

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Seagreen Alpha Wind Energy Limited (SAWEL) and Seagreen Bravo Wind Energy Limited (SBWEL) (hereafter referred to as the ‘Applicants’) are seeking consent to construct and operate two offshore wind farms (OWFs), with a total installed capacity of up to 1,050 Megawatt (MW), in the Firth of Forth Round 3 (R3) Zone 2, off the Angus coast, together with associated infrastructure to facilitate the export of power to the national electricity transmission grid (hereafter referred to as the ‘Grid’).
- 1.2. Seagreen Wind Energy Limited, (the parent company of SAWEL and SBWEL, and hereafter referred to as ‘Seagreen’) was awarded the rights to develop a number of OWFs in Zone 2 (hereafter referred to as the ‘Zone’) by The Crown Estate, under its third round of offshore wind licensing arrangements. Seagreen plans to develop the Zone in three phases.
- 1.3. This Environmental Statement (ES) (Seagreen, 2012a) presents the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the first phase of development of the Zone (hereafter referred to as the ‘Seagreen Project’). The EIA has been undertaken to assess the likely significant effects of the Seagreen Project on the environment.
- 1.4. This chapter of the ES provides a brief introduction to the Seagreen Project and the approach taken to EIA and should be read in conjunction with other relevant chapters of the ES.
- 1.5. All figures referred to in this chapter can be found in ES Volume II: Figures.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION OUTLINE

- 1.6. The Seagreen Project comprises of:
 - Two OWFs known as Seagreen Alpha OWF (hereafter referred to as ‘Project Alpha’) and Seagreen Bravo OWF (hereafter referred to as ‘Project Bravo’);
 - Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) assets (hereafter referred to as the ‘Transmission Asset Project’), which include the required offshore substation platforms (OSPs) and export cables to transport the power generated by the OWFs to the Grid;
 - Up to six meteorological masts; and
 - Up to six wave buoys.
- 1.7. The location of the Zone, Project Alpha, Project Bravo and the Transmission Asset Project are shown in Figure 1.1. Figure 1.2 focuses on the landfall area covered by the Export Cable Route (ECR) corridor at Carnoustie in Angus, and shows the intertidal zone between Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) and Mean High Water Springs (MHWS). This marks the transition zone between the offshore Seagreen Project and the onshore Phase 1 Transmission Project, which is covered under a separate consent application and associated ES.
- 1.8. The consent applications to be submitted for the Seagreen Project, are as follows:
 - Two Section 36 applications, one for each OWF, under the Electricity Act 1989; and
 - Marine Licence applications under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

- 1.9. The consent applications will be determined by the Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team (MS-LOT) on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.
- 1.10. Consent applications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 4: Legislation, Regulation, Policy and Guidance of this ES.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 1.11. For the purposes of the EIA and this ES, the definitions in Table 1.1 have been used.

Table 1.1 Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
Seagreen Project	The collective term for Project Alpha, Project Bravo and the Transmission Asset Project for which appropriate Section 36 consents and Marine Licences are being sought.
Project Alpha	This refers to the Seagreen Alpha OWF which comprises a number of key elements including Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), substructures and foundations, WTG array cabling and any necessary scour protection or cable protection. Up to three meteorological masts and up to three wave buoys are also included within the term.
Project Bravo	This refers to the Seagreen Bravo OWF which comprises a number of key elements including WTGs, substructures and foundations, WTG array cabling and any necessary scour protection or cable protection. Up to three meteorological masts and up to three wave buoys are also included within the term.
Project Alpha site	The area in which Project Alpha will be located (Figure 1.1).
Project Bravo site	The area in which Project Bravo will be located (Figure 1.1).
Transmission Asset Project	This refers to the OFTO assets that will be applied for under marine licensing. Included within this definition are OSPs (a term used to describe structures including: electrical collection platform(s); converter station(s) (High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) cable option only); as well as the high voltage export cables (including the ECR corridor) required to connect the OWFs to the Grid. For the purposes of this ES the impacts of the OSPs are assessed in the Project Alpha and Project Bravo topic sections and then cross referenced in the assessment of the Transmission Asset Project. (Figure 1.1).
ECR corridor	The ECR corridor extends from the western boundary of the Project Alpha site to the landfall (up to MHWS) at Carnoustie (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

THE APPLICANTS

Introduction

- 1.12. The Applicants, SAWEL and SBWEL, are wholly owned subsidiaries of Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd. Seagreen is a joint venture (JV) between SSE Renewables Developments (UK) Limited (SSER) and Flour Limited (Flour). Seagreen combines the extensive renewables development, asset management and operations experience of one of the UK's leading energy companies, with the offshore project delivery expertise of one of the world's largest publicly owned engineering, procurement, construction and maintenance (EPCM) services companies.

SSER

- 1.13. SSER is the renewable energy development division of SSE plc. It is responsible for the development and construction of onshore and offshore wind farms in the UK, Ireland and Europe, as well as developing other hydro and marine projects. SSE is the UK's leading generator of renewable energy with over 2,540MW of renewable electricity generation capacity. SSE is the second largest generator in the UK with a total electricity generation capacity of 11,375MW.

Fluor Limited

- 1.14. Fluor Limited is one of the world's largest publicly traded EPCM and project management companies. Fluor has over 42,000 employees worldwide with offices on six continents serving more than 600 clients in 66 different countries, and running over 1,000 projects annually. Fluor has operated in the UK for more than 50 years and has over 1,000 locally based staff.
- 1.15. In recognition of the tremendous potential in the inherent benefits of using renewable sources of energy to meet increasing energy demand while reducing greenhouse gas emissions, Fluor is growing its presence in the offshore wind market. This strategy complements the company's broader focus on new and clean sources of energy that includes wind, solar and biomass.
- 1.16. In recognition of the company's commitment in this area, the UK based magazine, The New Economy, named Fluor as the Best Clean Energy Company of the Year 2009.

Seagreen partnership

- 1.17. The Seagreen partner companies have a successful history of identifying, developing and constructing some of the UK's leading offshore wind sites, including Greater Gabbard, the Beatrice Demonstrator, as well as the recently submitted Galloper and Beatrice projects together with Arklow Bank in the Irish Sea. Over the years the Seagreen partners have developed robust methodologies in the appraisal of offshore wind development opportunities, which have been utilised in its approach to R3 and development in Zone 2.

PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

- 1.18. This ES supports the following applications:
- Two separate applications to the Scottish Government (through Marine Scotland) by SAWEL and SBWEL under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 to construct and operate Project Alpha and Project Bravo, respectively.
 - Two separate applications by SAWEL and SBWEL for Project Alpha and Project Bravo, for a Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to be considered in conjunction with the Section 36 consent applications. The Marine Licence applications will include scour protection or cable protection (if required) and up to three meteorological masts and up to three wave buoys in each project.
 - Joint Marine Licence applications by SAWEL and SBWEL for the Transmission Asset Project under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (both outwith and within 12 nautical miles (NM)).

- 1.19. The Seagreen Project is considered to be a development for which an EIA must be undertaken. The legislation relevant to this are the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (as amended by the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2008 and the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended by the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011).
- 1.20. The requirements for a statutory EIA under the EIA Regulations are discussed further in Chapter 6: EIA Process of this ES.
- 1.21. As the Seagreen Project will be an EIA development, this ES will therefore accompany the application for consent.
- 1.22. In terms of paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) the Applicants are obliged to have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological and physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest. Furthermore, the Applicants shall do what they reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or of any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects. The ES demonstrates how the Applicants have complied with the duties under Schedule 9.
- 1.23. Environmental impacts of the Seagreen Project have been studied systematically through an iterative process, the results of which are presented within this ES. The ES describes the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Seagreen Project during construction, operation and decommissioning. The ES is designed to inform readers of the nature of the Seagreen Project, the potential impacts and the measures proposed to protect and where possible enhance the environment.

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

- 1.24. The UK and Scottish Governments are both committed to ensuring that an increased proportion of electricity is generated from wind power and other renewable energy sources. The UK Government's Renewable Energy Roadmap (Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC): Renewable Energy Roadmap 2011a) identifies offshore wind as one of the key technologies with greatest potential to meet the target of sourcing 15% of energy demand from renewables by 2020. The 2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland (Scottish Government, 2011) also identifies offshore wind as one of the key sectors for achieving the revised target of meeting an equivalent of 100% demand for electricity to be generated from renewable energy by 2020. Further information on policy and Scotland's targets for renewables can be found in Chapter 2: Need for the Project of this ES.
- 1.25. As part of The Crown Estate's R3 offshore wind licensing programme in 2009, Seagreen was awarded exclusive development rights for the whole of the Firth of Forth Zone (Zone 2) until 2020 to develop both the Seagreen Project as well as later phases of OWF development. The R3 programme was instigated by The Crown Estate in order to enable the delivery of larger scale OWF developments needed to contribute to achieving 2020 targets. Further details of the R3 process are provided in Chapter 3: Site Selection and Alternatives of this ES.
- 1.26. Seagreen has a formal Zone Development Agreement (ZDA) with The Crown Estate which provides the contractual framework for the development and identifies a target generation capacity of 3,465MW to be delivered across the Zone. The proposed installed capacity of the Seagreen Project, 1,050MW, will provide approximately 3.2 Terawatt hours (TWh) per

annum. This is equivalent to the approximate annual electricity needs of more than 670,000 homes, based on an average consumption of 4,700 kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity per annum DECC: Annual Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES), 2011b).

- 1.27. As well as making a significant contribution towards the UK and Scottish Government’s 2020 energy targets, the Seagreen Project may also prevent carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions ranging from 1,300,000 to 2,900,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year, depending on whether the renewable energy source displaces either gas or coal production, and assuming an existing mix based on conventional fuels in the calculation.

REGULATION AND POLICY

- 1.28. Chapter 4: Legislation, Regulation, Policy and Guidance, describes the relevant statutory provisions and the marine planning policy that is applicable to the Seagreen Project consent applications as part of the overall regulatory framework. An assessment of the compliance of the Seagreen Project against relevant material considerations is provided within a separate Planning Statement (Seagreen, 2012b) that accompanies the consent applications.
- 1.29. The consent applications that are required for the Seagreen Project are set out in Table 1.2. These applications will be determined by MS-LOT, part of the Scottish Government with responsibility for marine planning and licensing functions who act on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

Table 1.2 Seagreen Project Consenting Strategy

Project Element	Applicant	Consent Required
Project Alpha generator assets (including OSPs, array cables, scour protection or cable protection (if required), meteorological masts and wave buoys)	SAWEL	Section 36 under Electricity Act 1989
		Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Project Bravo generator assets (including OSPs, array cables, scour protection or cable protection (if required), meteorological masts and wave buoys)	SBWEL	Section 36 under Electricity Act 1989
		Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Transmission Asset Project Offshore OFTO Assets (within and outwith 12NM)	SAWEL and SBWEL jointly	Joint Marine Licence under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

THE SEAGREEN PROJECT

Project Alpha and Project Bravo

- 1.30. The Seagreen Project is described in detail in Chapter 5: Project Description of this ES and is summarised here.
- 1.31. The Seagreen Project is comprised of two independent OWFs (Project Alpha and Project Bravo) and the Transmission Asset Project. Up to 75 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) will be installed in each OWF project and will be designed to operate for a minimum period of 25 years. Project Alpha and Project Bravo operators and the appointed OFTO could be required by DECC to prepare detailed decommissioning plans and set aside funds for the purposes of decommissioning. A high level decommissioning programme based on the current technological and regulatory framework is outlined in Chapter 5: Project Description of this ES.

- 1.32. A description of the evolution of the design is provided in Chapter 3: Site Selection and Alternatives of this ES. A summary of the key parameters of each of the projects are given in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Key Parameters of the Seagreen Project

Key Parameter	Project Alpha	Project Bravo
Number of WTGs	Up to 75	Up to 75
Total maximum installed capacity	525MW	525MW
Area	197 square kilometres (km ²)	194km ²
Distance from shore (closest point)	27 kilometres (km)	38km
WTG rotor diameter	122 metres (m) (minimum) to 167m (maximum)	122m - 167m
WTG hub height above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT).	87.1m - 126m	87.1m - 126m
Tip height of the WTG above LAT	148.1m - 209.7m	148.1m - 209.7m
Minimum blade clearance above LAT	26.1m - 42.7m	26.1m - 42.7m
Minimum separation distance between WTGs	610m - 835m	610m - 835m
Colour of WTGs	Pale matt grey/ off-white colour and will include display lighting	Pale matt grey/ off-white colour and will include display lighting
Other infrastructure		
Meteorological masts	Up to six (three in each OWF project) ranging from 87.1m to 209.7m above LAT	
Wave buoys	Up to six (three in each OWF project)	
Transmission Asset Project		
Key Parameter	Project Alpha	Project Bravo
Number of OSPs (not to exceed five across all projects)	2 - 5	
Number of export cables	2 - 6	
Indicative total export cable length (all high voltage cables)	up to 530km	

WTG Foundations and Substructures

- 1.33. Each WTG will be supported on a substructure that is rigidly fixed to the seabed by a foundation. There are three main options under consideration, driven or drilled piles and suction piles which would be used for steel jacket substructures, and gravity bases, which can provide a combined foundation and substructure.

Array Cables

- 1.34. The WTGs will be connected to a network of electricity cables known as the array cables. These cables are required to connect the WTGs to the OSPs.

Transmission Asset Project

- 1.35. The OFTO infrastructure required will vary depending on whether a High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) or High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) grid connection design is selected for export of the electricity from the OWFs. The Applicants are still to confirm the appropriate, cost effective and efficient design for the operation of the OWFs. As such, both design options are being considered within the Seagreen Project consent applications, however all options considered will include OSPs. Up to five OSPs are required to support the Seagreen Project.
- 1.36. The OSPs connect multiple array cables to export cables and transform the WTG interconnection voltage to a higher voltage for transmission to shore by the export cables. Increasing the transmission voltage results in reduced electrical losses. Under the HVDC option, the offshore collector stations connect to an offshore converter station which converts the electricity from HVAC to HVDC for transmission to the Grid.
- 1.37. Projects Alpha and Bravo require high voltage electricity export cables to run from the OSPs which includes any convertor or collector stations, as well as the export cables that will run to shore for onward connection to the Grid.
- 1.38. It should be noted that the OSPs have been considered only within the detailed assessments for each of Project Alpha and Project Bravo respectively. However, the OSPs form part of the consent application for the Transmission Asset Project and therefore, when describing the potential effects of the Transmission Asset Project, cross-reference is made back to both Project Alpha and Project Bravo assessments. This approach ensures consistency with the baseline description, in that the OSPs are included within the assessment of infrastructure within the wind farm project boundaries. It also avoids duplication in considering the OSPs within the overall effect across all components of the Seagreen Project.

Onshore Transmission Works

- 1.39. The onshore transmission works comprises the underground cables to be laid between the MLWS mark at the landfall near Carnoustie and a new substation (for HVAC connection) at the Grid connection point at the existing substation, Tealing in Angus. If a HVDC design is adopted a new convertor station will be required in addition to the new substation. This new converter station and/or substation are in addition to the existing substation at Tealing. The EIA for the onshore works will be reported within a separate ES and applied for under a separate planning application lodged with Angus Council.

Structure of the Environmental Statement

- 1.40. The ES contains the environmental information required by the EIA Regulations and comprises a number of elements:
 - **Non-Technical Summary (NTS).** This is designed to be a standalone document (Seagreen, 2012c) which summarises in non-technical language the findings of the ES.
 - **Environmental Statement Volume I (this document).** Chapters 1-6 describe the Seagreen Project and the legal and policy framework within which the applications will be determined:
 - Chapter 1: Introduction;
 - Chapter 2: Need for the Project;
 - Chapter 3: Site Selection and Alternatives;
 - Chapter 4: Legislation, Regulation, Policy and Guidance;

- Chapter 5: Project Description; and
- Chapter 6: EIA Process.

1.41. Chapters 7 to 20 are classed as technical chapters informed by specialist studies and surveys. These contain the individual assessments undertaken for the identified environmental issues. Detail on the structure of the technical chapters can be found in Chapter 6: EIA Process. Technical chapters cover:

- Chapter 7: Physical Environment;
- Chapter 8: Water and Sediment Quality;
- Chapter 9: Nature Conservation Designations;
- Chapter 10: Ornithology;
- Chapter 11: Benthic Ecology and Intertidal Ecology;
- Chapter 12: Natural Fish and Shellfish Resource;
- Chapter 13: Marine Mammals;
- Chapter 14: Commercial Fisheries;
- Chapter 15: Shipping and Navigation;
- Chapter 16: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity;
- Chapter 17: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage;
- Chapter 18: Military and Civil Aviation;
- Chapter 19: Socio-economics, Tourism and Recreation; and
- Chapter 20: Other Marine Users and Activities.

1.42. The assessment of the potential residual impacts, including the cumulative impacts of the Seagreen Project with other projects are covered in the concluding chapters along with a summary of the mitigation and monitoring proposed within this ES, and a glossary of terms:

- Chapter 21: Residual Impact Assessment (including cumulative impact);
- Chapter 22: Mitigation and Monitoring; and
- Chapter 23: Glossary.

1.43. The assessment of the likely significant impacts of the Seagreen Project is contained within this principal document.

- **ES Volume II: Figures.** This volume contains all figures referred to in Volume I.
- **ES Volume III: Technical Appendices.** This volume provides the technical reports which have been used to provide background for the impact assessment contained in Volume I.

- 1.44. In addition, there is a separate Planning Statement which supports the applications. The purpose of the Planning Statement is to explain how the Seagreen Project complies with the statutory provisions of marine planning legislation, policies and guidance together with any other relevant material considerations.
- 1.45. Seagreen have also prepared a separate Consultation Report (Seagreen, 2012d), which provides a narrative on the consultation that Seagreen has undertaken with third parties over the period January 2010 – September 2012. Further details on the Consultation Report are provided in Chapter 6: EIA Process of this ES.

Other Documents

- 1.46. In addition to this ES (Volumes I – III) and the NTS; the Planning Statement and the Consultation Report; Marine Scotland, as part of the Section 36 Application and Marine Licence Application, will also be supplied with:
 - Offshore Applications Covering Letter (Seagreen, 2012e);
 - Marine Licence Application Forms (Seagreen, 2012f);
 - Ordnance Survey (OS) Application Maps (Seagreen, 2012g) showing locations of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Ramsar or other conservation area considered in EIA;
 - Copy of the Public Notice (Seagreen, 2012h);
 - List of Acronyms (Seagreen, 2012i); and
 - List of Consultees (Seagreen, 2012j).

Project Team

- 1.47. This ES presents the results of the assessment of environmental impacts undertaken by a number of specialist consultants. These consultants are presented, along with the design team, in Table 1.4, along with their respective disciplines and contribution to this ES and/ or EIA.

Table 1.4 Seagreen Project EIA and Design Team

Expertise / ES Input	Organisation
Authors of introductory chapters	Seagreen
Principal designers and engineers	
Legal advisors to Seagreen and part of the ES review team.	Burges Salmon
NTS and concluding chapter author	Royal Haskoning
Physical Environment chapter author	
Water and Sediment Quality chapter author	
Nature Conservation Designations chapter author	
Benthic Ecology and Intertidal Ecology chapter author	
Natural Fish and Shellfish Resource chapter author	
Marine Mammals chapter author	
Other Marine Users and Activities chapter author	
Review of non-authored draft ES chapters	
Authoring of Ornithology chapter as follows: ECON - Project Alpha, Project Bravo, cumulative and residual assessment. NIRAS and Atmos – Transmission Asset Project.	
Commercial Fisheries chapter author	Brown and May Marine Limited (Ltd)
Shipping and Navigation chapter author	Anatec Ltd
Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity chapter author	Pegasus Planning Group
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter author	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Military and Civil Aviation chapter author	Wind Power Aviation Consultants
Socio-Economics , Tourism and Recreation chapter author	Arcus
Review of final ES chapters	
Review of Nature Conservation Designations, Ornithology, Natural Fish and Shellfish Resource, and Marine Mammals chapters	AMEC
Provision of benthic surveys	Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies (IECS)
Habitat mapping	Envision Mapping Ltd
Provision of ornithology and marine mammal surveys	ECON
Provision of underwater noise modelling study and technical report	Subacoustech Ltd
Provision of baseline and technical reports on Pinnipeds and Cetaceans	Sea Mammal Research Unit (SMRU) Ltd
Provision of marine mammal impact assessment modelling study	

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