



National Developments – Response Form

Please use the table below to let us know about projects you think may be suitable for national development status. You can also tell us your views on the existing national developments in National Planning Framework 3, referencing their name and number, and providing reasons as to why they should maintain their status. Please use a separate table for each project or development. **Please fill in a [Respondent Information Form](#) and return it with this form to scotplan@gov.scot.**

Name of proposed national development	All onshore development ancillary to offshore wind farms.
Brief description of proposed national development	All onshore development required for the operation of offshore wind, such as onshore electricity substations and cabling and ancillary works, landfall requirements for cabling to Mean Low Water Springs and within the intertidal zone.
Location of proposed national development (information in a GIS format is welcome if available)	Nationally across Scotland, although primarily within or close to coastal locations. Hub locations can be identified on the east coast in, for example, East Lothian but the new leasing round may also open up other development sites throughout Scotland.
What part or parts of the development requires planning permission or other consent?	Likely to be major planning application, or Section 36/37 consent under The Electricity Act 1989.
When would the development be complete or operational?	The UK Government last year signed an Offshore wind Sector Deal with industry committing to develop 30GW of offshore wind generating capacity in the UK by 2030. The Scottish Government, through the Scottish Wind Energy Council (SOWEC) aim for at least 8GW of this to be developed in Scottish waters by 2030 and the Draft Sectoral Marine Plan (2019) increased this target to 10GW. The Draft Offshore Wind Policy Statement (2019) recognises that offshore projects can take 10 years from project inception to full deployment and that this needs to be reduced if we are to meet our targets. Scottish Government targets of net zero carbon use by 2045 and meeting at least 50% of Scotland's total energy needs from renewable sources by 2030 (allowing for construction timescales to build out large scale

	wind farm projects) will necessitate significant onshore ancillary works to support offshore projects during the lifetime of NPF4.
Is the development already formally recognised – for example identified in a development plan, has planning permission, in receipt of funding etc.	The Draft Sectoral Marine Plan (2019) sets out the Scottish Government's vision for offshore wind up to 2030 and beyond and targets 10GW of generating capacity. In 2018 the UK Government committed to run regular Contracts for Difference auctions to support offshore wind development throughout the UK.
<p>Contribution of proposed national development to the national development criteria (maximum 500 words):</p> <p>Given the scale of existing consented and new proposed offshore windfarm development, this will make a very significant contribution to meeting Scotland's net zero carbon use target ambitions over the lifetime of NPF4 and is integral to the Scottish Government's planned transition to a low carbon economy. The investment proposed in offshore wind provides huge opportunities for both industrial and economic development in Scotland.</p> <p>However, to realise this potential and to meet the targets, significant ancillary works are required onshore to support the transmission of energy generated offshore to demand centres onshore in Scotland and the wider UK. This will require large scale substations to be constructed as well as associated infrastructure and sometimes lengthy cable corridors to accommodate underground and overhead cabling. The importance of this ancillary, but critical development infrastructure associated with this form of generation, will require to be fully supported at a national level and should therefore be given elevated status as a national development through NPF4. This elevated status will assist decision makers in assessing the weight to be given to these developments in both the planning process and the consenting process under the Electricity Act and is critical to meeting net zero targets and the transition to a low carbon economy.</p>	

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