



GUIDE TO HYDROPOWER CONSTRUCTION BEST PRACTICE

A JOINT PUBLICATION BY SNH, SEPA AND SCOTTISH RENEWABLES



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1 INTRODUCTION

Hydropower scheme development in Scotland is accelerating rapidly. The Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) support this as a key means of tackling climate change. Such schemes will require authorisation under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR), and will also require planning permission under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, or the Electricity Act 1989 if the installed capacity is greater than 50MW.

Serious environmental harm can come from construction sites. For example, without adequate mitigation measures, the water environment and surrounding habitats can become polluted as falling rain picks up and deposits silt. This silt can clog fish gills and, if it settles, can prevent sunlight reaching aquatic plants and can smother river bed organisms. Should such incidents occur, site operators must take all measures

to control and prevent further runoff. They must also contact SEPA and affected water users.

There may also be implications through the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011, not least through the movement and disposal of peat or forestry waste, depending upon the nature of the site. In these cases operators must produce and comply with a peat management plan or waste management plan, and all appropriate licences or exemptions must be in place before operations begin. The approach should be to minimise excavation of peat during construction.

1.1 Using this guide

Plenty of guidance on pollution prevention measures already exists, and this guide does not seek to repeat these publications. It has been developed to direct all stakeholders involved in development and construction of a hydro scheme to the appropriate sections of existing guidance.

It is in everyone's interests to follow this guidance and be aware of the steps which should be taken to prevent environmental harm occurring on site.

We recommend this guide is presented to anyone working on a hydro construction site, and that owners of the scheme, or those responsible for carrying out construction work, ensure all parties understand and agree to adhere to these standards before construction commences.

SEPA and SNH should be contacted if anyone developing or constructing a hydro scheme has any questions about pollution prevention or natural heritage aspects (as per any Service Level Statements), or if you intend to make changes to pre-agreed plans.

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH):

www.snh.gov.uk/contact-us/how-to-contact-us/offices/

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA):

www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/contacting_sepa.aspx

A list of the existing guidance documents to which this document refers can be found in Section 10.

2 GENERAL PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Most of the problems arising during the construction phase of developments can be avoided by getting to know the site i.e. identifying sensitive areas, drainage pathways and areas where flows would normally collect and discharge – and being proactive in forming a construction strategy

Getting pre-construction right will minimise pollution of the environment, harm to human health and unnecessary damage to nature conservation interests. It will also reduce risk, cost and delay, and increase stakeholder confidence in the project.

Details of the issues to consider at this stage can be found on **pages 9-11** of SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#). It is essential that all relevant staff

are aware of the requirements of the relevant CAR water use licence, and that a copy of the licence is readily available on site for consultation.

Any advice on natural heritage needs to be balanced with the technical design and other considerations involved in the project. The planning authority, regulatory authorities and their advisers cannot take any liability for the final design of the project, or any changes made as a result of our advice. It is the applicant's responsibility to design the project, taking into account environmental, health and safety, technical and engineering considerations.

2.1 Understanding topography

You should consider topography early in the process, from reviewing current maps and detailed ground surveys. This information is important to assess the potential catchment area for expected surface water run-off, as this will be required when sizing culverts, spacing off-lets, settlement lagoons, and SUDS treatment trains. It also gives an indication of habitat types, underlying soils and topography.

Access tracks and associated infrastructure - including pipeline routes - should avoid water bodies wherever possible. It is important that you also consider access to and from borrow pits.

You should identify routes that avoid, do not fragment, and will not damage areas of high Earth Heritage value (e.g. [Geological Conservation Review sites](#)). Where avoidance is not possible, reduce impacts and compensate where feasible.

2.1.1 Working on steep ground

Without due consideration and professional management the construction of infrastructure could lead to catastrophic track failures with potentially serious physical and environmental results.

You should carry out a comprehensive ground investigation to characterise the ground conditions. Important information for tracks comes from peat/topsoil probing, trial pitting, in-situ shear vane tests, and particle size distributions. This information provides key details to allow a full understanding of the ground make-up.

A geotechnical survey of any steep slope, where the developer wants to drill through or excavate a cutting through the bedrock or unconsolidated overburden (sediment or peat and soil), should consider:

- the geometry and form of the slope;
- the condition and properties of the constituent materials; and
- an assessment of the risk of slope failure.

2.2_Timing of works

You must take into consideration the time of year and scheduling of construction in order to minimise impacts on the surrounding environment. Therefore, you should be aware of the different issues likely to arise at different times of year, particularly in the context of planning for drainage and the impact of flooding events.

2.3_Weather

Since the winter months are generally wetter, there will be additional challenges in terms of managing run off and storm events. Snow and ice cover will restrict access and increase risks on site. Failure to plan for flood events can result in considerable damage on site, construction delays and pollution. Drainage issues are discussed in **section 3**. Extended periods of dry weather can make it difficult to manage dust from vehicles and tracks, and vehicle movements may have to be limited. In these instances you should install suitable mitigation such as water sprays.

2.4_Requirements of wildlife

Protected species such as badgers, red squirrels, otters and bats are more active at different times of year, and information on this can be found on the [SNH website](#). You should take particular care during the salmonid spawning and incubation period (Oct-May). At other times of the year, you may need to consider the presence of other species such as lamprey. Guidance is provided in **section 3** of the [Forests and Water Guidelines](#).

2.5_Riverbed disturbance

You should carry out any work in or near a watercourse at times of low flow and outwith spawning periods, with appropriate protective measures to minimise the opportunity for siltation, and after consultation with SEPA.

3 CONSTRUCTION DRAINAGE

You must minimise the potential for sediment release throughout the construction phase. This should be addressed through suitable construction practices, appropriate drainage, staff training, and monitoring of the site and environmental receptors. SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#) provides more details on this. Refer specifically to **sections 3.4 to 3.6**. Some general information is supplied below:

- Install the drainage and mitigation measures appropriate for the area being worked. These must be in place before any construction work commences in that area;
- Treat all surface water from construction sites via sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). The appropriate CIRIA manuals (The [SUDS Manual](#), Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites, and Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Sites) should be consulted. **Chapter 5** of the SUDS manual provides further guidance on the selection of the best treatment system;

- Keep clean water flows clean by not allowing them to mix with construction drainage. (**Page 16** of [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#) describes this in more detail);
- Do not allow direct ditch discharge into watercourses, lochs, or sensitive wetlands. This is a requirement of [General Binding Rule 10 of CAR](#);
- Minimise any effects on natural flora and fauna to ensure there are no impacts on any surrounding designated sites or sensitive habitats; and
- Progress works efficiently. Ensure flash wash-out events will not affect partially completed sections.

You should consider the phasing of your development carefully. [CAR General Binding Rule 11](#) requires you to minimise the area of soil draining into a surface water drainage system. The period of time within which this area drains into the system must also be minimised. Your drainage system will be more effective in dealing with surface water run-off if sediment is prevented from getting into the water in the first place.

3.1 DIRECT IMPACTS ON THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Intakes, outfalls & impounding works

The design and construction of a hydro scheme will require work in or near the water environment and can cause significant adverse impacts. **Section 5** of SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Intakes and Outfalls](#) provide advice on issues to be considered when designing these structures. It will be a condition of the CAR water use licence that they are built in accordance with the design drawings.

Failure to build in accordance with the designs would constitute a breach of the CAR water use licence and could result in SEPA taking enforcement action, which may include requiring the removal of the structure. This would incur significant expense and delay.

3.1.2_Isolating working areas

It is usually necessary to isolate working areas during the construction of these structures. For details of measures you could take to minimise impacts, consult **section 3.4** of SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#).

3.1.3_Watercourse crossings

You should give careful consideration to the location of watercourses when determining the route of roads and other infrastructure. Avoid watercourse crossings where possible, but if they are absolutely necessary, **section 3.7** of [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#) provides the appropriate advice.

All watercourse crossings must be carried out in accordance with CAR. Authorisations range from general binding rules through to complex licences, and details can be found in **section 6** of the [CAR Practical Guide](#).

3.2_INDIRECT IMPACTS ON THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1_Excavation areas

Excavation activities are the primary source of sedimentation during construction. Due to the common steep inclines and proximity to the water environment, designing and building effective drainage for hydro sites can be challenging; however, you must have drainage installed prior to works commencing.

3.2.2_Peat management

Surplus peat management can be a key consideration of the construction phase. The joint SEPA and Scottish Renewables paper [Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, reuse of excavated peat and the minimisation of waste](#) is available on the Scottish Renewables website.

This provides clear guidance on waste issues that can arise during developments on peat, and how these should be dealt with under the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

3.2.3_Pre-earthworks drainage

This is the term generally given to cut-off/diversion ditches that are installed ahead of the main earthworks activities. They minimise the effects collected water can have on the stripped/exposed soils during earthworks. These drainage ditches intercept any surface run-off and direct it through the works without it mixing with "construction" drainage. They should be installed on the high-side of the areas that will be affected, immediately before construction operations begin. They should generally follow the natural flow of the ground and have a shallow gradient. **Section 3.3** of SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#) provides useful information on their design and construction.

3.2.4_Access road and cable trenching

Where a hydro scheme is proposed in an upland area, you should consult the SNH publication [Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands](#) and the floating road guidance FCE/SNH [Floating Roads on Peat](#) in addition to the drainage section of this guidance. You should consult The Forestry Commission's [Forests and Water Guidelines](#) when considering the access road to the construction site. **Part 12** of [Good Practice During Windfarm Construction](#) provides more details on this.

3.2.5_Permanent track drainage

Appropriate measures (through the use of track edge drainage, side ditches and pipes) are required to remove surface water from this area. Appropriate SUDS should be incorporated to reduce run-off rate and improve water quality. Refer to the SUDS manual or the local SEPA office for specific advice.

3.2.6_Pumping

Where there is a significant build-up of water in the construction area you may need to pump this to avoid further build up, or to allow works to progress in that area. **Section 3.5** of SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#) provides further details on this. The disposal of the pumped water must comply with [CAR General Binding Rules 10 and 11](#), and should not be to peatland areas. **Section 3.6** of SEPA's [Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods](#) describe some acceptable methods of disposal.

3.2.7_Site compound

Most hydro developments need a site compound during the construction stage of the project. You should design drainage from the site compound in accordance with the requirements of [General Binding Rules 10 and 11 of CAR](#). Where site facilities include mess and toilet facilities for the site workers, the effluent system design will depend on the sensitivity of the adjacent area. Where soakaways are proposed they should be kept as far away from watercourses as possible.

Note that any local abstractions of water for use in the compound should comply with **General Binding Rule 2** if less than 10m³ per day. This can be found in the [SEPA CAR Practical Guide](#). If greater than this volume, a CAR registration or licence will be required.

3.2.8_Oil storage

Bulk fuel and oil storage will normally be within the site compound. This should comprise suitably bunded areas, designed and constructed to meet the requirements of SEPA's Pollution Prevention Guidelines and the Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Advice on appropriate storage is available on **pages 8 and 9** of [Pollution Prevention Guidelines 5: Works and Maintenance in or near Water](#).

4_SURFACE WATER AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS

The use of surface water and habitat management plans (SWHMP) to guide a development is very helpful to ensure consistency across a project and make everyone involved aware of their responsibilities. It should prove that the risks to the environment from the construction of the scheme have been identified and appropriate mitigation put in place. **All staff must be made aware of the SWHMP and carry out activities in accordance with it, and it must be clearly visible on site.**

Designing and installing the required drainage is essential, and appropriate monitoring and maintenance is also extremely important. You should consider the following points:

- Properly plan and map silt mitigation for the site. Number all the different treatment areas on the site, e.g. silt pond 1 (SP1), drainage ditch 2 (DD2) etc. This will prove useful when inspecting, recording and informing staff of problem areas;
- Plan and map the potential environmental receptors, for instance existing drainage ditches, small watercourses adjacent to or impinging on the site;
- Record details of the weather, inspections and maintenance carried out;
- Monitor and maintain all ditches, ponds, pipes, silt fences on a regular basis. Monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the weather conditions – for example, more frequent inspections should be carried out during and after periods of heavy rainfall;

- Check the watercourse(s) downstream of the construction area for signs of discolouration, sediment build up;
- Check any permanent settlement lagoons for leakage;
- Lower the lagoon water levels following periods of heavy rainfall;
- Check any ditches for blockages, and keep them clear and in good order. Any growing vegetation in ditches should be left as this will aid in the filtering of some of the sediments.

SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE

The SWHMP must be specific to the site and able to answer the questions in the following template, in plain, easy to understand language.

(i) What are the environmental risks and where are they?

Consider all areas of risk to the environment.

- Provide a map of the site, clearly showing the areas of potential pollution and links to sensitive areas e.g. Groundwater Terrestrial Dependent Ecosystems (GWDTE). These should be highlighted and numbered, with a simple key. An example of this is provided for guidance.

(ii) Who is aware of these risks?

All on-site staff, from site managers to drivers, must be made aware of their responsibilities to avoid impacts on the environment. The SWHMP should be freely accessible to all relevant staff on site.

- Indicate how everyone is made aware of this requirement e.g. in induction, clearly displayed SWHMP, as part of daily monitoring checks, signed information sheet.

(iii) What can be done to prevent pollution?

You must consider mitigation measures appropriate to prevent impacts. You must routinely monitor and replace these where required.

- Using individual numbers from the site map above, indicate exactly what mitigation measures will be used to prevent siltation, run-off and oil spills. This is not a request for a step-by-step guide to construction, this is to demonstrate you have recognised each potential environmental receptor and implemented adequate mitigation.

(iv) What will you do if the mitigation fails?

There will be circumstances where mitigation measures need to be repaired or replaced, e.g. overloaded silt curtains. You must implement a thorough monitoring regime and have sufficient replacement kits.

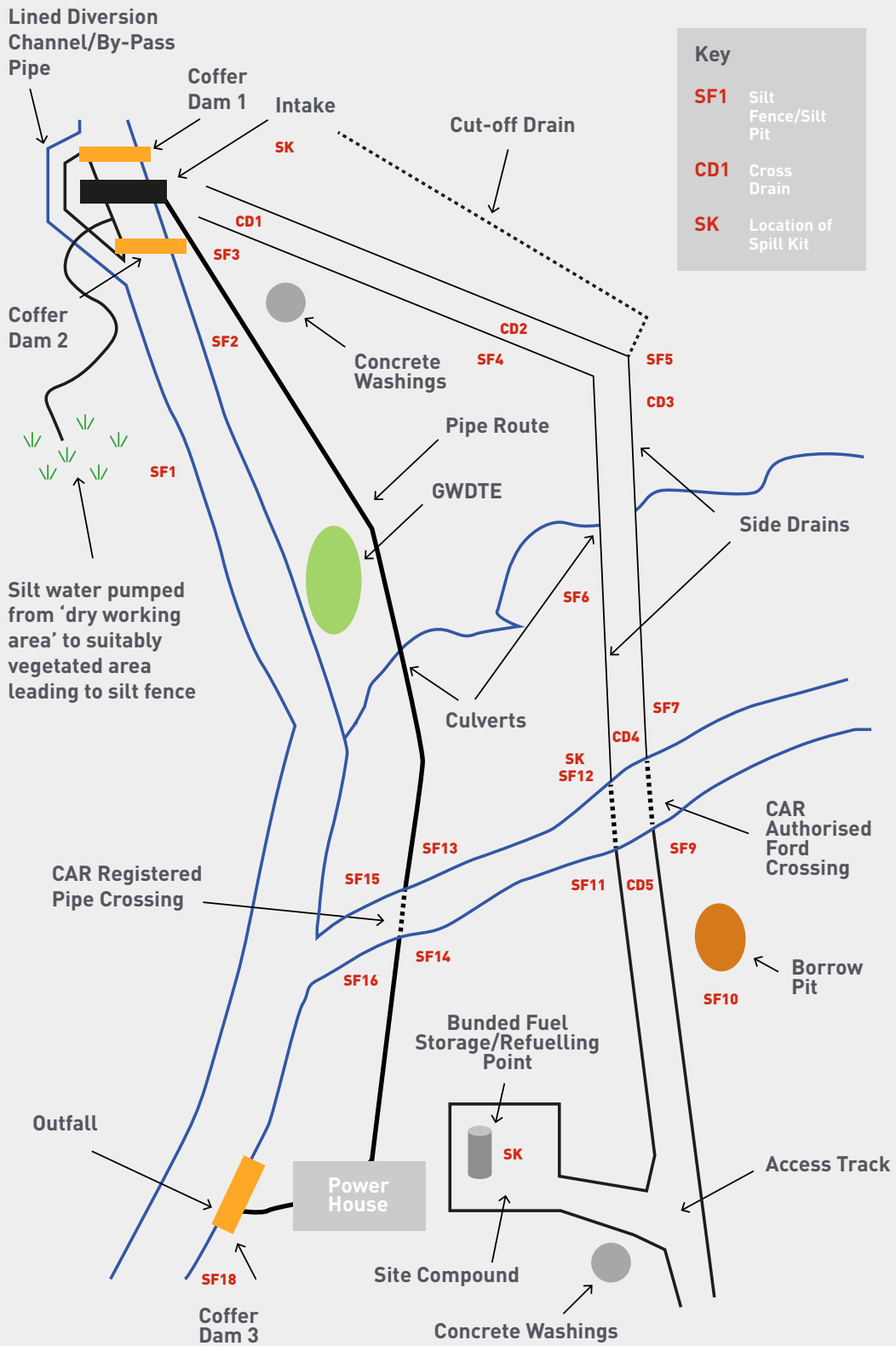
- Detail what spill kits will be available and where these will be located. These should be marked on the map.

(v) Who will you contact?

You will have to inform appropriate authorities and water users of any environmental incidents as a matter of priority.

- List the names and contact numbers of the interested parties you and/or relevant staff will contact in case of emergency.

4.1 EXAMPLE SITE PLAN



5 REINSTATEMENT AND RESTORATION

Proactive management and restoration of habitats affected by a hydro development is often required. If so, you should carry this out in consultation with a specialist.

The aim of restoration is to restore the original function (e.g. carbon store and sequestration) of the habitat. This is to prevent or minimise impacts on vegetation and soils - or species dependent on them - during the construction and operational phases of the scheme.

You may be required to implement restoration measures as compensation for damage, or to improve the overall carbon balance of the development. Habitat management and restoration measures should not have an adverse impact on sites of known archaeological or geodiversity interest.

Key points:

- All reinstatement should be carried out in accordance with the associated planning consent conditions.
- Reinstatement and restoration works should be identified in the SWHMP. These will require due consideration throughout the construction process.

5.1 Track reinstatement

The area affected by the track should be limited to as narrow a corridor as possible, although there may be some benefit in widening the corridor where this allows engineered slopes to be blended into the surrounding landform. A narrow corridor may need steep cut and embankment slopes that would contrast with surrounding areas of hillside and could prove difficult to re-vegetate successfully. There must be a balance between the sensitivity of the site, the steepness of the slope and visibility.

By grading out the areas of cut and fill it will be possible to blend them into surrounding slopes, achieve more successful

- Suitable material for reinstatement must be stored and managed appropriately, near to the site compound but with suitable buffers from watercourses and other sensitive receptors.
- Restoration of a peatland can take from 5 to 30 years depending on the initial condition. Raising the water table to, or near to, the surface is critical to successful restoration.
- Long-term monitoring is essential to ensure successful restoration. Monitoring can also help to develop cost-effective techniques and methods by reducing wasted effort and allowing measures to be targeted at the right habitats / locations.

re-vegetation and reduce the risk of erosion. This will significantly improve the appearance of the track, though it could result in more extensive areas of habitat disturbance.

5.2 Reinstatement techniques on bare peat

SNH has developed a [reinstatement techniques document](#) which should be consulted.

6 SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Scottish Government expects all forestry plans and operations to comply with the UK Forestry Standards.

Developers intending to construct a hydro scheme which will affect a forest are encouraged to include Forestry Commission Scotland in pre-application discussions at the earliest possible stage of the project. Additional information is available in the [Guidance for implementation of the Control of Woodland Removal Policy](#).

6.1 Felling requirements

Any tree felling carried out without a felling licence or other valid permission is an offence unless it is covered by an exemption. It is therefore essential to check the area to be felled has either been formally consented, either through the development management process or through a felling licence issued by Forestry Commission Scotland.

With regards to the use of trees and wooded material on development sites, you should refer to SEPA's Guidance Note on [The Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development on Afforested Land](#). Mulching of significant amounts of forestry waste is unlikely to benefit from a waste exemption, and the local SEPA office can provide advice on this.

7 RECREATION AND ACCESS

Sites chosen for hydro-electric development are often used for outdoor recreation. The development could be an opportunity to create a legacy of improved provision for outdoor recreation.

Public access to the outdoors in Scotland is largely based on the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 (LRSA), which establishes statutory rights of responsible access that apply to most land. These are accompanied by rights of way that apply to particular routes and are established under common law. Scottish access rights include crossing over land and non-motorised recreational activities like walking, cycling and horse riding, and will normally apply across the whole area of a planned development.

Access rights include non-motorised activities on inland water, such as canoeing.

The LRSA also places a duty on land managers to manage their land and operations in a way that is responsible with regard to access.

7.1 Managing access during the construction phase

You have an obligation relating to the safety of the public under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulation 2007 (CDM). Access rights become suspended on land where construction work is being carried out, except for routes that are core paths or rights of way. The Scottish Outdoor Access Code underlines that restrictions should be kept to the minimum area and the minimum duration that is reasonable and practicable.

Management arrangements should be flexible enough to take reasonable account of public access requirements and adapt as the site develops. Access controls should be focused on where actual risks are present.

This ensures limitations on access are seen to be proportionate and credible by recreational users, and is likely to encourage greater compliance by the public and be more effective in meeting safety needs.

Effective communication with the public will be very important. You can use a range of mechanisms to manage access during construction, including informal, proportionate and short-term limitations on access, providing signposted alternative routes and active management of access where work is underway. It may be helpful to identify and advertise a key point of contact for members of the public regarding access issues. You should set out arrangements for access provision and management in an Access Management Plan.

7.2 _Managing access in the operational phase

Any new access infrastructure installed on the site will require periodic maintenance, but access management is unlikely to have other long term implications. Public access will often share vehicular tracks with maintenance traffic. This position is common to a wide range of tracks used for forestry and upland estate management and is unlikely to require any special provision.

The Scottish Outdoor Access Code encourages managers to support public access across dams and respond to information requests about water discharges, to support access rights for canoeists.

8_FURTHER INFORMATION

8.1_REFERENCES

CAR practical guide

www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_publications.asp

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (2005)

www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2005/20050174.htm

Pollution Prevention Guidelines relevant to construction

www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/links/63901.aspx

Pollution Prevention Guideline (PPG) 5: Works and Maintenance In or Near Water

www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/publications/guidance/ppgs.aspx

Pollution Prevention Guideline (PPG) 6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites

www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/publications/guidance/ppgs.aspx

Pollution Prevention Guideline (PPG) 21: Pollution Incident Response Planning

www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/publications/guidance/ppgs.aspx

Position Statement: Sediment Management

www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_regulation/guidance/engineering.aspx

Good Practice Guide - River Crossings

http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_publications.aspx

Good Practice Guide - Intakes and Outfalls

http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_publications.aspx

Good Practice Guide: Temporary Construction Methods

http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_publications.aspx

The Use of Trees Cleared to Facilitate Development on Afforested Land

<http://www.sepa.org.uk/planning/forestry.aspx>

8.1 REFERENCES

SNH Hydroelectric Schemes and the Natural Heritage

www.snh.gov.uk/docs/C278964.pdf

FCE / SNH Floating Roads on Peat

www.roadex.org/index.php/services/partner-knowledge-bank/scotland/floating-roads-on-peat-report

SNH Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands

www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=513

Forests and Water Guidelines (5th Edition)

[http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCGL007.pdf/\\$FILE/FCGL007.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCGL007.pdf/$FILE/FCGL007.pdf)

Good practice during Windfarm Construction

www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/good-practice-during-windfarm-const/

Guidance for implementation of the Control of Woodland Removal Policy

<http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/supporting/strategy-policy-guidance/woodland-expansion/control-of-woodland-removal>

Bats

www.snh.gov.uk/about-scotlands-nature/species/mammals/land-mammals/bats/

Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, reuse of excavated peat and the minimisation of waste

www.scottishrenewables.com/publications/guidance-assessment-peat-volumes-reuse-excavated/

8.2 CIRIA PUBLICATIONS - available from the CIRIA website, www.ciria.org.uk

Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guide to Good Practice (SP156);

Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532);

Control of Pollution from Linear Construction Projects – Technical Guidance (C648);

Control of Pollution from Linear Construction Projects – Site Guide (C649);

Environmental Good Practice - Site Guide (C650);

The SUDS Manual (C697); and Site Handbook for the Construction of SUDS.

8.3 CONTACTS

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) - www.snh.gov.uk/contact-us/how-to-contact-us/offices/

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) - www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/contacting_sepa.aspx

Scottish Renewables - www.scottishrenewables.com/contact-us



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