Appendix 13.1:
Good Practice Methods

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Shepherds' Rig Wind Farm EIA Report
Appendix 13.1: Good Practice Methods

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1 Introduction

There are a number of good practice techniques that will be employed during construction and operation of the Proposed Varied Development. The most important techniques with respect to the water environment are summarised here. These techniques are considered the standard good practice techniques that will be applied by default by contractors and are considered as 'embedded mitigation'. This list is not exhaustive and guidance and good practice literature will be used to further develop these methods in the detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (an outline of which is included at **Appendix 4.1** of the EIA Report) and for method statements for each type of work. Mitigation measures are 'over and above' these good practice standards and will be specific to the source-pathway-receptor identified at risk. These are described within **Chapter 13: Hydrology and Hydrogeology** and **Chapter 12 Geology and Peat** of the EIA Report, and are specific to the identified effects where these could be significant.

2 Procedures

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

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

3 Good Practice Methods to Reduce Impact on Peat Hydrology

To reduce the impact on peat hydrology the following good practice measures will, where possible, be taken into account in the construction and operational period of the Proposed Varied Development:

Tracks:

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

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

Turbine Bases and Other Infrastructure:

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

Contractor Awareness

Contractors will be made aware through the induction process of:

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

4 Good Practice Measures to Protect the Water Environment

Good practice measures undertaken at the construction stage will involve both management and monitoring. As there are some significant nearby hydrological and water dependent receptors, measures will be applied that, as a minimum, meet those required within current good practice guidelines.

Contractor Tendering Process

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

Site Induction

During the induction of contractors, a specific session on good practice to control water pollution from construction activities will be included by the Contractor's Environmental Manager or appointed ECoW. The responsibility for protecting the water environment will be shared with all staff on the Site with an appropriate level of support from construction managers to achieve

this. The site induction process will be based on the Pollution Prevention Guidance and good practice documents indicated within the Hydrology and Hydrogeology chapter (**Chapter 13** of the EIA Report).

Construction Method Statement (CMS)

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

Following the more detailed design of tracks and drainage, the CMS will define the construction planning and procedures to be applied. The CMS will demonstrate, to the satisfaction of SEPA, how construction will be in accordance with Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP5), Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG6) and SEPA's Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR) (that came into effect 1st November 2025) replacing SEPA's CAR Regulations (Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (amended 2023)). This document will be produced to function alongside the CEMP.

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

Watercourse Crossings and Diversions

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

There is a total of eight watercourse crossings for the Proposed Varied Development. Three of these crossings are existing forestry access track watercourse crossings and five are new proposed watercourses crossings.

One of the existing watercourse crossings (WC1 at NGR 262550 591183) at the entrance to the site is to be removed as this section of the minor watercourse is proposed to be diverted around the Proposed bellmouth junction and a new watercourse crossing (WC2 at NGR 262568 591223) under the B729 public road is proposed to allow the continuation of the water drainage.

The Proposed Varied Development requires:

- Five new crossings of which three are shown on 1:50,000 scale OS Mapping, two watercourses are shown on 1:25,000 scale OS mapping.
- Two existing forestry track crossings are of 1:50,000 scale OS Map watercourses. These existing watercourses crossing will either be re-used, extended or replaced as determined later in the design process depending on specific engineering requirements and opportunities for habitat improvement.
- One existing forestry track over an OS Map 1;50,000 scale watercourse crossing is to be removed, diverted and replaced by a new crossing beneath the B729 public road.

Potentially numerous further crossings or diversions of minor, man-made, forestry or ephemeral drain will also be required.

The crossings will be designed so that its presence does not increase flood risk by having adequate capacity and by avoiding any structure within the channel or flood zone. The crossings will also allow for appropriate fish and otter passage.

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

Where it is necessary to cross watercourses or flowing drains, appropriately designed crossings and culverts will be installed, in consultation with SEPA and in accordance with EASR.

Watercourse crossings and diversions are detailed within **Appendix 13.2**.

Setback Distances

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

Track and Cable Trenching Design

Tracks which are orientated at 90 degrees to the slope contours may act to create rapid surface flows resulting in erosion of the tracks and provide a direct pathway for discharge to watercourses. Tracks have been oriented along contours where possible; however, some sections of onsite access track are at 90 degrees to the slope, particularly when approaching water crossings.

Accordingly, these will require standard design features such as cut off drains, spoon drains or water bars etc. for tracks, and internal plugs for cables, to be installed such that water flow and sedimentation is minimised.

All tracks that will be excavated will have the material removed and replaced in the same manner, particularly the peat and the topsoil layer, in accordance with the Outline Peat Management Plan in **Appendix 12.2**.

Water Abstraction and Dewatering Activities

All dewatering activities will be managed through dewatering permits and method statements in accordance with EASR, and the ECoW must be consulted and agree pumping and associated mitigation measures prior to commencement of works.

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

- Installation of upgradient cut off drains to reduce the volume of water entering excavations;
- In order to prevent disturbance from the base of excavations or from the bed of watercourses during abstraction, any pump intakes will be protected from sediment by raising the intake using a floating rose and a geotextile filter; and,
- The discharge of abstracted water through sediment control structures and over natural vegetation to filter and infiltrate.

5 Good Practice Management of Sedimentation

Management of Track Construction

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

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

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

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

Forest felling will be undertaken in accordance with the Practice Guide: Managing Forest Operations to Protect the Water Environment. Forest Research 2019.

Watercourse Crossings

The locations of watercourse crossings are presented on **Figures 13.2a and 13.2b** of the EIA Report and within **Appendix 13.2**. Watercourse crossings will be sized sufficiently to avoid overloading, blocking or washout, and will be protected and well bedded to avoid settlement.

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

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

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

Excavation of Turbine Foundations and Cable Trenches

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

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

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

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

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

Management of Soil Stockpiles

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

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

6 Good Practice Management of Oils, Fuels and Chemicals

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

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

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

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

The Management and Movement of Liquid Concrete

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

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

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

Disposal of Waste Materials

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

Waste oils will be stored in the construction compounds in an above ground tank within a concrete bunded area to prevent oil escaping to the environment in the event of leakage from the main tank. The bund will be 110% of the storage tank capacity. The bund will be emptied by a specialist company. Procedure for storage, removal and accidental spillage will be defined in the 'Pollution Incident Response Plan' with spill kits available adjacent to the bunded area.

The following additional measures will also be implemented:

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

7 Design Optimisation

Subsequent to consent, if approved, further detailed ground investigations will be undertaken to support the detailed design of the Proposed Varied Development. The proposed micro-siting allowance of 100 m, will permit the optimum orientation of crane hard standings; exact location of turbine bases and adjustment of other infrastructure including track alignments within this buffer zone; marrying the best line for engineering purposes with the maximum avoidance of sensitive receptors where possible. Any micro-siting will be documented and undertaken in consultation with the ECoW.

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

8 Monitoring

Baseline Monitoring

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

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

Monitoring during Construction

Monitoring will be required, as determined through consultation with the Local Authority, SEPA and Scottish Water where applicable. Water samples during construction will be collected from the same locations as during baseline sampling and taken at intervals agreed with SEPA. Sampling locations will include some control points outside the influence of the construction. These will be analysed for a suite of typical parameters used by SEPA and Scottish Water in order to ensure that there is no negative effect on surface water quality during the construction phase.

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

Monitoring during Operation

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

Monitoring during Decommissioning

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

9 References

Key Legislation:

- Control of Pollution Act 1974;
- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Environment Act 1995;
- Groundwater Regulations 1998;
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) 2000;
- Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC;
- Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act (WEWS Act) 2003;
- Scottish Government (2025) Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR) (that came into effect 1st November 2025);Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations (CAR) 2011 (as amended) A Practical Guide, Version 9.3 June 2023 (revoked);
- The Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (amends and revokes the Private Water Supplies (Scotland) Regulations 2006);
- The Public Water Supplies (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2017 (amends the Public Water Supplies (Scotland) Regulations 2014;
- The Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulation 2009;
- Flood Prevention and Land Drainage (Scotland) Act 1997;
- The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009;
- Waste Management Licensing Regulations 2011;
- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations (2012); and,
- National Planning Framework 4: National Spatial Strategy for Scotland, approved by Scottish Parliament on 11 January 2023.

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

- GPP1: Understanding your Environmental Responsibilities – Good Environmental Practices version 1.2 (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, June 2021) replaces PPG1: General guide to the prevention of pollution (EA, SEPA & EHSNI, published 2013, withdrawn December 2015);
- GPP2: Above ground oil storage tanks (SEPA, NIEA & NRW, January 2018);

- GPP4: Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, 2021);
- GPP5: Works and maintenance in or near water (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, January 2017);
- PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites, second edition (EA, SEPA & NIEA, 2012);
- GPP8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, July 2017);
- GPP21: Pollution incidence response planning, version 1.1 (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEAEA, June 2021); and,
- GPP26: Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers, version 1.2 (SEPA, DAERA, NRW & NIEA, 2017June 2021)

SEPA Guidelines

- Managing River Habitats for Fisheries – a guide to best practice (SEPA, FRS, SNH & Scottish Executive, 2002);
- SEPA Flood maps / Indicative River & Coastal Flood Map (Scotland) (SEPA January 2014, updated April 2018 and 2022);
- Temporary Construction Methods, Engineering in the Water Environment Good Practice Guide, WAT-SG-29 (SEPA; 2009);
- WAT-SG-21 Environmental Standards for River Morphology, (SEPA, July 2012);
- WAT-SG-23: Engineering in the Water Environment, Good Practice Guide – Bank Protection Rivers and Lochs, Version 1, SEPA (2008);
- WAT-SG-25: Engineering in the Water Environment, Good Practice Guide, River Crossings, Version 2 SEPA (2010);
- WAT-SG-26: Engineering in the Water Environment, Good Practice Guide, Sediment Management, Version 1 SEPA (2010);
- WAT-SG-31: Special Requirements for Civil Engineering Contracts for the Prevention of Pollution, Version 2 SEPA, (2006).
- WAT-SG-75 Water Run-Off from Construction Sites, Sector Guidance, Sector Specific Guidance (SEPA, 2021);
- WAT-SG- 78: Sediment Management Authorisation, Version 1 SEPA (2012);
- WAT-G-013 EASR Guidance: Registration Activity: Crossing with part of crossing only on the bank SEPA (2025);
- WAT-G-014 EASR Guidance: Registration Activity: Crossing with part of the crossing on the bed where watercourse bed width is 2 metres or less (SEPA,2025);
- WAT-G-024 EASR Guidance: Engineering: Activity Guide: Crossings, (SEPA, 2025);

- WAT-G-027 EASR Guidance: Engineering: Maintenance, replacement and removal of existing engineered structures (SEPA, 2025);
- WAT-G-075 EASR Guidance: The discharge of water run-off from construction sites, (SEPA, 2025);
- WAT-PS-06-02: Culverting of Watercourses, Version 2 SEPA (2015);
- WAT-PS-07-02: Bank Protection, Version 2 SEPA (2012);
- WAT-SC-054 EASR Crossing with part of crossing only on the banks (SEPA, 2025);
- Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on Peat. National Waste Policy Unit (SEPA, 2010a),
- Developments on Peatland Guidance - Waste. (SEPA, 2010b).
- WST-G-052.SEPA Guidance – Developments on Peat and Off-Site Uses of Waste Peat (2017);
- WAS-G-11 Construction and Remediation: On-site Management of Excavated Peat (revised guidance on the on-site use of excavated peat) (March 2026);
- WAS-G-52 SEPA Guidance: Developments on Peat and Off-Site Uses of Waste Peat Version 2 (August, 2025);
- Planning Advice Note - Assessing the Impact of Developments on Peatland and Carbon-Rich Soils (SEPA, December 2025);
- Flood Risk and Planning Briefing Note (SEPA, 2014);
- Flood Risk Position Statement, (SEPA, 2009);
- Technical flood risk guidance for stakeholders, SEPA requirements for undertaking a Flood Risk Assessment, version 12 (SEPA, May 2019);
- SEPA Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on peat (SEPA, 2010);
- WST-G-052 Developments on Peat and Off-Site Uses of Waste Peat, SEPA Guidance, version 1 (SEPA, May 2017);
- Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 4 (LUPS GU4) - Planning Guidance on On-shore Windfarm Developments (SEPA, September 2017);
- Land Use Planning System SEPA Development Plan Guidance Note 2e, Development Plan Guidance on Soils (SEPA, 2015);
- Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 2 (LUPS GU2) - Planning advice on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) (SEPA, August 2010);
- Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems, Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 31 (LUPS-GU31), version 3 (SEPA, 2017);
- Managing River Habitats for Fisheries, a guidance to best practice (SEPA, FRS, SNH & Scottish Executive, 2002;

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

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

Other Relevant Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Planning Advice Note 50 Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings (1996);

- Planning Advice Note 61: Planning and SUDS (2001);

- Planning Advice Note 79: Water and Drainage (2006);

- Construction Code of Practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites (DEFRA, 2009);

- Good practice guide for handling soil, DEFRA (MAFF, 2000);

- Guidance on Road Construction and Maintenance (Forests and Water Guidelines Fifth Edition 2011, Forestry Commission);
- A Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment, 5th Edition (SNH, 2018);
- Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland. Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage (SEPA ,2017);
- Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Good practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments (Scottish Government, Second Edition, 2017);
- Private Water Supplies: Technical Manual (Scottish Executive, 2006);
- Special Requirements for Civil Engineering Contracts for the Prevention of Pollution, Version 2, SEPA, 2006;
- UK Technical Advisory Group on the WFD, UK Environmental Standards and Conditions (Phase 2), Final (March 2008);
- SNH (2015) Scotland's National Peatland Plan – Working for our future.;
- SNH (2015) Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands, 2nd Edition;
- SNH (2016) Carbon and Peatland 2016 Map;
- SNH (2016) Carbon-rich Soils, Deep Peat and Priority Peatland Habitat Mapping, Consultation Analysis Report;
- SNH and Forestry Commission Scotland (2010) Floating Roads on Peat - A Report into Good Practice in Design, Construction and Use of Floating Roads on Peat with particular reference to Wind Farm Developments in Scotland;
- Scottish Renewables and SEPA (2012) Developments on Peatland: Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, reuse of excavated peat and the minimisation of waste. Version 1, January 2012. SR and SEPA Joint Publication;
- Scottish Renewables, SNH, SEPA and Forestry Commission Scotland (2019) Good Practice during Wind Farm Construction, Version 4.