Volume 2b	Chapter 12	Infrastructure and Other Marine Assets
Volume 2b	Chapter 13	Shipping and Navigation
Volume 2b	Chapter 14	Major Accidents and Disasters
Volume 2b	Chapter 15	Military and Civil Aviation
Volume 2b	Chapter 16	Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Volume 2b	Chapter 17	Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation
Volume 2b	Chapter 18	Climate Change
Volume 2b	Chapter 19	Summary of Effects
<b>Volume 3 – Offshore EIA Report Technical Appendices</b>		
Volume 3	Appendix 1.1	Commitments, Mitigation and Monitoring Register
Volume 3	Appendix 6.1	Marine and Coastal Physical Processes Modelling Technical Report

Volume 3	Appendix 7.1	Buchan Environmental Survey Report
Volume 3	Appendix 7.2	Intertidal Survey Habitat Report
Volume 3	Appendix 7.3	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area Assessment
Volume 3	Appendix 7.4	Water Framework Directive Assessment
Volume 3	Appendix 8.1	Underwater Noise Modelling Assessment
Volume 3	Appendix 8.2	Electro Magnetic Field Assessment
Volume 3	Appendix 9.1	Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Baseline Report
Volume 3	Appendix 9.2	Offshore Ornithology Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) Technical Appendix
Volume 3	Appendix 9.3	Offshore Ornithology Distributional Response Technical Appendix
Volume 3	Appendix 9.4	Offshore Ornithological Impact Apportioning, Cumulative Impact and Population Viability Analysis Technical Appendix
Volume 3	Appendix 9.5	Offshore Ornithology Population Viability Analysis (PVA) Technical Appendix
Volume 3	Appendix 10.1	Marine Mammals and other Megafauna Baseline Report
Volume 3	Appendix 10.2	Marine Mammals and Other Megafauna Technical Report
Volume 3	Appendix 12.1	Telecommunications Impact Assessment
Volume 3	Appendix 13.1	Navigational Risk Assessment
Volume 3	Appendix 16.1	Marine Archaeology Technical Report
Volume 3	Appendix 17.1	Economic Impact of Buchan Offshore Wind Farm
Volume 3	Appendix 18.1	Greenhouse Gas Assessment Methodology
Volume 3	Appendix 18.2	In-combination Climate Change Impact Assessment

### 1.5.1 Proposed Management Plans

1-34 The proposed management plans listed below in **Table 1-1** have been developed to outline mitigation, monitoring, and operational strategies essential for environmental and project management for the Proposed Offshore Development. They are currently at the proposed stage and will be subject to ongoing consultation, revision, and formal approval. Please refer to **Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA Methodology** for further details.

**Table 1-3: Proposed Management Plans**

Proposed Management Plans	
pMP 1	proposed Environmental Management Plan
pMP 2	proposed Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol
pMP 3	proposed Navigational Safety and Vessel Management Plan
pMP 4	proposed Aids to Navigation Management Plan
pMP 5	proposed Lighting and Marking Plan
pMP 6	proposed Invasive Non Native Species Management Plan
pMP 7	proposed Fisheries Mitigation, Monitoring and Communication Plan
pMP 8	proposed Offshore Written Scheme of Investigation
pMP 9	proposed Marine Pollution Contingency Plan

## 1.6 REFERENCES

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