



Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited

# Vale of Leven Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Volume 1)

Chapter 1: Introduction

663510 – 3 (00)

OCTOBER 2023

**RSK**

# RSK GENERAL NOTES

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**Title:** Vale of Leven Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Volume 1)

**Client:** Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited

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## GLOSSARY

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air quality standard	concentration of a pollutant, over a specified period, above which adverse effects on health and/or the environment may occur, and which should not be exceeded
alternatives	different design, layout and technological possibilities that could be considered during project development that have potential to fulfil the project objectives
ambient	of or relating to the immediate surroundings of something (e.g. ambient noise level)
ancient woodland	woodland that has existed continuously since at least AD 1600
application boundary	This relates to the site red line boundary
appropriate assessment	process whereby projects, either alone or in combination, are considered to see if it can be ascertained that they will not adversely affect the integrity of a European protected site
assessment	process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making
baseline conditions	environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project
baseline studies	work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed
biodiversity	variety of life forms; different plants, animals and microorganisms; the genes they contain; and the ecosystems they form
catchment	drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea
committed development	development projects that are either under construction or have valid planning permissions/consents
competent authority	authority responsible for determining the application for consent, permission, licence or other authorisation to proceed with a development
construction phase	period during which the building or assembling of a proposed development and its infrastructure is undertaken
consultation	process by which those organisations or individuals with an interest in the area associated with the proposed scheme are identified and engaged as part of the EIA process
consultation bodies	organisations that the competent authority is required to consult by virtue of the EIA Regulations
Controlled Activities Regulations	Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR), also known as the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011, apply regulatory controls over activities which may affect Scotland's water environment. SEPA risk assesses the proposed activities before granting an authorisation if it is appropriate. The type of authorisation depends on the environmental risk, and could be General Binding Rules, registration, or a licence.

controlled waters	surface waters, ground waters and coastal waters to which UK pollution legislation applies
culvert	pipe or box-type conduit through which water is carried under a structure
cumulative impact	impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project. A cumulative impact may arise as the result of (a) the combined impact of a number of different environmental topic-specific impacts from a single environmental impact assessment project on a single receptor/resource or (b) the combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/resource
decommissioning	period during which a development and its associated infrastructure are removed from active operation
design event	event such as a rainstorm or flood of given magnitude and probability (usually derived from previous records)
do-minimum scenario	also known as the 'do-nothing' scenario: the conditions that would persist in the absence of the implementation of a development
effect	term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance (or sensitivity) of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria. For example, land clearing during construction results in habitat loss (impact), the effect of which is the significance of the habitat loss on the ecological resource
EIA Regulations	the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended)
emission standard	maximum amount or concentration of a pollutant allowed to be emitted from a particular source
emissions inventory	collection of data relating to the characteristics of processes or activities that release pollutants into the atmosphere
Energy Consents Unit	part of the Scottish Government's Energy Division, the unit processes and administers energy infrastructure applications for Scottish Ministers under the 1989 Electricity Act
enhancement	measure that seeks to improve an environmental condition and is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project
environmental assessment	method and a process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making. Assessment processes include strategic environmental assessment, assessment of implications on European sites, and environmental impact assessment
environmental impact assessment	statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. Involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Regulations, including the publication of an EIA report
Environmental Impact Assessment Report	otherwise known as an EIA report. Document produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations that reports the outcomes of the EIA process

environmental information	information that must be taken into account by the decision maker (the competent authority) before granting any kind of authorisation in any case where the EIA process applies. It includes the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, including any further information, any representations made by anybody required by the EIA Regulations to be invited to make representations, and any representations duly made by any other person about the environmental effects of the development
environmental management plan	structured plan that outlines the mitigation, monitoring and management requirements arising from an environmental impact assessment
estuary	downstream part of a river where it widens to enter the sea
European site	sites that make up the European ecological network (also known as Natura 2000 sites). These include sites of community importance (SCIs), special protection areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs), special areas of conservation (SACs) and candidate or possible SACs (cSACs or pSACs), and Ramsar sites
evaluation	determination of the significance of effects. Evaluation involves making judgements as to the value of the receptor/resource that is being affected and the consequences of the effect on the receptor/resource based on the magnitude of the impact.
existing environment	see 'baseline conditions'
Gate check	Procedure adopted by the Energy Consents Unit to review work undertaken by the applicant for a Section 36 or Section 37 development prior to submission of their EIA report and consent application
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (most recently amended in 2012), is more commonly known as the Habitats Regulations. The Habitats Regulations cover requirements for sites that are internationally important for threatened habitats and species (e.g. Natura sites), species that require strict protection (e.g. European protected species), and other aspects of the Habitats Directive
Habitats Regulations assessment	assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European site, the purpose being to consider the impacts of a project against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site
hydraulics	processes and regimes of water flow (velocities, volumes, duration, frequency etc) in hydrological systems such as surface waters and groundwater
hydrodynamics	mechanical properties of fluids, such as those concerned with flow
impact	change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction that results in habitat loss (impact)
invertebrates	animals without backbones
method statement	document that sets out intended working or survey practices
mitigation	measures intended to avoid, reduce and compensate adverse environmental effects
monitoring	continuing assessment of the performance of the project, including mitigation measures. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted
national development	development type identified as national development in Section 3 of Annex B of the National Planning Framework 4

non-statutory consultee	organisations and bodies that may be consulted on relevant planning applications
non-technical summary	information for the non-specialist reader to enable them to understand the main predicted environmental effects of the proposal without reference to the main EIA report
operation	functioning of a development on completion of construction
phase 1 habitat survey	recognised methodology used for collating information on the habitat structure of a particular site
photomontage	superimposing of an image onto a photograph to create a realistic representation of proposed or potential changes to a view
planning authority	local authority that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions for a particular administrative area in Scotland
pollution	any increase of matter or energy to a level that is harmful to living organisms of their environment (when it becomes a pollutant)
preferred option	chosen design option that most successfully achieves the project objectives and becomes subject to further design and assessment
programme	series of steps that have been identified by the applicant, or series of projects that are linked by dependency
project	one (or more) aspect of a programme or plan that has been identified by the applicant and usually involves a direct physical intervention
project objectives	objectives of the project, set by the applicant
proposed scheme	also known as the 'proposed development', the Vale of Leven Wind Farm as described in this EIAR
Ramsar	areas designated by the UK Government under the International Ramsar Convention (the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance)
receptor	defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora with the potential to be affected by a project
resource	defined but generally collective environmental feature usually associated with soil, water, air, climatic factors, landscape, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage that has potential to be affected by a project
roosting site (birds)	place where birds rest or sleep
roosting site (bats)	place where bats live (e.g. built structures and trees)
run-off	precipitation that flows as surface water from a site, catchment or region to the sea
Section 36 Application	An application for the construction and operation of a generating station of more than 50 MW capacity under s36 of the Electricity Act 1989..
scoping	process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the environmental impact assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered not significant.
scoping opinion	opinion provided by a competent authority that indicates the issues an environmental impact assessment of a proposed development should consider
sediment	organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap

semi-natural	habitat, ecosystem, community, vegetation type or landscape that has been modified by human activity but consists largely of native species and appears to have similar structure and functioning to a natural type
site	this is used to refer to everything within the application boundary except site access
site of special scientific interest	main national conservation site protection measure in Britain designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
special area of conservation	international designation implemented under the Habitats Regulations for the protection of habitats and (non bird) species
special protection area	sites designated under EU Directive (79/409/EEC) for the conservation of wild birds
stakeholder	organisation or individual with a particular interest in the project
study area	spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This may vary between the topic areas.
threshold	specified level in grading effects (e.g. the order of significance)
wildlife corridor	linear habitats/landscape features such as hedgerows that may increase connectivity by acting as routes between habitat patches
worst-case	principle applied where environmental effects may vary (e.g. owing to seasonal variations) to ensure the most severe effect is assessed

## ABBREVIATIONS

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AA	appropriate assessment
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
AOD	above Ordnance Datum
BAP	biodiversity action plan
BAT	best available techniques
bgl	below ground level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BS	British Standard
CA	competent authority
CAR	Controlled Activities Regulations
CCoP	construction code of practice
CD	chart datum
CEMP	construction (or contract) environmental management plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
COSHH	control of substances hazardous to health
CRTN	calculation of road traffic noise
dB(A)	decibel (A-weighted), a unit of noise measurement
DBA	desk-based assessment
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EcIA	ecological impact assessment
EHO	environmental health officer
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EIAR	Environmental impact assessment report or EIA report
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
EPS	European protected species
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
EU	European Union
FBA	Freshwater Biological Association
FRA	flood risk assessment
GDL	garden and designed landscapes
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system



HAP	habitat action plan
HAZID	hazard identification
HDV	heavy duty vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	heavy goods vehicle
HIA	health impact assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations assessment
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
km	kilometre
LCA	landscape character area
LCT	landscape character types
LAQM	local air quality management
LBAP	local biodiversity action plan
LDP	local development plan
LGV	light goods vehicle
LI	Landscape Institute
LNR	local nature reserve
LTP	local transport plan
LVIA	landscape and visual impact assessment
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
NID	National Infrastructure Directorate
NNR	national nature reserve
NO <sub>x</sub>	oxides of nitrogen
NTS	non-technical summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OS	Ordnance Survey
PA	Planning authority
PAC	pre-application consultation
PAN	proposal of application notice
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter (with an aerodynamic diameter below 10 µm)
RCS	river corridor survey
RHS	river habitat survey
RIGS	regionally important geological and geomorphological site
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

RSS	regional spatial strategy
SAC	special area of conservation
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SINC	site of importance for nature conservation
SLA	sensitive landscape area
SM	scheduled monument
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SoCC	statement of community consultation
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	special protection area
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SSSI	site of special scientific interest
SuDS	sustainable drainage system
SWT	Scottish Wildlife Trust
TA	transport assessment
TIA	traffic impact assessment
TMP	traffic management plan
TPO	tree preservation order
TRICS	Trip Rate Information Computer System
UK	United Kingdom
VEC	valued ecological component
VER	valued ecological receptor
WEBS	Wetland Bird Survey
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZTV	zone of theoretical visibility

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The UK and Scottish governments have declared a climate emergency and set ambitious climate change targets with a Net-Zero Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) target for 2045 in Scotland and an interim target of 75% reduction in emissions by 2030.
- 1.1.2 It is, therefore, important to accelerate growth in the renewable energy sector. **Chapter 4: Planning Policy Context** provides further details of the ambitious targets, the renewable energy policy framework and Scotland's current progress towards Net-Zero.
- 1.1.3 Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited (hereafter 'the applicant') is a joint venture between Coriolis and ESB (see **Section 1.2**), who are helping to lead the fight against climate change in Scotland by developing renewable energy projects such as Vale of Leven Wind Farm (the 'Proposed Development'). This would be a fully integrated renewable energy solution in direct response to meeting national and international climate change targets. The Proposed Development would be able to regulate output and provide clean power to people's homes when they need it most and would provide a state-of-the-art onshore wind development for the Dunbartonshire area.
- 1.1.4 A large increase in the deployment of renewable energy technology is supported through a number of UK level policy documents including the latest UK Energy White Paper (2020) and Net Zero Strategy (2021). Scottish Government policy commitments are also clear – most recently expressed in the Onshore Wind Policy Statement (OWPS) (2022) and in NPF4 (2023) which will be material to the energy and national planning policy positions to be considered for the determination of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.5 This EIA Report is submitted to support the application under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 and for deemed planning permission under s57(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 for the Proposed Development. The EIA Report informs readers of the nature of the Proposed Development and assesses any likely significant environmental effects and measures proposed to protect the environment during Site preparation, construction, operation and decommissioning .
- 1.1.6 To ensure clarity in the EIA Report, the following terms and descriptions presented in **Table 1.1** below are used.

**Table 1.1: Terminology Adopted Throughout the EIA Report**

Term	Explanation
Applicant	Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited
Proposed Development	The Proposed Development refers to all components of the Vale of Leven Wind Farm installation. The Proposed Development, as assessed and reported in the EIA Report, comprises up to 10 wind turbines up to 250 m in height, with an installed capacity of around 70 MW, associated infrastructure and around 20 MW of battery storage (BESS) would also be installed to store energy and provide flexible balance of energy and the delivery of the full potential of renewable energy to meet the demands of the national grid. The proposed Development is described in further detail in <b>Chapter 2: Proposed Development</b> .
Site	Refers to everything except the Site Access within the application red line boundary.
Site Access	Refers to the route from the public road to the Site to be used during construction and decommissioning.
Application Boundary	The red line planning boundary comprising the Site and the Site Access, as well any on-site habitat enhancement activities.
Study Area	The Site, plus any additional area over which desk-based or field assessments have been extended. The study area varies depending on the nature of the potential effects for each environmental parameter, as informed by professional guidance and best practice regarding EIA. Therefore, the study area is explained within the approach and methods section of the relevant chapters ( <b>Chapters 5 to 14</b> ).

## 1.2 The Applicant

- 1.2.1 Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited is a joint venture company created by project partners Coriolis Energy Limited and ESB. Coriolis Energy identifies and works on the development of wind farm proposals and ESB constructs and operates those wind farms.
- 1.2.2 Coriolis Energy is a specialist independent wind farm development company which, since its inception, has delivered more than 100 MW of operational onshore wind farms in the UK, with a further 1,500 MW in development.
- 1.2.3 ESB is Ireland's part state-owned electricity utility company and a leading independent power generator in the UK. ESB is heavily involved in onshore and offshore wind, electric vehicle infrastructure and renewable heating systems, such as the low-carbon heating and cooling system it installed in the V&A Dundee.
- 1.2.4 RSK has been appointed by Coriolis to undertake an EIA to determine and assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development. The results are presented in this EIA Report

## 1.3 Background and Description

1.3.1 The Proposed Development is located just over 2 km north-east of Bonhill and 2.8 km south of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) in West Dunbartonshire, located to the west of Glasgow, centred on National Grid Reference NS437797, as shown on **Figure 1.1**. The Application Boundary measures 330.25 hectares, and covers the area shown on **Figure 1.2**. An aerial photograph of the Site is presented in **Figure 1.3**, illustrating the topography, terrain and current land use of the Site and surrounding areas. Site Access for vehicles delivering both construction materials and turbine components, such as tower sections and blades, are likely to come from the south-west of the Site, through Murroch Farm.

## 1.4 Purpose of the EIA Report

1.4.1 EIA is a process for identifying the likely consequences on the existing biological, physical and human environment arising from development progression.

1.4.2 The process is undertaken to ensure that the environmental effects of certain types of development proposal are fully investigated, understood and taken account of in the consenting and authorisation process.

1.4.3 This EIA Report has been prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations.

1.4.4 RSK requested a Scoping Opinion from the ECU in April 2022, on behalf of the applicant. A Scoping Report was issued, providing a brief description of the Proposed Development, the approach to the EIA, the potential for significant environmental effects and a proposed methodology to assess such effects. The Scoping Report was issued to a list of statutory and non-statutory consultees, as agreed with the ECU, who issued a Scoping Opinion in June 2022 (Reference: ECU00003468)<sup>1</sup>. The EIA Report takes into account all consultee responses and further details regarding scoping are presented in **Chapter 3: Environmental Impact Assessment Process**.

1.4.5 This EIA Report has been prepared under the supervision of, and reviewed by, persons having suitable competency in environmental impact assessment. This is also a requirement of RSK's continued registration on IEMA's 'EIA Quality Mark' scheme. RSK defines 'suitable competency' as sufficient relevant qualifications and experience in working on EIA projects and suitable professional standing as recognised by, for instance, accreditation as a Chartered Environmentalist, or equivalent.

## 1.5 Structure of EIA Report

1.5.1 The EIA Report is presented in three volumes:

- **Volume 1:** Environmental Impact Assessment Report;
- **Volume 2a:** Figures;
- **Volume 2b:** Landscape and Visual Viewpoints;
- **Volume 2c:** Cultural Heritage Viewpoints; and
- **Volume 3:** Technical Appendices.

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<sup>1</sup> Scottish Minister's Energy Consents Unit, Available at: <https://www.energyconsents.scot/ApplicationDetails.aspx?cr=ECU00003468> (accessed February 2023).

- 1.5.2 A non-technical summary (NTS) of the EIA Report, and a Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report have been prepared as separate documents, in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations. A **Planning and Sustainable Place Statement** and **Design Statement** has also been prepared and submitted with the planning application.

### Volume 1

- 1.5.3 EIA Report, Volume 1 comprises 16 chapters, which are structured as follows:
- **Chapter 1 – Introduction** introduces the Proposed Development and explains the underlying objectives of the proposals, describes the statutory basis for the EIA, outlines the structure adopted in this EIA Report and identifies the team of competent experts responsible for undertaking and reporting the EIA.
  - **Chapter 2 – Proposed Development** identifies the Site location and establishes the need for the Proposed Development; summarises the reasonable alternatives that have been considered in the development of a preferred design solution; provides a detailed description of the key design components and characteristics of the Proposed Development and associated land take; and outlines the planned timescales for construction and implementation. Chapter 2 also details construction activities, the indicative construction programme, operation managements and maintenance, as well as decommissioning activities.
  - **Chapter 3 – EIA Process** discusses the context of the EIA Report and summarises the stakeholder consultation undertaken during the EIA and the design development pre-application.
  - **Chapter 4 – Planning and Renewable Energy Policy Summary** provides a summary of the legislative and policy framework relevant to the development including an overview on the climate emergency.
  - **Chapter 5 to 14 – Technical Assessments** report the findings of the detailed environmental assessments and the residual effects on the environment predicted to occur as a result of the Proposed Development.
  - **Chapter 15 – Schedule of Environmental Commitments** summarises the additional and embedded environment mitigation suggested in the technical chapters.
  - **References** of the documents used or considered during the EIA are provided at the end of each section, where relevant.

### Volume 2a, b, c

- 1.5.4 Volume 2 comprises a series of plans, figures and photographs, which are referenced in Volume 1, to illustrate the relationship between the existing environment and the Proposed Development. Volume 2a consists of figures, Volume 2b is comprised of landscape and visual viewpoints and Volume 2c contain cultural heritage viewpoints.

### Volume 3

- 1.5.5 Volume 3 comprises technical appendices, as referred to in the technical chapters of Volume 1, which contain detailed reports of the individual environmental assessments and other relevant supporting documentation.

## 1.6 Publicity of the EIA Report

### Statutory Requirements

- 1.6.1 The EIA Report will be publicised in accordance with Part 5 of the EIA Regulations and the Electricity (Applications for Consent) Regulations 1990 (as amended).
- 1.6.2 A notice will be published in the following ways:
- on the Vale of Leven Wind Farm project website (<https://valeoflevenwindfarm.com/>)
  - in the Edinburgh Gazette and Scottish Herald (national newspapers); and
  - in the Dumbarton and Vale of Leven Reporter (a local newspaper which has recently moved to being an online only publication); and
  - in the Lennox Herald (a local newspaper) Online and print edition.
- 1.6.3 In addition to the statutory requirements for publicising an EIA Report, the applicant has advised the following local Community Councils of the EIA Report being available:
- Balloch and Haldane Community Council;
  - Bonhill and Dalmonach Community Council;
  - Kilmarnock Community Council;
  - Milton and Bowling Community Council; and
  - Silverton and Overtoun Community Council.
- 1.6.4 A hard copy of the EIA Report can be viewed at the following locations (see **Table 1.2**).

**Table 1.2: Deposit Locations and Opening Times**

Location	Opening Times	Address
Balloch Library	Monday 1100 – 1900 Tuesday, Thursday 1300 – 1700 Wednesday, Friday 0930 – 1700 Saturday 1000 - 1300	Carrochan Road Balloch G83 8BW
Dalmonach Community Centre	8.30am – 4pm weekdays, closed weekends	First Avenue, Bonhill, Alexandria G83 9AU

- 1.6.5 Electronic copies of all EIA Report Volumes will be made available for download from the Vale of Leven Wind Farm corporate website at: <https://valeoflevenwindfarm.com/>
- 1.6.6 Hard copies of the NTS are available free of charge from:
- RSK,  
65 Sussex Street,  
Glasgow,  
G41 1DX.  
Tel: 0141 418 0471  
Email: [info@valeoflevenwindfarm.com](mailto:info@valeoflevenwindfarm.com)
- 1.6.7 Hard copies of the EIA Report may be purchased by arrangement from the above address at a cost of £1,000 per copy, or £15 per DVD/USB. Specific sections of the EIA Report



are also available on request at a proportionate cost. The price of the hard copy reflects the costs of producing all Volumes as well as the Landscape and Visual photography and photomontages at the recommended size and quality in order to view them properly. In the interests of sustainability, the paperless (DVD/USB) version is recommended.

## 1.7 EIA Team

- 1.7.1 RSK Environment Limited (RSK) has undertaken the EIA and preparation of this EIA report on behalf of the applicant.
- 1.7.2 The relevant expertise and qualifications of the experts involved in the preparation of this EIA report are detailed in **Table 1.3** below.

**Table 1.3: EIA Team Responsibilities**

Name	Company	Qualifications	Years of Experience	Role and Expertise
EIA Project Management Team				
Robert Beck	RSK	MEnvS PgDip PIEMA REnvP	14 years	EIA Project Manager
Spyros Angeli	RSK	BSc, MSc	2 years	EIA Project Support/Technical Lead Shadow Flicker
Pia Aedo	RSK	BSc (Hons), MSc	<1 year	EIA Project Support
EIA Technical Specialists				
David Bell	DB Planning	BSc(Hons) DipUD MCIHT MRTPI	30+ years	Technical Lead - Planning
Anna Webster	Op-en	BA (Hons)	25 years	Technical Lead – Landscape and Visual
James Welch	Op-en	BA (Hons)	30+ years	Technical Lead – Landscape and Visual
Nicola Goodship	MacArthur Green	PhD, MSc,BSc	16 years	Technical Lead – Ornithology
Shirley Raveh	MacArthur Green	PhD	14 years	Technical Lead – Ecology
Owen Raybould	RSK Headland Archaeology	BSc (Hons) Archaeological Science MCIfA, MIHBC	20 years	Technical Lead - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Name	Company	Qualifications	Years of Experience	Role and Expertise
Fraser McFarlane	RSK Headland Archeology	MA, MLitt	12 years	Technical Support – Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Gordon Robb	SLR	MBA, MSc, BSc	30 years	Technical Lead – Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology and Peat
Ruari Watson	SLR	BSc	10 years	Technical Support – Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology and Peat
Gordon Buchan	Pell Frischman	BEng, MSc	27 years	Technical Lead – Traffic and Transportation
Robert Bungay	RSK Acoustics	Dipl Eng, PhD	8 years	Technical Lead – Noise and Vibration
Simon Cleary	BiGGAR Economics	MA	11 years	Technical Lead – Socioeconomics, Land Use, Recreation and Tourism
Malcolm Spaven	Aviatica	MA(hons) MSc	25 years	Technical Lead – Aviation and Radar, and Telecommunications
Cameron Ross	Crosscut Forestry	NDF	30 years	Technical Lead - Forestry
Spyros Angeli	RSK Environment	BSc, MSc	2 years	Technical Lead – Shadow Flicker
Libby Robinson	Nature Positive	BSc, PhD Paleoclimate	6 years	Technical Lead – Climate Change

## 1.8 References

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2020), Energy White Paper: Powering our net zero future, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2021), Net Zero Strategy, Build Back Greener.

Scottish Government (1997), The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act.

Scottish Government (2017), Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

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