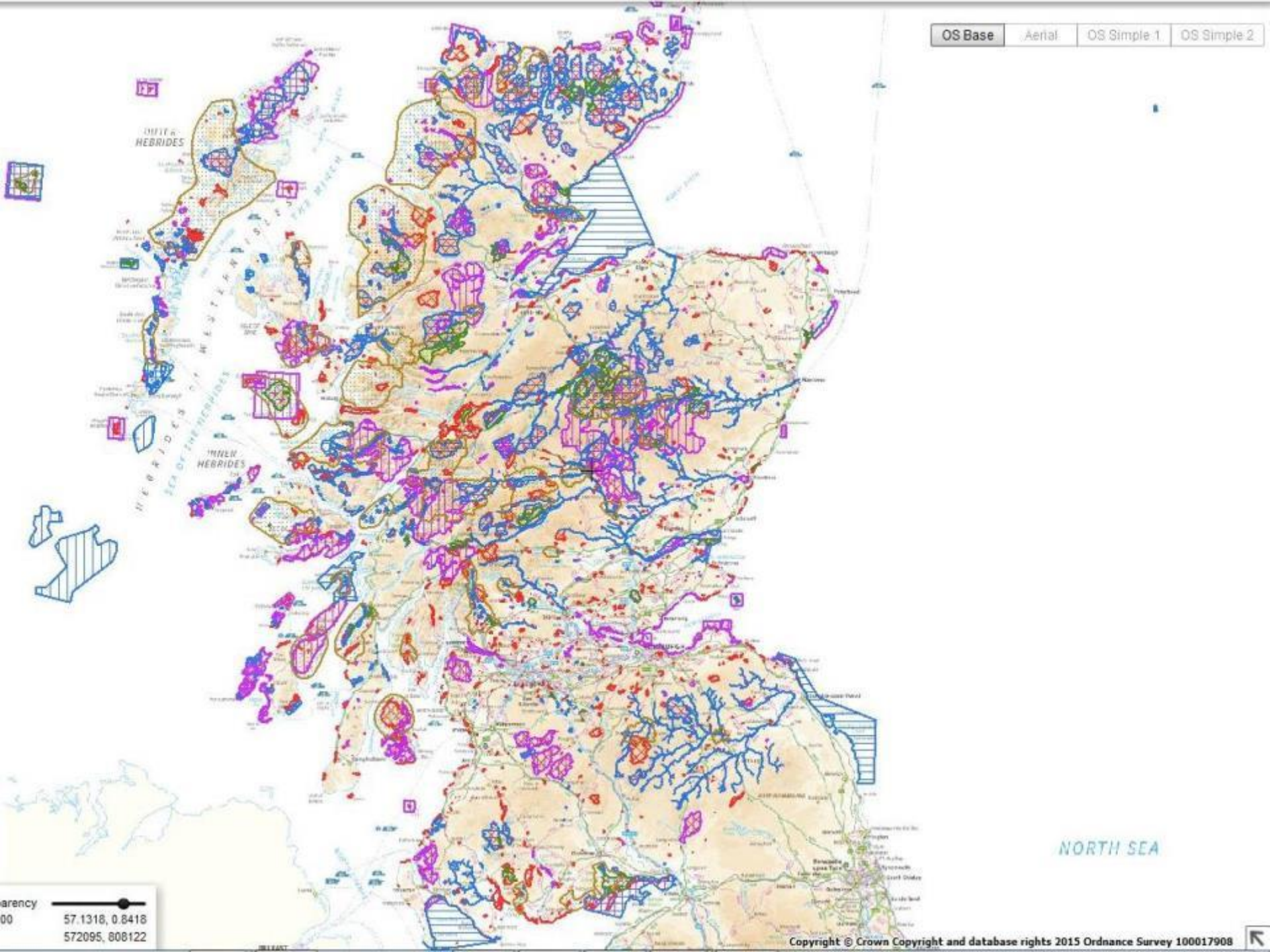
Reconstruction after Decommissioning – SNH perspective

Kenny Taylor
Policy and Advice – Renewable Energy

- Established in 1992 through the Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991
- 40 offices across Scotland
- c. 700 members of staff
- 7 Area (operation) units across Scotland and 7 Policy Units
- HQ - Great Glen House, Inverness

Scottish Natural Heritage is a Government agency, charged with conserving and enhancing the natural heritage of Scotland, facilitating its enjoyment and understanding, and promoting its sustainable management.

Scottish Natural Heritage
Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba
All of nature for all of Scotland
Nàdar air fad airson Alba air fad


OS Base
Aerial
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OS Simple 2
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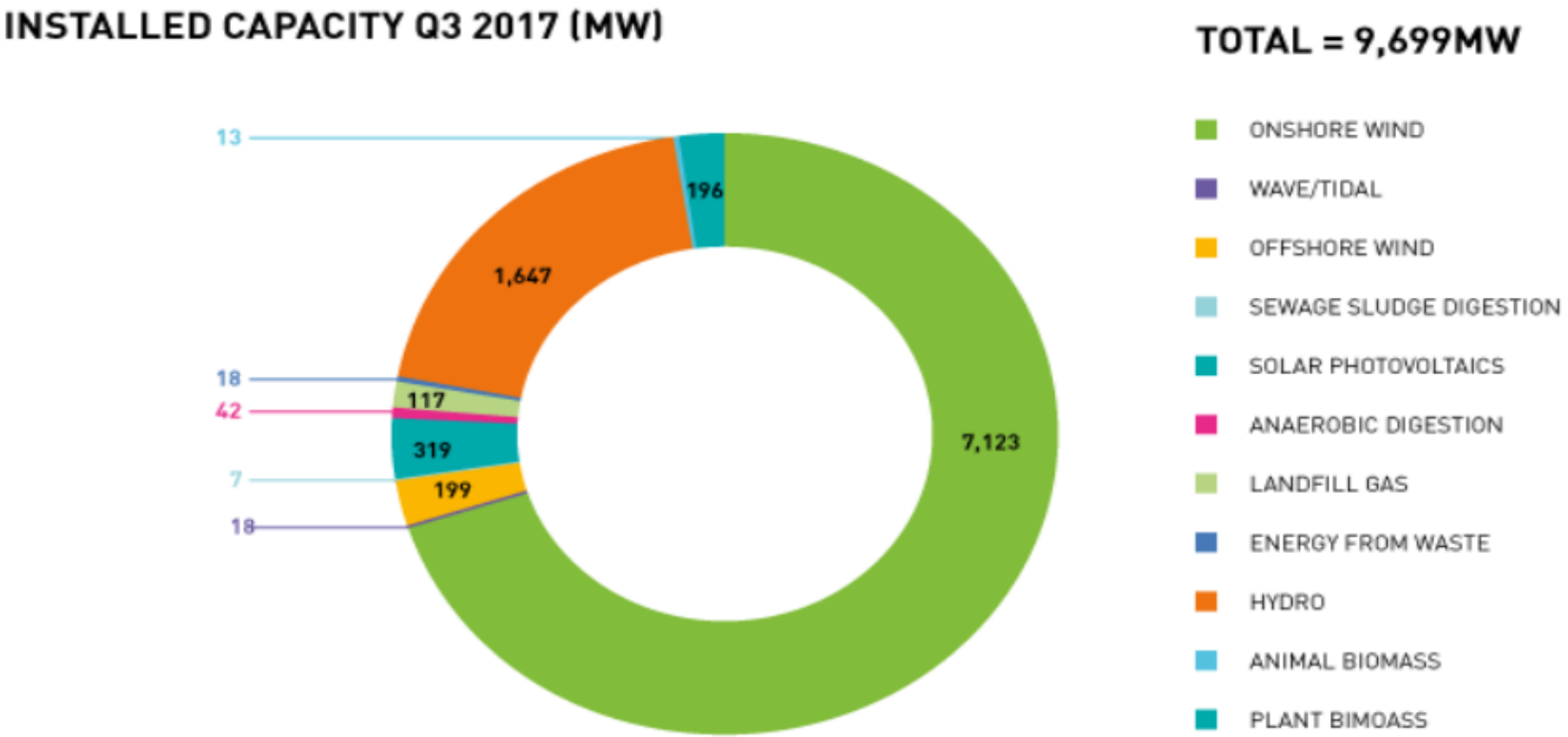
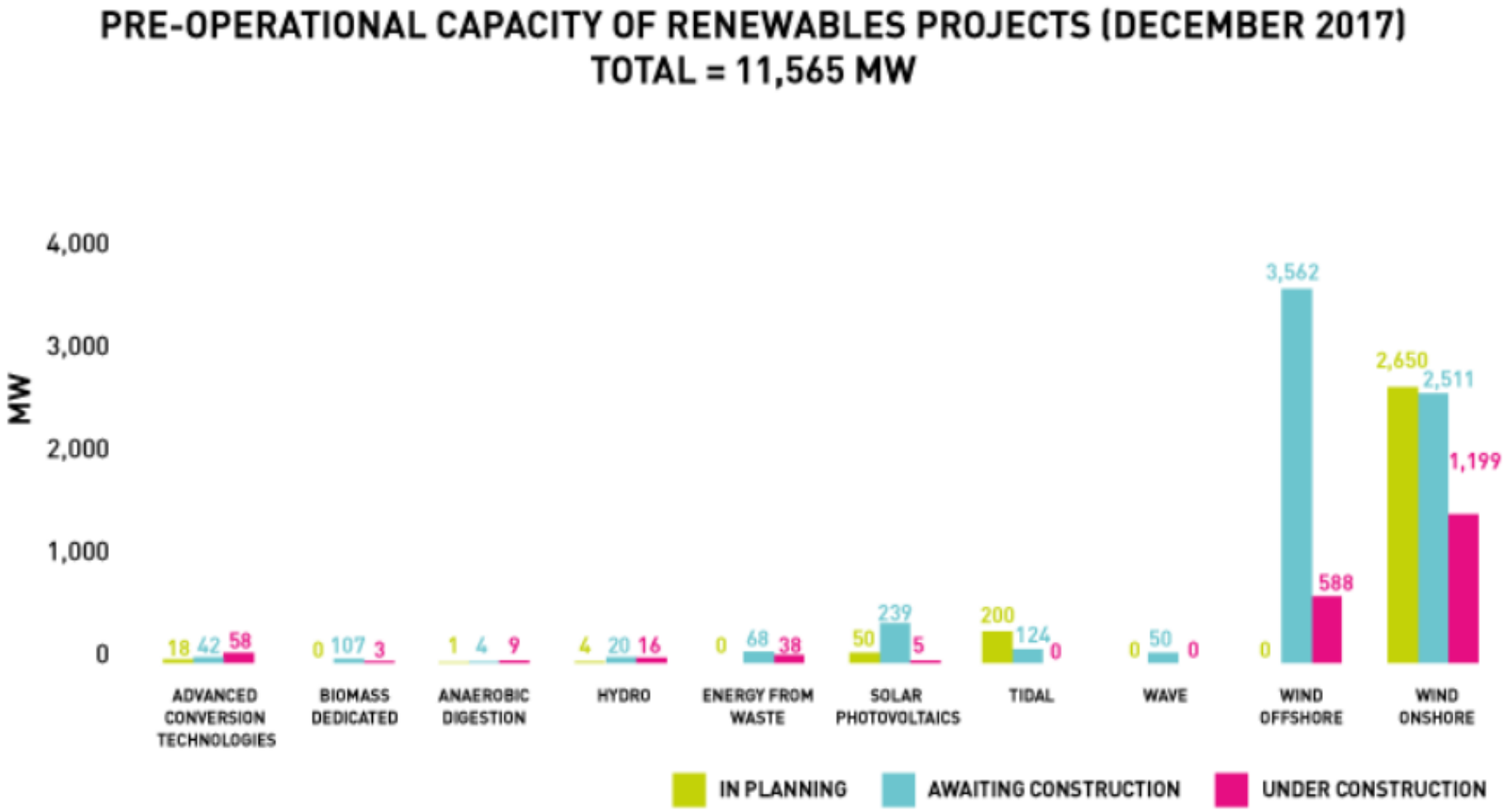
Supporting sustainable economic growth

Chart 2: Current Installed Capacity of Renewable Electricity (Q3 2017)



Source: BEIS Energy Trends

Chart 3: Pre-operational Capacity of Renewables Projects



Source: Scottish Government - Renewable Planning Statistics - Summary Table

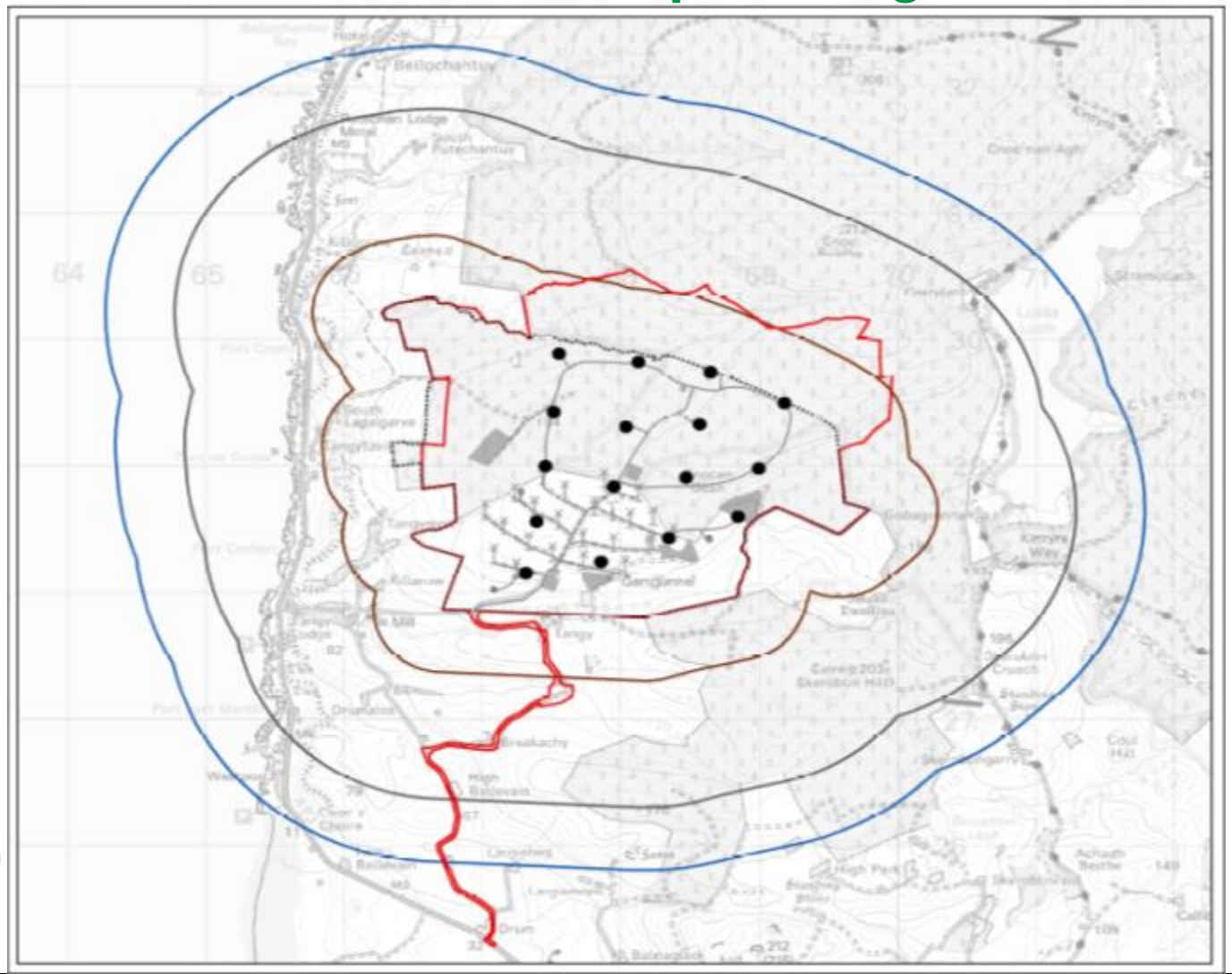
The Scottish Planning system, Energy Strategy and Onshore Wind Position Statement

- Scottish Planning Policy
- Energy Strategy
- Onshore Wind Position Statement

Decommissioning – a short history of SNH involvement

- Scotland Onshore Wind Farm Decommissioning and Restoration Sharing Good Practice Workshop – Nov 2012
- SNH / SLR Research and guidance on restoration and decommissioning of onshore wind farms (No.591, 2013)
- Decommissioning and Restoration Plans for wind farms – Guidance (v2, 2016)
- SNH Onshore wind farm repowering SGP workshop (Dec 2016). This helped develop our preferred approach to assessment baselines. We will be consulting on this over the Summer 2018.

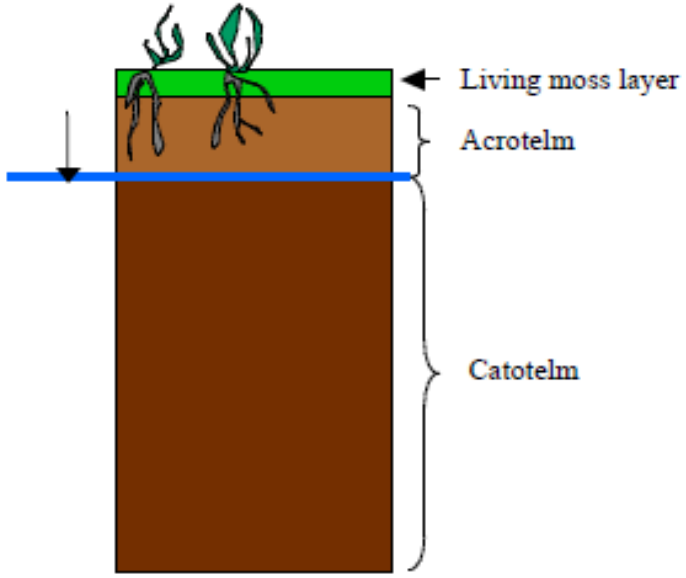
Case Study (our approach to repowering) - Tangy wind farm extension and repowering



Key theme - Turbine height and lighting

Key theme: Scotland Carbon store - Peat

Peat varies widely in character – sometimes dry and fibrous, but can be wet, soft and gooey.



Acrotelm = living plant material

Catotelm = dead plant material

Under wet conditions bog mosses and other plants break down very slowly and gradually form a layer of peat. It is an acidic, often anaerobic environment.

The issue with peat!

"Excavated peat associated with development on peatland is not classed as waste provided it is suitable (from an engineering as well as environmental perspective) for a required and predetermined end use as part of construction works and reinstatement on a site." (Scottish Renewables / SEPA publication: Developments on Peatland, 2012)

Repowering and Decommissioning onshore wind farms

– Reusable turbine bases

Thank you for listening

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