



# **Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm, Onshore EIA Report**

Volume 1, Chapter 1: Introduction

Ref No: TWP-BOW-JCB-ONE-RPT-00006 | November 2025



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This chapter of the Onshore Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report introduces the onshore infrastructure of the Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as ‘the Project’). For ease of reference, the onshore infrastructure of the Project is the works landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), including the intertidal area, and is referred to as the ‘Proposed Development’. This chapter also introduces the Thistle Wind Partners Limited (TWP) as the Developer, the EIA Consultant and the purpose and structure of this Onshore EIA Report.
- 1.1.2 This Onshore EIA Report accompanies the application to Aberdeenshire Council for Planning Permission in Principle (PPP) for the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.3 The offshore elements of the Project (seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)) will be the subject of a separate application to the Scottish Government Marine Directorate Licensing Operations Team for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 (UK Government, 1989) and Marine Licences under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (UK Government, 2010) and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (UK Government, 2009). A separate Offshore EIA Report will accompany the application for the offshore elements of the Project.

## 1.2 ScotWind Leasing Round

- 1.2.1 In 2020, Crown Estate Scotland (CES) launched the ScotWind leasing process to facilitate the increase in offshore wind capacity to support the Scottish Government’s 2045 Net Zero target (Scottish Government, 2024). The Climate Change Committee (CCC) estimates that around 88 GW of offshore wind by 2040 will be needed to deliver Net Zero, with the combined capacity of the ScotWind leasing round (27.6 GW) covering a significant portion of this (CCC, 2025; Crown Estate Scotland 2022). On top of the progression towards the 2045 Net Zero and 2050 offshore wind capacity targets, the ScotWind leasing round will also have wider benefits such as creating Scottish jobs and investment, supporting the Scottish supply chain and providing additional revenue for the Scottish Government. Following the ScotWind leasing round in 2022, TWP, as the development company for Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm Limited (BOWFL), were successful in securing the option to develop a commercial scale Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) project in the ‘E3’ Plan Option Area (POA) as defined in the Scottish Government’s Sectoral Marine Plan for Offshore Wind Energy (Scottish Government, 2020a). BOWFL entered into an Option to Lease Agreement with CES, to secure the rights to develop within the POA. The Proposed Development will be situated in the E3 POA with further information on the Project as a whole and Proposed Development, covered in Section 1.4 and 1.5.

## 1.3 The Developer and The Applicant

- 1.3.1 TWP is an offshore wind developer founded in 2020 by a Joint Venture (JV) of three companies - DEME Concessions, Qair Marine and Aspiravi. Together the

shareholders and TWP team have a strong background in offshore renewable energy development and delivery in Scotland, the United Kingdom and internationally. TWP, is the development company for BOWFL, of which DEME Concessions and Aspiravi are the shareholders, and BOWFL is the Applicant for the PPP application to Aberdeenshire Council for the Proposed Development.

- 1.3.2 DEME is a Belgium based global solutions provider and a world leader in the highly specialised fields of offshore energy, dredging, marine infrastructure, and environmental works with almost 150 years of experience. DEME have a raft of experience in fixed foundation installation having installed over 2,700 offshore Wind Turbines to date, being involved in over 70 offshore wind projects globally as well as having a strong global portfolio. Capabilities of DEME cover everything from Site Investigation to the full Engineering, Procurement, Construction, and Installation (EPCI) scope. Local examples include the Moray East 950 MW offshore wind project: Foundations EPCI and IACs installation (completed 2021), and Neart na Gaoithe (NnG) 450 MW: EPCI cable installation (completed 2024).
- 1.3.3 Aspiravi International, a subsect of the Aspiravi Group, develops, implements and operates renewable energy projects with a total installed capacity of over 1.7 GW. The Aspiravi projects primarily consist of wind energy (both onshore and offshore), however the Aspiravi Group also own and operate biomass installations, biogas engines and hydro-electric installations.

## **1.4 The Project**

- 1.4.1 TWP is proposing the development of the Project, an OWF located 38 km from the Aberdeenshire coast at its closest point. The Project is comprised of the Offshore Generation Assets, Offshore Transmission Assets as well as the Onshore Transmission Assets. The location of the Offshore Generation and Transmission Assets and the PPP Application Boundary, where the Onshore Transmission Assets will be located are shown on Plate 1.1.
- 1.4.2 The Offshore and Onshore Transmission Assets include the necessary infrastructure to export the generated electricity to the UK national electricity transmission network (the National Grid), as illustrated in Figure 1.1 (Annex - Figures). The anticipated installed capacity of the Project is up to 1008 MW.
- 1.4.3 TWP has applied to connect the Project to Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN-T) who are responsible for the operation of the electricity network in Aberdeenshire. The National Energy System Operator (NESO), previously known as the National Grid Energy System Operator (ESO), operates the UK wide electricity system coordinating and managing grid connections.
- 1.4.4 In July 2022, the National Grid ESO published the Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design (NESO, 2022), which set out the approach to connecting 50 GW of offshore wind to the UK electricity network. In addition, it detailed the first stage of the design and offshore wind grid connection. The grid connection for the Project was determined subsequently, as part of the second stage of the design known as the Holistic Network Design Follow Up Exercise (HND-FUE) at a new SSEN-T substation to be constructed. This substation will be within Fetteresso Forest, known hereafter as ‘Hurlie Substation’. SSEN-T hosted public

consultations in March and June 2024 on its proposal for Hurlie Substation and submitted a full planning application (Aberdeenshire Council, 2024) for the Hurlie Substation in December 2024 to Aberdeenshire Council to obtain the necessary consents for the proposal.

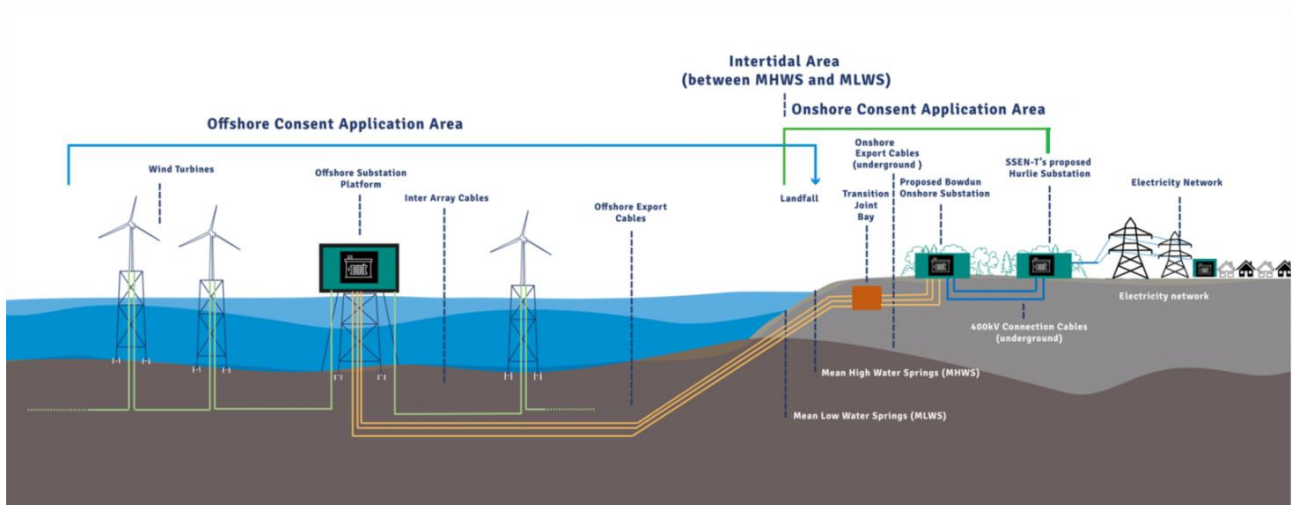


Plate 1.1: The Project Components and Interaction with National Grid

## 1.5 The Proposed Development

1.5.1 The Proposed Development will comprise the following onshore components landward of the MLWS:

- Landfall and Transition Joint Bays (TJBs) – This is the location in which the Offshore Export Cables come ashore and are joined to the Onshore Export Cables within the TJBs.
- Onshore Export Cable Corridor – The area within which the 220/275 kV Onshore Export Cables will be located; this runs from the Landfall area to the Substation Site.
- Substation – The proposed Substation containing the components for transforming the power supplied from the Project from 220/275 kV up to 400 kV.
- 400 kV Cable Corridor – the area within which the 400 kV Cables will be located providing the onward transmission to the grid; this connects the Substation to SSEN-T's Hurlie Substation.
- The temporary ancillary onshore infrastructure required for the construction phase of the Onshore Export Cable Corridor, 400 kV Cable Corridor and the Substation (such as construction compounds and access routes).

1.5.2 TWP will construct and operate their own Substation in order to connect to the National Grid and ensure the power is grid compliant. This Substation will be located within Fetteresso Forest, approximately 250 m north-east of the Hurlie Substation.

1.5.3 The proposed Landfall area is located in the intertidal area at Haughs Bay near Benholm where the Offshore Transmission Assets from the OWF will be brought

to shore. The Proposed Development will not include any overhead cabling, with the Onshore Export Cables being buried underground from the Landfall location to the Substation. A further grid connection route will be constructed to connect from the Substation to Hurlie Substation which will also be underground.

- 1.5.4 As illustrated on Figure 1.2 (Annex - Figures), the Proposed Development will be located within the PPP Application Boundary which extends from MLWS and encompasses the offshore export cables which terminate at the TJBs at Landfall and extends to the Substation at Fetteresso Forest with a proposed grid connection point at SSEN-T's proposed Hurlie Substation.
- 1.5.5 Further details of the site selection process and design evolution of the Proposed Development are provided within Volume 1, Chapter 5: Site Selection and Reasonable Alternatives Considered. A detailed description of the Proposed Development is described in Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Proposed Development.

## **1.6 Need for the Project**

- 1.6.1 National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (Scottish Government, 2023b) was adopted and published in February 2023. NPF4 is the national spatial strategy for Scotland and sets out spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments and national planning policies. NPF4 and the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2023 (Aberdeenshire Council, 2023) form the statutory development plan relevant to the Proposed Development.
- 1.6.2 The Proposed Development is classified as a National Development under the provisions of NPF4. Annex B of NPF4 – National Developments Statement of Need, 3. 'Strategic Renewable Electricity Generation and Transmission Infrastructure' includes the classification: "*New and/or upgraded infrastructure directly supporting on and offshore high voltage electricity lines, cables and interconnectors including converter stations, switching stations and substations.*" The classification of National Development establishes the need for the Proposed Development.
- 1.6.3 The challenges associated with climate change, energy supply and security are driving strategic government policy on renewable energy developments. There are a significant number of national and international policies, strategies and regulations relating to climate change and energy matters, those of particular relevance to the Proposed Development are summarised below. Where specific policies and/or legislation apply to specialist topic areas, particularly in relation to the impact assessments for receptors, these will be outlined and discussed within the relevant topic chapters of this Onshore EIA Report.

### **International Commitments**

#### ***The Paris Agreement 2015***

- 1.6.4 The Paris Agreement 2016 (UNFCCC, 2016) is a legally binding international treaty, adopted at the United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference in Paris in 2015 and came into force in November 2016. This agreement aims to improve resilience to climate change impacts and provide support to developing countries to implement climate change mitigation. The targets in this

agreement supersede those made in the Kyoto Protocol, aiming to hold ‘the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels’ and to ‘limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.’

1.6.5 In December 2023, COP28 was held in Dubai and focused on the start of the transition towards renewable means of energy generation such as wind and solar (UNFCCC, 2023a). This collective move towards renewable energy generation was acknowledged by 133 countries (including the UK) signing the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge which was a commitment to tripling the global renewable energy capacity by 2030 through:

- accelerating permitting of renewable projects and infrastructure;
- developing and expanding grid connections;
- providing clarity on market design and incentive schemes in renewables and energy efficiency;
- promoting energy efficiency, electrification and energy demand management;
- raising public awareness and encouraging behaviour change;
- encouraging private investment; and
- enhancing new technological solutions (UNFCCC, 2023b).

#### **UK Climate Change and Energy Legislation and Policy**

1.6.6 In the UK, there is a variety of climate change and environmental legislation which seeks to secure the reduction of GHG emissions and tackle climate change. Prior to the UK leaving the EU, much of the legislation was shared and derived from EU legislation. While the UK is no longer part of the EU, much of the content of the legislation has been enshrined into UK legislation and therefore largely reflects the previous position. Specifically, this remains true for EIA and Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Regulations.

1.6.7 The UK Government has also set out clearly that it shares the ambition and urgency of the previous Government’s policies (Department of Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023) with respect to power generation from renewables including offshore wind. This is reflected in the energy policy and legislation described in Table 1.1. The legislation and policy to support achieving Scotland’s more ambitious energy and climate change targets are also set out in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Energy Policy and Legislation in the UK and Scotland**

Policy and Legislation	Relevance and Detail
<b>UK Climate Change &amp; Energy Legislation and Policy</b>	
The Climate Change Act 2008 (UK Government, 2008)	The Climate Change Act 2008, as amended by the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019, provides a legal framework to tackle climate change in the UK. The Climate Change Act 2008 also established the Climate Change Committee (CCC), an independent, statutory body which advises the UK Government and Scottish Government on emissions targets and reports on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
British Energy Security Strategy (2022) (UK Government, 2022)	The British Energy Security Strategy was published by the UK Government in April 2022. It seeks to reduce the UK's dependence on imported oil and gas and to decarbonise the energy sector. The strategy includes an ambition to deliver up to 50 Gigawatt (GW) of offshore wind development by 2030.
Energy Act 2023 (UK Government, 2023a)	The aim of the Energy Act 2023 is to help increase the resilience and reliability of energy systems across the UK, support the delivery of the UK's climate change commitments and reform the UK's energy system while minimising costs to consumers and protecting them from unfair pricing.
Powering up Britain – Energy Security Plan (2023) (UK Government, 2023b)	Published by the UK Government in March 2023, sets out the steps the UK Government is taking to ensure the UK is more energy independent, secure and resilient. The introduction notes that energy security <i>'necessarily entails the smooth transition to abundant, low-carbon energy.'</i>
Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2024)	The Action Plan confirms that delivering clean power is at the heart of the new Government's Plan for Change and an urgent priority for the country. The initial focus of the plan is on delivering at least 95% of Great Britain's power generation from clean power by 2030 which includes 43 – 50 GW of offshore wind. Beyond that, however, the plan confirms that strong growth in power generation from clean sources will be required on a sustained basis through the 2030s and 2040s to reach net zero by 2050.
<b>Scottish Climate Change &amp; Energy Legislation and Policy</b>	
The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (Scottish Government, 2009)	The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 established a framework for Scotland to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions targets by at least 80% by 2050. An interim target of a 42% reduction by 2020 was also set.
The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 (Scottish Government, 2019)	The original 2020 target was amended through the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 that was passed in September 2019. This set a 'net-zero emissions target' for all greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. The interim targets were amended to become 56% by 2020, 75% by 2030 and 90% by 2040. However, in March 2024, the CCC concluded that it no longer believed that the Scottish Government would meet its statutory 2030 goal to reduce emissions by 75%.

Policy and Legislation	Relevance and Detail
	<p>A statement titled ‘Climate Change Scotland report – next steps: Net Zero Secretary statement’ delivered to the Scottish Parliament by the Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Net Zero and Energy on 18 April 2024, accepted that the interim 2030 target is out of reach and included the following:</p> <p><i>‘And with this in mind, I can today confirm that, working with Parliament on a timetable, the Scottish Government will bring forward expedited legislation to address matters raised by the CCC and ensure our legislative framework better reflects the reality of long-term climate policymaking. The narrowly drawn Bill will retain our legal commitment to 2045 alongside annual reporting on progress, whilst introducing a target approach based on five-yearly carbon budgets.’</i></p>
<p>The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2024 (Scottish Government, 2024)</p>	<p>In November 2024, the Scottish Parliament passed the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2024 which introduced a framework for a carbon budget-based approach for setting emissions reduction targets up to 2045. The Act does not change the existing target of achieving net zero by 2045.</p>
<p>Scottish Energy Strategy (2017) (Scottish Government, 2017a)</p>	<p>The Scottish Energy Strategy was published in December 2017. It set out the Scottish Government’s energy strategy for the period to 2050. One of the six priorities for the 2050 vision is ‘renewable and low carbon solutions’ which states:</p> <p><i>‘we will continue to champion and explore the potential of Scotland’s huge renewable energy resource, and its ability to meet our local and national heat, transport and electricity needs – helping to achieve our ambitious emissions reductions targets.’</i></p>
<p>Scotland’s Energy Strategy Position Statement (2021) (Scottish Government, 2021a)</p>	<p>Scotland’s Energy Strategy Position Statement was published by the Scottish Government in 2021. It provided an overview of the Scottish Government’s key priorities for the short to medium-term and how the Scottish Government has continued to abide by the three key principles set out in Scotland’s Energy Strategy published in 2017 and policy design and delivery. It provided an overview of how the Scottish Government committed to ensuring a green recovery, in respect of energy while remaining aligned to net zero ambitions.</p>
<p>Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (2023) (Scottish Government, 2023a)</p>	<p>The Scottish Government published the Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan for consultation in January 2023. It will replace the Scottish Energy Strategy (2017) and the associated Scotland’s Energy Strategy Position Statement (2021) when adopted. The consultation period ended in May 2023. The draft document is titled ‘Delivering a fair and secure zero carbon energy system for Scotland’. The Ministerial Forward includes the following:</p> <p><i>‘The imperative is clear: in this decisive decade, we must deliver an energy system that meets the challenge of becoming a net zero nation by 2045, supplies safe and secure energy for all, generates economic opportunities, and builds a just transition...’</i></p>

Policy and Legislation	Relevance and Detail
Offshore Wind Policy Statement (2020) (Scottish Government, 2020b)	The Scottish Government published the Offshore Wind Policy Statement in 2020. It includes the statement that <i>'we believe that as much as 11 GW of offshore capacity is possible in Scottish waters by 2030'</i> .
Update to the 2020 Offshore Wind Policy Statement: Scotland's Offshore Wind ambition (2025) (Scottish Government, 2025)	The Scottish Government published the consultation paper 'Update to the 2020 Offshore Wind Policy Statement: Scotland's Offshore Wind ambition' in June 2025. The consultation period closed in August 2025. The consultation paper sets out an updated ambition for offshore wind in Scotland. It states that <i>'...the Scottish Government is resetting its ambition and aiming for the development of up to 40 GW by 2035-2040 in addition to our existing operational capacity.'</i>

## **1.7 Application for Planning Permission in Principle**

- 1.7.1 This Onshore EIA Report accompanies the application for Planning Permission in Principle (PPP) for the Proposed Development.
- 1.7.2 TWP, through the submission of the application for PPP, seeks to establish the principle of developing the onshore infrastructure within the PPP application boundary. The detailed design will continue to be progressed following the submission of the application for PPP. The detailed design will be submitted to Aberdeenshire Council as part of an application for approval of Matters Specified in Conditions (MSC).
- 1.7.3 The application for PPP is accompanied by a separate Planning Statement which considers the planning policy background relevant to the Proposed Development and assesses the Proposed Development's compliance with that policy. This includes an assessment against the Development Plan applicable to the Proposed Development: NPF4 and Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (2023).

## **1.8 The Onshore EIA Report**

- 1.8.1 An EIA is the process of identifying and assessing the significant effects likely to arise during the project's lifecycle (construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning). This requires consideration of the likely changes to the environment as a consequence of a project through comparison with the existing and projected future baseline conditions. The approach is iterative and relies on close collaboration between the EIA team and the engineering design team.
- 1.8.2 For the Onshore EIA Report, the legislative requirements are in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (Scottish Government, 2017b) (hereafter referred to as 'the EIA Regulations'). The EIA requirements are detailed in Volume 1, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology.
- 1.8.3 The Onshore EIA Report provides a description of the Proposed Development and an overview of the design alternatives considered to date. For each environmental topic, the approach and methodology of assessment is outlined along with the existing and likely future environmental conditions. The findings regarding the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development are then presented based on the information available at this time. Details of the measures proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects (known as mitigation measures) are also provided.
- 1.8.4 This Onshore EIA Report has incorporated the advice and guidance set out by stakeholders and Aberdeenshire Council, specifically with due reference to the EIA Scoping Opinion issued by Aberdeenshire Council on 24 October 2024 (contained in Volume 2, Appendix 1.1: Scoping Opinion). The Scoping Opinion was sought under the EIA Regulations to confirm the topics that needed to be considered and reported in this Onshore EIA Report for the Proposed Development.

## 1.9 The EIA Consultants

1.9.1 The EIA for the Proposed Development was undertaken by Jacobs and all Onshore EIA Report chapters were authored by Jacobs with the exception of Volume 1, Chapter 5: Site Selection and Reasonable Alternatives Considered, which was authored by TWP, and Volume 1, Chapter 7: Biodiversity and Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology, which was authored by ERM with supporting information supplied by RPS who undertook ornithological surveys for the Project and are the EIA consultants for the Offshore EIA.

### Statement of Expertise

1.9.2 The Onshore EIA was managed and compiled by experienced and competent environmental professionals. In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the relevant expertise and qualification of the assessment team highlighting their competency to undertake EIA are provided in Volume 2, Appendix 1.2: Statement of Expertise.

1.9.3 Jacobs is a Registered EIA Quality Mark Company with The Institute of Sustainability & Environmental Professionals (ISEP); formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). The Quality Mark is a voluntary scheme demonstrating Jacobs' commitment to excellence in its EIA activities and willingness to have their work independently reviewed and commitment to maintain high standards in EIA.

## 1.10 Structure of the Onshore EIA Report

1.10.1 This Onshore EIA Report has been produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations; Regulation 5 and Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (further detail provided in Volume, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology).

1.10.2 This Onshore EIA Report is divided into three Volumes:

- Volume 1: Onshore EIA Report Chapters and Figures;
- Volume 2: Onshore EIA Technical Appendices and Outline Management Plans; and
- Volume 3: Visualisations.

1.10.3 Each chapter is supported by figures included in an Annex to the chapter. Photomontages and wirelines have been prepared to support Volume 1: Onshore EIA Report Chapters and have been provided separately in Volume 3: Visualisations. The detailed structure of the Onshore EIA Report is presented in Table 1.2.

1.10.4 In addition to the Onshore EIA Report, as part of the PPP application submission, a Pre-Application Consultation Report has been prepared and submitted. This document outlines the formal public consultation undertaken prior to the submission of the application. Wider stakeholder engagement is also covered throughout the Onshore EIA Report and included in Volume 1, Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation.

**Table 1.2: Structure of the Onshore EIA Report**

Onshore EIA Report Component	Description
Non-Technical Summary	
<b>Volume 1: Onshore EIA Report</b>	
Table of Contents, Overarching Glossary, Acronyms and Units	
Chapter 1: Introduction	Provides background to the Proposed Development and the Onshore EIA Report, including a summary of the legislative and policy framework relevant to the Proposed Development, including the need for the development.
Chapter 2: The Proposed Development	Provides a detailed description of the key components of the Proposed Development, as well as the activities associated with its construction, operation and maintenance and eventual decommissioning. Additionally, this chapter sets out the Proposed Development phases, and general mitigation and enhancement measures.
Chapter 3: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology	Provides an overview of the EIA assessment process, setting out the environmental parameters considered and explaining how the assessment of environmental effects was undertaken.
Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation	Summarises the stakeholder engagement, consultation and scoping process informing this EIA and provides a summary of the key issues raised and how these have been taken into account.
Chapter 5: Site Selection and Reasonable Alternatives Considered	Provides justification for site selection, and alternatives considered, for the key components of the Proposed Development.
Chapter 6: Land Use, Agriculture and Public Access	These chapters report specialist environmental parameters/factors assessed. These chapters are structured to include an introduction to the subject area, approach and methods, baseline (i.e. existing) conditions, assessment of impacts, mitigation measures and residual effects.
Chapter 7: Biodiversity, Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology	
Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	
Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage	
Chapter 10: Geology and Ground Conditions	
Chapter 11: Water Quality and Flood Risk	
Chapter 12: Air Quality	
Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration	
Chapter 14: Traffic and Transport	
Chapter 15: Climate Change	
Chapter 16: Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation	

Onshore EIA Report Component	Description
Chapter 17: Summary of Significant Effects and Conclusion	Lists the residual likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment, including direct impacts and indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, beneficial and adverse, as identified in each of the environmental topic chapters (Chapters 6-16) and provides concluding comments.
<b>Volume 2: Onshore EIA Report Technical Appendices</b>	
Appendix 1.1: Scoping Opinion	Technical information supporting the EIA Report chapters, such as calculations and detailed background data. Appendix number corresponds to the relevant EIA Report chapter (e.g. Appendix 6.1 relates to Chapter 6).
Appendix 1.2: Statement of Expertise	
Appendix 2.1: Schedule of Mitigation	
Appendix 2.2: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	
Appendix 6.1: Forestry and Arboricultural Technical Report	
Appendix 6.2: Agricultural Land Holdings and Public Access	
Appendix 7.1: Habitats and Protected Species Survey Report 2024	
Appendix 7.2: Habitats and Protected Species Survey Report 2025	
Appendix 7.3: Ornithology Survey Report	
Appendix 8.1: Landscape Character Assessment	
Appendix 8.2: Assessment of Individual Dwellings and Property Clusters	
Appendix 8.3: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects Assessment	
Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment	
Appendix 9.2: Assessment of Non-Significant Cultural Heritage Effects	
Appendix 10.1: Hydrogeological Characteristics of Superficial and Bedrock Geological Units	
Appendix 11.1: Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment	
Appendix 11.2: Schedule of Watercourse Crossings	
Appendix 13.1: Baseline Noise Survey	
Appendix 13.2: Construction Noise and Vibration Assessment	
Appendix 13.3: Operational Noise Assessment	
Appendix 15.1: Greenhouse Gas Assessment	
Appendix 15.2: Climate Change Risk Assessment	
Appendix 16.1: Socio-Economics Tourism and Recreation Baseline	

Onshore EIA Report Component	Description
Appendix 16.2: Socio-Economic Quantitative Assessment Methodology	
<b>Volume 3: Visualisations</b>	
Visualisations/Photomontages	Visualisations supporting Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

1.10.5 An overview of the findings of this Onshore EIA Report in non-technical language is provided in the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) which is submitted alongside the Onshore EIA Report.

## 1.11 Other Documents Accompanying the Application

1.11.1 In addition to the Onshore EIA Report, the following documents accompany the application for PPP. These documents do not form part of the Onshore EIA Report.

- Planning Statement;
- Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report;
- Design and Access Statement; and
- Sustainability Statement.

## References

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## **Annex - Figures**



**Legend**

- PPP Application Boundary
- Marine Application Boundary
- Substation Search Area

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Client

Project

Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm  
Onshore EIA Report

Drawing Title

Bowdun Offshore Windfarm Project

Aconnex Number

TWP-BOW-JCB-ONE-DWG-00058

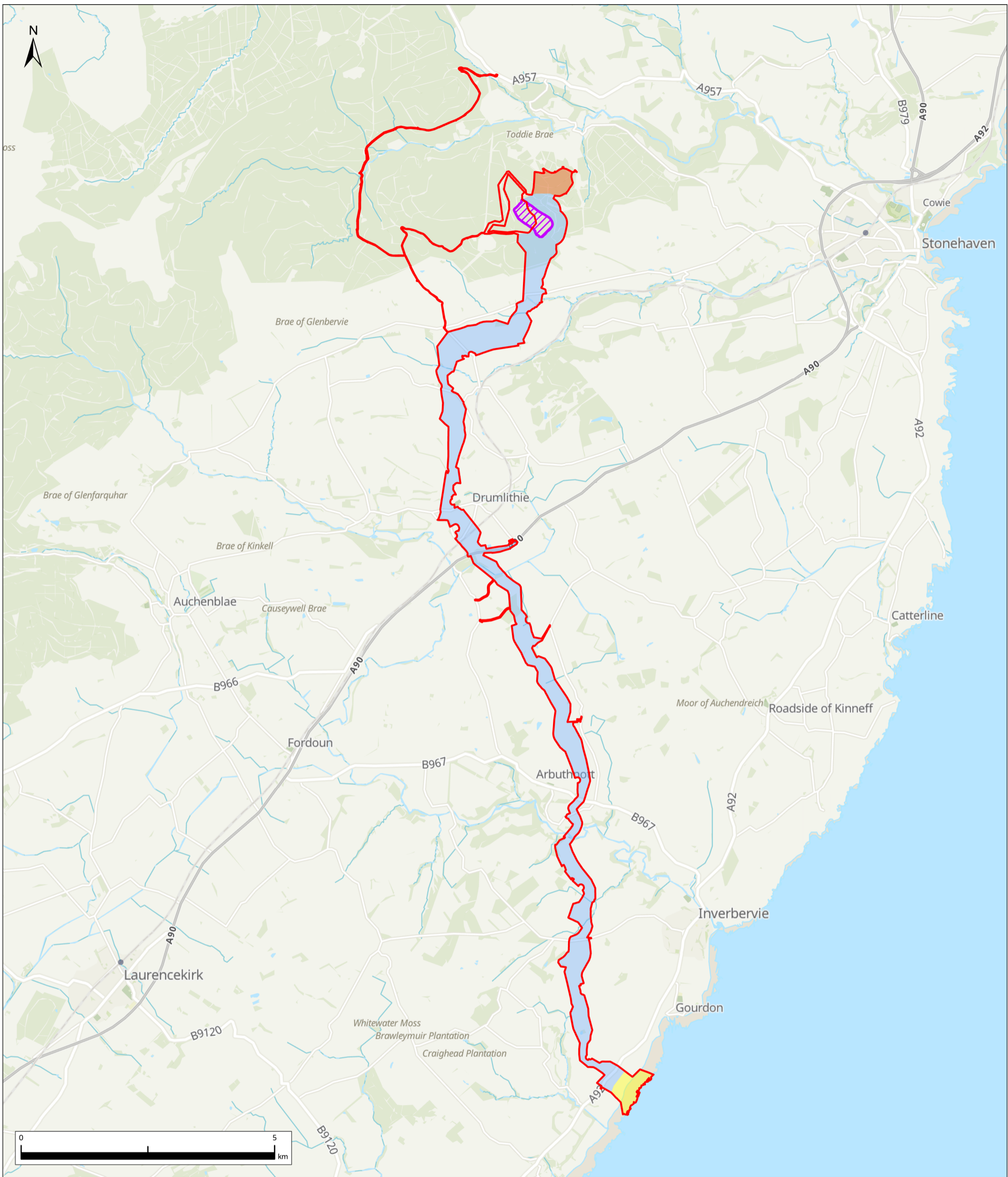
Drawing Status

FINAL

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
Scale @ A4	Scale: 1:275,000		DO NOT SCALE			
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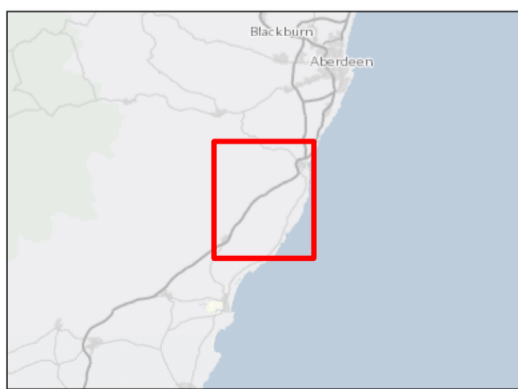
Figure 1.1



**Legend**

- PPP Application Boundary
- Landfall Area
- Substation Area - including landscape and mitigation areas
- 220/275kV and 400kV Cable corridor
- Hurlie Substation Grid Connection Point

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Client  
 Project  
 Bowdun Offshore Wind Farm  
 Onshore EIA Report  
 Drawing Title  
 Proposed Development PPP Application Boundary  
 and Components

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Figure 1.2	