

1 Introduction

Contents

1.1	Executive Summary	1-1
1.2	Background	1-1
1.3	The Applicant	1-3
1.4	Purpose of the EIA Report	1-4
1.5	Structure of the EIA Report	1-4
1.6	EIA Project Team	1-5
1.7	Availability of the EIA Report	1-8
1.8	Representations to the Application	1-8
1.9	References	1-8

This page is intentionally blank.

1 Introduction

1.1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 This chapter sets out the background to the Proposed Development and information as to the purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and where the EIA Report can be viewed.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 The Orkney Islands Council (hereafter referred to as “the Applicant”) intends to apply to Orkney Islands Council (OIC) for planning permission to construct and operate Orkney’s Community Wind Farm Project – Faray (hereafter referred to as the “Proposed Development”), on a site on the Island of Faray, Orkney Islands.

1.2.2 The Applicant will submit the following applications for the Proposed Development:

- A planning application to OIC under The Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1997 (as amended) for all works above Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), i.e. the onshore wind turbines and associated onshore infrastructure; and
- Marine licence applications to Marine Scotland’s Licencing Operations Team (MS-LOT), which act on behalf of the Scottish Ministers, for works below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS), i.e. the installation of improved access to Faray via construction of a new extended slipway and landing jetty. Two marine licences are required, one for construction works and one for dredging operations.

1.2.3 Both applications require EIA under their respective regulations, the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 and the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended). This EIA Report has been prepared to support both consent applications in accordance with the respective EIA Regulations.

Site Description

1.2.4 The site comprises the island of Faray, an uninhabited island to the north and west of Eday and south-east of Westray in the Orkney Islands. A smaller island Holm of Faray is immediately to the north. Faray is approximately 17 km north-east of Orkney Mainland, and approximately 25 km from Kirkwall. The island extends to approximately 168 hectares (ha) and is centred on British National Grid (BNG) 353112, 1036752 (refer to Figure 1.1).

1.2.5 The topography of the island comprises two low hills. The southern of the two forms approximately the central point of the island, rising to 32 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Approximately 700 m to the north a second hill rises to 31 m AOD. The ground level falls away fairly gently from the two hills, the steepest slope being near the coast to the west of the southern hill. The coastline is generally defined by rocky cliffs with geos and caves, except on the west coast near the north of the island and on the far south-east coast, where there are stretches of beach.

1.2.6 The island comprises open fields of improved pasture, a number of abandoned buildings and a slipway. The current land use is sheep farming.

1.2.7 There are no major surface watercourses on the island. There are however, two springs located near the centre of the island from which a small stream flows west towards the sea.

1.2.8 There are no residential properties within the site boundary. The closest dwelling is North Guith c.1.6 km east of the nearest proposed turbine.

The Proposed Development

- 1.2.9 The Proposed Development would consist of six wind turbines of up to a maximum of 149.9 m height from ground to blade tip when vertical. The overall capacity of Proposed Development would be approximately 28.8 MW¹. A number of ancillary elements are also proposed, including access tracks, crane hardstandings, underground cabling, possible external transformers, on-site substation and maintenance building, temporary construction compounds, borrow pits, permanent meteorological mast, a new extended slipway and a landing jetty. The proposed site layout is shown in Figure 1.2.
- 1.2.10 The proposed locations of the turbines have been identified in order to enable the EIA to assess fully the Proposed Development for which permission is being sought. The British National Grid coordinates denoting where each of the turbines are proposed to be located are listed in Table 3.1 of Chapter 3 (Proposed Development).
- 1.2.11 Whilst the location of the infrastructure described above has been determined through an iterative environmental based design process, there is the potential for these exact locations to be altered through micro-siting allowances prior to construction. A micro-siting allowance of up to 50 m in all directions is being sought in respect of each turbine and its associated infrastructure in order to address any potential difficulties which may arise in the event that preconstruction surveys identify unsuitable ground conditions or environmental constraints that could be avoided. No micro-siting will be undertaken that results in an increase in the significance of adverse effects. It is proposed that the micro-siting of all infrastructure will be subject to an appropriately worded planning condition.
- 1.2.12 The total power output of the Proposed Development would be approximately 28.8 MW². Based on BEIS Renewable Energy Statistics the average capacity factor for wind farms in Orkney was 38.3 % in 2018 (BEIS, 2019). This figure does not take account of curtailment of generators in Orkney so can be viewed as conservative. Using these figures the annual indicative total power output for the site would be around 96,626 MW hours per annum³, indicating the Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power approximately 27,006⁴ average UK households (based on average annual electricity consumption per household in the UK quoted by BEIS (2019), of 3.578 MW hours). Using RenewableUK (2020) methodology this equates to a reduction in carbon emissions of 43,482 tonnes per year⁵. The Proposed Development would therefore make a substantive contribution towards international and national targets for the generation of renewable energy and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- 1.2.13 The Proposed Development is one of three under development by the Applicant under ‘Orkney’s Community Wind Farm Project’. The aims of this project are threefold; to generate income to be used for the benefit of the people of Orkney, to aid towards a meaningful response to the Climate Emergency and the urgent need to further decarbonise, and to build the case for a new transmission connection for Orkney unlocking wider benefits to the energy sector in Orkney.

¹ 28.8 MW is an indicative capacity. Actual installed capacity may be greater or less dependent on turbine model selection but will not be greater than 50 MW (i.e. will not breach the 50 MW threshold that would require the application to be determined under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended)).

² 28.8 MW an indicative capacity. Actual installed capacity may be greater or less dependent on turbine model selection.

³ This has been calculated by multiplying the annual capacity of the Proposed Development (28.8 MW) by the hours in a year (8760) by the conservative capacity factor estimate (38.3%) (Renewable UK, 2020).

⁴ This has been calculated by dividing the annual power output (96,626 MWh) by annual UK average household consumption (3.578 MWh) (Renewable UK, 2020).

⁵ This has been calculated by multiplying the GWh pa of the Proposed Development (96.626 GWh) by the number of tonnes of carbon which fossil fuels would have produced to generate the same amount of electricity (450 tonnes of carbon dioxide per GWh of electricity) (Renewable UK, 2020).

- 1.2.14 In September 2019 the electricity market regulator Ofgem published its final decision on the needs case for a transmission connection linking Orkney to the Scottish Mainland. It determined that there is a need for a cable. To justify the required spending on a new cable, there is a requirement for Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE-T) to demonstrate that there will be sufficient generation capacity to connect to the new cable, once operational. Ofgem agreed that in order to trigger a new 220 MW connection, 135 MW of new generation is required to have obtained planning permission, signed up to a grid connection agreement, and passed a financial audit before the end of 2021. Currently less than 40 MW of new wind has gained planning permission. Noting that there are a number of other private projects at different stages of development, it is clear that, without the Proposed Development and the Orkney Community Wind Farm Project, it is unlikely the threshold will be met, and a new interconnector will not be built.

1.3 The Applicant

- 1.3.1 The Applicant is looking to develop three wind farms within the Orkney Islands, of which the Proposed Development is one. 'Orkney's Community Wind Farm Project' could generate significant income and community benefit for Orkney. All profit would stay in the islands, enabling the Applicant to preserve and enhance key services that local people value and depend upon and providing a foundation for communities to drive transformational projects of their own.
- 1.3.2 A Local Authority taking the decision to become a developer of wind energy projects is unusual, but it is felt vital that the Applicant now takes an active 'developer approach' to energy projects in Orkney. Not only does this allow the Applicant to maximise the resources available to them in the islands to support services and projects for local people at a time of significant central funding reductions, but it also allows them to contribute significantly and in a meaningful way to allow Orkney's world-renowned local energy industry to survive and thrive through a new grid connection.
- 1.3.3 Public feedback following the launch of Orkney's Community Wind Farm Project highlighted a desire for the community to understand more clearly how the project would deliver community benefits through profit generation. In response to this OIC unanimously agreed to a set of guiding principles for community benefit related to the project at a meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee on 24 September 2019.
- 1.3.4 Specifically, the Council accepted the recommendation that the following guiding principles be adhered to in delivery of community benefit by 'Orkney's Community Wind Farm Project', if developed to operation:
- The key purpose of the Orkney Community Wind Farm Project is to generate profit to be used for the benefit of the people of Orkney.
 - Community benefit from the project will be delivered via a 'Community Fund' with funding distributed in accordance with the principles of Section 69 (e) of the Orkney County Council Act 1974 (which states that any fund provided under this section may be applied for any purpose which in the opinion of the Council is solely in the interests of the county or its inhabitants).
 - Financing of the project will be structured to achieve a profit which can be used for community benefit as soon as reasonably practicable in the project lifecycle, noting that any wind farm constructed must pay-off its own construction costs and provide a return on capital invested.
 - Profit may be retained for the purpose of extending the life of the 'Community Fund', such as through developing new projects, or repowering existing projects.
 - The Orkney Community Wind Farm Project is for the benefit of the whole community with benefit delivered through the distribution of funds. It will not be possible for private individuals to take a shareholding in any project.
 - Communities located closest to projects will be impacted most by developments. It is therefore considered appropriate to provide these communities with a 'location-specific community benefit payment'.

- In determining the level and geographic extent of any ‘location-specific community benefit payment’, the principles outlined by the Scottish Government in Community benefits from onshore renewable energy developments: Guidance on good practice principles for communities, businesses, local authorities and others (2019) will be used. This commits the Council to undertaking community consultation on the geographic extent of ‘location-specific community benefit payments’ as well as on delivery mechanisms for such payments.
 - Receipt of a ‘location-specific community benefit payment’ by any area will not impact on the likelihood of an area receiving further community benefits from the ‘Community Fund’.
- 1.3.5 The Applicant initiated a process in 2017, seeking to identify potentially suitable sites for wind energy generation. The search began with Council-owned sites but did not identify any which were considered suitable based on an initial review of technical and environmental constraints. A search was undertaken alongside an ‘expressions of interest’ process and sites were tested against an initial range of technical and environmental parameters. Faray was identified as a potentially suitable development site, and further work was undertaken to establish feasibility of development and the potential scale and capacity of potential wind energy generation at the site (further details of the site identification and design of the Proposed Development can be found in Chapter 2).

1.4 Purpose of the EIA Report

- 1.4.1 ITP Energised (ITPE) was appointed by the Applicant to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Proposed Development in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (‘the EIA Regulations’) and the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended). The EIA process is the systematic process of identifying, predicting and evaluating the environmental impacts of a proposed development. The EIA process is reported in this EIA Report, which identifies the methodologies used to assess the environmental effects predicted to result from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Where appropriate, it also sets out mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce and, if at all possible, offset potential significant adverse environmental impacts. An assessment of residual effects, those expected to remain following implementation of mitigation measures, is also presented.
- 1.4.2 The main findings and conclusions of this EIA Report are summarised in a Non-Technical Summary (NTS), as required by the EIA Regulations. The NTS, provided as a stand-alone document, summarises the key findings of the EIA in easily accessible, non-technical language, ensuring everyone with an interest in the project can understand and access information on its predicted environmental effects.
- 1.4.3 The EIA Report and NTS accompany the application being submitted to OIC for consideration.

1.5 Structure of the EIA Report

- 1.5.1 The EIA Report is split into five volumes, with the NTS forming a separate document. Volume 1 of this EIA Report is structured as follows:
- Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the Applicant, the Proposed Development and the EIA;
 - Chapter 2 provides a description of the design iteration process, detailing how the Proposed Development evolved through the course of the assessment process and the elimination of alternative development options;
 - Chapter 3 provides a description of the existing site, details of the Proposed Development, the construction, operation and maintenance processes, decommissioning process, need for the development and carbon considerations;
 - Chapter 4 is the methodology of the EIA process including the scope of the process, justification for topics scoped out of the EIA, and details of the Public Consultation process;

- Chapter 5 is the planning policy context;
 - Chapters 6 to 17 assess the likely significant effects on a range of receptors. These include: landscape and visual amenity; ornithology; terrestrial ecology; noise; cultural heritage; geology, hydrology, and hydrogeology; traffic and transport; socio-economics, tourism and recreation; aviation and radar; shadow flicker; underwater noise; and marine water and sediment quality.
 - Chapter 18 reports on other issues arising, namely telecommunication, air quality, carbon savings and marine radar;
 - Chapter 19 is the Schedule of Environmental Commitments, which summarises all of the mitigation measures presented in this EIA Report; and
 - Chapter 20 provides summary tables of all predicted residual effects.
- 1.5.2 Volume 2 contains the non-landscape and visual figures that inform the EIA Report.
- 1.5.3 Volume 3 contains the landscape and visual figures and visualisations and cultural heritage visualisations.
- 1.5.4 Volume 4 contains supporting information and appendices for each of these technical chapters, and additional studies that have been prepared to inform the relevant assessments as reported in the EIA Report.
- 1.5.5 Volume 5 contains confidential technical appendices.
- 1.5.6 Additional supporting documents which form part of the planning application submission include a Non-Technical Summary of the EIA Report, a Planning Statement, a Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report and a Design and Access Statement (DAS). Similarly, a separate PAC Report has also been prepared to support the marine licence applications.

1.6 EIA Project Team

- 1.6.1 The assessment was undertaken by the ITP Energised (ITPE) environmental team supported by external consultants as shown in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 – EIA Team

Person	Role	Expertise	Qualifications
Roy Ferguson (ITPE)	EIA Project Manager	Over 14 years' experience leading and undertaking EIAs for energy generation projects across the UK.	BSc (Hons.), MSc
Rebecca Todd (ITPE)	EIA Project Manager	Over 12 years' experience leading and undertaking EIAs across a range of sectors, including wind farms across Scotland.	BSc (Hons), PIEMA
Jenny Hazzard (ITPE)	EIA Project Director	Over 19 years' experience leading and undertaking EIAs for energy generation projects across the UK.	BSc, MSc, PIEMA

Person	Role	Expertise	Qualifications
Gemma Tait (ITPE)	Marine EIA lead	11 years' experience leading and undertaking EIAs for energy and infrastructure projects across the UK, including offshore energy.	MSc, MA, IEMA Affiliate
Steven Black (JLL)	Planning and consenting lead	Planner with over 22 years of experience across the UK within both local authority and private sectors.	MRTPI, MSc
Deirdre Thom (JLL)	Author of Planning Statement	Planner with over 9 years of experience across the UK.	MRTPI
Jo Phillips (OPEN)	Landscape and visual lead	Chartered landscape architect with over 14 years' experience across multiple wind farm sites.	BA (Hons), Dip UD, MLI
Richard King (ITPE)	Ornithology lead	Over 13 years of experience having undertaken ornithology chapters for over 15 EIAs for onshore wind, marine renewables, aquaculture and other energy infrastructure developments. Also undertaken or project managed ornithological survey work for these and numerous other developments.	BSc (Hons) Zoology, MRes Environmental Biology
Allan Taylor (ITPE)	Lead author - ornithology	Ecologist with over 6 years of experience.	BSc (Hons), MSc, ACIEEM
Mikael Forup (ITPE)	Ecology lead	14 years of experience as an ecological project manager and advisor, undertaking assessments for over 15 wind farms.	BSc (Hons), PhD Restoration Ecology; CEnv, FCIEEM
Mark Berry (ITPE)	Lead author - ecology	Over 19 years of combined consultancy, research and environmental education experience. Involved in the development process of 33	BSc (Hons), MSc, MSc, MSc, MCIEEM, PIEMA

Person	Role	Expertise	Qualifications
		wind farms, from initial ecological site survey, through EclA assessor, to post-consent ECoW supervision.	
Jenny Hazzard (ITPE)	Geology, hydrology and hydrogeology	Over 19 years of consulting experience in geology, peat, hydrogeology and water resources.	BSc, MSc, PIEMA
Lynne Roy (AOC Archaeology)	Cultural heritage lead	A Project Manager and has 14 years of knowledge and experience in the historic environment, with a specialism in preparing Environmental Impact Assessments.	BA (Hons), MSc, MCifA, FSA Scot
Gordon Buchan (Pell Frischmann)	Traffic and transport lead	Transport planner with over 23 years' experience and has worked on over 400 wind farm projects across the UK, Ireland and Northern Europe.	BEng (Hons), MSc, CMILT, MCIHT
Scott McGarva (Pell Frischmann)	Engineering Lead	Civil Engineer and Project Manager with over 20 years' experience working on onshore renewable energy schemes within the UK and Ireland from pre-planning through to onsite delivery.	HNC Civil Engineering , MCIHT, CMILT
Simon Waddell (ITPE)	Noise and vibration lead	Principal Noise Consultant with over 9 years' experience as a technical specialist in environmental noise.	BSc, MIOA, PGDip
Graeme Blackett (BiGGAR Economics)	Socio-economic support	Economist with over 25 years' experience, specialising in the wind sector.	BA (Hons), MEDAS, MIED
Ian Fletcher (WBS)	Aviation lead	Wind Energy consultant, specialising in aviation impacts advising government and industry for 21 years	BEng (Hons), IMechE

Person	Role	Expertise	Qualifications
Rebecca Todd (ITPE)	Shadow Flicker Lead	7 years' experience undertaking shadow flicker assessments for wind farms.	BSc (Hons), PIEMA
Tom Benson (HR Wallingford)	Underwater noise lead	15 years' experience as a physical oceanographer, specialising in underwater acoustics, hydrodynamics and agent-based modelling of marine species.	MRes, PhD
John Bleach (HR Wallingford)	Marine water and sediment quality lead	A marine ecologist consultant with over 17 years' experience in the marine and freshwater field, including EIA, marine monitoring and marine policy.	BSc, MSc
Colin W Innes (Shepherd and Wedderburn LLP)	Legal review of EIA	Solicitor with over 27 years of experience specialising in planning and environmental law.	LLB (Hons), DLIP, LLM (Environmental Law), LARTPI and Accredited by The Law Society of Scotland as a specialist in Planning Law.

1.7 Availability of the EIA Report

- 1.7.1 In line with the Town and Country Planning (Miscellaneous Temporary Modifications) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 and The Marine Works and Marine Licensing (Miscellaneous Temporary Modifications) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020, hard copies may not be available for inspection at public locations. Electronic copies will however be available online. In addition, all documents are available (as a PDF for screen viewing only) on a USB for £15.00 or as a hard copy for £1,600.00 (including printing and distribution).

1.8 Representations to the Application

- 1.8.1 Any representations to the Town and Country Planning application should be made directly to OIC Development Management at planning@orkney.gov.uk. Whilst any representations with respect to the marine licence applications should be made directly to MS-LOT at ms.marinelicensing@gov.scot.

1.9 References

BEIS (2019). Renewable electricity by Local Authority. Available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

Renewable UK (2020). *Wind Farm Statistics Explained*. Available at:

<https://www.renewableuk.com/page/UKWEDEexplained>

Scottish Executive (1997). Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1997. Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/8/contents>

Scottish Executive (2006). The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/17/contents>

Scottish Government (2017). The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/102/contents/made>

Scottish Government (2017). The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended). Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/115/contents/made>

This page is intentionally blank