CALEDONIA
Offshore Wind Farm

Code: UKCAL-CWF-CON-EIA-RPT-00001-1001

Volume 1 Overview Chapters

Chapter 1 Introduction

Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Ltd

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OCEAN WINDS

Volume 1 Chapter 1 Introduction

Code	UKCAL-CWF-CON-EIA-RPT-00001-1001
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
EDP	Energias de Portugal
EDPR	EDP Renewables
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EU	European Union
GW	Gigawatts
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
km	Kilometres
km²	Kilometres squared
kV	kiloVolt
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OEC	Offshore Export Cable
OECC	Offshore Export Cable Corridor
OfTI	Offshore Transmission Infrastructure
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Owners
OnTI	Onshore Transmission Infrastructure
OSP	Offshore Substation Platforms

OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PPP	Planning Permission in Principle
RLB	Red Line Boundary
SMP	Sectoral Marine Plan
UK	United Kingdom
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1.1 In January 2022, as part of the ScotWind leasing round, Ocean Winds UK Limited. was successfully awarded an Option Agreement granting exclusive rights to develop an Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) within the NE4 Plan Option, which is located within the outer Moray Firth, off the north-east coast of Scotland.

1.1.1.2 Ocean Winds is progressing the proposals for this OWF, which has been named the Caledonia OWF, via the newly incorporated limited company of Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Limited (the Applicant). The terms of the Option Agreement are dependent upon the Applicant being awarded all key consents and permissions to construct and operate the OWF from the relevant regulatory authorities.

1.1.1.3 The Applicant is seeking to deliver electricity to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) from 2030. The Proposed Development will have an indicative generation capacity of 2 gigawatts (GW); however, this is indicative and does not represent a cap on the generation capacity in a consenting context. Due to the volume of national grid reinforcement works required to connect offshore wind projects and commercial drivers, the Applicant is expecting the Proposed Development to developed in phases. To support with the deliverability of these phases, the Applicant is submitting two offshore consent applications (Section 36 and associated Marine Licences) for the Proposed Development (Offshore).

1.1.1.4 The two consent applications for each of the phases of the Caledonia OWF are referred to as:

- Caledonia North; and
- Caledonia South.

1.1.1.5 The Caledonia North application is to construct and operate all infrastructure which will be sited within the Caledonia North Array Area (fixed foundation Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), Inter-Array/Interconnector Cables, Offshore Substation Platform(s) (OSPs)) as well as the Offshore Export Cables which will be installed within the Caledonia North Offshore Export Cable Corridor (OECC) and extend to the Landfall Site on the Aberdeenshire coast up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS). The Caledonia North application area is shown in Figure 1-1.

1.1.1.6 The Caledonia South application is to construct and operate all infrastructure which will be sited within the Caledonia South Site Array Area (potentially a mixture of fixed and floating foundation WTGs, Inter-Array/Interconnector Cables, OSPs) as well the Offshore Export Cables which will be installed in the Caledonia South OECC and extend to the Landfall Site on the Aberdeenshire coast up to MHWS. The Caledonia South application area is shown in Figure 1-2.

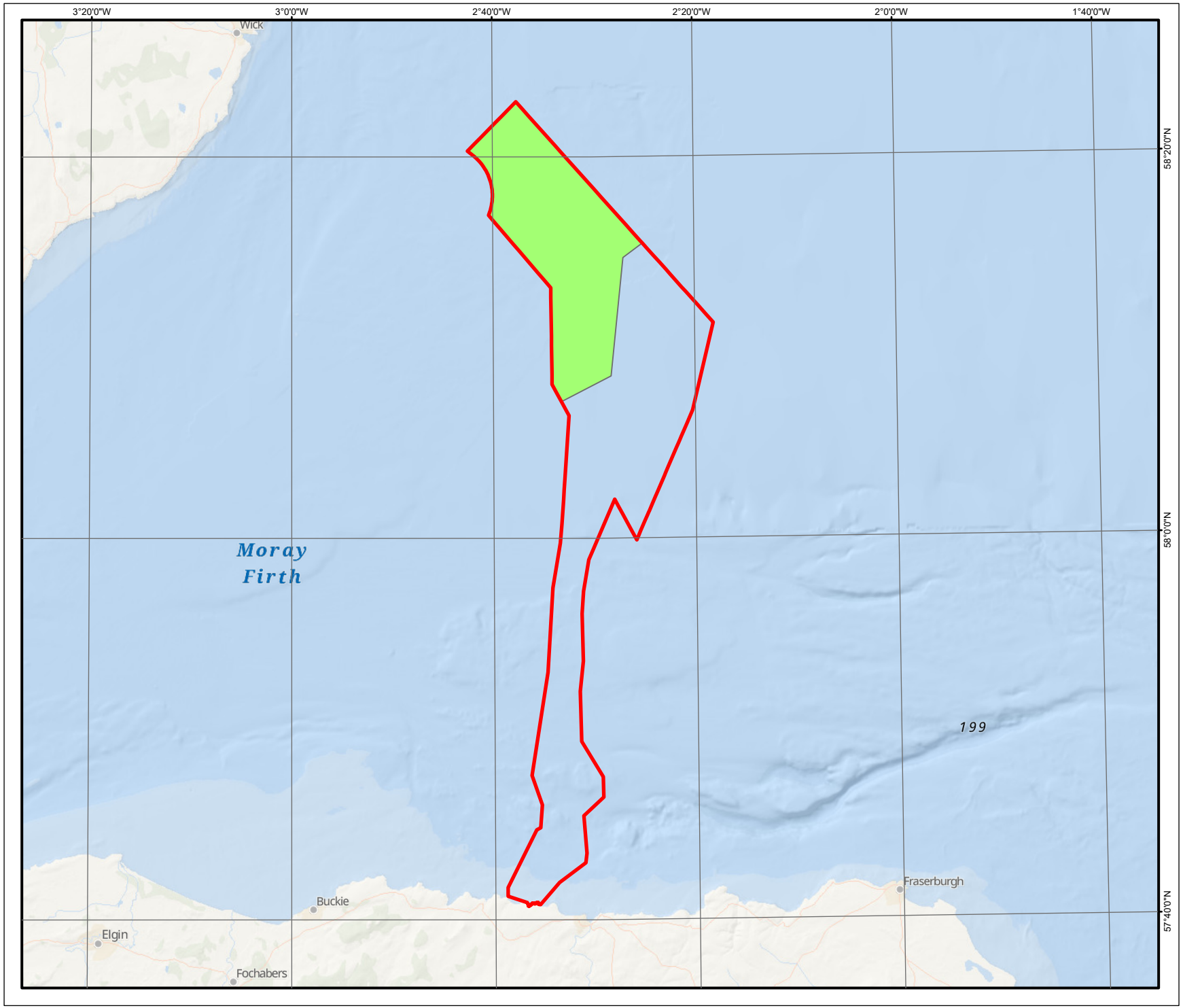
1.1.1.7 The Applicant is seeking the flexibility for the first phase to be either Caledonia North or Caledonia South. This allows flexibility to deploy the most appropriate turbine technology/foundation type (including the option for floating) in Phase 1 thus improving deliverability. The sequencing of how the phases can be brought forward is discussed in more detail in Volume 1, Chapter 5: Proposed Development Phasing.

1.1.1.8 Caledonia North and Caledonia South are collectively referred to as the Proposed Development (Offshore) in this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

1.1.1.9 The Onshore Transmission Infrastructure (OnTI) which is required to transfer the power from the Proposed Development (Offshore) to a connection to the NETS is also included in this EIAR. At the Landfall Site, buried Offshore Export Cable Circuits will come to shore and will be connected to the Onshore Export Cable Circuits at Transition Joint Bays (TJB). Buried Onshore Export Cable Circuits situated within an Onshore Export Cable Corridor will transmit the power inland to two co-located Onshore Substations, where it will be transformed to 400 Kilovolts (kV) before connecting to the NETS at a Grid Connection Point at New Deer for Phase 1. All OnTI associated with the Caledonia OWF landward of Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS) is collectively referred to as the Proposed Development (Onshore) and will be constructed in two phases aligned with the Proposed Development (Offshore). The planning application boundary (Red Line Boundary (RLB)) for the OnTI is shown on Figure 1-3.

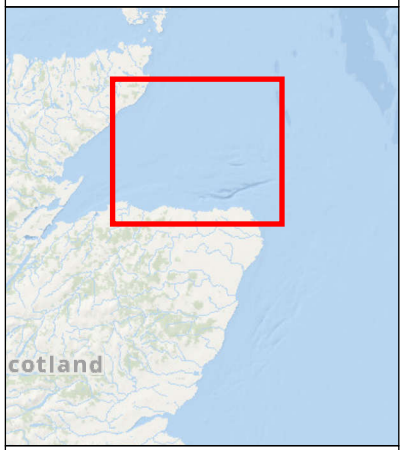
1.1.1.10 Whilst the Applicant intends to develop and construct the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI) and OnTI, under current regulations, these assets will ultimately be transferred to and operated by an Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO)

1.1.1.11 This document constitutes an EIAR for Caledonia North and Caledonia South as well as the 'Proposed Development', which is defined as The Proposed Development (Offshore) and the Proposed Development (Onshore). Section 1.6 of this report provides an overview of the EIAR document structure and the EIAR Guide directs the reader to the appropriate Volumes and Chapters for each of the separate application areas. The approach to assessment of the Caledonia OWF in this EIAR is set out in Volume 1, Chapter 7: EIA Methodology.



Proposed Development (Offshore) Application Area

Extent of Caledonia North Array Area Section 36 and Generation Marine Licence



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02	20/07/2024	For Review	CW	GS	EC
01	17/05/2024	For Review	CE	GS	EC

CALEDONIA Offshore Wind Farm

ARUP

CONTRACTOR DRAWING NO: UKCAL1_ARP_WNF_ENV_MAP_00305

CONTRACTOR REV: 03

GEODETIC PARAMETERS: WGS 84 / UTM Zone 30N (EPSG:32630)

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 1-1: Caledonia North Application Area

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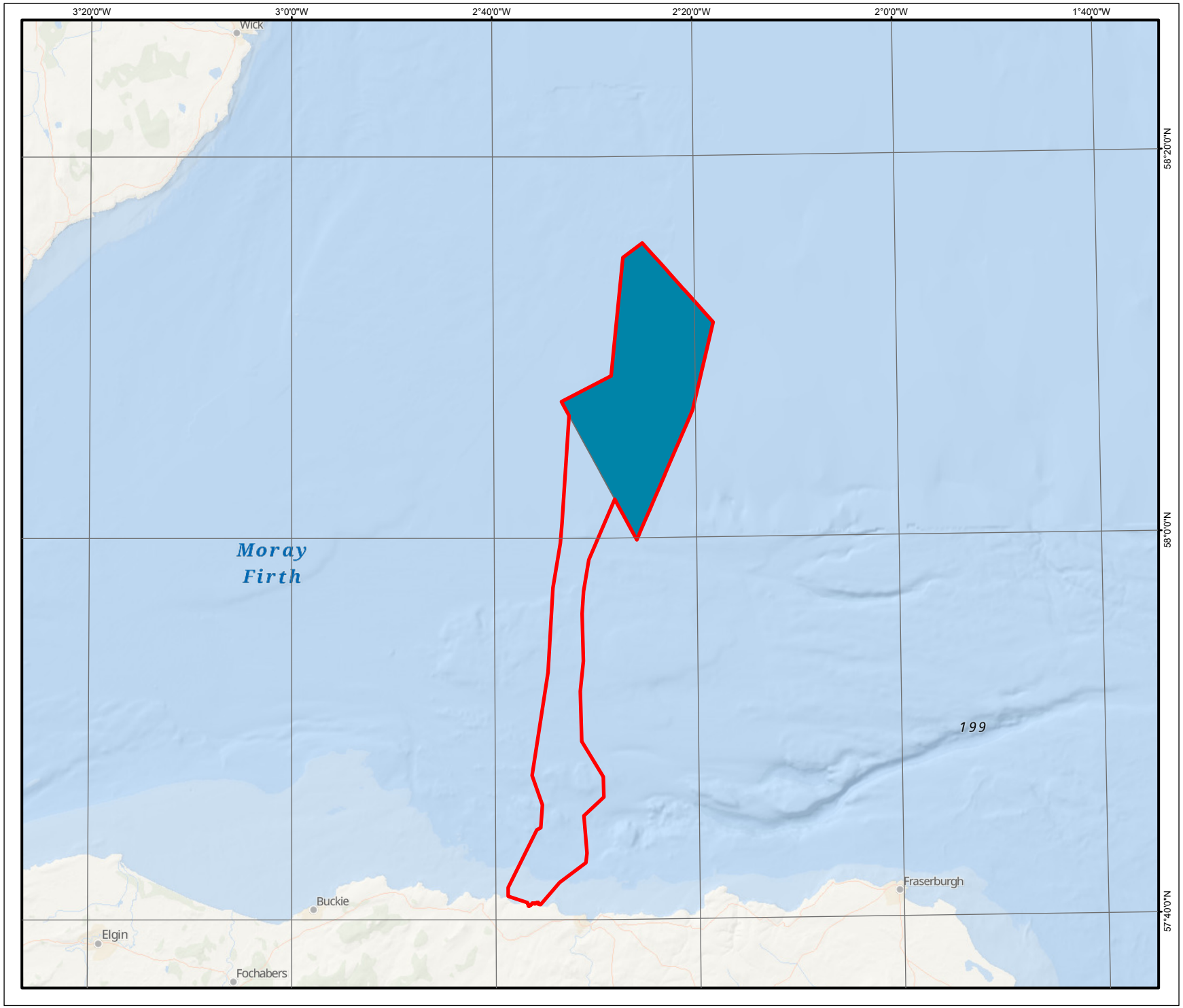
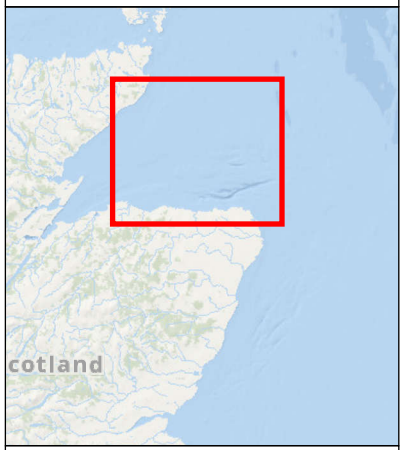
SHEET NO: 01 of 01

REV: N/A



Extent of Caledonia South Offshore Transmission Infrastructure Marine License

Extent of Caledonia South Array Area Section 36 and Generation Marine Licence



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03	30/08/2024	Approved	CW	GS	EC
02	20/07/2024	For Review	CW	GS	EC
01	17/05/2024	For Review	CE	GS	EC

CALEDONIA Offshore Wind Farm

ARUP

CONTRACTOR DRAWING NO: UKCAL1_ARP_WNF_ENV_MAP_00306

CONTRACTOR REV: 03

GEODETIC PARAMETERS: WGS 84 / UTM Zone 30N (EPSG:32630)

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 1-2: Caledonia South Application Area

STATUS: Approved

SCALE: 1:500,000

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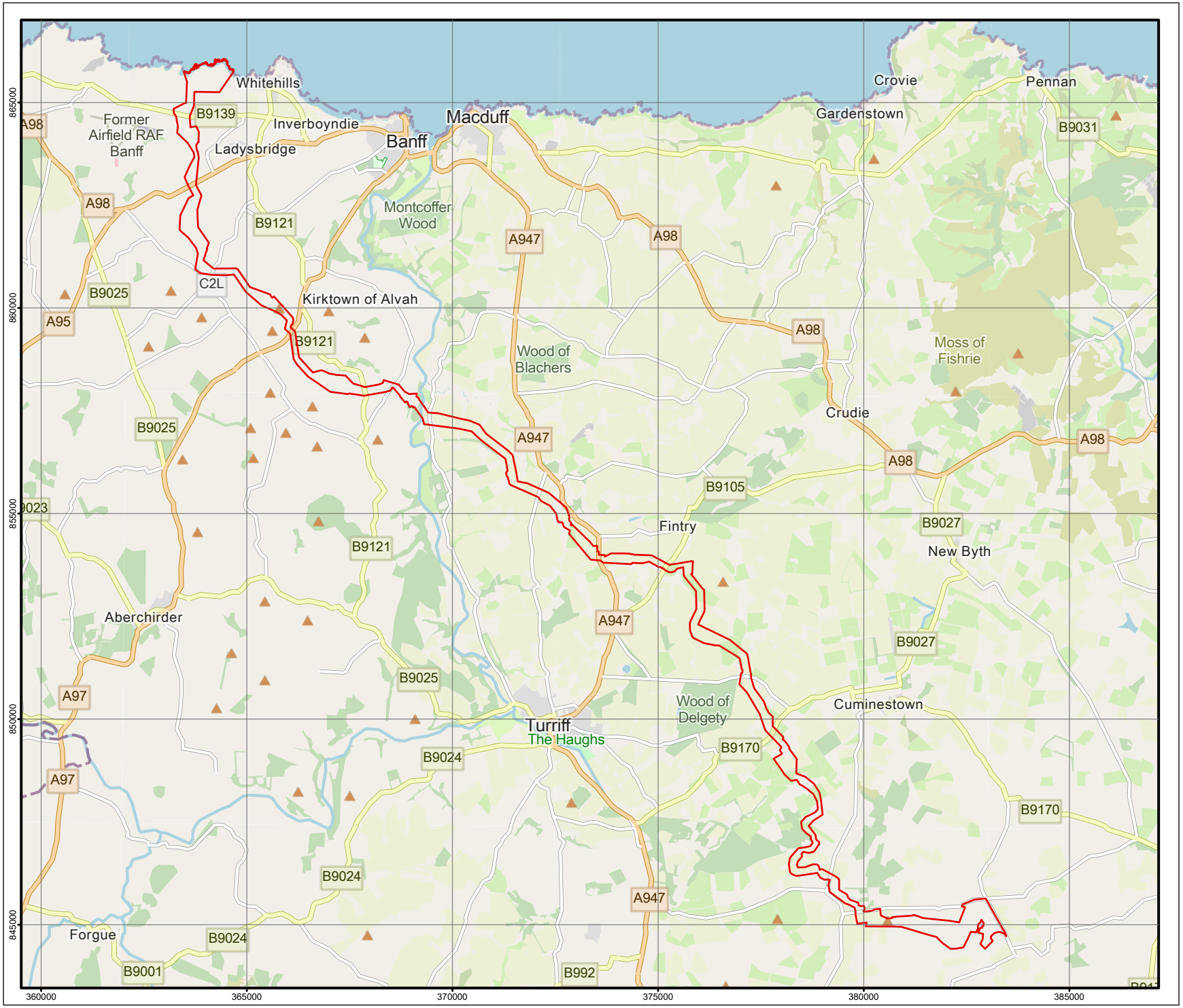
SHEET NO: 01 of 01

REV: N/A



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02	22/07/2024	For Review	CW	GS	EC
01	04/03/2024	For Review	MM	GS	EC

CALEDONIA Offshore Wind Farm

ARUP

CONTRACTOR DRAWING NO: UKCAL1_ARP_WNF_ENV_MAP_00168
CONTRACTOR REV: 03

GEODETIC PARAMETERS: OSGB36 / British National Grid (EPSG:27700)

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 1-3: Proposed Development (Onshore) Red Line Boundary

STATUS: Approved
SCALE: 1:125,000
DRAWING NUMBER: N/A
SHEET NO: 01 of 01
REV: N/A

1.2 The Developer

1.2.1.1 Ocean Winds is an international offshore wind developer, created in 2019, as a 50:50 joint venture by EDP Renewables (EDPR) and ENGIE. Both companies share the vision in which renewables, particularly offshore wind, play a key role in the global energy transition.

1.2.1.2 EDPR and ENGIE combined their offshore wind assets and project pipeline under Ocean Winds, with 1.5GW in operation, 1.9GW under construction and 15.2GW under development (totalling 18.6GW in gross capacity). Following the ScotWind leasing round, Ocean Winds' has a 6.1GW sized project portfolio in Scotland.

1.2.1.3 The main office supporting the Proposed Development is in Scotland, based in Edinburgh With offshore operations currently being coordinated through Ocean Winds' existing marine bases in Fraserburgh and Buckie. Ocean Winds has considerable knowledge and experience in the Moray Firth region through the development, construction and operation of the Moray East OWF. In addition, Ocean Winds has developed the Moray West OWF which is currently under construction.

1.2.1.4 Madrid-headquartered EDPR is a global leader in the renewable energy sector and the world's fourth-largest wind energy producer. EDPR was created in 2007 to operate the Energias de Portugal (EDP) group's renewable power business.

1.2.1.5 ENGIE is a French multinational energy and services company, with its headquarters in La Défense, Courbevoie. It focuses on the production and supply of energy, services and regeneration. It was established in 2008 by Gaz de France and Suez.

1.3 Summary of the Proposed Development

1.3.1 Caledonia North

1.3.1.1 Caledonia North is located within the NE4 Plan Option identified in the Scottish Government's Sectoral Marine Plan (SMP) for Offshore Wind Energy (Scottish Government, 2020[1]). The Caledonia North Array Area is approximately 218.5 kilometres squared (km^2) in size with the northern limit approximately 28 kilometres (km) from Wick and the southern limit of the site being approximately 48km from Banff.

1.3.1.2 A summary of the infrastructure within Caledonia North is provided below:

- Up to 77 WTGs to be installed across Caledonia North using fixed foundations;
- Up to two OSPs which transform electricity generated by the WTGs to a higher voltage allowing more efficient transmission to shore;
- Inter-array cables which connect the WTGs together;
- Interconnector cable which connect Caledonia North OSPs to each other; and
- 2 x Offshore Export Cable (OEC) circuits within an OECC which will be laid between the OSPs and Landfall Site.

1.3.2 Caledonia South

1.3.2.1 Caledonia South is located within the NE4 Plan Option identified in the Scottish Government's SMP for Offshore Wind Energy (Scottish Government, 2020[2]). The Caledonia South Array Area is approximately 204.5km^2 in size with the northern limit being approximately 45km from Wick and the southern limit being approximately 35km from Banff.

1.3.2.2 A summary of the infrastructure within Caledonia South is provided below:

- Up to 78 WTGs to be installed across Caledonia South using fixed and floating foundations (with floating foundations, if installed, restricted to the deeper southern part of the site);
- Up to two OSPs which transform electricity generated by the WTGs to a higher voltage allowing more efficient transmission to shore;
- Inter-array cables which connect the WTGs together;
- Interconnector cable which connect OSPs to each other; and
- 2 x OEC circuits within an OECC which will be laid between the OSPs and Landfall Site.

1.3.3 Proposed Development (Offshore)

1.3.3.1 Caledonia North and Caledonia South as well as all associated OfTi are collectively defined as the Proposed Development (Offshore). Flexibility is needed to retain which phase (North or South) is constructed first and connected to the NETS. Therefore, while the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) considers up to 77 WTG in Caledonia North and up to 78 WTG in Caledonia South, the total WTGs of the Proposed Development (Offshore) will not exceed 140 WTGs. There would be two export cable installation phases, aligned with the Caledonia North and Caledonia South construction phases.

1.3.3.2 The sequencing of how phases can be brought forward is discussed in more detail in Volume 1, Chapter 5: Proposed Development Phasing.

1.3.3.3 Further details of the Proposed Development (Offshore) are provided in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description (Offshore). This includes the design envelope for infrastructure within the two Array Areas and associated OfTI such as (among other details) the number and dimensions of WTGs, foundation types, inter-array, interconnector and export cables, and other supporting infrastructure such as the OSPs.

1.3.4 Proposed Development (Onshore)

1.3.4.1 The purpose of the OnTI will be to supply power generated by the Caledonia OWF to the NETS onshore. The power will be transmitted as a High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC). To enable this, the following infrastructure, collectively referred to as the Proposed Development (Onshore), is proposed:

- Landfall Site – the area from MLWS landward where the OEC are connected to the Onshore Export Cable Circuits within Transition Jointing Bays;
- Onshore Export Cable Circuits – These will transmit power underground between the transition joint bays and the Onshore Substation(s);
- Onshore Substation(s) – These are required to transform the power before feeding it into the NETS at the Grid Connection Point; and
- Onshore Grid Connection Cable Corridor - connecting the Onshore Substation Site to a Grid Connection Point at New Deer (for Phase 1) via further interconnecting underground cable circuits.

1.3.4.2 The approach to consenting the Proposed Development (Onshore) aligns with the phased offshore application strategy, and therefore considers two onshore construction phases. The sequencing of how phases can be brought forward is discussed in more detail in Volume 1, Chapter 5: Proposed Development Phasing.

1.3.4.3 A full description of the OnTI is provided in Volume 1, Chapter 4: Proposed Development Description (Onshore).

1.4 Document Purpose

1.4.1.1 European Union (EU) Directives set out a binding framework for the requirement to undertake EIA in relation to certain projects.

1.4.1.2 The directives were transposed into national law in the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) (UK Parliament, 2007[3]) (for Scottish offshore waters), the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017) (Scottish Parliament, 2017a[4]), the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (Scottish Parliament, 2017b[5]) (for Scottish inshore waters) and the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (Scottish Parliament, 2017c[6]).

1.4.1.3 Following the United Kingdom's (UK) departure from the European Union on 31 December 2020, the UK is no longer an EU Member State. Amendments have therefore been made to EIA Regulations so that they continue to be effective and maintain the same standards of protection now that the UK is no longer part of the EU. The EIA Regulations continue to apply in substantially the same way as they did before the UK's departure from the EU.

1.4.1.4 This EIAR is prepared to support various applications for consent required for the Proposed Development and is intended to clearly inform stakeholders of any likely significant effects, mitigation measures and residual effects expected to result from the Proposed Development. The consents that are being sought are detailed in Section 1.8 of this chapter.

1.5 Competent Experts

1.5.1.1 This EIAR has been prepared by a multi-disciplinary consultancy team of competent experts led by Arup and supported by offshore EIA consultants, GoBe Consultants Ltd along with a team of technical specialist sub-consultants. Additionally, Shepherd and Wedderburn are providing specialist legal advice.

1.5.1.2 Arup and GoBe are accredited by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment under the EIA Quality Mark Scheme. This demonstrates Arup's and GoBe's commitment to ensuring EIAs are undertaken at a high quality and in accordance with best practice.

1.5.1.3 All technical leads who have contributed to this EIAR are deemed to be qualified and competent experts in their fields given their academic qualifications, professional affiliations and professional experience on other EIA projects. Refer to Volume 7A, Appendix 1-1: Competent Experts for further detail on the competent experts that have prepared this EIAR.

1.6 Document Structure

1.6.1.1 The EIAR is divided into seven volumes supported by a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) for Caledonia North and the Proposed Development (Onshore) and a separate NTS for Caledonia South and the Proposed Development (Onshore), as set out in Table 1-1.

1.6.1.2 This EIAR has been organised to account for its size and to ease the readability of the document, allowing simple navigation between related chapters. The structure of the EIAR aligns with the approach to phasing and application areas, with separate volumes for the Proposed Development (Offshore), Caledonia North, Caledonia South, the Proposed Development (Onshore) and Combined Assessments. A description of each main section is provided in Table 1-1 below and further signposting is provided in the accompanying EIAR Guide.

Table 1-1: EIAR Structure

Section	Description
EIAR Guide	A sign-posting document for the EIAR and supporting application documents.
EIAR Non-Technical Summary	A standalone NTS of this EIAR has been produced. This document provides in simple non–technical language, an overview of Proposed Development and a summary of the key findings from this EIAR.
Volume 1 Overview Chapters	Volume 1 contains an introduction to the EIAR (this document). Volume 1 also includes a description of the Proposed Development, an overview of the programme and phasing of the Proposed Development, details of the site selection process, the EIA methodology and a summary of consultation activities.
Volume 2 The Proposed Development (Offshore)	Volume 2 contains the offshore impact assessment for Caledonia North and Caledonia South in combination with one another. It contains the results of the impact assessment in relation to physical, biological and human receptors likely to be significantly affected. This includes the findings of the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA), addressing likely significant effects that may arise as a result of interactions between the Proposed Development (Offshore) and other existing and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities.
Volume 3 Caledonia North	Volume 3 contains the impact assessment for Caledonia North in relation to physical,

Section	Description
	biological and human receptors that are likely to be significantly affected by Caledonia North. This includes the findings of CIA, addressing likely significant effects that may arise as a result of interactions between the Caledonia North and other existing and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities.
Volume 4 Caledonia South	Volume 4 contains the impact assessment for Caledonia South in relation to physical, biological and human receptors that are likely to be significantly affected by Caledonia South. This includes the findings of CIA, addressing likely significant effects that may arise as a result of interactions between the Caledonia South and other existing and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities.
Volume 5 The Proposed Development (Onshore)	Volume 5 contains the onshore impact assessment for the Proposed Development (Onshore), the results of the impact assessment and the likely significant effects of the OnTI. This includes the findings of CIA, addressing likely significant effects that may arise as a result of interactions between the Proposed Development (Onshore) and other existing and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities.
Volume 6 Intertidal and Combined Assessments	Volume 6 contains assessments where there is potential for inter-relationships between offshore and onshore impacts within the intertidal area as well as combined assessments that consider onshore and offshore together (Climate and Carbon and Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation). The intertidal and combined assessments consider the effects of i) Caledonia North and the Proposed Development (Onshore); ii) Caledonia South and the Proposed Development (Onshore) as well as; iii) the Proposed Development (Offshore) and the Proposed Development (Onshore).
Volume 7 Appendices	This volume contains technical appendices for the EIAR. This includes specialist technical studies or surveys undertaken to help inform the EIA.

1.7 Definitions

1.7.1.1 For the purposes of this EIAR and the assessment within, the definitions in Table 1-2 have been used. A full glossary of the terms used in this EIAR and a list of the abbreviations used are located in the Preface to this EIAR.

Table 1-2: Definitions

Term	Definition
Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Limited	The Developer of the Proposed Development and Applicant seeking the relevant consents to construct and operate the Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	The report which describes the Proposed Development and details the findings of the EIA including the potential effects on human and environmental receptors of Caledonia North and Caledonia South separately as well as providing an assessment of the Proposed Development (including Caledonia North and Caledonia South together and the Onshore Transmission Infrastructure).
Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm	Refers to all the infrastructure which will be sited within the Caledonia Site (WTGs, Inter-Array/Interconnector Cables and OSPs).
The Proposed Development	Refers to all aspects of The Proposed Development. For offshore, this includes all offshore aspects comprising up to 140 WTGs, associated foundations (combination of fixed-bottom and floating foundations), inter-array, and interconnector Cables, up to 4 OSPs, OECC and landfall (up to MHWS). For the OnTI this comprises the Transition Joint Bays and Landfall Site landward from MLWS, Onshore Export Cable Circuits, Onshore Substation(s), Onshore Grid Connection Cable Circuits from the Onshore Substation(s) to the Grid Connection Point and associated ancillary works such as compound and laydown areas.
Proposed Development (Onshore)	This includes all onshore aspects comprising the Transition Joint Bays and Landfall Site landward from MLWS, Onshore Export Cable Circuits, Onshore Substation(s), Onshore Grid Connection Cable Circuits from the Onshore Substation(s) to the Grid Connection Point and associated ancillary works such as compound and laydown areas.

Term	Definition
Proposed Development (Offshore)	This includes all offshore aspects comprising up to 140 WTGs, associated foundations (combination of fixed-bottom and floating foundations), inter-array cables, interconnector cables, up to 4 OSPs, OECC and Landfall Site (up to MHWS).
Caledonia North	Refers to the infrastructure which will be sited within the Caledonia North Array Area (WTGs, Inter-Array/Interconnector Cables and OSPs) and the OfTI associated with Caledonia North comprising OSPs, Offshore Export Cables and the Landfall Site, up to MHWS which the Applicant is applying for consent to construct and operate.
Caledonia South	Refers to the infrastructure which will be sited within the Caledonia South Array Area (WTGs, Inter-Array/Interconnector Cables and OSPs) and the OfTI associated with Caledonia South comprising OSPs, Offshore Export Cables and the Landfall Site, up to MHWS which the Applicant is applying for consent to construct and operate.
Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI)	The OfTI associated with the Proposed Development comprising OSPs, Offshore Export Cables and the Landfall Site, up to MHWS.
Onshore Transmission Infrastructure (OnTI)	The OnTI associated with Caledonia comprising the Transition Joint Bays and Landfall Site landward from MLWS, Onshore Export Cable Circuits, Onshore Substation(s) and Onshore Grid Connection Cable Circuits from the Onshore Substation(s) to the Grid Connection Point.
Landfall Site	The area of Aberdeenshire coast in which the OfTI makes land.
Onshore Substation (ONSS)	The electricity infrastructure required to facilitate power transfer, control, compliance, and voltage transformation prior to connection to the Grid Connection Point.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor (OECC)	The areas within which the Offshore Export Cables are to be installed.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ONEC)	The onshore planning Red Line Boundary within which the Onshore Export Cable Route will be located. Physical works may be required anywhere within this corridor and planning permission would therefore be sought over this area of land.

1.8 Consenting Process

1.8.1.1 The Proposed Development (Offshore) is located within the Scottish Territorial Waters (extending to 12 nautical miles (nm) from shore) and the UK Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (between 12 and 200 nm). The Scottish Ministers are the Regulatory Authority in respect of the necessary consents and licences required for the construction and operation of an OWF project. To allow the Scottish Ministers to properly consider the development proposals, developers are required to provide information to support the decision making process.

1.8.1.2 In respect of the Proposed Development (Onshore), planning permission is required (from MLWS) under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) (UK Parliament, 1997[7]).

1.8.1.3 The consents will be required by the Proposed Development are outlined in Table 1-3. Further details on the consents and relevant legislation and policy is provided in Volume 1, Chapter 2: Legislation and Policy.

Table 1-3: Required consents for the Proposed Development

Component of the Proposed Development		Consents
Proposed Development (Offshore)	Caledonia North	A Section 36 consent for Caledonia North under the Electricity Act 1989, submitted to the Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT). These consents will allow the Applicant to build and operate the OWF generating stations. A Generation Marine Licence for Caledonia North submitted to MD-LOT to allow the deposition of the wind farm and associated infrastructure on the seabed. A Transmission Marine Licence, submitted to MD-LOT, for the OfTI for Caledonia North.
	Caledonia South	A Section 36 consent for Caledonia South under the Electricity Act 1989, submitted to the MD-LOT. These consents will allow the Applicant to build and operate the OWF generating stations. A Generation Marine Licence for Caledonia South submitted to MD-LOT to allow the deposition of the wind farm and associated infrastructure on the seabed. A Transmission Marine Licence, submitted to MD-LOT, for the OfTI for Caledonia South.
Proposed Development (Onshore)		A Planning Permission in Principle (PPP) for the OnTI, submitted to Aberdeenshire Council.

1.9 Opportunity to Comment

1.9.1.1 Submission of the consent applications will be advertised in line with legislative requirements and the EIAR will be publicly available.

1.9.1.2 Following submission there will be an opportunity for stakeholders to make formal representations to Aberdeenshire Council and MD-LOT.

1.9.1.3 The EIAR and supporting documents are available electronically via the Project website (Ocean Winds, 2024[8]). Access to the EIAR for public inspection is also available at the following locations:

Table 1-4: Locations for public inspection of EIAR

Location	Details
Banff Library	High St, Banff AB45 1AE
Buckie Library	7 Cluny Pl, Buckie AB56 1HB
Turiff Library	Grange Villa, The Sq, Turriff AB53 4AE
Wick Library	East Caithness Community Facility, 7 Newton Rd, Wick KW1 5SA

1.10 References

[1] Scottish Government (2020) 'Sectoral Marine Plan for Offshore Wind Energy'. Available at: https://www.gov.scot/publications/sectoral-marine-plan-offshore-wind-energy/ (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[2] Scottish Government (2020) 'Sectoral Marine Plan for Offshore Wind Energy'. Available at: https://www.gov.scot/publications/sectoral-marine-plan-offshore-wind-energy/ (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[3] UK Parliament (2007) 'Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007'. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1518/contents/made (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[4] Scottish Parliament (2017a) 'Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017'. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/contents/made (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[5] Scottish Parliament (2017b) 'Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017'. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/115/contents/made (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[6] Scottish Parliament (2017c) 'Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended)'. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/102/contents/made (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[7] UK Government (1997) 'Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997'. Available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/8/contents (Accessed 01/10/2024).

[8] Ocean Winds (2024) 'Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm'. Available at: https://www.caledoniaoffshorewind.com/ (Accessed 01/10/2024).

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