



Marine Scotland

Defining 'Local Area' for assessing impact of offshore renewables and other marine developments

Guidance Principles

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Preface

Note on publication

Marine Scotland commissioned Biggar Economics to deliver this project to support the development of principles to inform an appropriate approach for defining the local impact area on land for large industrial developments (such as offshore windfarms) at sea. The report and guidance principles are now being published as part of the evidence base that was used to support the development of Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Guidance for Offshore Renewable Energy ORE (due to be published shortly).

The report provided a useful overview of current practice on defining local impact areas in the UK and Europe based on the literature available at the time. The report offers a useful contribution to the evidence base which has helped to underpin some sections of Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Guidance for Offshore Renewable Energy that Marine Scotland has been developing. It should however be noted that in developing the new guidance, our understanding of the topic has developed, and some of the report's conclusions and terminology are now of limited applicability. We direct the reader to the main guidance document (noted above) as the primary source of guidance and which super-cedes what is presented in this paper.

Some caveats apply to this report:

- 1) Use of the term “local area” is no longer favoured as socio-economic impacts can occur at different geographic levels and the concept of “local” means different things to different people, rendering the term problematic. The main guidance document uses the term “impact area”.
 - 2) There are a wider range of evidence sources to support the definition of “social” and “economic” impacts than were used in this report. More detailed definitions are set out in the guidance.
 - 3) The guidance has introduced a more flexible and iterative approach to the stages of impact assessment reflecting wider literature on socio-economic impact assessment and more recent thinking on the topic.
 - 4) The methodology used in this report relies primarily on examples of socio-economic impacts that were used in previous ex-ante impact assessments and less so on
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evidence sources that illustrate actual socio-economic impacts. This reflects the limited evidence base at the time the work was conducted and the challenges that there are in accessing data on impacts.

Marine Scotland intends to conduct more research in this area to further strengthen approaches to defining impact areas on land for offshore developments.

While every effort has been made to make this publication accessible to all, some sections may remain inaccessible due to the nature of the content. If you are unable to access any content you require, please contact ScotMER@gov.scot

Marine Scotland, June 2022

1. Introduction

In 2019, BiGGAR Economics was commissioned to undertake a study into the process through which local areas are defined and the impacts within them are assessed for offshore developments. This document is a guide for developers in how to use the principles that emerged from that study to define local areas for socio-economic assessment.

1.1 Study Objectives

The overarching question of the research project was ‘How can identification of ‘local’ for socio-economic impacts be standardised for marine development so better comparisons can be made between different development scenarios?’ In particular, this study was concerned with the geographies that are used in socio-economic impact assessments, such as those submitted in Environmental Impact Assessments as part of the planning process.

The research objectives for this project were as follows:

- Review the methodology used to define local areas across different renewables developments and other marine sectors;
- Produce a set of principles for identifying the local area of impact based on review findings and test these using completed or on-going developments as case studies; and
- Provide recommendations on approaches and methodologies on creating local boundaries by developers and decision-makers.

The principles developed in that study are designed to be used by organisations assessing the socio-economic impact of offshore developments. This guidance document explains in details how these principles can be applied.

1.2 Guidance Document Structure

The rest of the guidance document is structured as follows:

- Section 2 outlines the principles that were developed during the study for defining local areas for offshore developments;
- Section 3 describes the process through which these principles can be used to define local areas; and
- Section 4 provides two worked examples of using the principles to define local areas for hypothetical projects.

2. Outline of the Principles

The analysis of the current approaches taken to defining local areas for socio-economic assessment of offshore developments and the stakeholder consultations have highlighted the need for a defined set of principles to be used to guide the geographies used in these assessments. This section discusses these principles.

2.1 Development of the Principles

The principles have been developed based on the key themes that have emerged from a literature review, current practice and the stakeholder consultations that formed the basis of the wider study. More details on this research are available in the full report which accompanies this guidance document. The key points from this research and the implications for the development of the principles are described below.

The supply chain and investment impacts were viewed separately from the wider socio-economic impacts across the literature, current policy and industry consultations. The supply chain and investment impacts are typically benefits that arise from direct project spending. The wider socio-economic impacts are typically impacts that arise from externalities of the project. This is evident in the differences between areas of defined benefit and supply chain engagement programmes. The industry stakeholders also highlighted that considering all socio-economic impacts at the same geographic level would decrease value of assessments in the formal Environmental Impact Assessment process. Therefore, the definition of local area should be different for supply chain and investment impacts and wider socio-economic impacts.

The case studies and the industry consultations also highlighted the range of potential impacts for consideration and the implications for the selection of local areas. Impacts that are included in any assessment need to be appropriate for the

level of assessment that is being undertaken and the scale of the project that is being assessed.

The stakeholder consultations and literature review identified multiple geographic locations that impacts can radiate from, which have been referred to as epicentres of impact in this report. These epicentres can be specific to individual impacts and can include the visibility of the offshore and onshore infrastructure, the main ports of activity associated with the offshore development. These epicentres drive community perceptions of a development being local and therefore all epicentres of impact should be included within any defined local area.

The stakeholder consultations also highlighted the need for there to be meaningful engagement with communities in any local area. Industry engagement has been most effective in areas where it has been possible to work with pre-existing economic and political organisations to facilitate conversations and promote accountability. Similarly, when any impacts in a defined local area are discussed it is beneficial if the area described is understandable to all stakeholders. This allows impacts to be communicated in a clear and concise manner.

All case studies used collections of neighbouring Local Authorities to define local areas for supply chain and investment impacts. This resulted in the local areas used in the assessments being a single entity, which was easier to understand and allowed for the inclusion of economic multiplier impacts. The other principles defined in this chapter may result in geographies being selected that are discontinuous, particularly if potential epicentres are far apart. This would make the defined local areas less comprehensible and would hinder the inclusion of economic multiplier impacts.

Therefore, the principles that are outlined in this section have been developed within the framework of Dual Geographies, Local Areas and Epicentres.

- **Dual Geographies** - This means that the definition of local area is different for supply chain or investment impacts and wider socio-economic impacts. The split between these two is maintained throughout;

- **Local Areas** – This means that the geographies are clearly defined. Together these give the framework a clear structure and a clear definition of a unit of analysis; and
- **Epicentres** – This is a way of organising information about impacts and areas that is very flexible.

The combination of these three means that the framework has a clear structure but is still flexible enough to accommodate specific project needs.

2.2 Outline of Principles

The consultations and the spatial analysis have led to the identification of the following principles. These principles were first circulated in a draft version to members of the Steering Group for comment on 2nd May 2019 and have been updated to reflect comments received. The principles were further updated after the conclusion of the consultation programme. A summary of these principles is provided below and more details and justifications are provided in section 2.3. The principles are:

- **Principle 1 (Dual Geographies)** - The local area for the Supply Chain and Investment Impacts should be separate from the local area(s) for Wider Socio-Economic Impacts;
- **Principle 2 (Appropriate Impacts)** - The appropriate impacts for assessments should be identified prior to defining the local areas;
- **Principle 3 (Epicentres)** - The local areas should include all the epicentres of the appropriate impacts;
- **Principle 4 (Accountability)** - The local areas used in the assessment should comprise of pre-existing economic or political geographies (community councils, local authorities, development agencies) to enhance accountability;
- **Principle 5 (Understandable)** - The local areas should be defined in such a way that they are understandable to the communities they describe; and
- **Principle 6 (Connected Geography)** - The local area for the Supply Chain and Investment Impacts should consist of connected (including coastal) pre-existing economic or political geographies.

2.3 Details of Principles

Below each of the six principles identified is outlined in detail. The process for applying these principles to define areas is described in Section 3.

2.3.1 Principle 1 – Dual Geographies

The process for defining local areas of socio-economic assessment will vary depending on the impacts that are considered¹. In particular, the Supply Chain and Investment Impacts should be considered separately from the Wider Socio-Economic Impacts and using different local areas.

The Supply Chain and Investment Impacts will cover those associated with the developer spending money and include impacts that can be quantified in economic terms such as employment supported or Gross Value Added. Examples of these are listed in the description of Principle 2.

The Wider Socio-Economic Impacts will include other social or economic impacts that have been scoped into a particular assessment. These are more likely to be qualitative in nature, closer to the epicentres of impact and can be related to perceptions as well as observable actions. Examples of these are listed in the description of Principle 2.

This will allow the separation of the analysis and ensure that the scale of impacted areas is appropriate for magnitude and effect assessments undertaken in Environmental Impact Assessments.

2.3.2 Principle 2 – Appropriate Impacts

The local areas used for assessment shall be dependent on the particular Supply Chain and Investment Impacts or Wider Socio-Economic Impacts that are considered appropriate as part of the assessment. The range of potential impacts will vary between projects and the impacts identified as part of the Sciencewise

¹ Dentinho, T., Ramos, P., & Hewings, G. (2016). Integration of a Regional Input-output Model With a Spatial Interaction Model For Localities. An Application to the Azores. *Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais*, (42), 51-70

study² and others³, which are outlined in Section 3 of the accompanying report, represent a guide, rather than an exhaustive list.

The impacts should be identified prior to the selection of the local area used in the assessment. This will ensure that the local areas selected are decided by the appropriate impacts, rather than vice versa.

- For example, the Supply Chain and Investment Impacts could include:
 - Direct Jobs & Gross Value Added (GVA);
 - Multiplier Jobs and GVA;
 - Inward Investment;
 - Supply Chain Development and Sustainability; and
 - Fragile Economies.

- The Wider Socio-Economic impacts could include:
 - Tourism Assets;
 - Recreation Assets;
 - Cultural Assets;
 - Community Assets;
 - Local Trust and Role in Decision Making Systems;
 - Traffic;
 - Demographic Changes/Vulnerabilities
 - Fragile Economies; and
 - Fishing and Marine Economy.

The scope of this study is to consider the impacts that an offshore development will have onshore and to define geographies for considering these impacts in such a way that the assessment is consistent, comparable and practical. In particular, the study considers the approaches taken to socio-economic impact assessments for projects, which are normally considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment or

² Marine Scotland and Sciencewise: A two way conversation with the people of Scotland on the social impact of offshore renewables, Collingwood Environmental Planning Limited in partnership with Pidgin Perfect, Nereus Environmental and University of Strathclyde; 2021

³ Rudolph, D. (2014) 'The Resurgent conflict between offshore wind farms and tourism: Underlying storylines', *The Scottish Geographical Journal*, 130(3): 168-187

as an addendum to a planning application. As a result, some of the impacts listed above, in particular the Wider Socio-Economic impacts, may not be considered by assessors.

The selection of appropriate impacts is the most subjective principle and as a result, the same offshore development may have different local areas assessed depending on which impacts are selected by an assessor.

2.3.3 Principle 3 – Epicentres

The particular aspects which are considered in the assessment will have different epicentres of impact, places from where the impacts radiate. For example, the main operational port for an offshore wind farm will be an epicentre as the port would experience a visible change in levels of activity and this would be noticeable to the community and a direct result of the offshore wind development. Similarly, the area in which a fish farm is visible would be an epicentre of impact because the vista would experience a visible change, which could be the noticeable to the community and a direct result of the fish farm development.

The geographic points which are the epicentres of impact should all be considered as part of the local areas for assessment in both the Supply Chain and Investment Impacts and the Wider Socio-Economic Impacts. For example,

- the Supply Chain and Investment Impacts could be geographically linked to:
 - the offshore site;
 - the landing site of the main cable (if applicable);
 - the substations;
 - the construction base and ports; and
 - the operational base and ports.

- the Wider Socio-Economic Impacts could be geographically linked to:
 - the visibility of the offshore site;
 - the visibility of the onshore infrastructure;
 - the offshore site itself;
 - the onshore infrastructure itself;

- the construction base and ports;
- the operational base and ports; or
- worker accommodation facilities.

The above list of potential epicentres is not exhaustive and other epicentres may be considered depending on the specifics of the project assessed.

The socio-economic impact assessments that contribute to the planning process are typically undertaken in advance of decisions being made regarding the actual locations of key project sites, such as ports or substations. Therefore, the assessor should consider likely options (either from a developer generated shortlist or desk-based assessment) and all potential epicentres should be included in the defined local area.

This principle to delineation of impacts is also applied to assessments of other local markets in areas such as labour and housing^{4 5}.

2.3.4 Principle 4 – Accountability

The local areas should be defined in terms of active political and economic authorities such as community councils, electoral wards, local authorities or skills and enterprise agencies. Socio-economic data is reported in these defined geographies and therefore this approach will enable a reliable baseline to be described. Using existing economic or political geographies will also ensure that the community is able to be engaged and democratically represented in discussions with the developer and the developer will be able to be held accountable for local impacts by these bodies⁶.

⁴ Bhattacharjee A, Castro E, Maiti T, Marques J. 2016. Endogenous spatial regression and delineation of submarkets: A new framework with application to housing markets. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 31(1), 32-57

⁵ Pryce, G. 2013. Housing submarkets and the lattice of substitution. *Urban Studies* 50: 2682–2699

⁶ Aitken, M., Hagggett, C. and Rudolph, D. (2016). Practices and rationale of community engagement with wind farms: awareness raising, consultation, empowerment. *Planning Theory and Practice*, 17(4), 557-576

2.3.5 Principle 5 – Understandable

The communities should be able to understand the geographies described in the local impact assessments because this will encourage engagement⁷.

2.3.6 Principle 6 – Connected Geography

Assessing the Supply Chain and Investment Impact in a single connected geography (for example of multiple local authorities that share a border, or local authorities that surround an area of water) will facilitate the inclusion of multiplier economic impacts⁸. This approach is also applied to other geographically focussed impact studies in market such as housing⁹ ¹⁰. There is no requirement for the Wider Socio-Economic Impact local areas to be joined up and these can be assessed more locally in multiple local areas around the epicentres of impact.

⁷ Rudolph, D., Haggett, C., and Aitken, M. (2017) 'Community benefits from offshore renewables: The relationship between different understandings of impact, community, and benefit', *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 36(1): 92-117

⁸ Bhattacharjee A, Maiti T, Petrie D. 2014. General equilibrium effects of spatial structure: Health outcomes and health behaviours in Scotland. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 49, 286-297

⁹ Pryce, G. 2013. Housing submarkets and the lattice of substitution. *Urban Studies* 50: 2682–2699

¹⁰ Bhattacharjee A, Castro E, Maiti T, Marques J. 2016. Endogenous spatial regression and delineation of submarkets: A new framework with application to housing markets. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 31(1), 32-57

3. Application of the Principles

The principles defined in the previous section can be applied to projects which assess socio-economic impacts on local areas. This section outlines the process for applying these principles to both Supply Chain and Investment Impacts and Wider Socio-Economic Impacts.

3.1 Supply Chain and Investment Impact Local Area Process

The eight areas that need to be considered in order to define a local area for the assessment of Supply Chain and Investment impacts are outlined in Figure 3.1 and described in more detail in this section.

What supply chain and investment impacts will be considered as part of this study?

The supply chain and investment impacts that will be considered as part of a study will be those that have been scoped in to any assessment and those that are of particular interest to stakeholders. The list in section 2.3.2. provides some examples of what these impacts may be, however this is not an exhaustive list.

What are the epicentres of these impacts?

At this stage it is necessary to consider what the epicentres will be for each of the individual impacts identified at the previous stage. This may be the main places where the work is carried out or the zone in which activities may be impacted on by visibility. The list in section 2.3.2. provides some examples of what these impacts may be however, this is not an exhaustive list.

Where are these epicentres located?

At this stage it is necessary to consider where each of the epicentres identified in the previous stage are located. For example, if one of the epicentres of impact that has been identified is the main operational port it will be necessary to identify which port facilities in particular this would be. Due to the timing of these studies it may be necessary to add multiple locations to an epicentre to reflect the fact the decisions have not been made or to protect commercial sensitivity. This approach should be described in the assessment literature.

What are the political and economic organisations that represent the epicentre locations?

For each epicentre it will be necessary to list all of the political and economic organisations that represent that geography. The political organisations are likely to include local authorities, city deal areas or governments. The economic organisations may include regional development agencies or location-based industry bodies.

What is the smallest of these areas with sufficient data available to analyse supply chain and investment impacts?

The impacts should be measured at as small an area as possible. In order to assess an impact, it will be necessary to establish the baseline for the indicators that may be affected. If the assessment forms part of an environmental impact assessment, the availability of relevant data is particularly important. This is because the impacts are measured against a baseline position to gain an understanding of the effect these impacts will have on the studied areas.

Therefore, if one of the impacts is considering changes in employment, it will be necessary to source data on the baseline employment environment. At this stage it will be necessary to consult the sources of data to identify the geographies at which the required data is available.

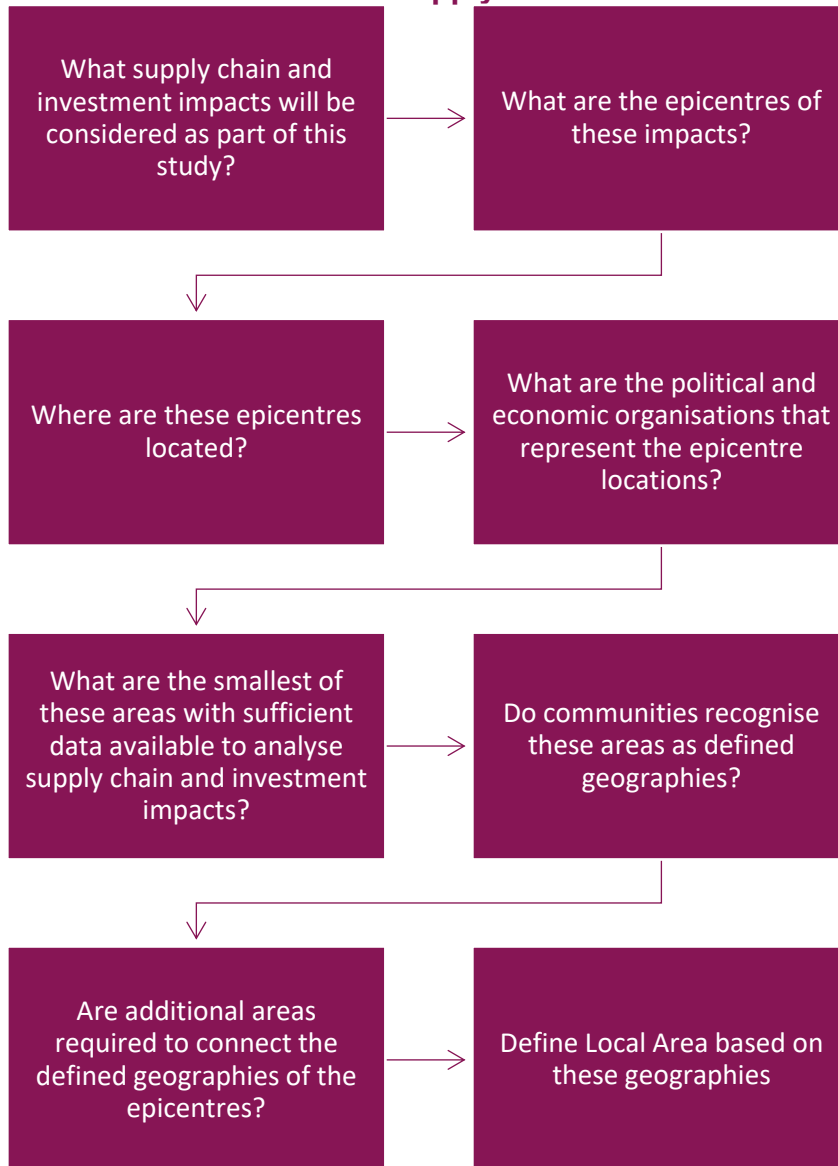
Do communities in these areas recognise these defined geographies?

Communities are able to recognise and identify with a defined geography if it is familiar to them. This is likely to include the area covered by bodies such as councils, rather than geographies defined by radii or travel to work areas.

Are additional areas required to connect the defined geographies of the epicentres?

Supply chain and investment impacts require a single continuous geography to enable the use of economic multipliers and to aid understanding. If the defined area is disjointed, the connecting geographies should comprise of the same type of geography that has been identified. For example, if the defined area consists of two non-connected local authorities, the area should be connected using other local authority areas.

Figure 3-1 Process to define a Supply Chain and Investment Local Area

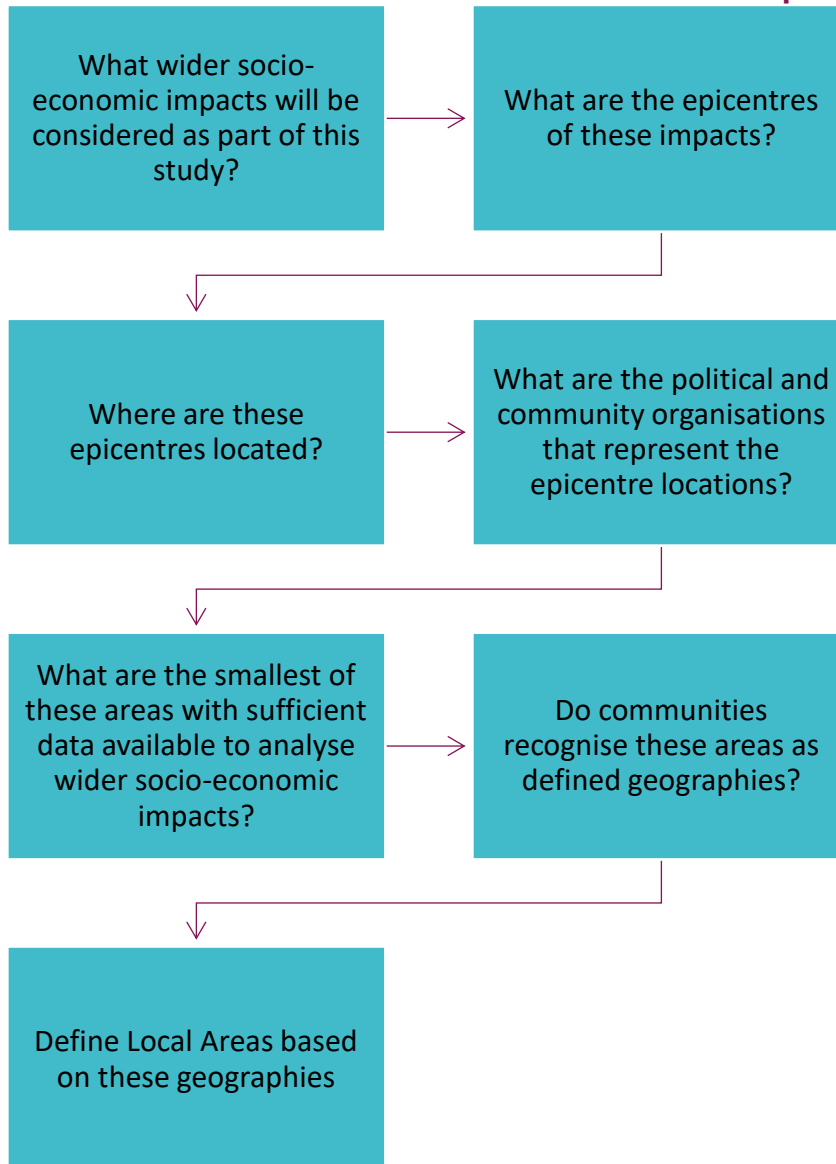


The issues for consideration at each stage are outlined in more detail below.

3.2 Wider Socio-Economic Impact Local Area Process

There are seven stages to be considered in order to define a local area for the assessment of Wider Socio-Economic Impacts which are outlined in Figure 3-2. Unlike the Supply Chain and Investment Impact, there is no need to add in additional areas to join up the local areas surrounding the epicentres of wider-socio economic impact.

Figure 3-2 Process to define a Wider Socio-economic Impacts Local Area



The issues for consideration at each stage are outlined in more detail below.

What wider socio-economic impacts will be considered as part of this study?

The wider socio-economic impacts that will be considered as part of a study will be those that have been scoped in to any assessment and those that are of particular interest to stakeholders. The list in section 2.3.2. provides some examples of what these impacts may be, however this is not an exhaustive list.

What are the epicentres of these impacts?

At this stage it is necessary to consider what the epicentres will be for each of the individual impacts identified at the previous stage. These may be the main places

where there is a visible change in activity or landscape. The list in section 2.3.2. provides some examples of what these impacts may be however, this is not an exhaustive list.

Where are these epicentres located?

At this stage it is necessary to consider where each of the epicentres identified in the previous stage are located. For example, if one of the epicentres of impact that has been identified is the temporary accommodation facility it will be necessary to identify where this facility would be based. Due to the timing of these studies it may be necessary to add multiple locations to an epicentre to reflect the fact that the decisions have not been made or to protect commercial sensitivity.

What are the community and economic organisations that represent the epicentre locations?

For each epicentre it will be necessary to list all of the political and economic organisations that represent that area. The political organisations are likely to include local authorities, or parliamentary constituencies. The community organisations may include community councils or residents associations.

What are the smallest of these areas with sufficient data available to analyse supply chain and investment impacts?

The impacts should be measured at as small an area as possible. In order to assess an impact, it will be necessary to establish the baseline for the indicators that may be affected. Therefore, if one of the impacts is considering changes in demographics, it will be necessary to source data on the baseline demographic environment. At this stage it will be necessary to consult the sources of data to identify the geographies for which the required data is available.

Data availability at the smaller geographies may be an issue that assessors encounter when trying to keep the local areas as small as possible. It may be necessary to use older data from census sources or indicative data from sources such as

the Improvement Service Community Planning Outcome Profile¹¹. This data may also be collected through consultations with local stakeholders.

Do communities in these areas recognise these defined geographies?

Communities are able to recognise and identify with a defined geography if it is familiar to them. This is likely to include the area covered by bodies such as villages and councils, rather than geographies defined by radii or travel to work areas.

¹¹ This data can be accessed via <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/is-community-planning-outcomes-profile/>

4. Examples of Application


The principles are used to define local areas by answering the questions outlined in Section 2. This section uses this process to generate local areas for two hypothetical projects, a large wind farm in the Moray Firth and a fish farm in the Sound of Mull.


4.1 Example Project 1 - Firth Wind Farm

This example is of a hypothetical large offshore wind farm based roughly 65km East of Wick and 80km North of Fraserburgh.

The first principle is of dual geography. Therefore, the Investment and Supply Chain Impacts should be considered separately from the Wider Socio-economic impacts. The two tables below highlight the process through which the principles will lead to defined local areas.


Table 4-1 Defining Supply Chain and Investment Impact Local Area Example 1

Supply Chain and Investment Impact	
	<p>Name: Firth Offshore Wind Farm</p> <p>Type: Offshore Wind, Fixed</p> <p>Timetable of Assessment: Assessment was undertaken in support of the planning application, at least 5 years before any construction has started.</p>
<p>What supply chain and investment impacts will be considered as part of this study?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Gross Value Added (GVA) • Direct Employment • Multiplier (Indirect & Induced) GVA • Multiplier (Indirect & Induced) Employment

	Supply Chain and Investment Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile economies
<p>What are the epicentres of these impacts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Ports • Construction Ports • Visibility of offshore infrastructure • Visibility of onshore infrastructure
<p>Where are these epicentres located?</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this stage ports have not been selected. The developer has a short list of potential operational ports (Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, Wick) and construction ports (Port of Nigg, Wick) • There will be minimal visibility of the offshore infrastructure because of the distance to shore • The onshore landing site has been selected on the Aberdeenshire coast and the substation will be in Rosehearty. The visibility of the onshore infrastructure will cover a 10km radius
<p>What are the political and economic organisations that represent the epicentre locations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caithness and North Sutherland Regeneration Partnership • Opportunity North East • Highland Council • Aberdeenshire Council • Aberdeen City Council • Highlands and Island Enterprise • Scottish Government

Supply Chain and Investment Impact	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Enterprise
What are the smallest of these areas with sufficient data available to analyse supply chain and investment impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highland Council • Aberdeenshire Council • Aberdeen City Council
Do communities in these areas recognise these defined geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
Are additional geographies required to connect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, in order to create a continuous local area, it will be necessary to include Moray Council
Define Local Area based on these geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combined local authorities of Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City

A similar process is required to identify the local area(s) used in the assessment of wider socio-economic impacts.

Wider Socio-economic Impact	
	<p>Name: Firth Offshore Wind Farm</p> <p>Type: Offshore Wind, Fixed</p> <p>Timetable of Assessment: Assessment was undertaken in support of the planning application, at least 5 years before any construction has started.</p>


	Wider Socio-economic Impact
What wider socio-economic impacts will be considered as part of this study?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Impacts • Recreation Impacts (including sailing) • Fishing and Marine Economy
What are the epicentres of these impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility of onshore infrastructure • Visibility of offshore infrastructure • Offshore infrastructure
Where are these epicentres located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this stage ports have not been selected. The developer has a short list of potential operational ports (Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, Wick) and construction ports (Port of Nigg, Wick) • There will be minimal visibility of the offshore infrastructure because of the distance to shore, however the offshore site will be visible to offshore recreational sailors based in Wick, Stromness or Kirkwall • The onshore landing site has been selected on the Aberdeenshire coast and the substation will be in Rosehearty. The visibility of the onshore infrastructure will cover a 10km radius
What are the political and community organisations that represent the epicentre locations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City Council • Orkney Council • Highland Council • Fraserburgh Community Council • Kirkwall and St Ola Community Council • Rosehearty Community Council • Nigg and Shandwick Community Council

	Wider Socio-economic Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stromness Community Council • Wick Community Council
What are the smallest of these areas with sufficient data available to analyse wider socio-economic impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraserburgh Community Council • Kirkwall and St Ola Community Council • Rosehearty Community Council • Nigg and Shandwick Community Council • Stromness Community Council • Wick Community Council
Do communities in these areas recognise these defined geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
Define Local Areas based on these geographies	<p>The separate local areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraserburgh Community Council • Kirkwall and St Ola Community Council • Rosehearty Community Council • Nigg and Shandwick Community Council • Stromness Community Council • Wick Community Council

4.2 Example Project 2 - Kinlochaline Fish Farm


This example is of a hypothetical fish farm proposal based close to the shoreline by Lochaline in the Sound of Mull.

The first principle is of dual geography. Therefore, the Investment and Supply Chain Impacts should be considered separately from the Wider Socio-Economic Impacts. The two tables below highlight the process through which the principles will lead to defined local areas.

Supply Chain and Investment Impact	
	<p>Name: Kinlochaline Fish Farm</p> <p>Type: Aquaculture</p> <p>Timetable of Assessment: Assessment was undertaken in support of the planning application, at least 1 year before any construction has started.</p>
What supply chain and investment impacts will be considered as part of this study?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Jobs & GVA • Multiplier Jobs & GVA • Fragile Economies
What are the epicentres of these impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farm site; • Construction/Assembly Port • Operational to the fish farm
Where are these epicentres located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farm site - Lochaline; • Construction/Assembly Port - Oban • Operational port for the fish farm - Lochaline
What are the political and economic organisations that represent the epicentre locations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Parliament constituencies of Skye Lochaber and Badenoch and Argyll and Bute • UK Parliament constituencies of Ross, Skye and Lochaber and Argyll and Bute • Highland Council • Argyll and Bute Council • Oban Harbour Management Group • Oban Community Council • Morven Community Council

	Supply Chain and Investment Impact
What are the smallest of these areas with sufficient data available to analyse supply chain and investment impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary Constituencies
Do communities in these areas recognise these defined geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
Are additional geographies required to connect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
Define Local Area based on these geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined UK Parliament Constituencies of Ross, Skye and Lochaber and Argyll and Bute

A similar process is required to identify the local area(s) used in the assessment of wider socio-economic impacts.

	Wider Socio-economic Impact
	<p>Name: Kinlochaline Fish Farm</p> <p>Type: Aquaculture</p> <p>Timetable of Assessment: Assessment was undertaken in support of the planning application, at least 1 year before any construction has started.</p>
What wider socio-economic impacts will be considered as part of this study?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Impacts (Inc Oban to Tiree Ferry and Fishnish to Lochaline Ferry) • Recreation Impacts • Demographic Changes/Vulnerabilities

	Wider Socio-economic Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile Economies • Fishing and Marine Economies
What are the epicentres of these impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farm site - Lochaline • Construction/Assembly Port; - Oban • Operational port for the fish farm - Lochaline • Visibility of offshore infrastructure - A radius around the fish farm including Morven and Mull
Where are these epicentres located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farm site - Lochaline • Construction/Assembly Port - Oban • Operational port for the fish farm - Lochaline • Visibility of offshore infrastructure - A radius around the fish farm including Morven and Mull
What are the political and community organisations that represent the epicentre locations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morvern Community Council • Mull Community Council • Oban Community Council
What are the smallest of these areas with sufficient data available to analyse wider socio-economic impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population and employment by broad sector is available for areas approximating the community council area
Do communities in these areas recognise these defined geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes

	Wider Socio-economic Impact
Define Local Areas based on these geographies	Three separate areas of Morven, Oban and Mull



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