

Bellrock

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Welcome to the Bellrock Virtual Consultation Event

Bellrock Offshore Wind Farm Limited, headquartered in Edinburgh, is developing the Bellrock Offshore Wind Farm.

This event provides stakeholders and communities with information on the **Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area (WFDA)** ahead of the consent applications. It also provides an update on the **Bellrock Offshore Transmission Development Area (OfTDA)**. Further events will be held in due course to provide details on the **Bellrock Onshore Transmission Development Area (OnTDA)**.

The Bellrock WFDA consent applications (Section 36 and Marine Licence) are not subject to statutory pre-application consultation requirements. Whilst this virtual consultation event is undertaken voluntarily, any comments or feedback received during this consultation period will be considered in the preparation of the Bellrock WFDA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and the Bellrock OfTDA site selection process.

The Bellrock WFDA EIA Report and consent applications will be submitted around March 2026.

Virtual public consultation event details:

- Opens: **10 am on Monday 17 November 2025**
- Closes: **Midnight on Sunday 30 November 2025**

Live Q&A sessions on:

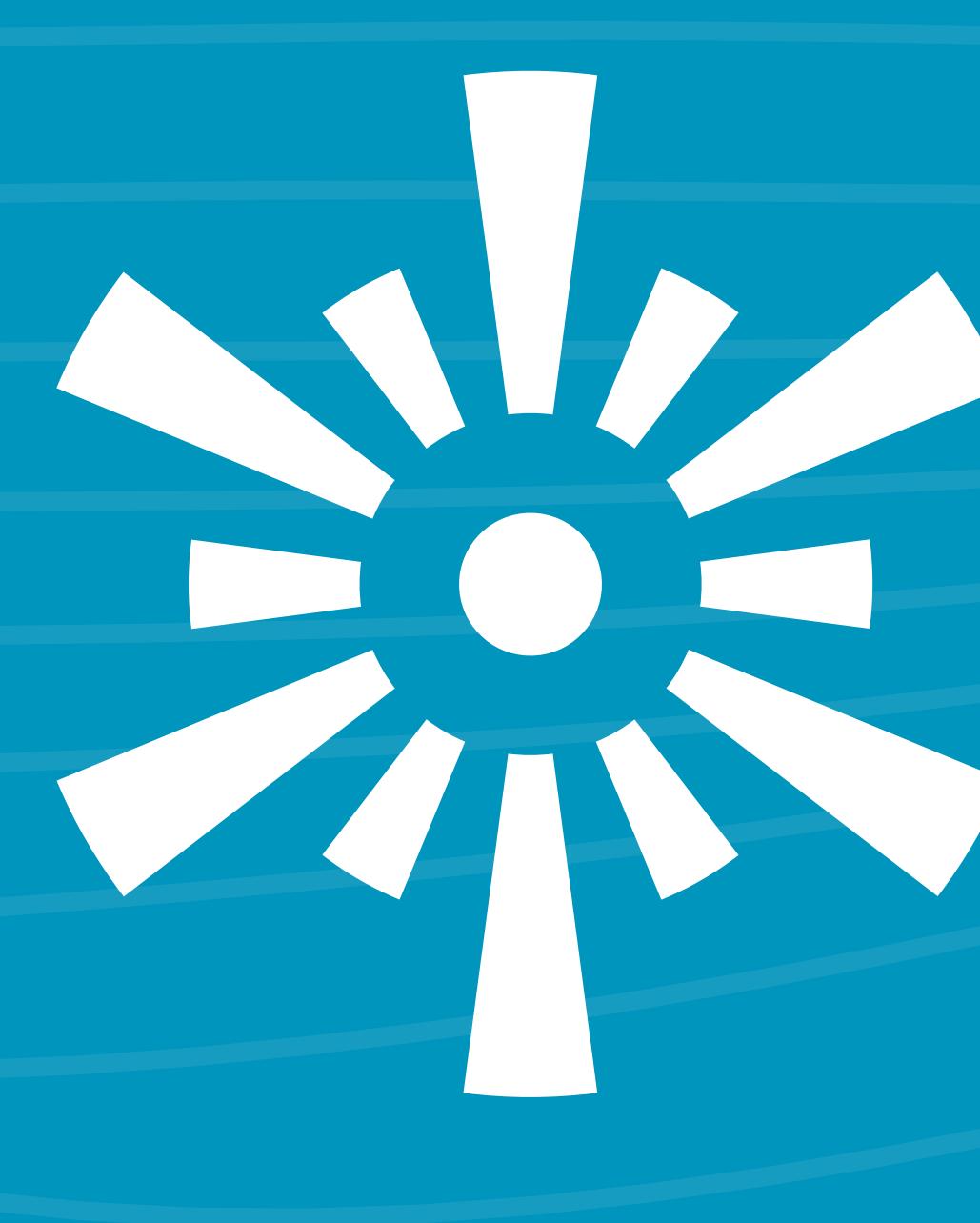
- **Tuesday 18 November 2025 from 4 pm - 6 pm**
- **Thursday 20 November 2025 from 6 pm - 8pm**
- **Monday 24 November 2025 from 4 pm - 6 pm**
- **Wednesday 26 November 2025 from 4 pm - 6pm**

Please note, questions can be submitted online at any time during the consultation period. All feedback is requested by **midnight on Sunday 30 November 2025**.

All material shared in this virtual public consultation is available to download from our website: www.bellrockwind.co.uk

For further information on this virtual public consultation event or to stay up to date with the Bellrock Offshore Wind Farm, please contact the development team at info@bellrockwind.co.uk or visit www.bellrockwind.co.uk





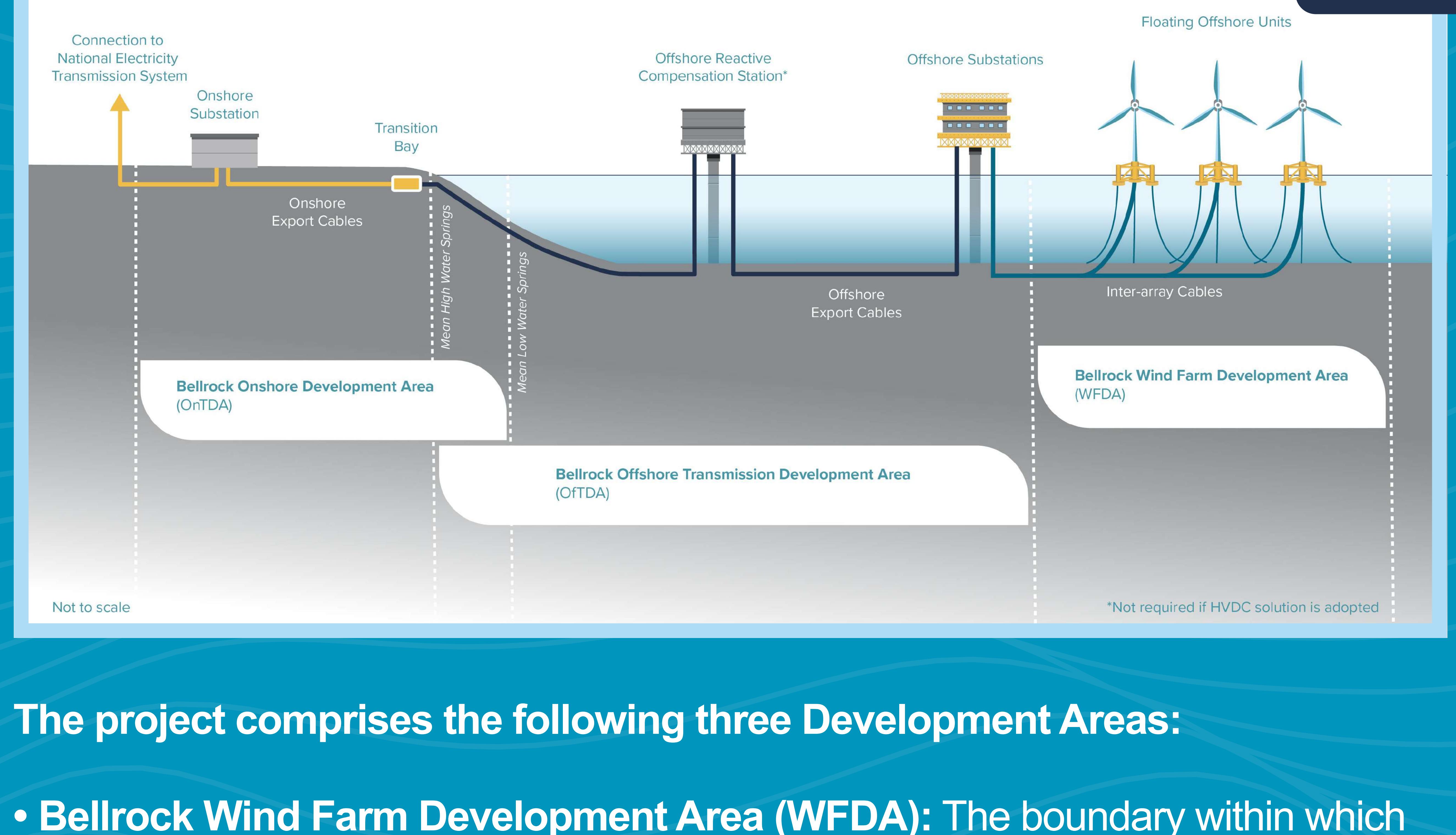
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Project Overview

The project will be located approximately 120 km east of Stonehaven and will have the capacity to supply up to 1.8 GW of renewable electricity. The renewable electricity generated from the offshore wind farm will connect to the National Electricity Transmission System via the Hurlie substation, west of Stonehaven, in Aberdeenshire.

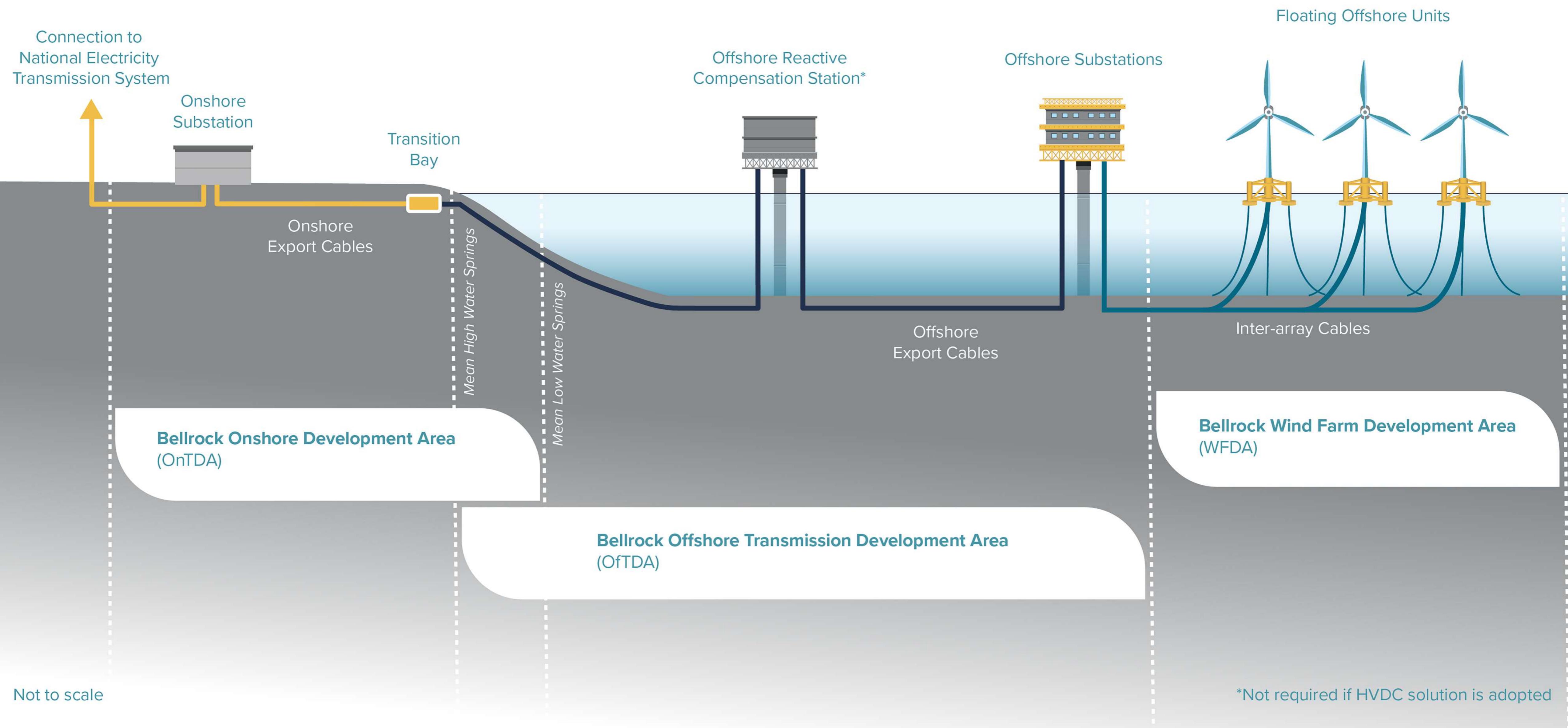
The project will contribute to achieving Scotland's net zero targets, generate cleaner, home-grown electricity and provide energy security for future generations.

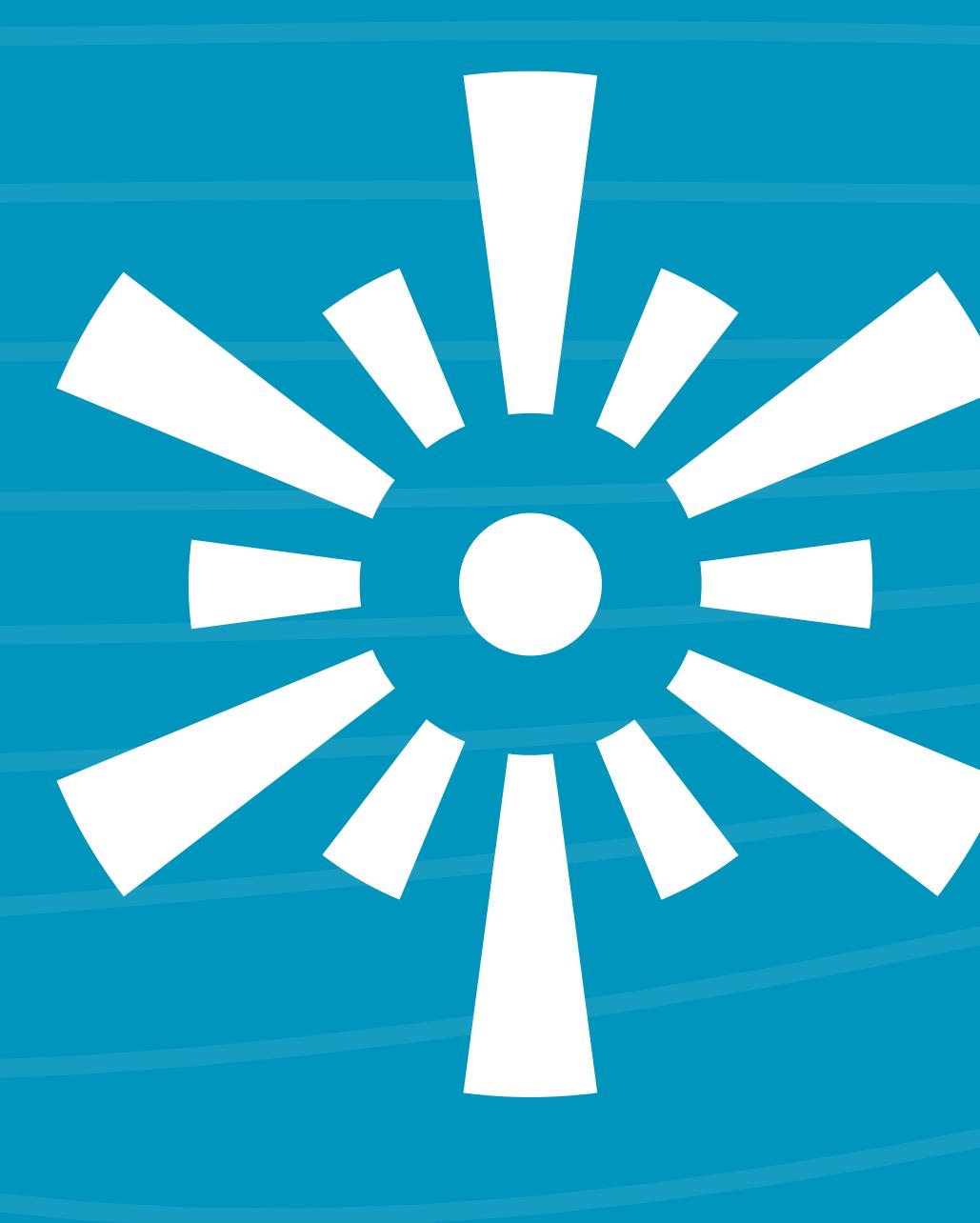


The project comprises the following three Development Areas:

- **Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area (WFDA):** The boundary within which the Wind Farm Infrastructure will be constructed, operated and maintained, and decommissioned, including wind turbine generators, floating substructures, station keeping systems and associated scour protection, inter-array cables and associated cable protection, and subsea cable hubs.
- **Offshore Transmission Development Area (OfTDA):** The boundary within which the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure will be constructed, operated and maintained, and decommissioned, including fixed bottom and/or floating offshore substations and offshore reactive compensation station(s) and associated scour protection, interconnector cables and associated cable protection, and offshore export cables and associated cable protection.
- **Bellrock Onshore Transmission Development Area (OnTDA):** The boundary within which the Onshore Transmission Infrastructure will be constructed, operated and maintained, and decommissioned, including transition bays, onshore export cables, onshore substation, temporary construction compounds, environmental mitigation areas, drainage/irrigation infrastructure, and access works. Consultation on the OnTDA will take place in early 2026.

This virtual consultation is relevant to the Bellrock WFDA consent applications and provides an update on the Bellrock OfTDA site selection process.





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WFDA Update

Since the submission of the Bellrock WFDA Scoping Request in March 2024, the following updates have taken place:

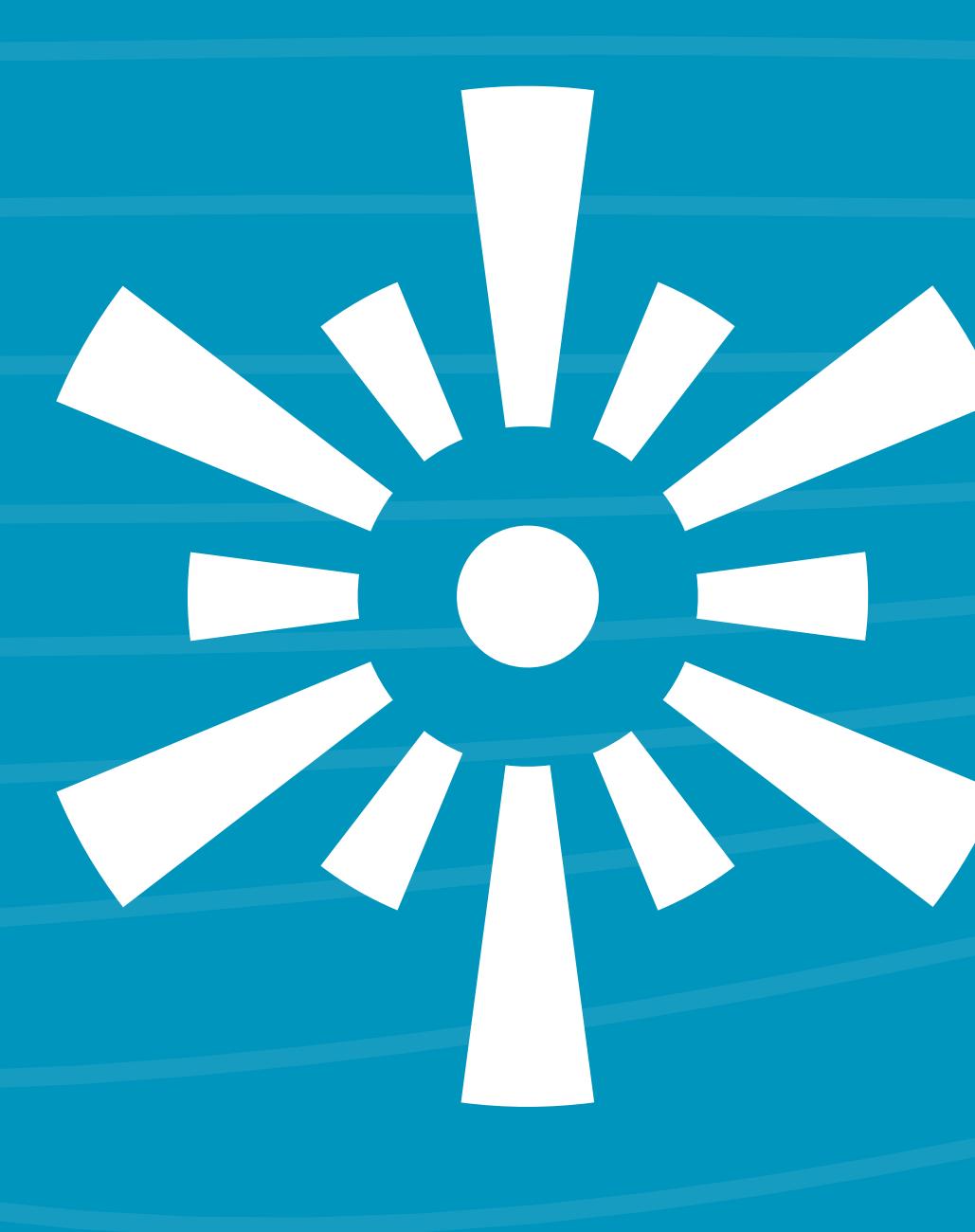
- **Grid Connection Point** - The National Energy System Operator (NESO) confirmed in April 2025 that the Bellrock Project would change from an offshore connection point to an onshore connection point at SSEN Transmission's new Hurlie substation. This now requires additional offshore and onshore transmission infrastructure to be developed by Bellrock Offshore Wind Farm Limited.
- **Installed Capacity** - Given the additional offshore and onshore transmission infrastructure required, development costs will increase. To improve the cost efficiency and competitiveness of the Bellrock Project, which will ultimately lower electricity costs to the consumer, we have increased the export capacity of the Bellrock Project from 1.2 GW to 1.8 GW (plus up to 10% overplanting).

The Bellrock WFDA boundary remains unchanged and no new impacts have been identified outside of those presented in the Bellrock WFDA Scoping Report (available at www.bellrockwind.co.uk).

Refinements have also been made to other project parameters since the Bellrock WFDA Scoping Request. These refinements have helped to reduce the environmental impact of the Bellrock WFDA and are outlined below.

Parameter	WFDA Scoping Stage Value	WFDA EIA Stage Value
WFDA export capacity (GW)	1.2 (plus overplanting)	1.8 (plus up to 10% overplanting)
Wind turbine generator (WTG) capacity (MW)	15 – 28*	15 – 22*
Maximum number of WTGs	80 (excludes overplanting)	132 (includes up to 10% overplanting)
WTG rotor diameter (m)	236 – 330	236 – 300
Maximum blade tip height (m)	400 (above LAT)	335 (above MSL)
Minimum blade tip clearance above MHWS (m)	22	22
WTG foundation types	Floating substructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tension leg platform• Semi-submersible• Barge• Buoy• Semi-spar Fixed bottom substructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Piled jacket• Suction caisson• Cable supported monopile	Floating substructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tension leg platform• Semi-submersible (incorporating buoy)• Barge Fixed bottom substructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Driven pile• Suction pile• Drag embedment anchor• Vertical loaded anchor• Suction embedded plate anchor• Drilled and grouted pile
Anchor options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Driven pile• Suction pile• Drag embedment anchor• Vertical loaded anchor• Suction embedded plate anchor• Drilled and grouted pile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Driven pile• Suction pile• Drag embedment anchor• Gravity-based anchor
Maximum number of subsea cable hubs	12	18
Construction programme (yrs)	Up to 5	Up to 7

* The EIA is based on the physical size of the WTGs rather than installed capacity



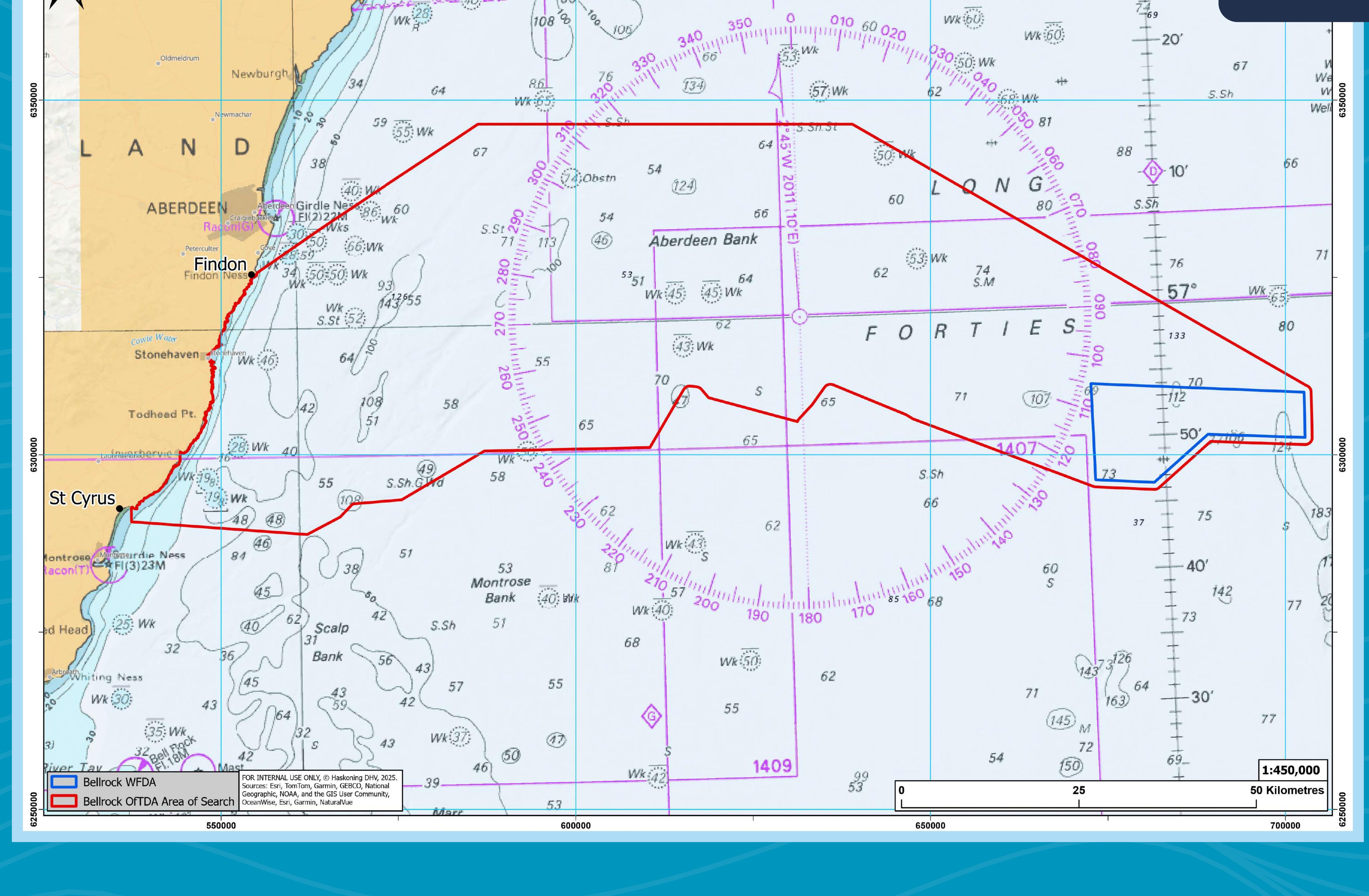
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Bellrock OfTDA Area of Search

The Bellrock OfTDA is at the site selection phase.

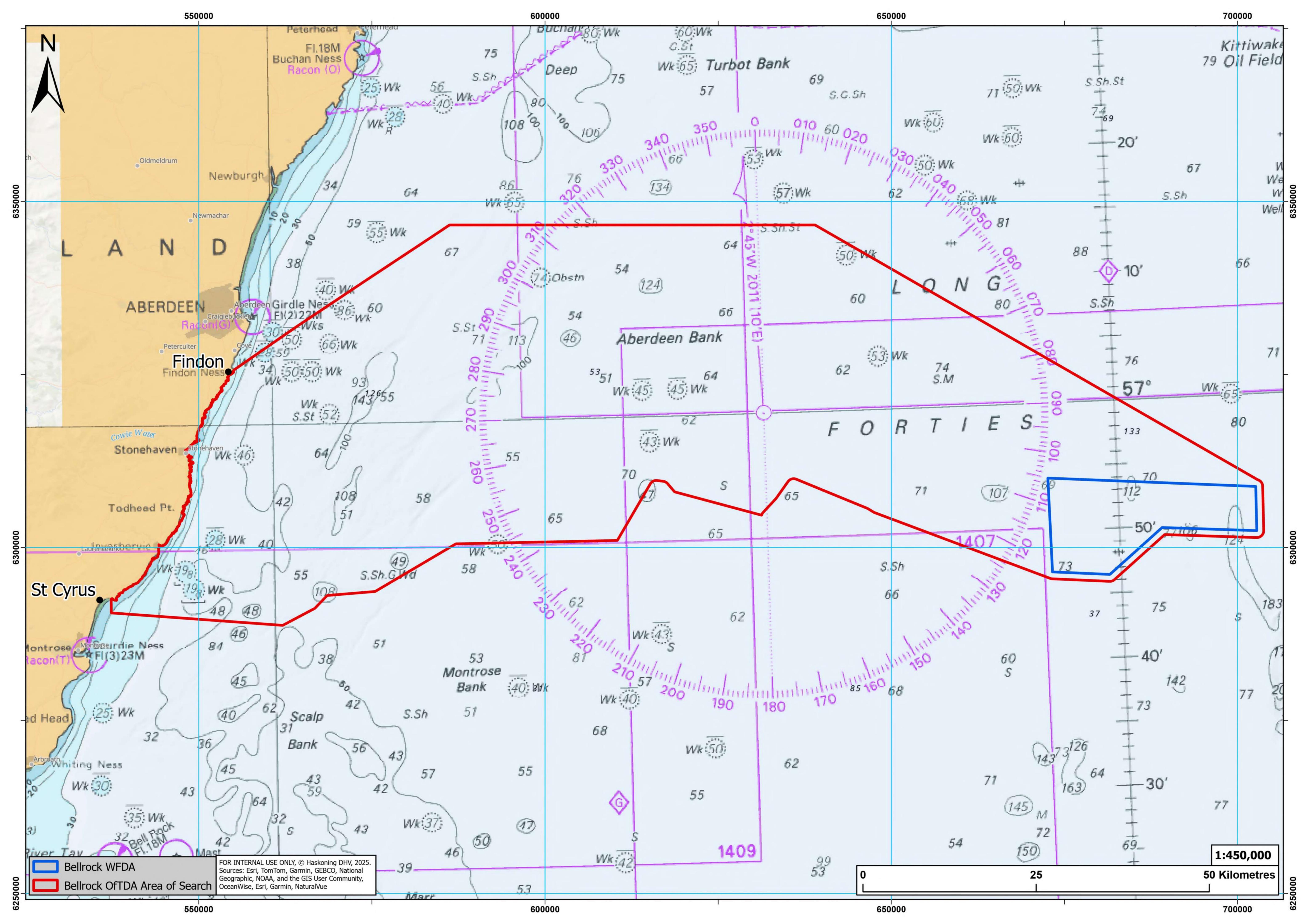
The Area of Search for the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure has been defined. The offshore export cables will come ashore between Findon and St Cyrus, Aberdeenshire. This will be further refined as the OfTDA site selection progresses, and we welcome your views.

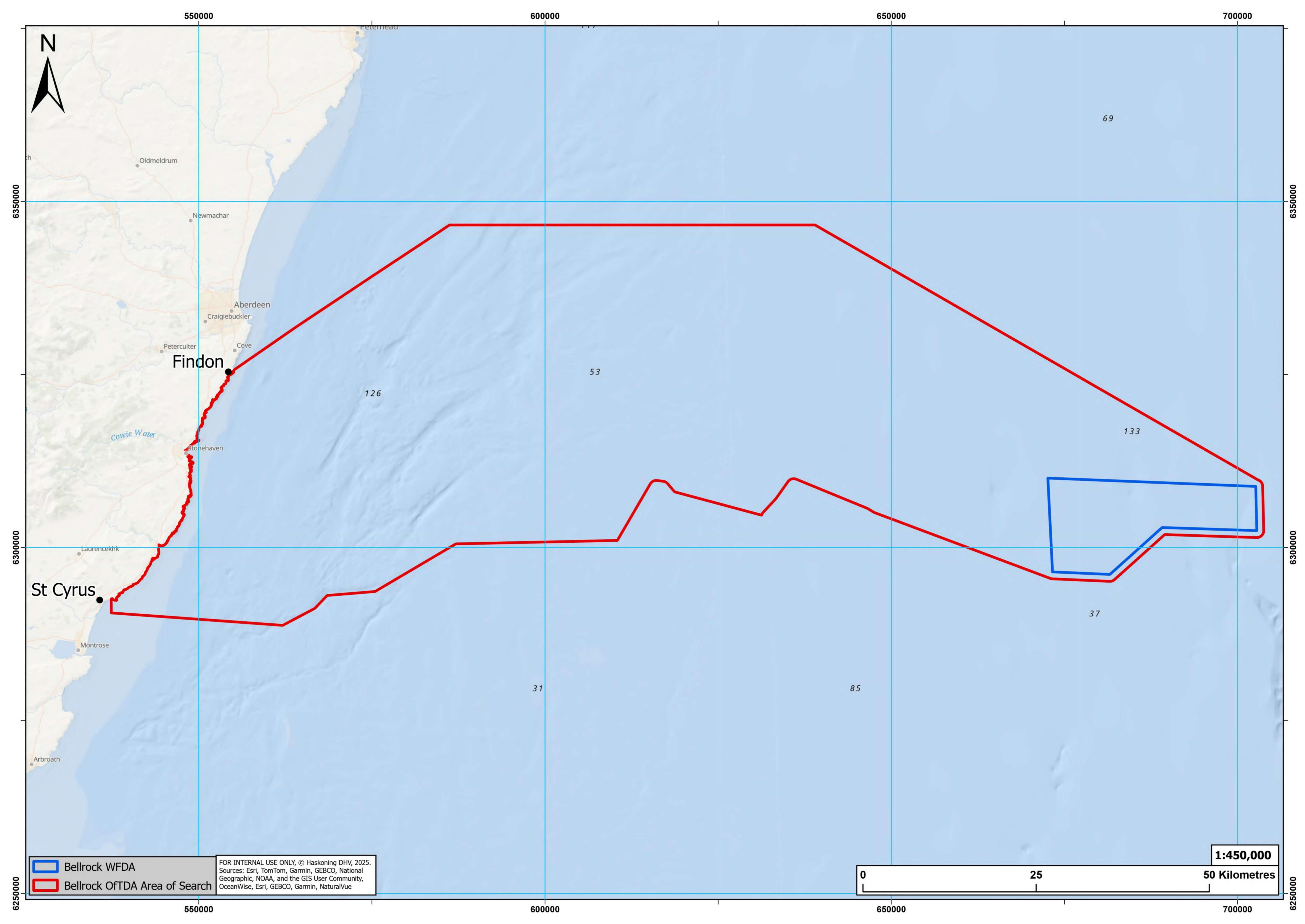


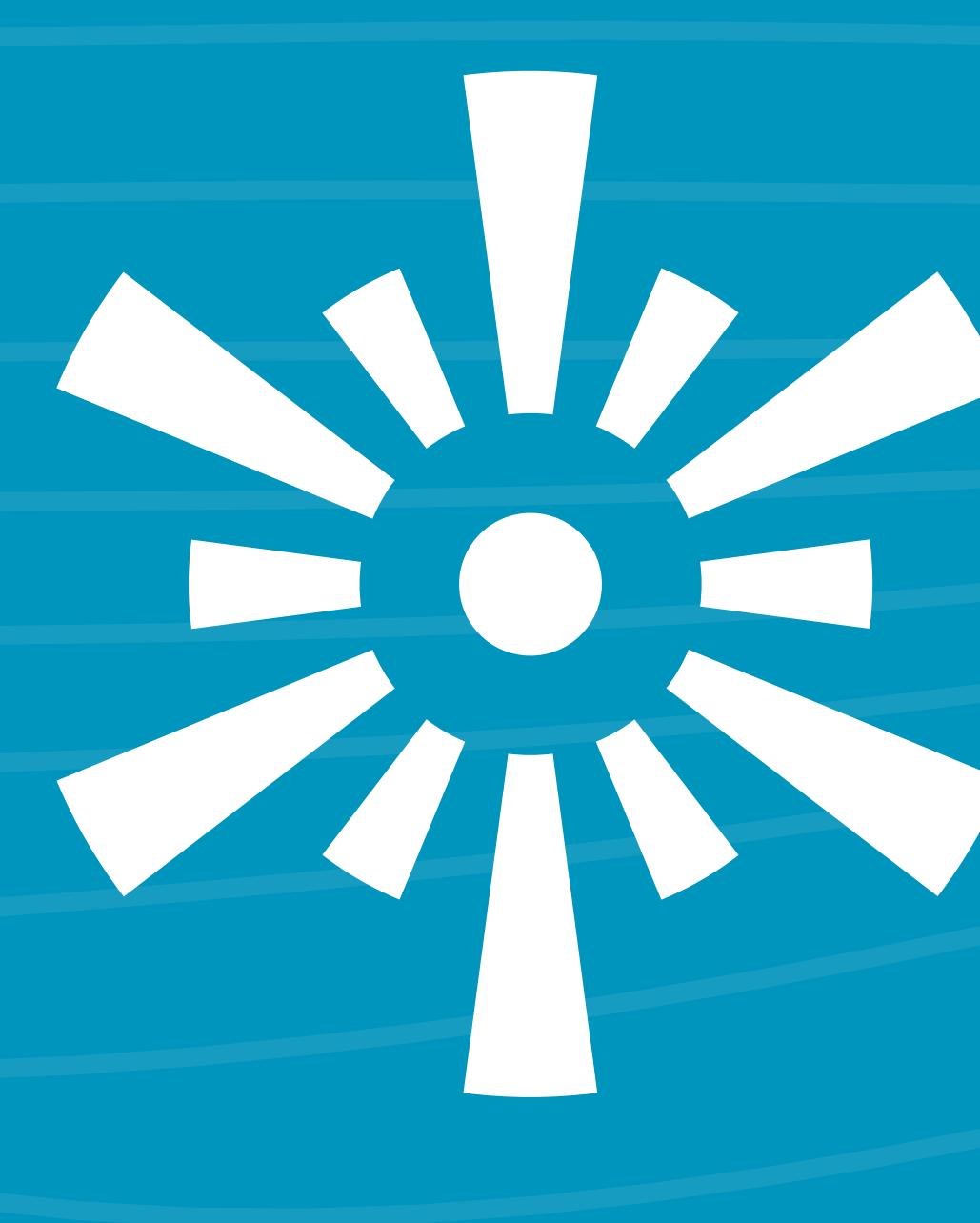
The OfTDA Area of Search was defined through a series of workshops between engineering, electrical, and environmental specialists.

Key constraints considered in defining the OfTDA Area of Search have included:

- Marine Protected Areas
- Proposed and existing offshore infrastructure such as subsea cables and offshore wind farms
- Fishing interests
- Shipping routes
- Marine disposal sites
- Water depth for the proposed offshore reactive compensation station
- Viable landfall locations along the coast







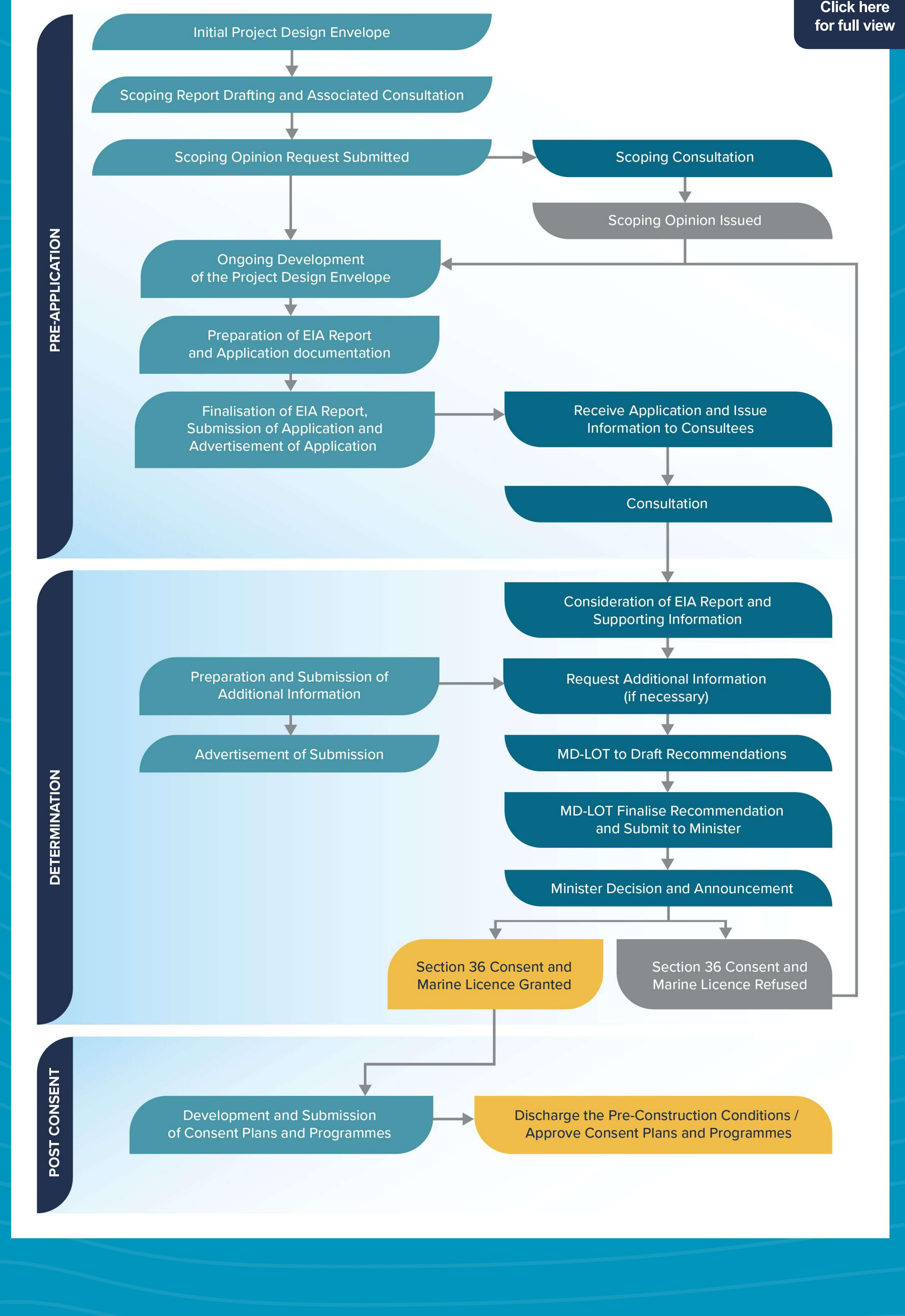
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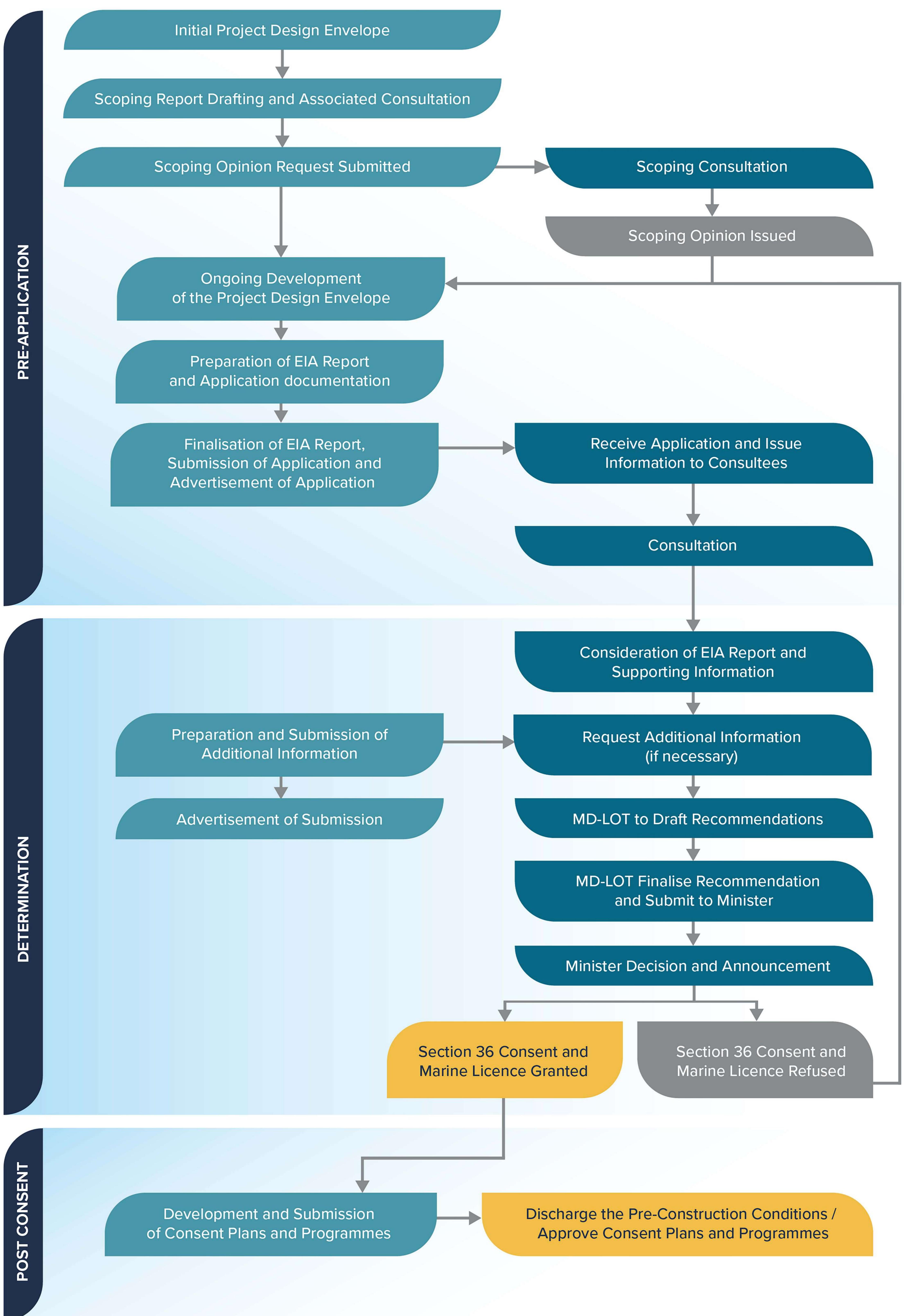
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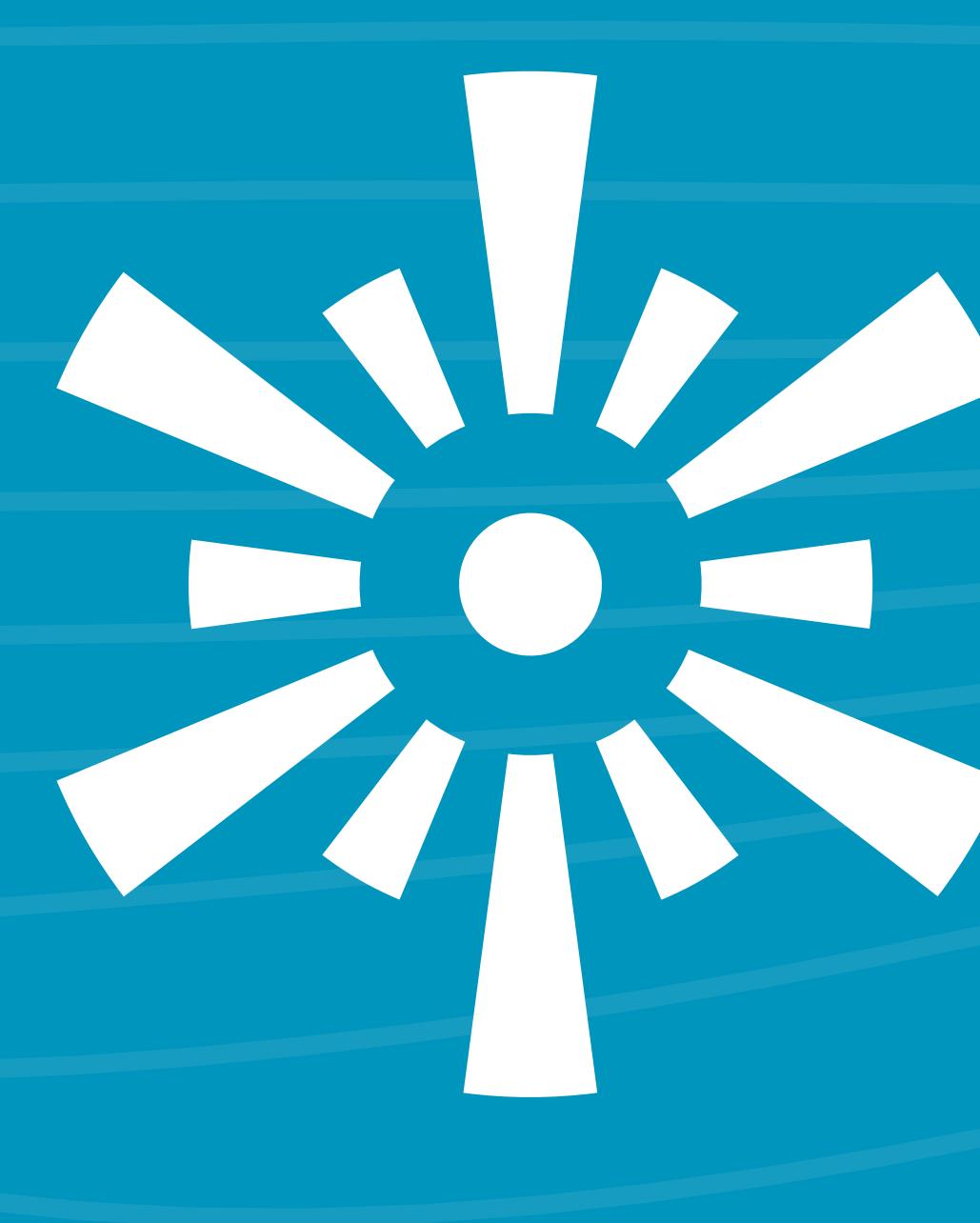
Consenting Process in Scottish Waters

The Bellrock WFDA EIA Report is currently being prepared and the Section 36 consent and Marine Licence applications will be submitted around March 2026.

The application process is outlined in the flow chart below.







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Updates to WFDA EIA Approach

As a result of the change in grid connection, approaches to specific assessments have been revised from those presented within the Bellrock WFDA Scoping Report.

The approach to the **Cumulative Effects Assessment** now includes the Bellrock OfTDA and the Bellrock OnTDA. The revised approach is shown below. By including the Bellrock OfTDA and OnTDA in the Tier 1 Assessment, a more robust Cumulative Effects Assessment can be undertaken.

Cumulative Effects Assessment

Tier 1 Assessment

The Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area plus plans/projects which are operational, under construction, those with consent and submitted but not yet determined, plus the Bellrock Offshore Transmission Development Area and the Bellrock Onshore Transmission Development Area.

Tier 2 Assessment

The Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area plus all plans/projects assessed under Tier 1, plus projects with a Scoping Report and/or Scoping Opinion.

Tier 3 Assessment

The Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area plus all plans/projects assessed under Tier 1 and Tier 2, plus those projects likely to come forward where a Crown Estate Scotland Option to Lease Agreement or equivalent has been granted.

The **greenhouse gas assessment, climate change resilience assessment** and **socioeconomics assessment** are now being undertaken as 'whole project' assessments and include the OfTDA, in addition to the OnTDA.

We have consulted with the Marine Directorate, NatureScot and Aberdeenshire Council regarding the revised approach to the greenhouse gas and climate change resilience assessments, and the Marine Analytical Unit and Aberdeenshire Council regarding the revised approach to the socioeconomics assessment. No stakeholders have raised any concerns.

Refer to Chapter 4: Approach to Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment, in the Bellrock WFDA Scoping Report (available at www.bellrockwind.co.uk) for further details on our EIA approach, methodology and terminology.



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Engagement Process

To date, the Applicant has consulted with various stakeholders as part of the Scoping and EIA process for the Bellrock WFDA, including:

- NatureScot
- Marine Directorate
- Crown Estate Scotland
- Fisheries stakeholders such as Scottish Fishermen's Federation
- Marine stakeholders such as Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Northern Lighthouse Board
- Aviation stakeholders such as Ministry of Defence and NATS
- Other marine users including offshore wind farm, subsea cables and oil and gas field stakeholders

Community consultations to date on the Bellrock Project have included:

- **Public Consultations** - In-person events which took place over five days in Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Mintlaw, Crimond and Longside in February 2024, and a virtual consultation event over the same period
- **Fishers Event** - In-person two-day event in Peterhead and Fraserburgh in May 2023, and direct engagement with fishers at the Scottish Skippers Expo in May 2024

Future Engagement

The Bellrock Project will continue to consult with stakeholders and the community throughout the consenting process.

Shortly after submission of the consent applications, the Marine Directorate will publish the documentation on their website.

The Applicant will also place Public Notices in local newspapers in line with legislative requirements to advise:

- Where and when copies of the Bellrock WFDA consent applications (including the Bellrock WFDA EIA Report) will be available to view by members of the public and stakeholders
- How representations on the Bellrock WFDA consent applications can be made to the Scottish Ministers
- The date by which representations on the Bellrock WFDA consent applications must be made to the Scottish Ministers
- How copies of the Bellrock WFDA consent applications and EIA Report can be purchased from the Applicant
- How copies of the Bellrock WFDA Non-technical Summary can be requested at no charge

Comments provided as part of this virtual consultation are not representations to the Marine Directorate. The Marine Directorate will hold a separate consultation process after the consent applications have been submitted, where stakeholders can make representations on the consent applications directly to the Marine Directorate.

In considering the applications, the Scottish Ministers will take into consideration the impacts, mitigation measures, monitoring and management plans proposed by the Applicant to reduce or avoid environment effects from the Wind Farm Infrastructure.



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WFDA Environmental Topics

The following topics are being assessed by independent experts as part of the Bellrock WFDA EIA.

Human Environment



Physical and Biological Environment

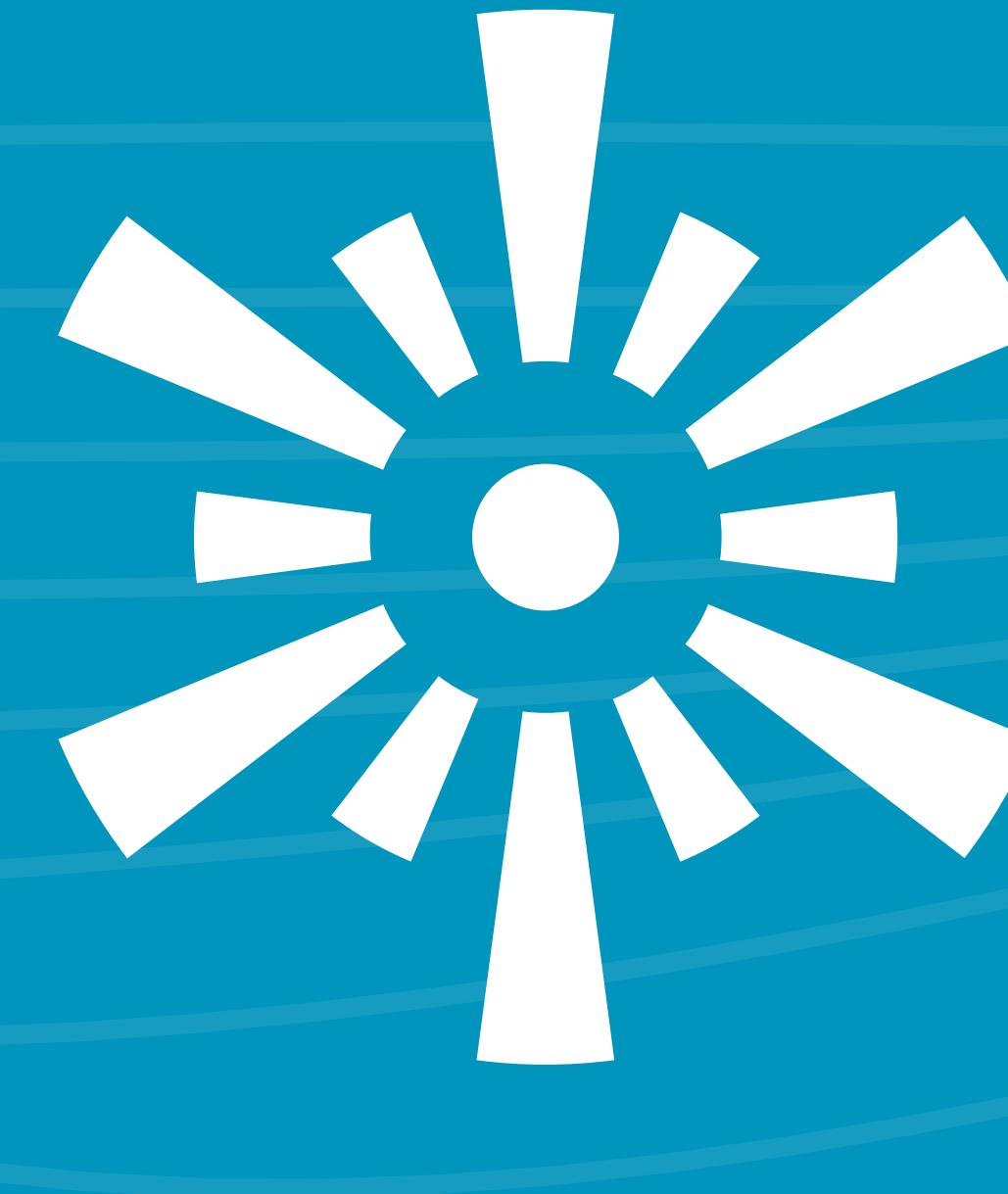


An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Bellrock WFDA with other projects and plans is also being undertaken.

A number of management plans will be submitted in support of the consent applications including:

- Written Scheme of Investigation and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
- Marine Pollution Contingency Plan
- Invasive Non-native Species Mitigation Plan
- Fisheries Mitigation, Monitoring and Communication Plan
- Outline Environmental Management Plan
- Outline Marine Mammals Mitigation Protocol
- Outline Lighting and Marking Plan
- Outline Vessel Management and Navigational Safety Plan

The assessment outputs provided on the following topic specific boards are preliminary and studies are still ongoing. We welcome your views on the preliminary assessment outputs presented.



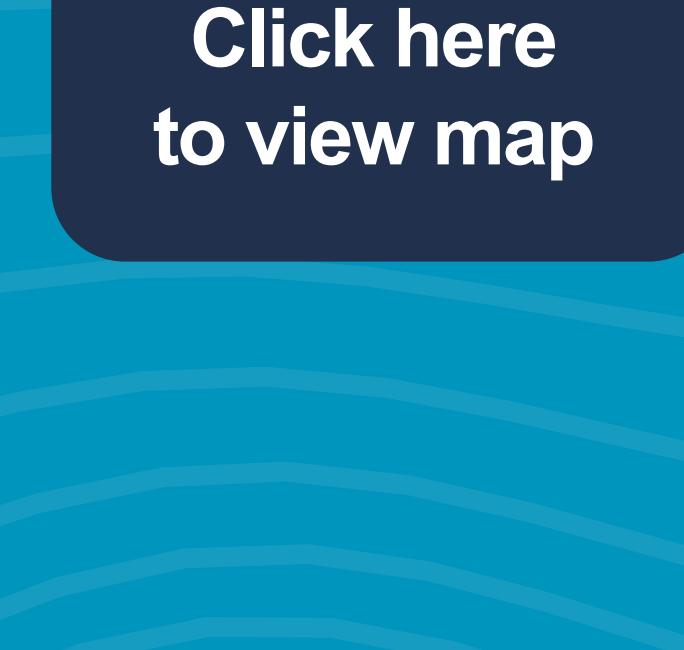
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Shipping and Navigation

Study Area

The study area has been defined to capture vessel traffic movements and routes within 10 nautical miles of the Bellrock WFDA (as shown on the map).



Baseline and Data Sources

Consultation has been undertaken to inform the baseline conditions through scoping, direct liaison with stakeholders, regular operators outreach, and a Hazard Workshop.

Key stakeholders engaged include:

- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- Northern Lighthouse Board
- Royal Yachting Association Scotland
- Scottish Fishermen's Federation
- UK Chamber of Shipping
- Montrose Port
- Tidewater Marine
- Fred Olsen Cruise

Baseline information, including vessel traffic, navigational features, emergency response resources, historical incidents, and meteorological and oceanographic data, has informed collision and allision risk modelling for pre- and post-wind farm scenarios.

A Hazard Risk Assessment, undertaken in line with Marine Guidance Note 654, has supported the identification of potential navigational hazards.

What Will the EIA Assess?

The EIA considers potential impacts of the Wind Farm Infrastructure on vessel traffic, navigational safety, access to ports and routes, interactions with project infrastructure, and emergency response capabilities during all project phases, and cumulatively with other projects. Impacts have been identified using baseline data, expert judgement, outputs of the Hazard Workshop, stakeholder input, and lessons learned from existing offshore developments.

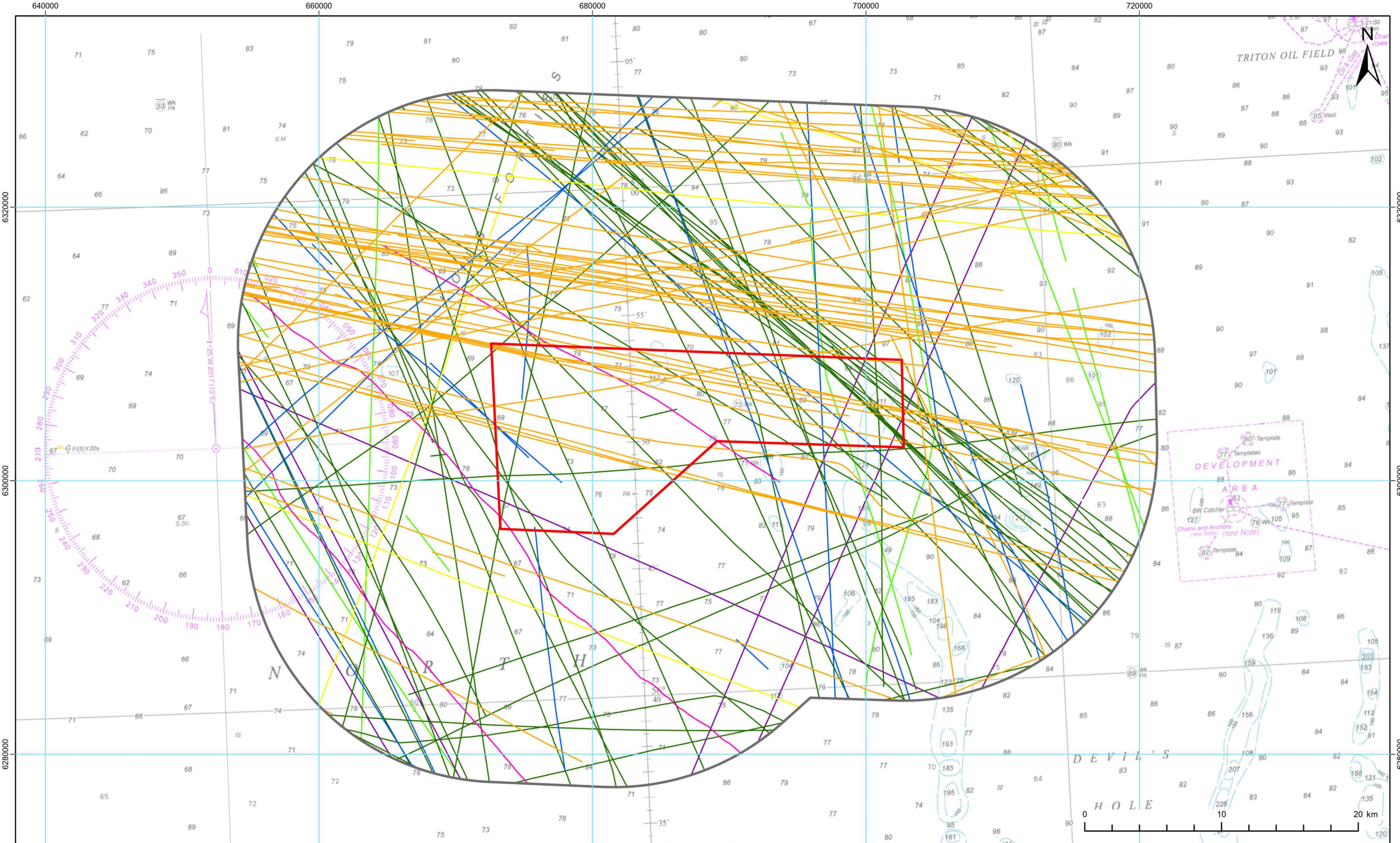
Mitigation and Good Practice

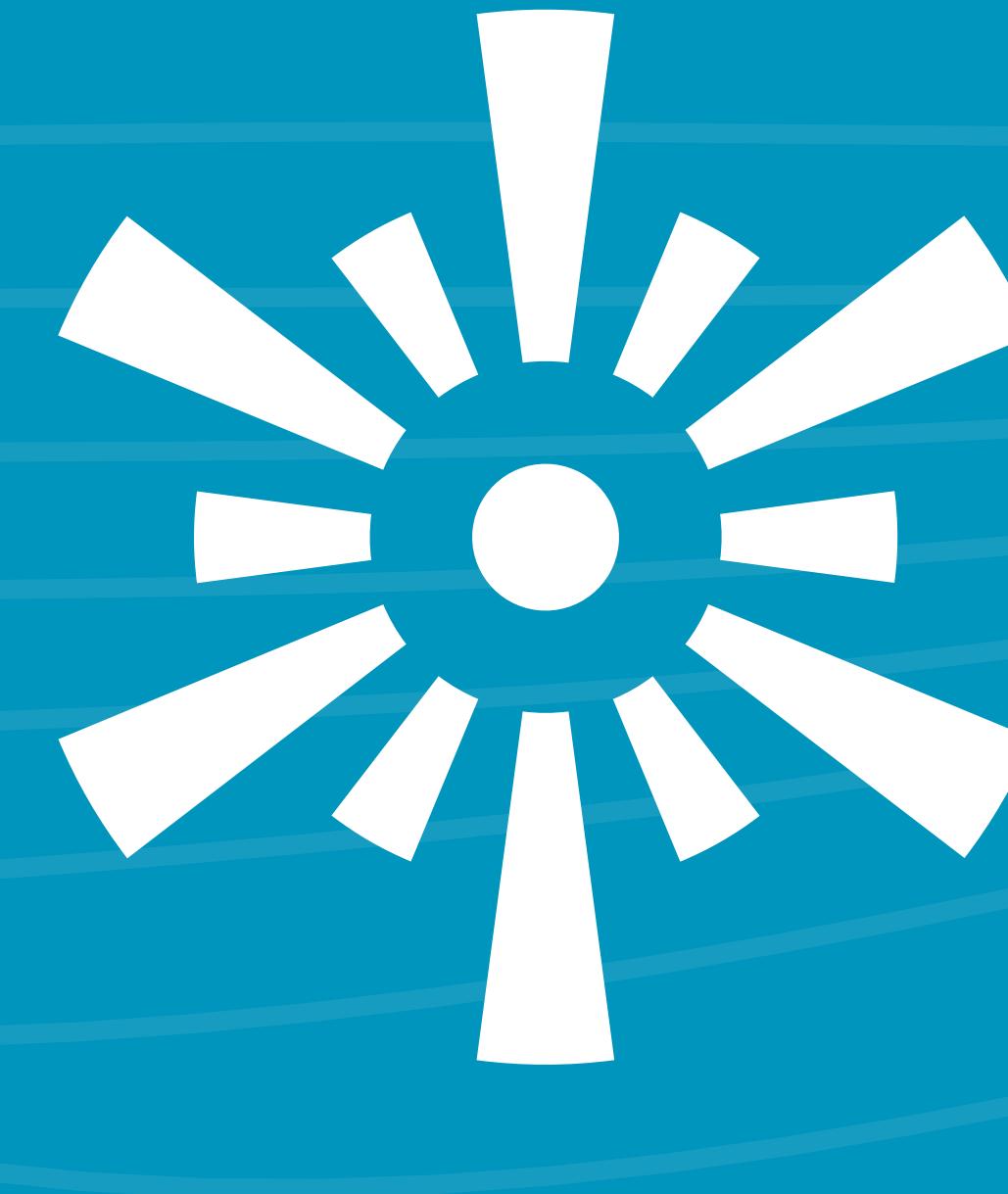
Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise potential impacts and include:

- Promulgation of navigational information to mariners
- Preparation of and adherence to a Lighting and Marking Plan
- Preparation of and adherence to a Vessel Management and Navigational Safety Plan
- Marine coordination to manage project vessels throughout construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases
- Project vessel compliance with international maritime regulations

Preliminary Assessment Outcomes

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.





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Ornithology

Study Area

Comprising primarily of the Bellrock WFDA plus a 4 km buffer as shown on the map, extending to designated seabird colonies with connectivity in the wider North Sea region.



Click here to view map

Baseline and Data Sources

The Applicant undertook monthly digital aerial surveys of the study area plus a 4 km buffer from March 2022 to February 2024.

16 species of birds were recorded through the digital aerial survey. Guillemot, razorbill, puffin, kittiwake, great black-backed gull, gannet, arctic tern and arctic skua required assessment within the EIA.

The species assessed were either abundant or have particularly high sensitivities to wind farm activities and have colonies within foraging range of the Bellrock WFDA. Publicly available industry standard datasets were accessed for expert analysis of Special Protection Area connectivity with the Bellrock WFDA, adhering to NatureScot guidance and advice.

What Will the EIA Assess?

The EIA considers potential impacts from:

- **Indirect impacts:** temporary disturbance to habitats and prey species during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning activities
- **Direct impacts:** disturbance/displacement of birds during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning activities, disturbance/displacement due to the presence of WTGs, barrier to movement, collisions with WTGs, combined displacement and collision, entanglement with subsea infrastructure, and behavioural impacts from artificial lighting

Embedded Mitigation and Good Practice

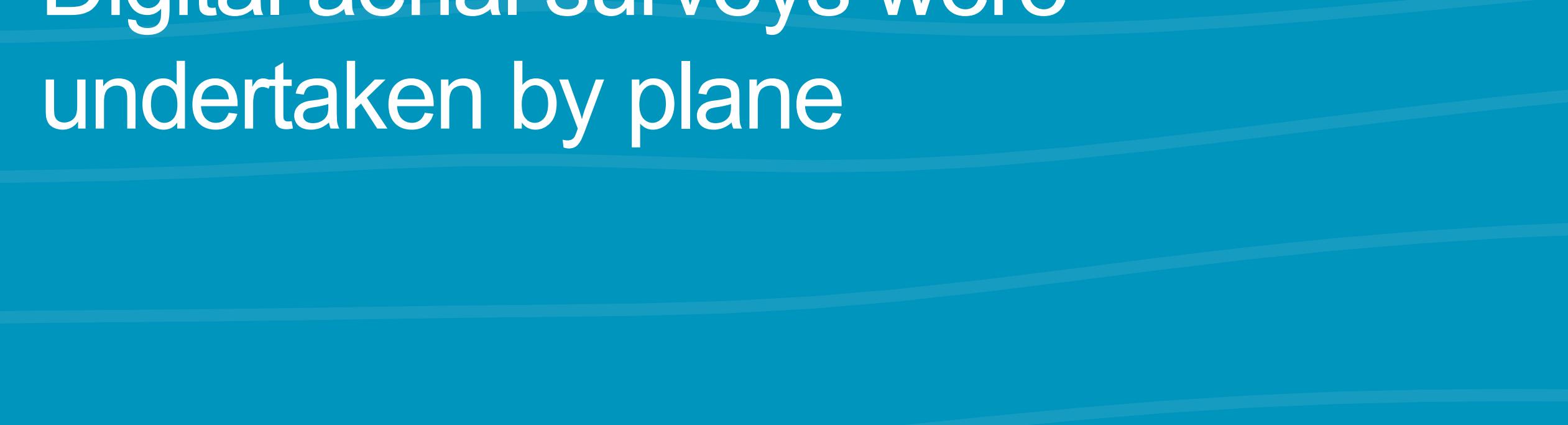
A minimum air gap of 22 m above Mean High Water Springs has been adopted.

Preliminary Assessment Outcomes

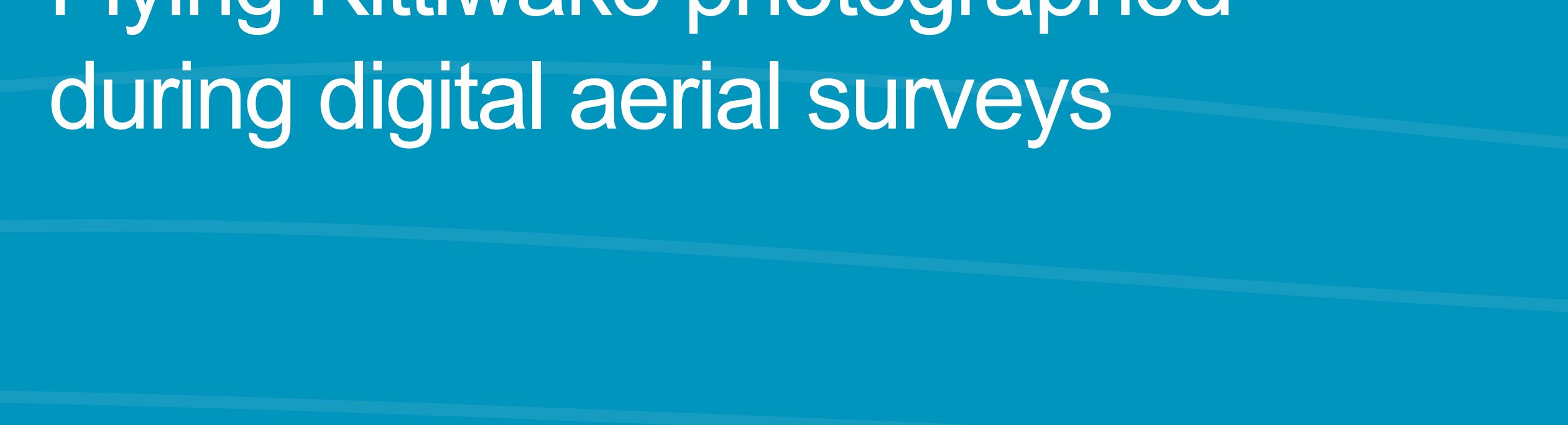
Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, project-alone impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**. The ornithological Cumulative Effects Assessment is ongoing.

Habitat Regulations Appraisal

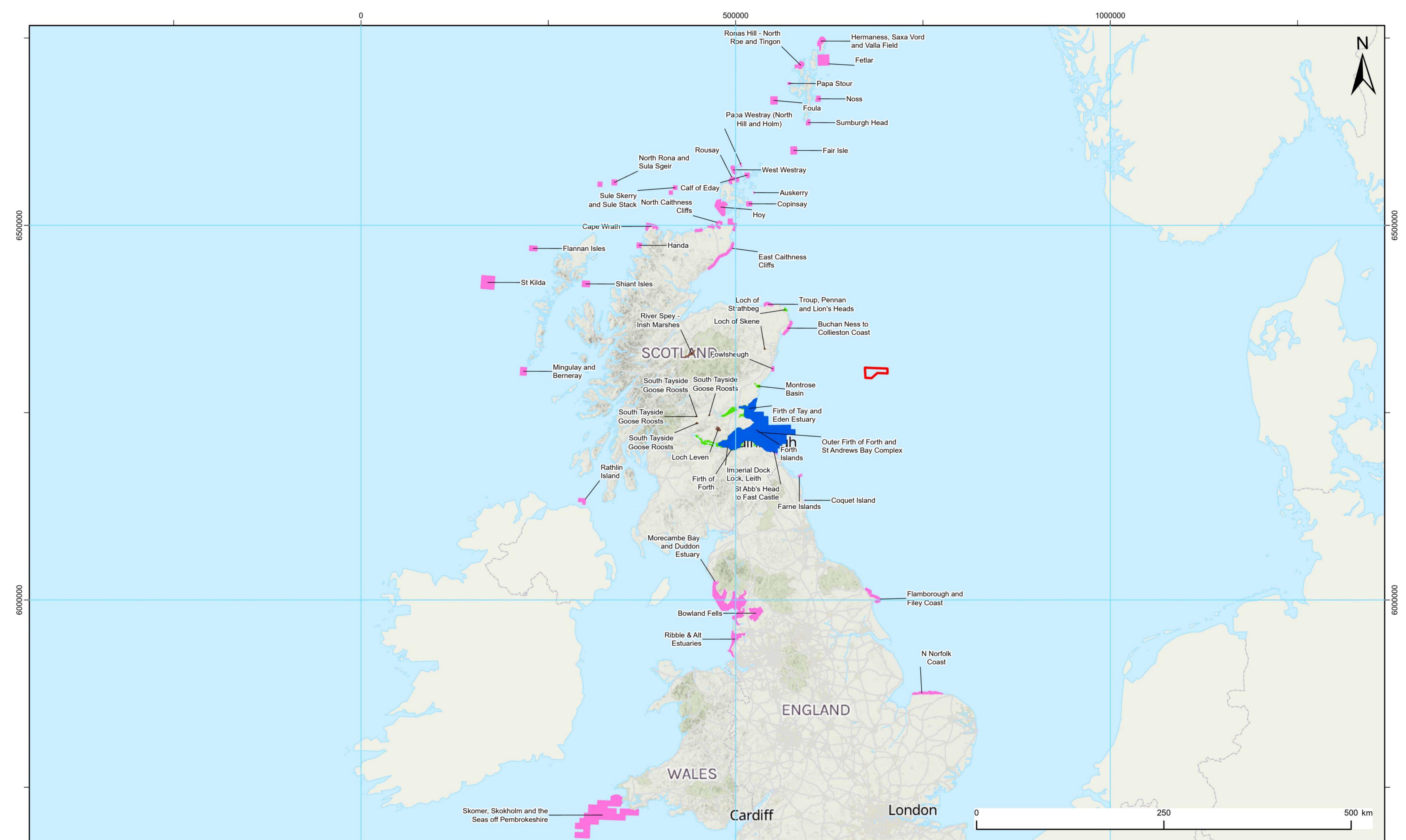
Potential effects on European Sites and their qualifying features are being considered separately through the Habitats Regulations Appraisal process. A Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment is currently being prepared to determine whether the Bellrock Project is likely to result in adverse effect on site integrity.



Digital aerial surveys were undertaken by plane



Flying Kittiwake photographed during digital aerial surveys



Legend:

- Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area
- Breeding Seabird Colony Sites
- Migratory Non-Seabird Sites (Estuarine)
- Migratory Non-Seabird Sites (Inland Waterbodies)
- Marine SPAs

Rev 0.1	14/10/2025	Final	DL	FP	FP
REV	DATE	STATUS	DRW	CHK	APR

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N

Source:

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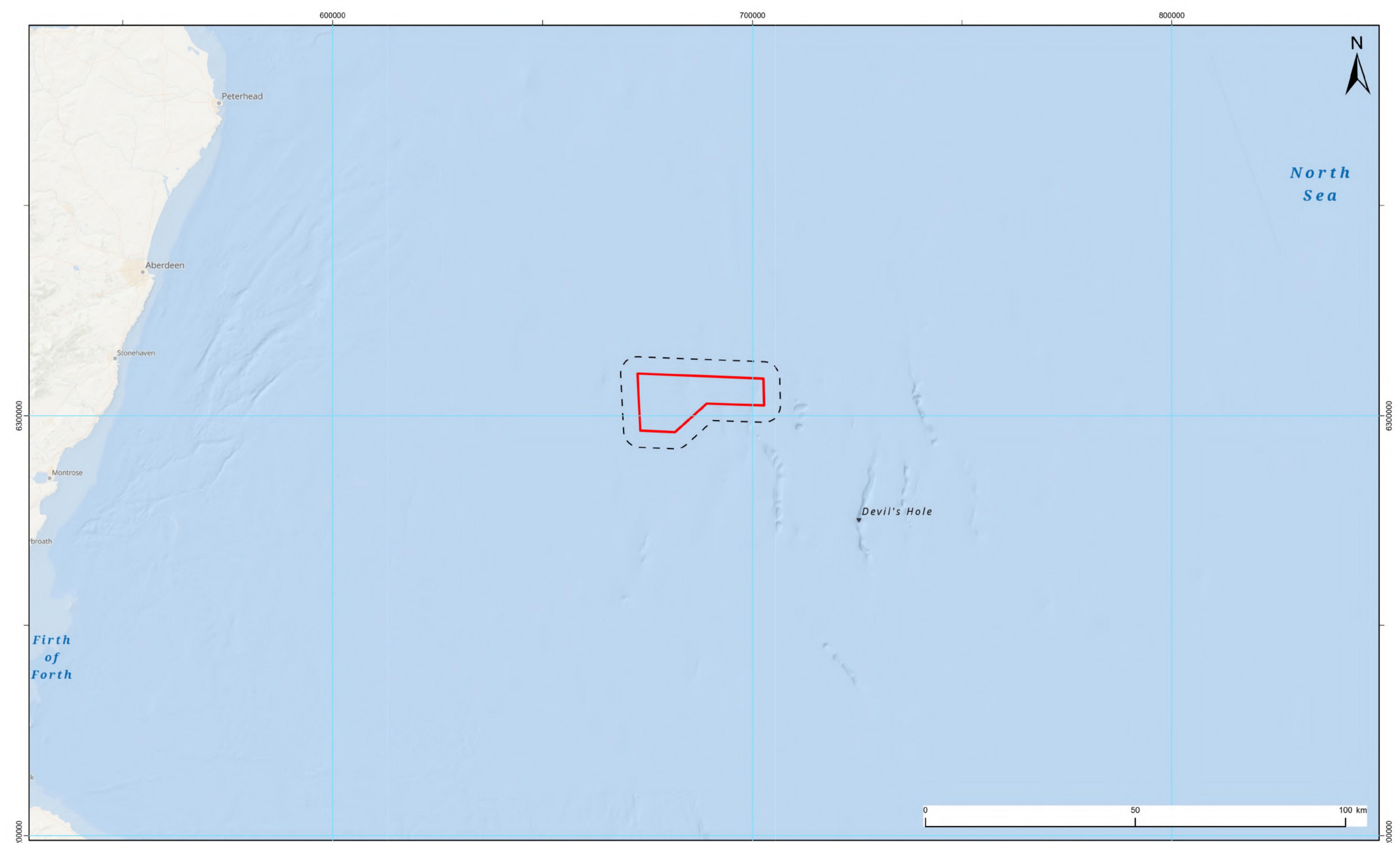
Project:
Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area (WFDA)

Report:
Bellrock Consultation Event November 25

Drawing No.:

PC3637-RHD-OF-ZZ-DR-GS-0050

Figure Title:
Location of Special Protection Areas (SPAs)



Marine Mammals

Study Area

Study areas for marine mammals reflect their highly mobile nature, extending beyond the Bellrock WFDA in order to capture wider species occurrence. These wider areas are aligned with relevant marine mammal Management Units and are shown on the map.



Baseline and Data Sources

The marine mammal baseline draws on monthly digital aerial surveys (2022 to 2024) of the Bellrock WFDA, publicly available datasets, and ongoing consultation with regulators and nature conservation bodies.

Seven species of cetaceans and two species of seals have been identified as requiring detailed assessment within the EIA.

Project-specific underwater noise (UWN) modelling has also been undertaken to understand the generation and propagation of UWN during construction activities.

What Will the EIA Assess?

The EIA will assess potential effects on marine mammals across the project lifecycle, including:

- UWN during construction and operation and maintenance activities
- Vessel presence and collision risk
- Disturbance at seal haul-out sites
- Secondary entanglement
- Changes in prey availability

Mitigation and Good Practice

Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise potential impacts and include:

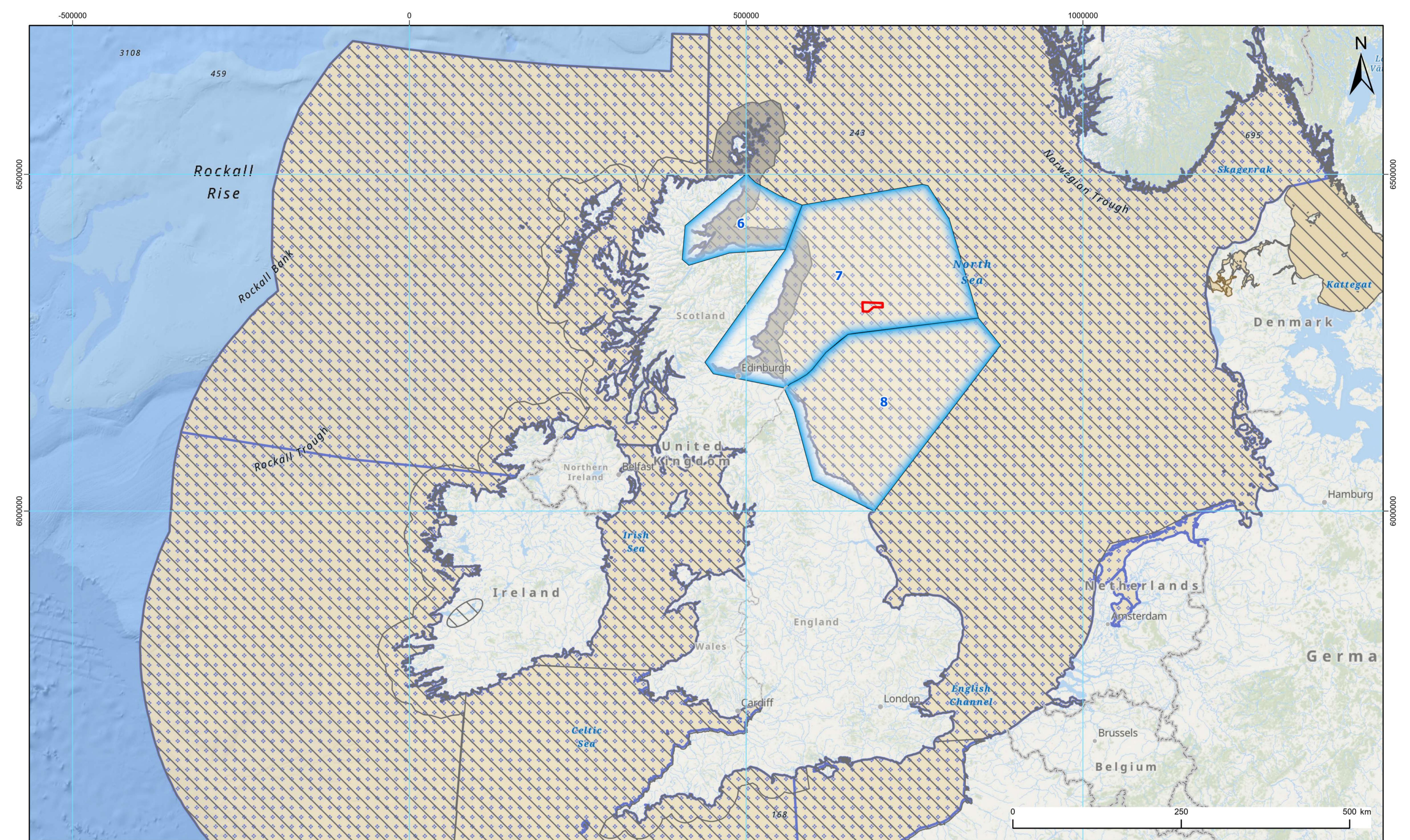
- Marine Mammal Observers and acoustic monitoring to ensure the area is clear of marine mammals before piling
- Preparation of and adherence to a Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol, outlining measures to minimise impacts, including the controlled use of Acoustic Deterrent Devices to encourage animals to move to a safe distance before piling commences
- Preparation of and adherence to a Piling Strategy incorporating soft-start and ramp-up procedures
- Preparation of and adherence to a Vessel Management and Navigational Safety Plan to minimise collision risk

Preliminary Assessment Outcomes

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.

Habitat Regulations Appraisal

Potential effects on European Sites and their qualifying features are being considered separately through the Habitats Regulations Appraisal process. A Report to Information Appropriate Assessment is currently being prepared to determine whether the Bellrock Project is likely to result in adverse effect on site integrity.

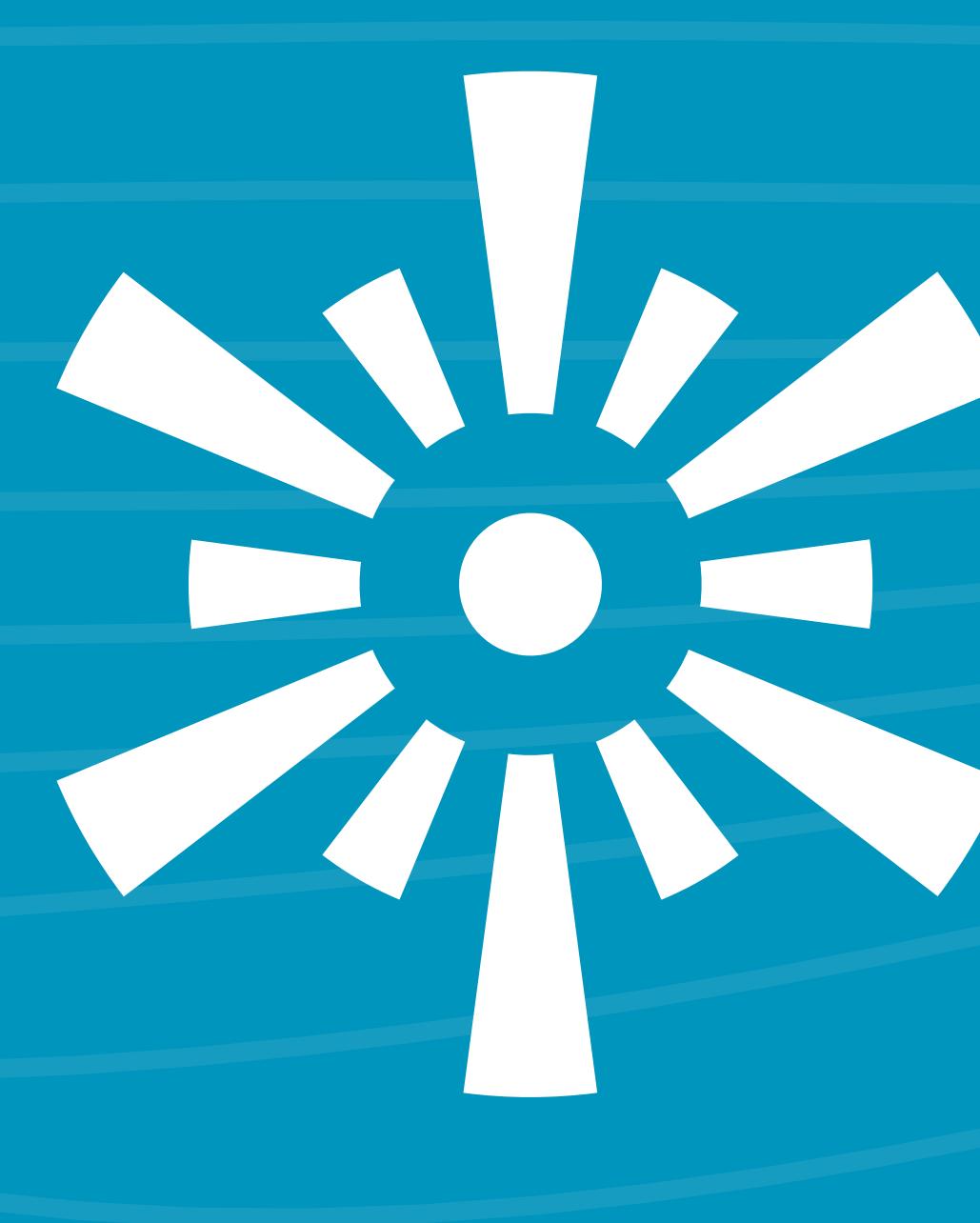


Legend:

- Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area
- Harbour Porpoise
- Common Dolphin; White-beaked Dolphin; Minke Whale
- Seal MUs (estimated)
- Bottlenose Dolphin
- Bottlenose Dolphin (Coastal East Scotland)

Rev 0.1	13/10/2025	Final	DL	LA	FP
REV	DATE	STATUS	DRW	CHK	APR
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N					
Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GEBCO, National Geographic, NOAA, and the GIS User Community, OceanWise, Esri, GEBCO, Garmin, NaturalVue, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, © Haskoning DHV UK Ltd, 2025.					
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Project:	Bellrock Wind Farm Development Area (WFDA)	Report:	Bellrock Consultation Event November 25
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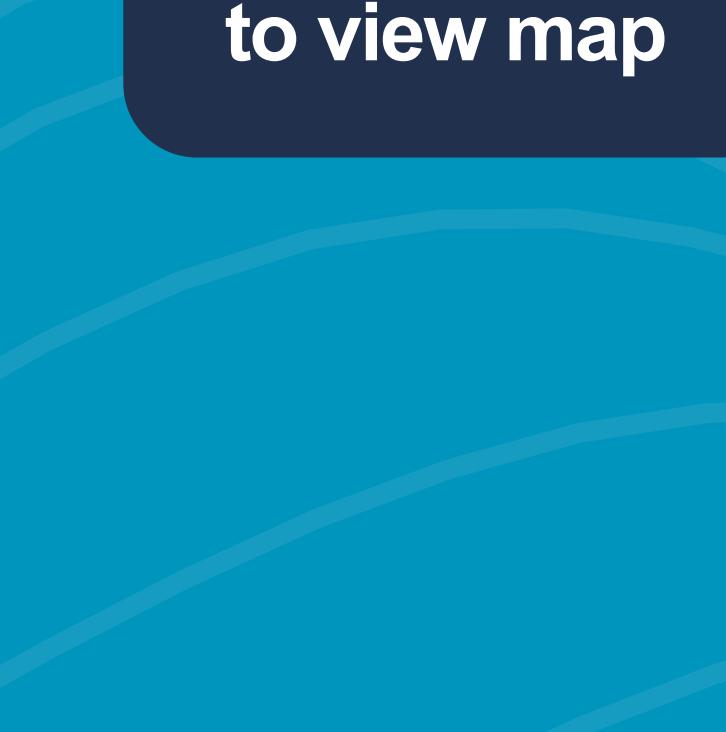
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Commercial Fisheries

Study Area

Two study areas have been used to assess impacts on commercial fisheries (as shown on the map):

- **A Local Study Area:** The two ICES rectangles overlapping with the Bellrock WFDA
- **A Regional Study Area:** A wider area to understand potential displacement of fishing activity



Baseline and Data Sources

A range of publicly available datasets, and direct engagement with commercial fisheries stakeholders, have been used to describe baseline fishing activity

Engagement is ongoing with national and local representatives, as well as individual fishers, through quarterly meetings with the Scottish Fishermen's Federation and the Scottish White Fish Producers Association.

Trawl, seine, dredge, and potting/creeling fisheries, from both UK and non-UK vessels will be assessed, considering demersal and pelagic fish and shellfish.

What Will the EIA Assess?

The following potential impacts will be assessed:

- **Access and displacement:** Temporary and permanent restrictions to fishing grounds and redistribution of fishing activity
- **Fishing operations:** Interactions with infrastructure (snagging), increased vessel traffic, and additional steaming
- **Fish and shellfish resources:** Disturbance that may affect commercial important species

Embedded Mitigation and Good Practice

Embedded mitigation measures to help avoid, prevent, reduce, and offset potential impacts include:

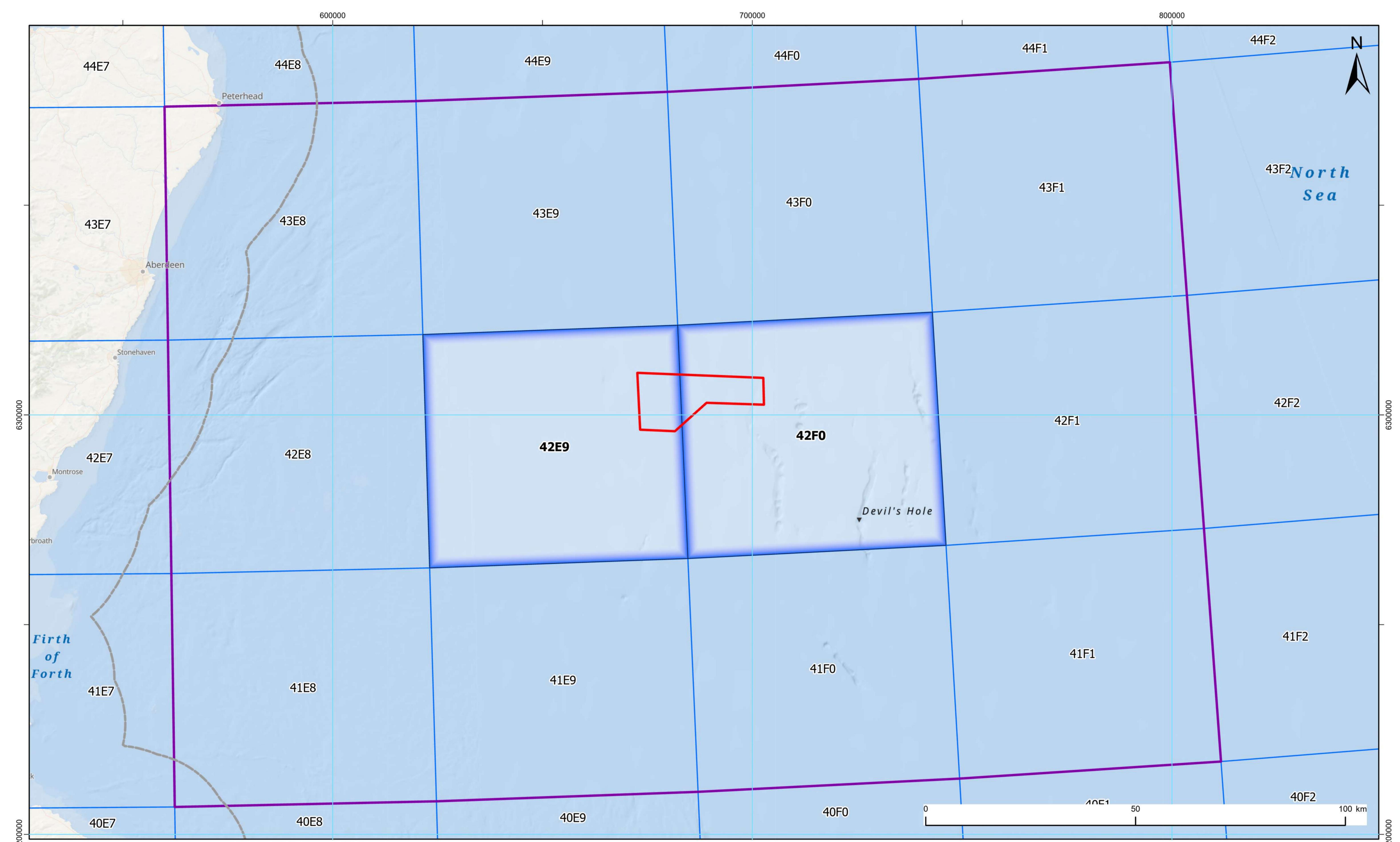
- Early, ongoing engagement with stakeholders
- Appointment of a Fisheries Liaison Officer
- Preparation of and adherence to a Fisheries Mitigation, Monitoring, and Communication Plan (FMMCP)

Preliminary Assessment Outcomes

The preliminary assessment indicates that impacts are predicted to result in **moderate adverse significant initial effects** on the demersal otter trawl fishery, primarily due to potential loss of access to part of an established Nephrops fishing ground within the region.

The assessment considers a range of potential effects on other commercial fisheries, including reduced access to fishing grounds, displacement, disturbance of fish and shellfish resources, increased vessel traffic and interference with fishing activity, additional steaming to alternative grounds, and an increased risk of gear snagging. These effects have been assessed across the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases, and for a range of fishing receptors and fisheries and **no significant effects** have been identified.

Work is ongoing to develop a Fisheries Mitigation, Monitoring and Communication Plan (FMMCP), which will be a key mechanism for reducing and managing potential effects on commercial fisheries.



Aviation and Radar

Study Area

In considering the spatial extent of the aviation and radar study area, the overriding factor is the potential for WTGs within the Bellrock WFDA to impact on civil and military radars.

Baseline and Data Sources

Consultation has been undertaken through the scoping process and through direct liaison with aviation and radar stakeholders.

Key stakeholders include the UK Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), NATS, Aberdeen International Airport, and offshore helicopter operators such as Bristow Group, who currently provide Search and Rescue (SAR) services.

Baseline information was collected through a desk-based review of existing and known activities. The primary sources of aviation data are UK civil and military Aeronautical Information Publications (AIP) and the UK Military AIP. Additional information has been sourced from UK CAA publications.

What Will the EIA Assess?

The EIA considers the potential impacts of wind turbine generators within the Bellrock WFDA creating an aviation obstacle environment, impacting on civil Primary Surveillance Radars (PSRs) and military air defence PSRs during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning.

Impacts have been identified using desk-based studies, including Radar Line of Sight (RLoS) modelling, which examines in detail sensitive aviation and radar receptors. RLoS is determined using radar propagation modelling software and 3D terrain data. The impact assessment is being undertaken in parallel with consultation with relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed understanding of potential impacts.

RLoS modelling shows the Bellrock WFDA does not overlap the Perwinnies PSR coverage, and shows a very small overlap with the Buchan Air Defence Radar (as shown on the maps).

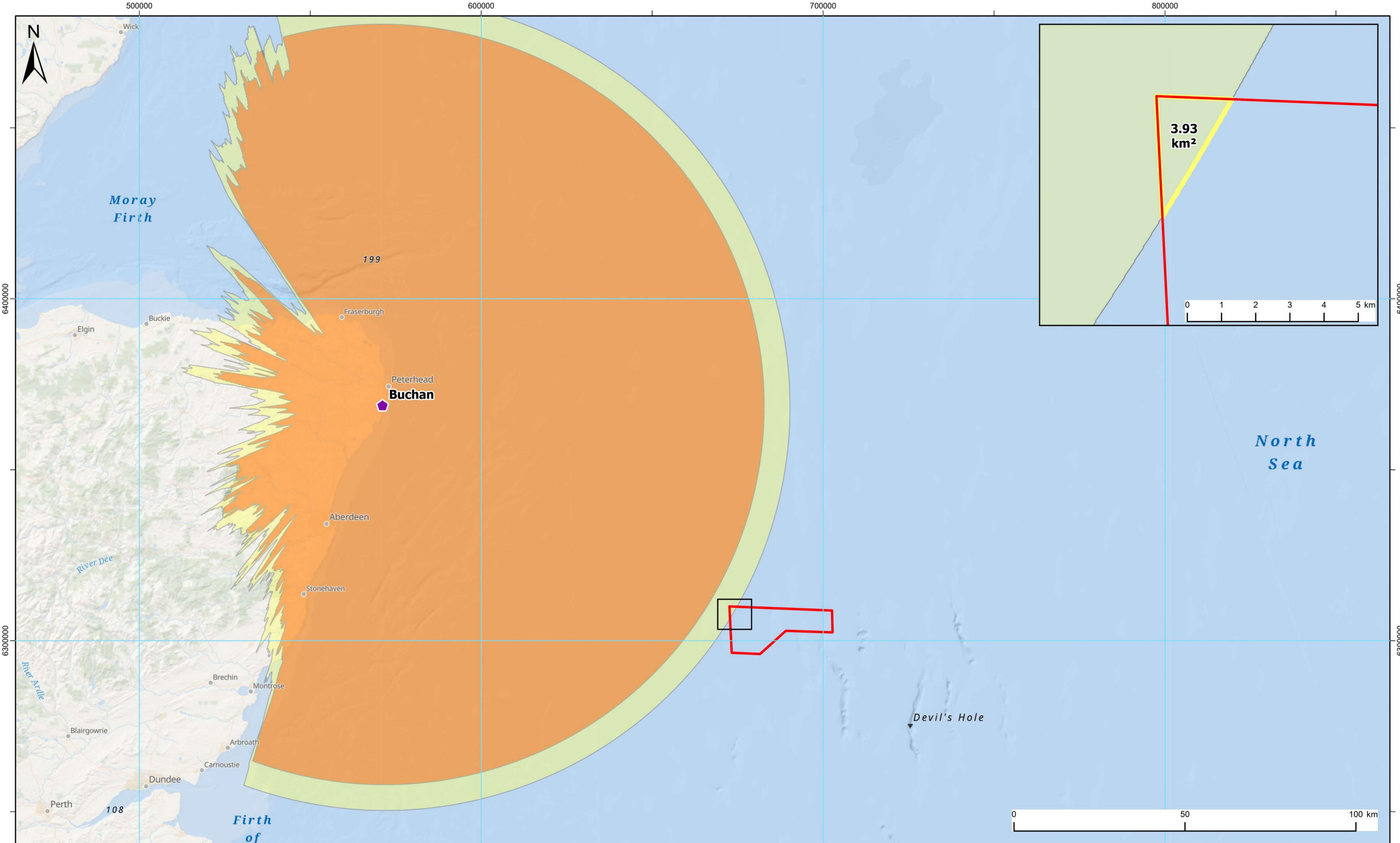


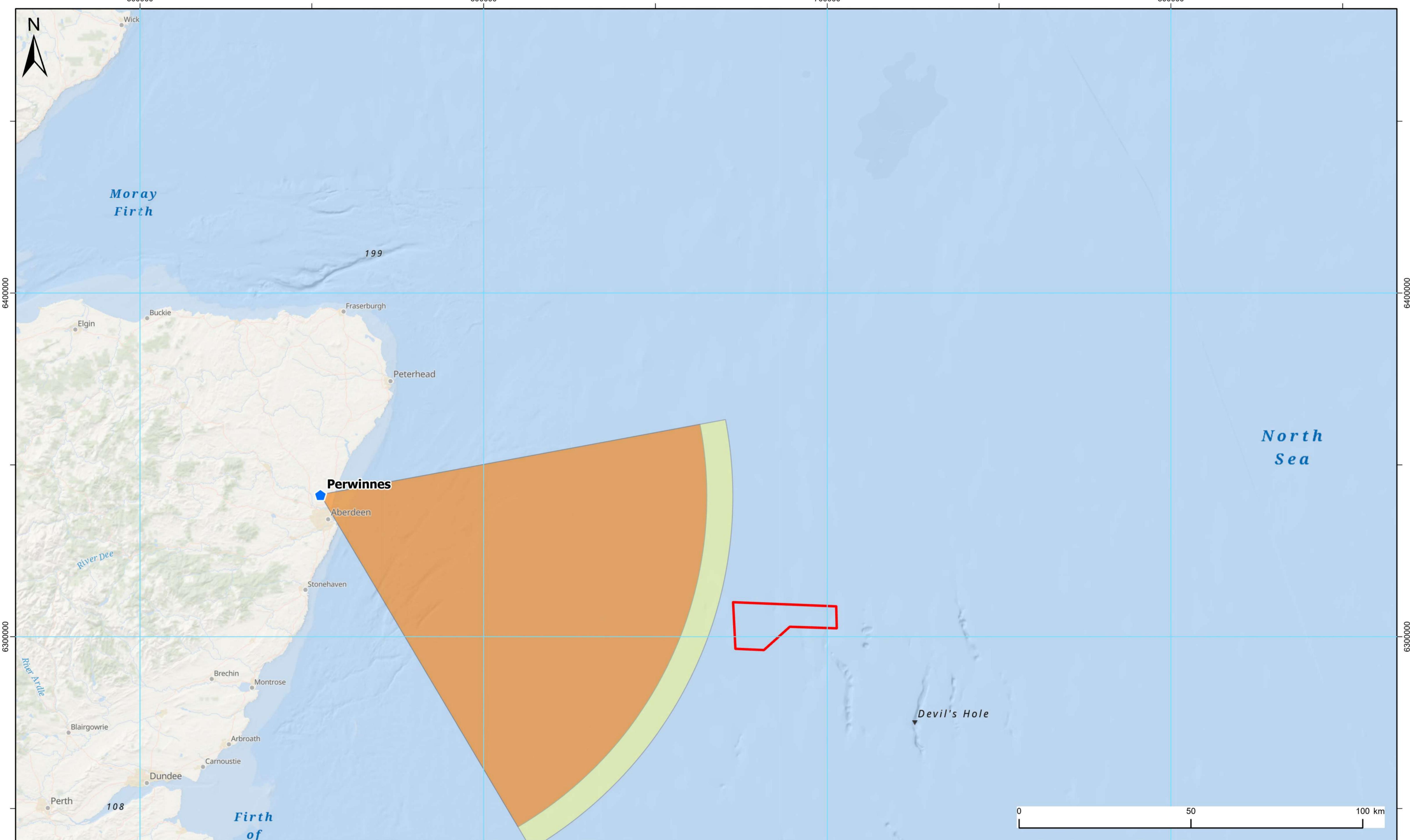
Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise potential impacts and include:

- Aviation lighting and marking
- Adherence to aviation lighting requirements of Marine Guidance Note 654
- Technical mitigation for military air defence PSR (Windfarm Mitigation Task Force) if required

Preliminary Assessment Outcomes

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.





The Human Environment

Marine Infrastructure and Other Users

The assessment considers marine infrastructure such as offshore wind farms, oil and gas infrastructure, and subsea cables. Key embedded mitigation measures include site selection and design, engagement with assets owners, the use of safety zones, and communication channels to notify marine users of activities being undertaken within the Bellrock WFDA.

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts on marine infrastructure and other users are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.

Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

The assessment considers seabed prehistory and maritime and aviation archaeology, informed by consultation with Historic Environment Scotland. Key embedded mitigation measures include the implementation of Archaeology Exclusion Zones, preparation of and adherence to a Written Scheme of Investigation and a Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries, and archaeologist input throughout surveys and key project activities.

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.

Socioeconomics, Tourism, and Recreation

The assessment considers potential effects on local communities, tourism, and recreational activities, informed by consultation to understand local pressures and opportunities.

The Bellrock Project is expected to deliver **major beneficial effects** through job creation and supply chain opportunities, alongside other major effects, that may be **beneficial or adverse** depending on how local receptors adapt.

Greenhouse Gas

The Bellrock Project is designed to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and contribute to Scotland's, and the UK's, net zero targets.

The Bellrock Project will deliver a net reduction in emissions over its lifetime, with preliminary outputs indicating **significant beneficial effects** in addressing the global climate crisis.

Climate Change Resilience

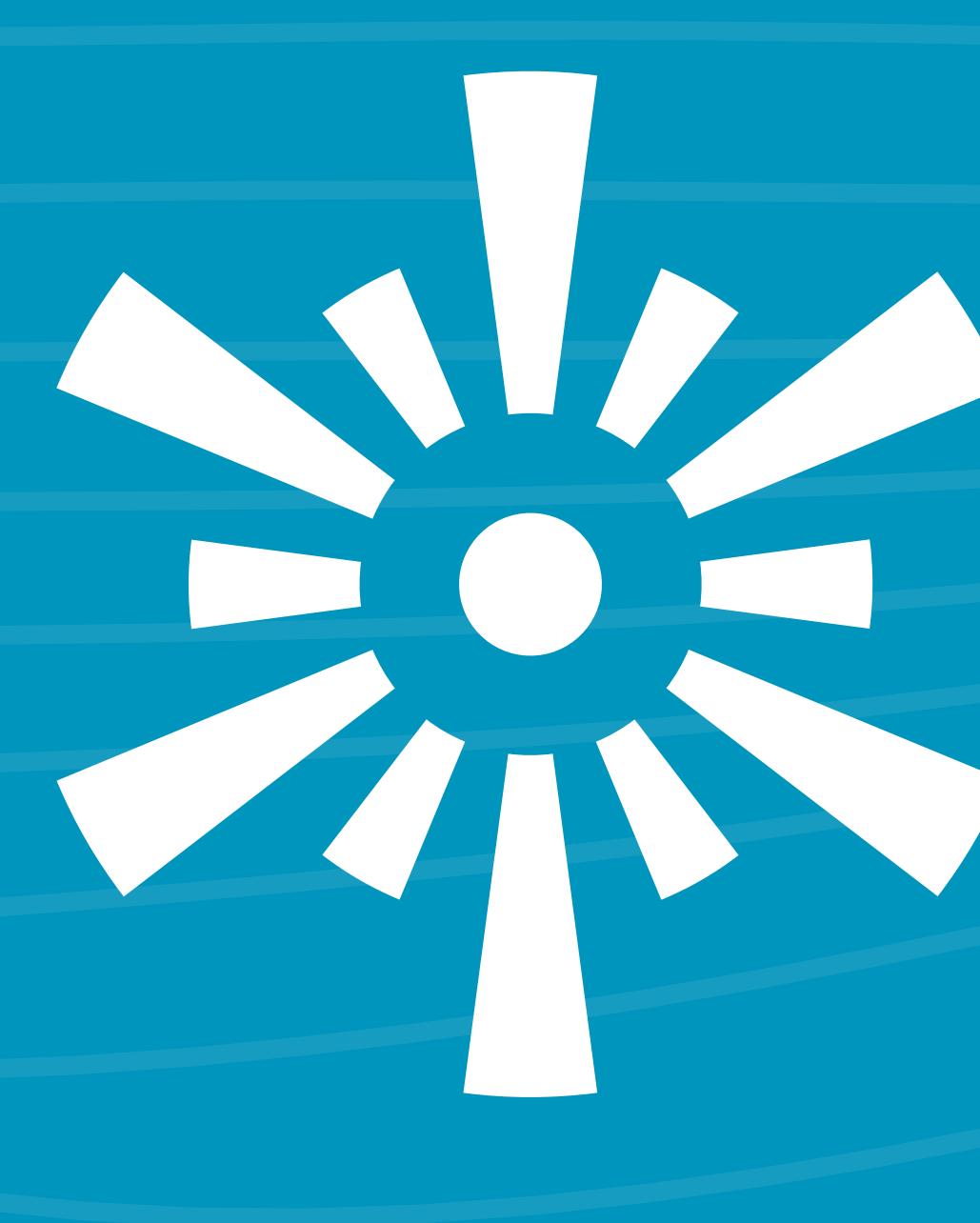
The assessment considers the Wind Farm Infrastructure's resilience and vulnerability to climate change effects, such as increased storm events. Best practice design and embedded mitigation will ensure the WFDA's resilience to changing climatic conditions.

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.

Major Accidents and Disasters

Screening and evaluation of potential risks from natural and industrial hazards has been undertaken, following best practice guidance. The assessment considered credible accident and disaster scenarios relevant to offshore activities.

Effective embedded mitigation measures are in place to minimise risk, and preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.



Bellrock

OFFSHORE WIND

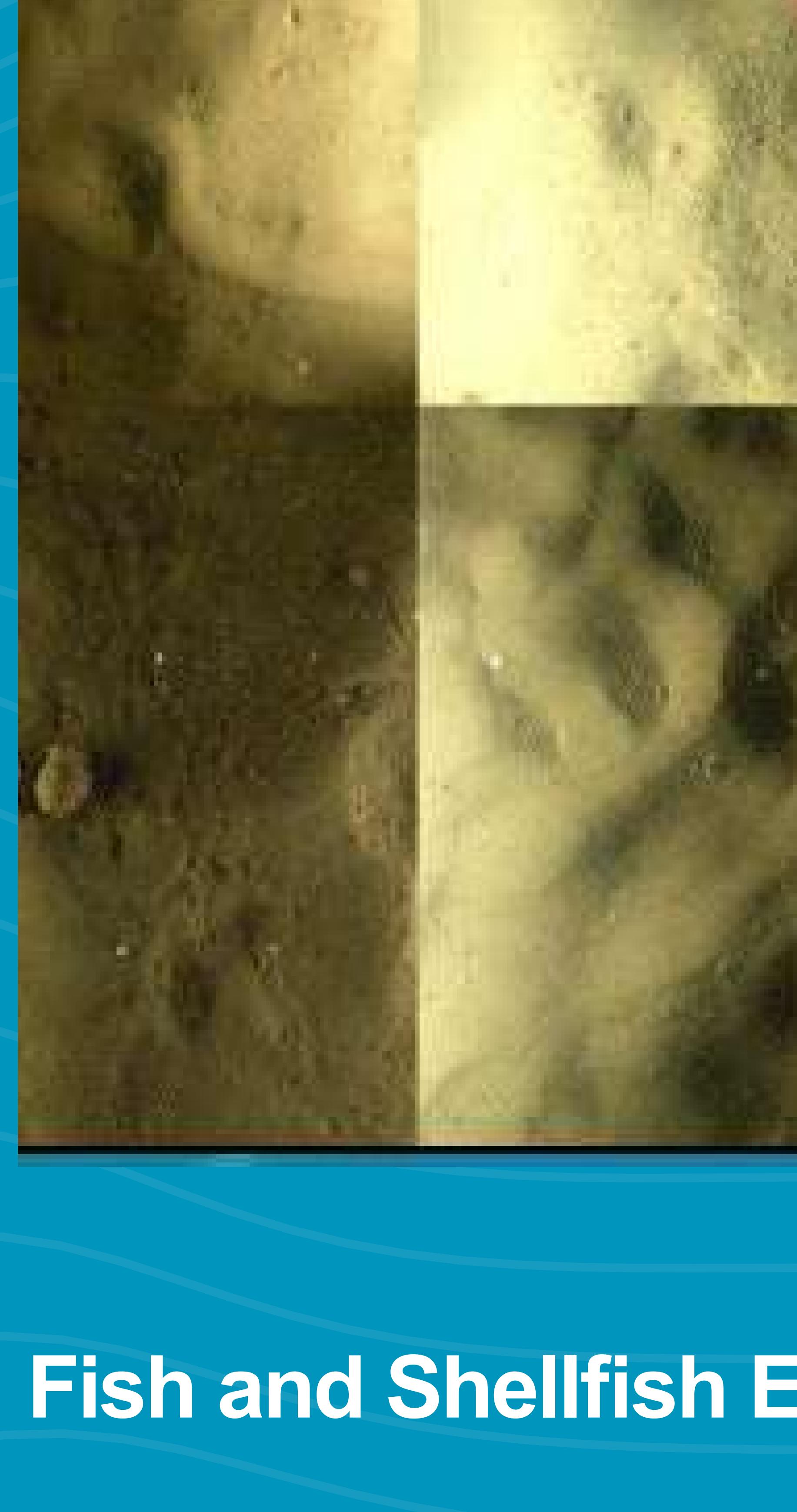
The Physical and Biological Environment

Marine Geology, Oceanography, and Marine Processes

A robust baseline has been established using publicly available data and site-specific surveys, including geophysical and geotechnical investigations, grab sampling, particle size analysis, and sediment contamination analysis. This data provides a detailed understanding of seabed geology, sediment characteristics, and the local tidal and wave regime.

Embedded mitigation measures include preparation of and adherence to a Cable Plan, an Environmental Management Plan, and a Piling Strategy (incorporating soft start procedures to manage UWN), and adoption of appropriate cable burial depths.

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.



Benthic Ecology

A robust baseline has been established to characterise benthic habitats and species, with key receptors identified for detailed assessment. The baseline has been informed by publicly available data and site-specific surveys, including benthic drop-down camera, grab sampling and geophysical surveys.

Embedded mitigation measures, including adherence to best practice guidance and with preparation of and adherence to a Cable Plan and Environmental Management Plan will minimise seabed disturbance.

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.

Fish and Shellfish Ecology

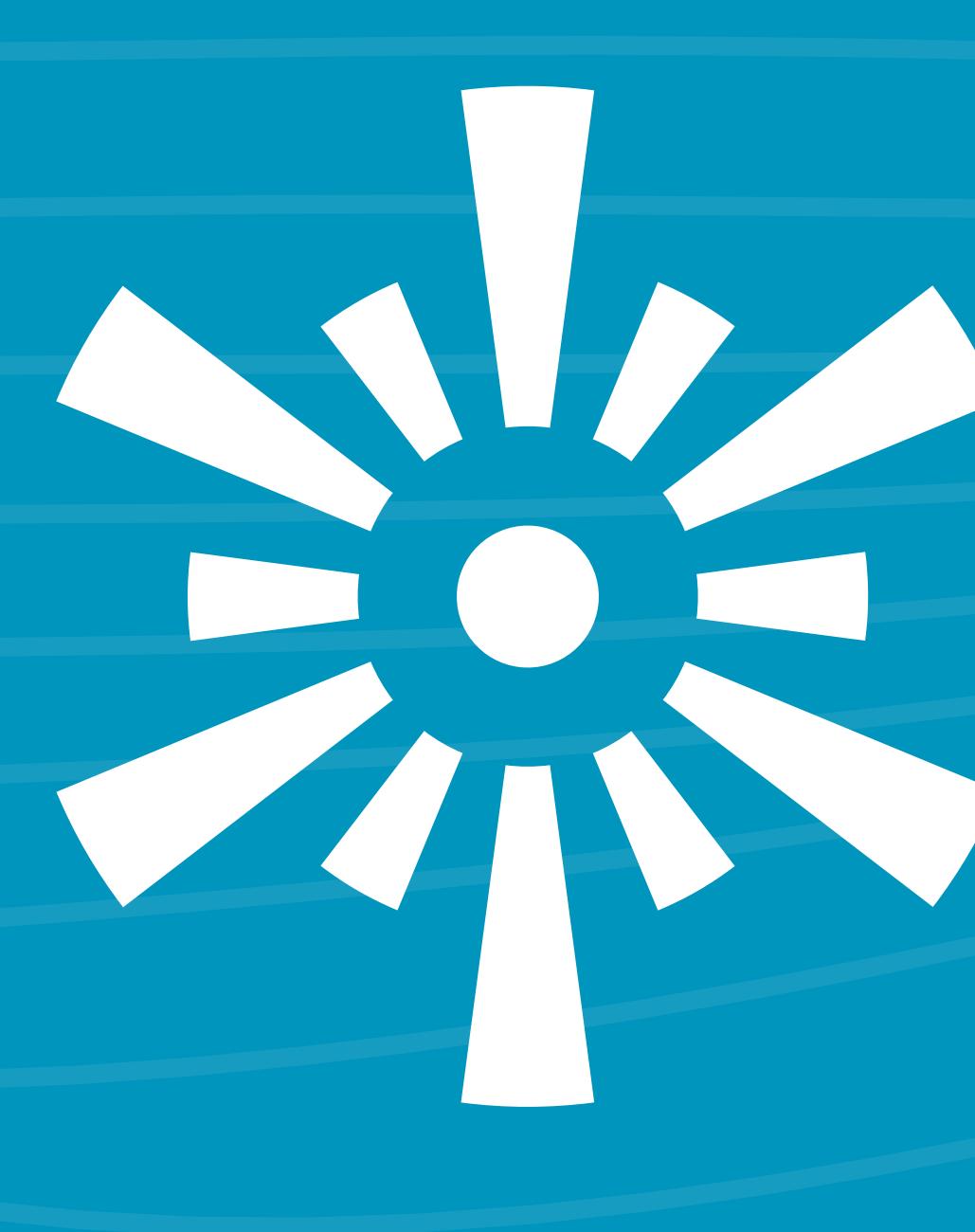
A robust baseline has been developed covering key receptors, including spawning and nursery grounds, pelagic and demersal fish, diadromous species, and commercially important shellfish such as cephalopods, molluscs, and crustaceans.

The baseline is informed by publicly available datasets and site-specific surveys, including benthic sampling (drop down camera and grab sampling).

Embedded mitigation measures include the preparation of and adherence to a Cable Plan and Environmental Management Plan, and a Piling Strategy (incorporating soft-start procedures to manage UWN), and adoption of appropriate cable burial depths.

Preliminary assessment outputs indicate that, with mitigation applied, impacts are predicted to result in **no significant adverse residual effects**.





Bellrock

OFFSHORE WIND

WFDA and OfTDA Timeline

Indicative development timelines of the Bellrock WFDA and Bellrock OfTDA are shown below.

2023 to 2024

Bellrock WFDA Scoping phase and Surveys to inform the EIA

Early 2024

Initial public consultations

March 2024

Bellrock WFDA Scoping Request submission

Early 2025

Defining the WFDA Project Design Envelope and commence EIA

November 2025

Virtual Consultation Events

Around March 2026

Bellrock WFDA consent application submitted

Mid 2026

Bellrock OfTDA Scoping Request submission

Early 2027

Section 36 consent and Marine Licence applications determined

End 2026

Defining the OfTDA Project Design Envelope and commence EIA

End 2027

Bellrock OfTDA consent application submitted

End 2028

Marine Licence application determined

Early 2030s

Construction commences

Late 2030s

Commercial operation