Millennium East Wind Farm EIA Report
Appendix 8.1: Good Practice Methods

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1 Introduction

There are a number of good practice techniques that would be employed during construction and operation of the Proposed Development. The most important techniques with respect to the water environment are summarised here. These techniques are considered the standard good practice techniques that would be applied by default by contractors and are considered as 'embedded mitigation'.

This list is not exhaustive, and guidance and good practice literature would be used to further develop these methods in the detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (an outline of which is included at **Appendix 2.1** of the EIA Report) and for method statements for each type of work. Mitigation measures are 'over and above' these good practice standards and would be specific to the source-pathway-receptor identified at risk. These are described within **Chapter 8: Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology and Peat** of the EIA Report, and are specific to the identified effects where these could be significant.

2 Procedures

Specific best practice procedures would be required for activities such as:

- Fuel handling and storage, including the locations of both periodic and regular fuelling points and emergency spill response. These would be agreed with the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW);
- Management of concrete wash out areas, including pollution prevention measures and drainage controls;
- Responsibilities and details for monitoring and training in relation to pollution prevention measures;
- Design, management and mitigation measures for surface water drainage; and,
- Design, management and mitigation measures for watercourse crossings.

3 Good Practice Methods to Reduce Impact on Peat Hydrology

To reduce the impact on peat hydrology, the following good practice measures would, where possible, be considered in the construction and operational period of the Proposed Development:

Tracks:

- On slopes above tracks the cut off ditch would be positioned close to the track to minimise the impact on the upgradient peat;
- Regular discharge of water from the track and from the upgradient diversion channel to the down gradient land is required. This process would allow the water to infiltrate a short distance from the track and can help counter potential down gradient dewatering effects; and

- Dressing the cut slopes alongside the tracks with low permeability material can potentially help reduce flow rates from more permeable sections as it would act as a barrier to groundwater flow.

Turbine Bases and Other Infrastructure:

- Dewatering of the turbine bases may be required depending on the permeability of the surrounding geology; however, given the low permeability of the formations on site this is unlikely. If required, this would be limited to as short duration as possible to keep the excavation dry until the concrete is poured, cured and the void space backfilled;
- Any water from dewatering excavations would be discharged to any peat areas surrounding the turbine base excavation during this period to promote recharge and reduce the impact of dewatering. This is a recognised method of mitigating the environmental impact of an abstraction. If there are no peat areas immediately surrounding the infrastructure, but they are close by, then the water would be discharged between the excavation and the peat to reduce the extent of drawdown in the other formations that may extend to the peat;
- Cut off ditches on upgradient slopes would also be as close to the excavated areas as is practical to allow water to recharge the surrounding peat; and
- Excavations would be left open for as short a duration as practical to reduce the impact of dewatering on the surrounding peat.

Peat Habitat and Deep Peat Avoidance:

- The layout has been designed to avoid good quality peat habitats and areas of peat >0.5 m (Scottish Government, Guidance on Peat Surveys, 2017) where possible. This has been conducted through habitat mapping and through probing and coring to establish the spatial distribution of peat across the site as discussed in the Peat Survey Report (**Appendix 8.2** of EIA) and presented in **Figures 8.9** and **8.10**;
- Additional micro-siting of infrastructure would be undertaken in conjunction with the EnvCoW prior to construction for further avoidance as described in the Outline Peat Management Plan (**Appendix 8.3** of the EIA); and,
- Areas of disturbed peat would be reinstated as described in the Outline Peat Management Plan (**Appendix 8.3** of the EIA).

Contractor Awareness

Contractors would be made aware through the induction process of:

- The location of existing peat habitats so that they can be particularly vigilant in avoiding these areas; and
- Areas designated for peat storage.

4 Good Practice Measures to Protect the Water Environment

Good practice measures undertaken at the construction stage would involve both management and monitoring. As there are some significant nearby hydrological and water dependent

receptors, measures would be applied that, as a minimum, meet those required within current good practice guidelines.

Contractor Tendering Process

During the tendering process for the works, environmental specifications and objectives would be included in the tender documents so that all contractors can allow for good practice measures in their tender costs. Sub-contractors would be required to implement Millenium East Wind Farm Environmental Management Procedures.

Site Induction

During the induction of contractors, a specific session on good practice to control water pollution from construction activities would be included by the Contractor's Environmental Manager or appointed Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW). The responsibility for protecting the water environment would be shared with all staff on the Site with an appropriate level of support from construction managers to achieve this. The site induction process would be based on the Pollution Prevention Guidance and good practice documents identified within the Hydrology, Geology, Hydrogeology and Peat chapter (**Chapter 8** of the EIA Report).

Construction Method Statement (CMS)

The tender procedures for construction contracts would include the requirement to produce a CMS.

Following the more detailed design of tracks and drainage, the CMS would define the construction planning and procedures to be applied. The CMS would demonstrate, to the satisfaction of SEPA, how construction would be in accordance with Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP5), Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG6) and the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (amended 2023). This document would be produced to function alongside the CEMP.

In all construction designs Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) would be incorporated to minimise hydrological effects of the development and to maintain the current hydrological systems.

Watercourse Crossings

The layout of the turbines and onsite tracks and the access route was designed in line with good practice guidelines, and the number of crossings of watercourses have been minimised where possible by design and using and replacing existing crossings appropriately.

Only one new watercourse crossing is required for the Proposed Development.

A total of 13 watercourse crossings would be required for the Proposed Development:

- One new watercourse crossing;
- Use of 12 existing access track watercourse crossings that be re-used. Existing crossings may be extended or replaced as determined later in the design process depending on specific engineering requirements and opportunities for habitat improvement.

Further crossings of minor, man-made or ephemeral drain crossings would also be required, and would be determined later in the detailed design process.

The watercourse crossings (new and any existing upgrades) would be designed so that its presence does not increase flood risk by having adequate capacity and by avoiding any structure being within the channel or flood zone.

Watercourse crossings would be the subject of detailed design within a CMS to be submitted to SEPA and the Local Authority (as appropriate) prior to commencement of construction. A monitoring programme for maintenance of crossings (to prevent blockages and flooding) would be provided within the CMS and operational method statement.

Where it is necessary to cross watercourses or flowing drains, appropriately designed crossings and culverts would be installed, and licensed where appropriate, in consultation with SEPA.

Watercourse crossings are detailed within **Appendix 8.5**.

Setback Distances

Another form of avoidance is locating turbines, tracks, and other construction disturbance a minimum buffer distance from water features. A set-back distance of 50m from main watercourses is required by SEPA as a good practice measure for wind farm sites. Infrastructure within the Site has been located, in so far as possible, over 50m from main watercourses or waterbodies (shown on 1:50,000 scale, and 1:25,000 scale OS mapping), with the exception of where tracks approach watercourse crossings.

Track and Cable Trenching Design

Tracks which are orientated at 90 degrees to the slope contours may act to create rapid surface flows resulting in erosion of the tracks and provide a direct pathway for discharge to watercourses. Tracks have been oriented along contours where possible; however, some sections of onsite access track are at 90 degrees to the slope, particularly when approaching water crossings. Accordingly, these would require standard design features such as cut off drains, spoon drains or water bars etc. for tracks, and internal plugs for cables, to be installed such that water flow and sedimentation is minimised.

All tracks that would be excavated would have the material removed and replaced in the same manner, particularly the peat and the topsoil layer, in accordance with the Outline Peat Management Plan in **Appendix 8.3**.

Water Abstraction and Dewatering Activities

All dewatering activities would be managed through SEPA dewatering permits and method statements agreed with SEPA. The EnvCoW must be consulted and agree pumping and associated mitigation measures prior to commencement of works.

Suitable mitigation measures would be installed to minimise the volume of silt contained within pumped waters and to avoid or minimise the impact of the pumped water discharge on the water environment, including:

- Installation of upgradient cut off drains to reduce the volume of water entering excavations;
- To prevent disturbance from the base of excavations or from the bed of watercourses during abstraction, any pump intakes would be protected from sediment by raising the intake using a floating rose and a geotextile filter; and,

- The discharge of abstracted water through sediment control structures and over natural vegetation to filter and infiltrate.

5 Good Practice Management of Sedimentation

Management of Track Construction

Loose track material generated during the use of access tracks would be prevented from reaching watercourses by adequate maintenance of the track. In dry weather, dust suppression methods would be employed.

Standard erosion control techniques and sediment control structures would be used across the Site during the construction period.

Drainage would be installed on either side of tracks to enable appropriate management, capture and discharge of clean, and potentially sediment laden runoff. Regular discharge of upgradient water to down gradient vegetation would be installed and appropriate sediment control structures to manage contact water.

Roadside drains likely to carry high sediment loads would not be allowed to discharge directly into watercourses but would discharge into sediment control structures or buffer areas of adequate width. The purpose of these drainage ditches is to collect track drainage, control run-off during intense rainfall events and mitigate erosion. These ditches would have filter check dams at intervals along their length to encourage infiltration and reduce velocity of flow within the channels. The drainage design would encourage run-off to leave access tracks quickly and prevent their acting as flow pathways and would also protect the Site's soils from erosion. Sediment control structures would be located at the end of all cross drains and cut off drains.

Watercourse Crossings

The locations of 12 existing watercourse crossings and one proposed new watercourse crossing are presented on **Figure 8.6** of the EIA Report and within **Appendix 8.5**. Watercourse crossings would be sized sufficiently to avoid overloading, blocking or washout, and would be protected and well bedded to avoid settlement.

Where reasonably practicable, engineered watercourse crossings would be designed to minimise erosion and to use soft engineering measures rather than hard engineering, where erosion cannot be avoided (i.e. riprap rather than gabion baskets). All watercourse crossings would aim to leave the watercourse in as natural a condition as possible.

Main watercourse crossings would typically comprise cast in-situ concrete abutments with single span precast concrete beam deck or cast in-situ strip footings with precast concrete or galvanised corrugated steel arch segments. Headwalls, if required, would be precast concrete. Minor watercourse crossings would typically comprise cast in-situ strip footings with precast concrete or galvanised corrugated steel arch segments/half-moon culverts in preference to pipe culverts where reasonably practicable to retain the natural stream bed.

Minor ephemeral drains would be twin wall UPVC or precast concrete pipe culverts or half-moon culverts where reasonably practicable to retain the natural stream bed.

Excavation of Turbine Foundations and Cable Trenches

Turbine bases are located at least 50m away from any watercourse mapped on the 1:50,000 scale and 1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and recorded on Site during the surveys.

Soil movement would be undertaken with reference to good practice guidelines Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils (Defra, MAFF, 2000). Subsoil from the foundation excavations would be replaced primarily around the foundations following pour and curing. Any remaining soil would be used to fill borrow pits or spread in areas that are not environmentally sensitive as agreed by landowners and relevant consultees. Topsoil and turfs would be stored so as to maintain their vitality and used to re-cover the foundation. This would help to maintain surface hydrological characteristics in terms of near surface infiltration and run-off regimes.

The installation of the electrical cables would be within small trenches along the tracks. Where trenches are on steep slopes, they would be dug in sections or plugs of soil may be left in place at intervals to prevent them acting as preferential drainage pathways and increasing soil erosion. As indicated above, good practice cable installation means that the trenches would not remain open for long periods of time and would be restored by replacing the subsoil and topsoil removed earlier.

Run-off and discharge water from the excavation sites would be discharged into sumps where sediment would be allowed to settle, and the drainage waters would be pumped out and discharged via vegetated soakaways to a vegetated area or infiltration trench down gradient of the excavation site. The exact method of site discharge would be confirmed with SEPA prior to the commencement of construction. These measures are also designed to reduce soil erosion by controlling discharges from the excavations.

In the event of shuttering collapse during a concrete pour it is unlikely that material would escape as the excavation required to erect the shuttering would be below ground and of a larger volume than the shuttering capacity. However, in this unlikely event, actions as defined below would be put in place. When the concrete has solidified, it would be dug out and disposed of appropriately.

Management of Soil Stockpiles

Careful consideration would be given to the location of topsoil and subsoil storage areas for all facilities during construction, either by siting in a flat dry area away from watercourses or by the addition of cut-off drains above the storage, which would help to maintain a buffer from streams. The areas would be regularly inspected to ensure that erosion of the material is not taking place.

Settlement lagoons and silt traps would be inspected regularly especially after periods of heavy rainfall. This inspection period would be agreed with SEPA during the development of the CMS. Maintenance would be carried out in periods of dry weather where practicable.

6 Good Practice Management of Oils, Fuels and Chemicals

Fuel and oil spillages are potential sources of contaminants. Tracks, the compound, the car park where vehicles are re-fuelled and areas where chemicals and fuel are stored, are potential sites of contamination. The construction compound would have provision for the storage of fuel, oil and chemicals in designated areas, together with areas for vehicle compounds, refuelling sites, waste depots and onsite sewage systems.

Good Practice would be in accordance with GPP1, GPP2, GPP4, GPP5, PPG6, GPP8, GPP21 and GPP26. Good practice would be adopted for handling potentially polluting substances (such as fuel, oil, cement and concrete additives) including:

- Designated facilities designed and used for storage and refuelling, located away from watercourses;
- Fuel, oils and chemicals would be stored on an impervious base within a bund able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored. Rainwater would not be allowed to accumulate within the bund and in any way compromise the required 110% volume capacity;
- Interceptor drip trays would be positioned under any stationary mobile plant to prevent oil contamination of the ground surface or water;
- A site oil, chemical and product inventory;
- A site drainage plan, including notations of areas of highest sensitivity;
- A list of emergency procedures, responsive to a risk assessment of areas of high sensitivity;
- Site induction of all personnel on emergency spillage procedures and staff trained in emergency procedures;
- A contact list for emergency services, the relevant environmental regulators, the local water supply and sewerage undertakers, the Health and Safety Executive and specialist clean up contractors, if required; and
- Emergency response equipment would be available at appropriate locations.

In the event of an accidental spillage, a predefined ‘Procedure in the event of a contaminant spillage' would become effective.

The Management and Movement of Liquid Concrete

Concrete foundations would adhere to a specific code of practice for concrete design to ensure that the concrete mix is designed to withstand concrete attack. Concrete for the turbine bases would be batched onsite.

A discharge licence from SEPA may be required in respect of this activity, and this possible requirement would be monitored.

Within the emergency spillage procedure actions and contingency measures are described which would address major events such as a concrete spill. Machine operators would carry a supply of absorbent material in their cabs, and there would be a central stock of material stored within the construction compounds.

Disposal of Waste Materials

Onsite engine and hydraulic oil waste would be stored in an appropriately constructed compound and storage bund.

Waste oils would be stored in the construction compounds in an above ground tank within a concrete bunded area to prevent oil escaping to the environment in the event of leakage from the main tank. The bund would be 110% of the storage tank capacity. The bund would be

emptied by a specialist company. Procedure for storage, removal and accidental spillage would be defined in the 'Pollution Incident Response Plan' with spill kits available adjacent to the bunded area.

The following additional measures would also be implemented:

- Drip trays would be provided for machinery;
- Machinery would be repaired and maintained, where practicable, in suitable designated locations;
- Facilities would be provided to ensure appropriate waste management;
- Wheel washing facilities where required would be located away from watercourses; and,
- Should dewatering be required pumped water would be discharged via settlement ponds or filter strips prior to direct discharge into a watercourse.

7 Design Optimisation

Subsequent to consent, if approved, further detailed ground investigations would be undertaken to support the detailed design of the Proposed Development. The proposed micro-siting allowance of 50m, would permit the optimum orientation of crane hard standings; exact location of turbine bases and adjustment of other infrastructure including track alignments within this buffer zone; marrying the best line for engineering purposes with the maximum avoidance of sensitive receptors where possible. Any micro-siting would be documented and undertaken in consultation with the EnvCoW.

Further investigations would include sub surface drilling to obtain further information on the formations across the infrastructure, additional detailed habitat mapping and further baseline surveys.

8 Monitoring

Baseline Monitoring

To monitor for any changes during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development, baseline information on the existing conditions would be required.

Prior to commencement of any invasive investigations or site works, a strategic set of water sampling locations would be identified. Any samples taken would be analysed for a suite of typical parameters used by SEPA for their water quality assessments in freshwater rivers and updated to include any requirements arising from the Water Framework Directive or Scottish Water requirements.

Monitoring During Construction

Monitoring would be required, as determined through consultation with the Local Authority, SEPA and Scottish Water. Water samples during construction would be collected from the same locations as during baseline sampling and taken at intervals agreed with SEPA. Sampling locations would include some control points outside the influence of the construction. These

would be analysed for a suite of typical parameters used by SEPA and Scottish Water in order to ensure that there is no negative effect on surface water quality during the construction phase.

In addition, temporary drainage features, access track drainage channels, drainage crossings on tracks, silt traps, sediment lagoons etc. would be inspected on a regular basis to ensure they are clear and capable of performing their functions.

Monitoring During Operation

Periodic inspection of the river beds and banks would be undertaken during the operational phase of the works. Streams and drains would be inspected to ensure they are operating correctly and they would be cleaned of silt or vegetation if required.

Monitoring During Decommissioning

In the decommissioning phase, monitoring would be undertaken to the same level and frequency as for the construction phase as activities and risks to receptors are similar.

9 References

Key Legislation:

- Control of Pollution Act 1974;
- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Environment Act 1995;
- Groundwater Regulations 1998;
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) 2000;
- Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC;
- Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act (WEWS Act) 2003;
- Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations (CAR) 2011 (as amended) A Practical Guide, Version 9.3 June 2023;
- The Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (amends and revokes the Private Water Supplies (Scotland) Regulations 2006);
- The Public Water Supplies (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2017 (amends the Public Water Supplies (Scotland) Regulations 2014;
- The Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulation 2009;
- Flood Prevention and Land Drainage (Scotland) Act 1997;
- The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009;
- Waste Management Licensing Regulations 2011;
- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations (2012); and,
- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4): National Spatial Strategy for Scotland, approved by Scottish Parliament on 11 January 2023.

The Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs) and Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs):

- GPP1: Understanding your Environmental Responsibilities – Good Environmental Practices version 1.2 (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, June 2021) replaces PPG1: General guide to the prevention of pollution (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, published 2013, withdrawn December 2015);
- GPP2: Above ground oil storage tanks (SEPA, NIEA & NRW, January 2018);
- GPP4: Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, 2021);

- GPP5: Works and maintenance in or near water (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, January 2017);
- PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites, second edition (EA, SEPA & NIEA, 2012);
- GPP8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, July 2017);
- GPP21: Pollution incidence response planning, version 1.1 (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEAEA, June 2021); and,
- GPP26: Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers, version 1.2 (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, 2017June 2021)

SEPA Guidelines

- Managing River Habitats for Fisheries – a guide to best practice (SEPA, FRS, SNH & Scottish Executive, 2002);
- SEPA Flood maps / Indicative River & Coastal Flood Map (Scotland) (SEPA January 2014, updated April 2018 and 2022);
- Temporary Construction Methods, Engineering in the Water Environment Good Practice Guide, WAT-SG-29 (SEPA; 2009);
- Environmental Standards for River Morphology, WAT-SG-21 (SEPA, July 2012);
- River Crossings, Engineering in the water environment, WAT-SG-25 (SEPA, 2010);
- Water Run-Off from Construction Sites, Sector Guidance, Sector Specific Guidance WAT-SG-75 (SEPA, 2021);
- Flood Risk and Planning Briefing Note (SEPA, 2014);
- Flood Risk Position Statement, (SEPA, 2009);
- Technical flood risk guidance for stakeholders, SEPA requirements for undertaking a Flood Risk Assessment, version 12 (SEPA, May 2019);
- SEPA Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on peat (SEPA, 2010);
- Developments on Peat and Off-Site Uses of Waste Peat, SEPA Guidance, WST-G-052 version 1 (SEPA, May 2017);
- Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 4 (LUPS GU4) - Planning Guidance on On-shore Windfarm Developments (SEPA, September 2017);
- Land Use Planning System SEPA Development Plan Guidance Note 2e, Development Plan Guidance on Soils (SEPA, 2015);
- Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 2 (LUPS GU2) - Planning advice on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) (SEPA, August 2010);
- Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems, Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 31 (LUPS-GU31), version 3 (SEPA, 2017);

- Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Developments on Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (SEPA, August 2024);

- Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Developments on Groundwater Abstractions (SEPA, August 2024);

- The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Amended Regulations - A practical guide (SEPA, 2011 as amended in 2021);

- Managing River Habitats for Fisheries, a guidance to best practice (SEPA, FRS, SNH & Scottish Executive, 2002;

- WFD28 Development of a groundwater vulnerability screening methodology for the Water Framework Directive, Final Report (Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research, 2004; and,

- SEPA Flood Risk Standing Advice for Planning Authorities and Developers (November 2020).

Other Relevant Guidance

- Control of water pollution from constructions sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors C532 (CIRIA, 2001);

- Environmental good practice on site C650 2nd Edition (CIRIA, 2005);

- Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: technical guidance C648 (CIRIA, 2006);

- The SuDS Manual C753F (CIRIA, 2015) replaces C697 (CIRIA, 2007);

- Groundwater Control – design and practice second edition C750 (CIRIA, 2016) replaces C515 (CIRIA 2001);

- Good practice during windfarm construction (Scottish Renewables, SNH, SEPA & Forestry Commission Scotland, 4th Edition 2019);

- UK forestry standard: the governments' approach to sustainable forestry. 4th edition (2017)

- Managing Forest Operations to Protect the Water Environment Practice Guide (Forestry Commission Scotland, 2019);

- Practice guide for forest managers to assess and protect Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems when preparing woodland creation proposals (Forestry and Water Scotland Initiative, January 2018);

- Forestry and Water Scotland Know the Rules Booklet second Edition (SEPA, Scottish Government, FCA, Forestry Commission Scotland & Scottish Water, 2017);

- Protecting private water supplies during forestry activities (Forestry and Water Scotland Initiative, September 2018);

- Practice guide for forest managers to assess and protect Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems when preparing woodland creation proposals (Forestry and Water Scotland Initiative, January 2018);

- Planning Advice Note 50 Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings (1996);
- Planning Advice Note 61: Planning and SUDS (2001);
- Planning Advice Note 79: Water and Drainage (2006);
- Construction Code of Practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites (DEFRA, 2009);
- Good practice guide for handling soil, DEFRA (MAFF, 2000);
- Guidance on Road Construction and Maintenance (Forests and Water Guidelines Fifth Edition 2011, Forestry Commission);
- Peatland Programme Networks of change: Tracks and roads on peatlands (IUCN, 2025);
- A Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment, 5th Edition (SNH, 2018);
- Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland. Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage (SEPA ,2017);
- Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Good practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments (Scottish Government, Second Edition, 2017);
- Private Water Supplies: Technical Manual (Scottish Executive, 2006);
- Special Requirements for Civil Engineering Contracts for the Prevention of Pollution, Version 2, SEPA, 2006;
- UK Technical Advisory Group on the WFD (UKTAG) (2008) List of NVC communities and associated groundwater dependency scores, Annex 1Table (updated Oct 2009);
- UK Technical Advisory Group on the WFD (UKTAG), UK Environmental Standards and Conditions (Phase 2), Final (March 2008).