



# **Spiorad na Mara Offshore Wind Farm**

## **Offshore Project**

### **Environmental Impact Assessment Report**

#### **Chapter 2: Policy and Legislative Context, Volume 1a**

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## 2 POLICY AND LEGISLATION

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

#### 2.1.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) outlines the legislative and policy background relevant to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed Spiorad na Mara Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter, referred to as 'the Project') being developed by Spiorad na Mara Limited ('the Applicant').

2.1.1.2 As outlined in **Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 1a**, the Applicant is submitting separate consent applications for the Offshore Project (component infrastructure seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)), which is the subject of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), and the Onshore Transmission Works (OTW) (component infrastructure landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), for which a further consent application will be sought. The consenting approach for the Project is provided in Section 1.2.2 of **Chapter 1, Volume 1a**.

2.1.1.3 The legislative and policy requirements have set the framework for the identification of receptors, environmental issues, and significant effects assessed, thus shaping the scope of the EIAR. Specific legislative, policy, or guidance requirements that pertain to the technical assessments are summarised in the relevant sections of **Chapters 6 to 23, Volume 2a** of this EIAR. A detailed assessment of the Offshore Project's compliance with the relevant national, local, planning, and renewable energy policies is provided in the accompanying **Offshore Planning Statement**.

2.1.1.4 The remainder of this chapter is structured as follows:

- Section 2.2: Strategic Policy Context;
- Section 2.3: Statutory Framework;
- Section 2.4: EIA Regulations;
- Section 2.5: Planning Policy Context.

### 2.2 STRATEGIC POLICY CONTEXT

2.2.1.1 The need for a secure and green renewable energy supply to combat climate change has driven the development of legislation and policies aimed at both addressing climate change, and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy infrastructure such as offshore wind farms (OWF). This is integral to the consenting process for the Project and, consequently, to this EIAR.

2.2.1.2 Reviewing the strategic policy context highlights the importance of the Project in relation to climate change mitigation and renewable energy generation policies and legislation at both

international and national levels. **Table 2-1** provides a summary of policies and directives pertinent to Climate Change, while

2.2.1.3 **Table 2-2** summarises relevant UK and Scottish energy and offshore policies. The policies identified are discussed in greater detail within the accompanying **Offshore Planning Statement**.

Table 2-1 Climate change policies, legislation and directives

Policies and Directives	Summary
<b><i>International Policies and Directives</i></b>	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992	This international treaty, guided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), under Article 2 it aims to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent harmful, human-induced interference with the climate system.
The Kyoto Protocol, 1997	Adopted in 1997 and effective from 2005, this protocol commits industrialised nations to reduce GHG emissions based on agreed targets. The Doha Amendment, effective until 2020, introduced new commitments and updated the list of GHGs. There are 192 parties to the Kyoto Protocol at present. The UK's commitments under this Protocol are enshrined in the Climate Change Act 2008.
The Paris Agreement, 21st United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP21), 2015	This legally-binding treaty, adopted by 196 countries in 2015, aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C, with efforts to keep it to 1.5°C. In accordance with the Paris Agreement, on 12 December 2020, the UK conveyed its Nationally Determined Contribution. The UK has committed to reducing GHG emissions by at least 68% by 2030: compared to 1990 levels which was updated at COP29 (see below).
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (2021, 2022 & 2023)	The IPCC's 6th Assessment Report, published in parts from 2021 to 2023, highlights the urgent need for rapid and large-scale reductions in GHG emissions to limit global warming. It assesses current and projected emissions, mitigation options, and progress towards climate goals.
28th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP28), 2023	Held in Dubai in 2023, COP28 aimed to initiate the transition away from fossil fuels. Nearly 200 parties agreed on the first global stocktake to enhance climate action by 2025, aiming for a 43% reduction in global GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2019 levels.
29th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP29), 2024	Held in Baku, Azerbaijan, COP29 aimed to provide greater assistance to developing nations in transitioning to more sustainable energy sources and for investment in addressing the effects of climate change to increase in all attending countries. The UK Government announced a new target for itself of achieving a reduction in all GHG emissions by at least 81% on 1990 levels (excluding aviation and shipping emissions).
The United Nations Emissions Gap Report 2024	Published in October 2024, this report identifies the gap between pledged emissions reductions and what is needed to meet the Paris Agreement's goals. It notes that the goal of limiting global temperature rises to 1.5°C is technically

Policies and Directives	Summary
	possible but would require significant and large-scale action now. Without this, temperatures would rise well above 1.5°C in the future.
European Union (EU) Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EU), 2018	This directive sets a binding target for the EU to achieve at least 32% of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2030. The UK withdrew from the EU in 2020, but the directive's principles continue to influence UK energy policy.
<b>UK Policies and Directives</b>	
The Climate Change Act 2008, amended by the 2050 Target Amendment Order 2019	This act forms the foundation of the UK's climate change national strategy, setting a framework for reducing emissions. The 2019 amendment commits the UK to achieving net zero emissions by 2050, an increase from the previous target of an 80% reduction. This is supported by Carbon Budgets, with the most up-to-date Carbon Budget being the Sixth Carbon Budget that recommends the UK continue to adopt low-carbon solutions, expand low-carbon energy production, whilst reducing demand for carbon-intensive activities; and providing more ways to store GHGs.
UK Climate Change Strategy 2021-2024	This strategy aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 through five strategic pillars: 1 supporting clean growth; 2 reducing portfolio emissions; 3 mitigating climate-related financial risks; 4 ensuring transparency; and 5 providing international leadership on climate change.
<b>Scottish Policies and Directives</b>	
The Climate Change Plan, Third Report on Proposals and Policies (2018-2032), Updated 2020	This plan outlines Scotland's strategy for achieving a 66% reduction in emissions from 2018 to 2032. It emphasises the increasing importance of a decarbonised electricity system for heat and transport by 2032. Part 1 of the plan establishes the emissions reductions route to 2032, and declares that <i>'by 2032, Scotland's electricity system, already largely decarbonised, will be increasingly important as a power source for heat and transport.'</i>
The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	This act establishes Scotland's framework for reducing GHG emissions. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 was amended by the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019, this was after the Scottish Government declared a Climate Emergency in April 2019. The 2019 amendment, following the declaration of a Climate Emergency, sets ambitious targets: Net Zero by 2045; a 56% reduction by 2020; 75% by 2030; and 90% by 2040. The aim of this Act is to support global initiatives in achieving the goals set out in the Paris Agreement, which was established during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC.
Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2024	This act reduces the targets for Scotland in terms of its GHG emissions and is seeking the creation of a new ambitious Carbon Budget and Climate Change Plan to ensure Scotland maximises the opportunities to reduce its emissions to be better able to achieve ambitious GHG reduction targets in the future.

Policies and Directives	Summary

Table 2-2 Energy and offshore policy context

Policies, Legislation and Directives	Summary
<b>UK</b>	
The Energy Act 2013	The Energy Act 2013 outlines the UK's commitment to low-carbon energy industry and investment in low-carbon electricity generation. The Act establishes the legislative framework to enable secure, affordable, and low-carbon energy.
The Energy Act 2023	The Energy Act 2023 further confirms the UK's commitment to low-carbon energy. It does this through seeking to ensure the UK's energy market is more reliable and resilient in the future through encouraging investment in and the development of clean energy. It also seeks to improve energy independence using clean energy.
British Energy Security Strategy (BESS) 2022	The BESS aims to enhance the UK's energy security and resilience. It sets ambitious targets for offshore wind, including 50GW of capacity by 2030: and at least 5GW of floating offshore wind. It also outlines measures to streamline the offshore wind process and improve environmental considerations.
Powering-Up Britain (2023)	This paper details the UK Government's strategy to enhance energy security, capitalise on economic opportunities, and meet net zero commitments. It includes goals for 50GW of offshore wind by 2030; and a significant increase in solar power by 2035.
National Policy Statements (NPSs) 2024	The Scottish Ministers apply relevant Scottish policies for consenting applications under the Electricity Act 1989. However, UK energy policy, as outlined in the Energy National Policy Statements (NPSs) also plays a significant role. The updated NPSs, effective from January 2024, are crucial for offshore wind farm development and form a relevant consideration for offshore wind farm developments across the whole of the UK.
Marine Environment (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018	The Marine Environment (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 enshrine into UK legislation the requirements of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC (MSFD) (EU) and further reinforces the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 that was implemented due to this EU directive. The directive seeks to ensure the marine environment of the UK is protected and does not come to harm, and with any marine development being sustainable.
<b>Scottish</b>	
The Energy Strategy: Position Statement 2021	This positions Statement reaffirms the Scottish Government's commitment to the principles of the 2017 Energy Strategy and outlines key priorities for the short- to medium-term. It highlights the integration of recent policy publications and the ongoing work across the energy sector.

Policies, Legislation and Directives	Summary
Offshore Wind Policy Statement 2020	This statement outlines Scotland's ambitions for offshore wind, supporting the deployment of 11GW by 2030. It emphasises the role of offshore wind in achieving Net Zero by 2045 and aligns with the 2017 Energy Strategy.
The Electricity Generation Policy Statement 2013	This statement outlines Scotland's plans for renewable energy and fossil fuel generation. It is required under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to set out proposals for meeting emissions reduction targets. An updated statement is expected but has not yet been published.
The Scottish Energy Strategy 2017	The Scottish Energy Strategy outlines the vision for Scotland's energy system by 2050, emphasising a diverse energy mix to ensure secure and affordable energy. It sets targets for 2030: 50% of energy consumption from renewable sources and a 30% increase in energy productivity.
Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan 2023	This draft plan envisions a climate-friendly energy system for Scotland by 2045: aiming for over 20GW of additional renewable capacity by 2030. It emphasises a just transition for workers and communities. The consultation period ended in May 2023, with the final plan yet to be published.

## 2.3 THE STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

### 2.3.1 OVERVIEW

2.3.1.1 This section outlines the essential consents required for the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Offshore Project. Sections 2.3.2 to 2.3.4 outline the relevant consenting regimes and jurisdictions across the marine aspects of the Offshore Project. In addition to the planning and licensing requirements, the other legislative consenting requirements which will be necessary are detailed in Section 2.3.5. The legislative requirements for the future decommissioning of the Offshore Project are discussed in Section 2.3.3. As stated in paragraph 2.1.1.2, separate consent will be sought for the OTW.

### 2.3.2 SECTION 36 CONSENT UNDER THE ELECTRICITY ACT 1989

2.3.2.1 Scottish Ministers are responsible for determining applications under section 36 (s36) of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) for offshore generating stations with a capacity exceeding 1 megawatt (MW) within Scottish territorial waters (out to 12 nautical miles (nm) from the shore); or over 50MW in the Scottish offshore region (12-200 nm). These applications are processed by the Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT) on behalf of Scottish Ministers.

2.3.2.2 The Offshore Project exceeds 1 MW and is located offshore within 0 to 12 nm, thus requiring s36 consent to authorise the installation, operation, and maintenance of the offshore electricity generation and associated transmission infrastructure, including the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and Offshore Cables, as well as to establish the overall principle of the development.

2.3.2.3 Section 36A of the Electricity Act 1989 addresses public rights of navigation, while section 36B outlines duties related to navigation. The potential impact on shipping and navigation is discussed in **Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation, Volume 2a**.

2.3.2.4 The Applicant has had regard to the duties set out in the Electricity Act 1989 which requires the generation licence holder (the Applicant in this instance) to do what it reasonably can to mitigate the effects of the Offshore Project as reported in this EIAR.

2.3.2.5 It should be noted that, whilst the statutory development plan, comprising the National Marine Plan and Sectoral Marine Plan, should be considered alongside other relevant considerations related to the s36 application for the Offshore Project, it does not have primacy in the determination of an application under the Electricity Act.

### 2.3.3 ENERGY ACT 2004

2.3.3.1 Sections 105 - 114 of the Energy Act 2004 contain statutory requirements regarding the decommissioning of Offshore Renewable Energy Installations (OREI) and their related electricity lines. Under the terms of the Energy Act, Scottish Ministers may require a person responsible for these installations or lines in Scottish Waters, or in a Scottish part of a Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) to prepare (and carry-out) a costed decommissioning programme for submission to and approval by Scottish Ministers.

2.3.3.2 The Marine Directorate is seeking to establish robust policies and procedures covering decommissioning. The Guidance Note for Decommissioning of Offshore Renewable Energy Installations in Scottish Waters or in the Scottish Part of the Renewable Energy Zone under the Energy Act 2004 was finalised in August 2022.

2.3.3.3 The Guidance Note states that, "*an indication of the decommissioning proposals should be included as part of the statutory consenting or licensing process so that the feasibility of removing the infrastructure can be assessed as part of the application process.*" See **Chapter 3: Project Description, Volume 1a** for further information on the approach to decommissioning in the EIAR for which the technical assessments have been based on in the relevant sections of **Chapters 6 to 23, Volume 2a**.

2.3.3.4 It is anticipated that a Decommissioning Statement will be requested as a condition should the Offshore Project be approved.

### 2.3.4 THE MARINE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2010

2.3.4.1 The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (the 2010 Act) imposes a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment within Scottish territorial waters (from MHWS out to 12 nm). It includes measures to promote economic investment and growth in areas such as marine renewables. Key provisions of the Act encompass marine planning; marine licensing; marine conservation; and enforcement.

2.3.4.2 Marine licences are required for the Offshore Project to carry-out prescribed marine licensable activities, (such as, but not limited to, the deposition of cables and other objects on or within the seabed) and marine licence applications would be determined by Scottish Ministers under the 2010 Act. This would run concurrently with the s36 application.

## 2.3.5 OTHER LEGISLATIVE CONSENTING REQUIREMENTS

2.3.5.1 The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (for consents granted under Sections 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act 1989) are collectively referred to as the Habitat Regulations. Assessment and reporting relevant to the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) is submitted alongside the planning application for the Offshore Project and contains all the information required regarding this matter. The Habitat Regulations require that an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the implications for a protected habitat site, in view of the site's conservation objectives must be made by the relevant decision-making authority (or competent authority) if a project (or plan) that is not directly connected to, or necessary to the management of a National Site is likely to have a significant effect on a National Site either alone, or in combination with other plans or projects. Reference should be made to the **Offshore Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment (RIAA)**.

2.3.5.2 Similarly, assessment undertaken pertaining to the Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirements is included within **Appendix 10.1: Water Framework Directive - Assessment and Technical Report, Volume 2c** of this EIAR.

## 2.4 EIA REGULATIONS

### 2.4.1 REQUIREMENTS OF THE EIA

2.4.1.1 Different EIA Regulations are relevant to the offshore, transmission and onshore elements of the Project. The EIA Regulations set out the requirements for assessing; consulting upon; and informing decision-making for projects that are likely to have significant environmental effects. This EIAR is provided to satisfy the legal requirements for EIA for the s36 consent and marine licence applications required for the Offshore Project. An EIAR will be provided for the onshore elements of the Project with the application for planning permission under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).

2.4.1.2 The Regulations summarised below are addressed in greater detail in **Appendix 5.1: EIA Regulations Requirements, Volume 1c**. Where impacts may arise, especially significant impacts, mitigation measures are proposed in order to manage such impacts.

## 2.4.2 RELEVANT EIA LEGISLATION

2.4.2.1 It is noted that an EIA Screening Opinion Request has not been sought. The Applicant has volunteered to carry-out the EIA process on the basis of the potential for significant effects associated with the nature, scale, and location of the Offshore Project as defined in **Chapter 3, Volume 1a**. The EIAR provides the necessary information to satisfy the requirements of the following legislation:

- The Marine Works (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;
- The Electricity Works (EIA) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

## 2.5 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

2.5.1.1 This section outlines the planning policy context pertaining to the Offshore Project. Whilst the necessity of the Project and its alignment with relevant policies will be examined separately in other documentation, namely the **Offshore Planning Statement**, this section aims to provide a summary of the key relevant policies which are relevant to the EIA. The Scottish Planning Law compliance of the Offshore Project against the legal requirements of the relevant planning policy for each assessment is detailed in **Chapters 6 to 23, Volume 2a** of this EIAR.

2.5.1.2 As outlined above, the offshore components of the Project will be consented under the Electricity Act 1989 (i.e. s36 applications) with marine licences required for specific activities during the construction; operation; and maintenance phases. The **Offshore Planning Statement** outlines the planning policy context of relevance to the offshore components of the Project in detail. For projects falling under the Electricity Act and marine licence applications, National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) is of importance and relevant in the decision-making process. **Table 2-3** provides a summary of the UK and Scottish marine policies relevant to the Project and the EIAR, with the **Offshore Planning Statement** providing a further in-depth assessment.

Table 2-3 National marine policy summary

Title	Summary
UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) 2011	The MPS serves as the framework for preparing Marine Plans and making decisions that impact the marine environment. It aims to achieve sustainable development in the UK marine area. Adopted under section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, it supports the formulation of Marine Plans.
Scottish National Marine Plan (NMP) 2015	<p>This plan outlines strategic policies for the sustainable development of Scotland's marine resources up to 200 nm. It provides a framework for managing all development in or affecting Scotland's marine areas, both territorial (up to 12 nm) and offshore waters (12-200 nm). The NMP must be compatible with the UK MPS and existing marine plans across the UK. It includes general policies that apply to all development and use of the marine environment, supporting economic and social benefits to communities and co-existence with other sectors. These policies consider impacts on the historic environment, landscape/seascape, coastal processes, flooding, and natural heritage. The plan also includes objectives and marine planning policies, with Section 11 specifically addressing offshore wind and marine renewable energy.</p> <p>An update to the NMP is in progress, with a Planning Position Statement (PPS) for NMP2 released for consultation which closed in February 2025 (Scottish Government, 2024). Further consideration of this PPS is provided in the Planning Statement and the EIAR chapters (where appropriate) as referenced in paragraph 2.5.1.1.</p>
Regional Marine Plans (RMPs) 2015	The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 introduced a new era for managing Scotland's seas, with the resulting NMP (2015) setting the broader context for marine planning within Scotland. This includes considerations for creating local, regional marine plans. Eleven Scottish Marine Regions have been established, covering sea areas up to 12 nm. Regional marine plans are developed by Marine Planning Partnerships, allowing for local ownership and decision-making on specific issues within their areas. The Project would reside within the Outer Hebrides Scottish Marine Region and would be subject to its Regional Marine Plan once such a document is completed for that region.
Offshore Wind Policy Statement 2020	This statement outlines ambitions for the future of offshore wind in Scotland and provides the context for the Marine Directorate's Sectoral Marine Plan for Offshore Wind. Prepared in line with the 2017 Energy Strategy and preceding the ScotWind leasing results (which awarded 24.7GW of capacity), it confirms the Scottish Government's support for offshore wind deployment and sets an ambition for 11GW by 2030. The Statement further outlines ambitions to capitalise on offshore wind development and the role this technology could play in achieving net zero by 2045.
Sectoral Marine Plan for Offshore Wind Energy 2020 (SMP)	The SMP identifies sustainable options for the future development of commercial-scale offshore wind energy in Scotland, including deep water wind technologies. It covers Scottish inshore and offshore waters and identifies a suite of Plan Options (POs) to support Crown Estate Scotland's ScotWind leasing round. The spatial strategy aims to minimise potential adverse effects on other marine-users; economic sectors; and the environment from further commercial-scale offshore wind

Title	Summary
	<p>development, while maximising opportunities for economic development, investment, and employment in Scotland. The Project is located in Plan Option N4, as identified in the SMP for Offshore Wind. A draft update to this plan was published for consultation from May to August 2025; further consideration of this draft is provided in the <b>Offshore Planning Statement</b> and the EIAR chapters (where appropriate, as referenced in paragraph 2.5.1.2).</p>

## 2.6 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2.6.1.1 A list of key terms and acronyms used in this chapter are provided in **Table 2-4** and **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-4 Acronyms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
AA	Appropriate Assessment
CnES	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
CES	Crown Estate Scotland
COP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GW	gigawatts
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MW	Megawatt
nm	Nautical miles
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
OREI	Offshore Renewable Energy Installation
OTW	Onshore Transmission Works
PO	Plan Option
PPS	Planning Position Statement
RIAA	Report to inform Appropriate Assessment
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
s.36	Section 36
SSEN	Southern Electricity Networks
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTGs	Wind Turbine Generators

Table 2-5 Glossary

Term	Meaning
the Applicant	Spiorad na Mara Limited (the Project owner)
Climate change	A long-term trend in the variation of the climate resulting from changes in the global atmospheric and ocean temperatures and affecting mean sea level, wave height, period and direction, wind speed and storm occurrence.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) prepared to assess the likely significant effects of the Project on the environment.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, foundation installation (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Offshore Application	The application for a marine licence under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (between 0 and 12nm) and a Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989.
Offshore Project	The offshore components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Onshore Application	The application for consent under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).
Onshore Transmission Works (OTW) / Onshore Project	The onshore components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).
Project	The Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm development. This term describes the whole development, including all offshore and onshore components.
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)	The wind turbines that generate electricity consisting of tubular towers and blades attached to a nacelle housing mechanical and electrical generating equipment.

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