

Ms Rachel Watson  
Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd  
C/O Cms Cameron Mckenna Nabarro Olswang Llp  
4th Floor Saltire Court  
20 Castle Terrace  
Edinburgh  
EH1 2EN

25 March 2026

Dear Ms Rachel Watson,

**APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 36C OF THE ELECTRICITY ACT 1989 TO VARY THE CONSENT GRANTED UNDER SECTION 36 OF THE ELECTRICITY ACT 1989 ON 19 APRIL 2024 TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE THE GREEN VOLT OFFSHORE WIND FARM ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATION, LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 70 KILOMETRES (“KM”) OFF ABERDEENSHIRE COAST.**

I refer to the application to vary the consent for the Green Volt Offshore Wind Farm (“the Development”). This Application (“the Variation Application”) was made by Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd (“the Company”) on 17 November 2025 for:

- a) a variation under section 36C of the Electricity Act 1989 (“the Electricity Act”) to the consent granted under section 36 (“s.36”) of the Electricity Act on 19 April 2024 (“the Existing Consent”) for the construction and operation of the Development, located approximately 70 kilometres off the Aberdeenshire coast.

**This letter contains the Scottish Ministers’ decision to vary the Existing Consent.**

**1. Nature of the Variation Sought**

1.1 The Variation Application seeks to vary the Existing Consent in following manner:

- Vary Annex 1 to amend the description of the development (“the original design scenario”) as follows:

- Increase the maximum hub height to 148 metres (“m”) above Still Water Level (“SWL”) rather than 143m above Lowest Astronomical Tide (“LAT”);
  - Increase the maximum height to blade tip to 266m above SWL rather than 264m above LAT;
  - Decrease the maximum rotor diameter to 236m from 242m;
  - Alter the blade tip clearance to 22m above SWL rather than Mean High Water Springs;
  - Decrease the maximum blade width to 6.5m from 8m;
  - Decrease the minimum turbine spacing to 1,000m from 1,540m;
  - Increase the maximum turbine spacing to 5,000m.
- Vary Annex 1 to add a second design scenario to the description of the development (“the second design scenario”) as follows:

Up to 30 three-bladed horizontal axis wind turbine generators (“WTGs”) each with:

- A maximum rotor hub height of 159m above SWL;
  - A maximum height to blade tip of 289m above SWL;
  - A maximum rotor diameter of 260m;
  - A blade tip clearance of 22m above SWL;
  - A maximum blade width of 6.81m;
  - A minimum turbine spacing of 1,000m;
  - A maximum turbine spacing of 5,000m.
- Vary Annex 1 of the Existing Consent to specify the following:
    - Where the final design agreed through the Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSL”) includes a combination of parameters from the original design scenario and the second design scenario, the collision risk to birds must be no greater than assessed in the Appropriate Assessment. If required by the Scottish Ministers, the Applicant must provide evidence of this using the best available science.
  - Vary Annex 1 to permit the use of semi-catenary, taut or semi-taut mooring lines in addition to catenary moorings; increase the mooring line radius to 1,000m from 650m; increase the number of anchors per WTG to nine from six; and permit the use of torpedo, gravity-based, suction pile and drag embedment anchors.
  - Vary condition 13 of Annex 2 of the Existing Consent to remove the requirement for representative wind farm visualisations from key viewpoints, and to remove the requirement for this plan to be based on the Development Specification and Layout Plan.
  - Vary condition 27 of Annex 2 of the Existing Consent to change the timescales for the submission of the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan from six months prior to the implementation of compensatory measures to six

months prior to the Commencement of the Development. Additionally to permit rotation of turbine blade for testing prior to the Scottish Ministers concluding that the success criteria of the Compensatory Measures have been met.

- Vary Annex 3 to update the definitions and glossary of terms.
- 1.2 In addition to the Variation Application the Company also requested to vary the associated generating station marine licence (“the GS ML”) to:
- Change the description of the licensed activity and construction materials described in the GS marine licence in line with that described in paragraph 1.1
  - Vary condition 3.2.7 to remove the requirement for representative wind farm visualisations from key viewpoints, and to remove the requirement for this plan to be based on the Development Specification and Layout Plan.
  - Vary condition 3.2.23 to change the timescales for the submission of the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan from six months prior to the implementation of compensatory measures to six months prior to the Commencement of the Development. Additionally to permit rotation of turbine blade for testing prior to the Scottish Ministers concluding that the success criteria of the Compensatory Measures have been met.
- 1.3 Officials confirm that this request will be considered separately under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (“MCAA 2009”).
- 1.4 The Company also requested to vary the marine licence for the Offshore Transmission to landfall infrastructure (“OfTI ML”) to:
- Alter the construction materials listed to permit:
- increase the maximum weight of the offshore substation platform (“OSP”);
  - increase the maximum OSP topside length and width;
  - increase the number of piles per foundation, pile diameter, seabed penetration depth, scour protection area and volume per foundation;
  - Vary condition 3.2.8 to remove the requirement for representative wind farm visualisations from key viewpoints, and to remove the requirement for this plan to be based on the Development Specification and Layout Plan.
  - Vary condition 3.2.23 to change the timescales for the submission of the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan from six months prior to the implementation of compensatory measures to six months prior to the Commencement of the Development. Additionally to permit rotation of turbine blade for testing prior to the Scottish Ministers concluding that the success criteria of the Compensatory Measures have been met.
  - Increase the maximum hammer driving energy associated with piling the OSP foundation to 3500 kilojoules

- Decrease the maximum number of blows per minute to 40 and maximum number of blows per pile to 8406;
- 1.5 This request will be considered separately under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”) and MCAA 2009. Officials note that hammer energy, number of blows per minute and number of blows per pile are not specified in the offshore transmission infrastructure to landfall marine licence. There will therefore be no change to the OfTI ML in this respect, this will be addressed within the Piling Strategy, required by condition 3.2.16 of the OfTI ML.
- 2. Environmental Impacts**
- 2.1 The Scottish Ministers are satisfied that the Variation Application will not have significant effects on the environment.
- 2.2 The Scottish Ministers have considered the following:
- Regulation 48, 49 and 53 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994
  - Regulation 28, 29 and 36 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
  - the Electricity Generating Stations (Applications for Variation of Consent) (Scotland) Regulations 2013;
  - the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (“the 2017 EW Regulations”);
- 2.3 The Scottish Ministers do not consider that the proposed changes within the Variation Application will alter the conclusions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Habitats Regulation Appraisal supporting the application for s.36 consent in April 2024 (“the Original Application”).
- 2.4 In accordance with the 2017 EW Regulations, the Scottish Ministers did not deem it necessary for a new Environmental Impact Assessment report to be submitted in support of the Variation Application.
- 2.5 As there will be no likely significant effects from the proposed changes, either on any European marine site or on any European protected sites, an Appropriate Assessment is not required.
- 2.6 An Appropriate Assessment (“AA”) under the Habitats Regulations was completed in 2024 in respect of the application for the Existing Consent (“the 2024 AA”). The Scottish Ministers have reviewed the 2024 AA and having considered the updated environmental information, the Scottish Ministers have completed an AA validation for the Variation Application.
- 2.7 The Scottish Ministers are content that the conclusions of the 2024 AA remain valid, and that there will be no adverse effect on site integrity (“AEOSI”) on the Moray Firth Special Area of Conservation, Calf of Eday Special Protection Area

("SPA"), Cape Wrath SPA, Copinsay SPA, Coquet Island SPA, Fair Isle SPA, Farne Islands SPA, Fetlar SPA, Flamborough and Filey Coast SPA, Foula SPA, Handa SPA, Hermaness, Saxa Vord and Valla Field SPA, Hoy SPA, Marwick Head SPA, North Caithness Cliffs SPA, North Rona and Sula Sgeir SPA, Noss SPA, Rousay SPA, St Abb's Head to Fast Castle SPA, St Kilda SPA, Sule Skerry and Sule Stack SPA, Sumburgh Head SPA and West Westray SPA, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects subject to the conditions included in the 2024 AA.

- 2.8 The Scottish Ministers are content that the 2024 AA remains valid in its conclusion of AEOSI in-combination with other windfarms for kittiwake at Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA; kittiwake, razorbill and guillemot at East Caithness Cliffs SPA; gannet at Forth Islands SPA; kittiwake at Fowlsheugh SPA; and kittiwake at Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA subject to the conditions included in the 2024 AA remain adhered to and that any new plan or project adheres to any conditions required as part of its AA.
- 2.9 The Scottish Ministers are also content that the 2024 AA remains valid in being unable to conclude no AEOSI in-combination with other windfarms for guillemot at Fowlsheugh SPA and puffin at Forth Islands SPA subject to the conditions included in the 2024 AA, and that any new plan or project adheres to any conditions required as part of its AA.
- 2.10 When the Existing Consent was granted in April 2024, the Scottish Ministers approved a case for derogation under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 and Conservation of the Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as the Appropriate Assessment ("AA") concluded that there would be adverse effect on designated sites, from the Development. In considering the Variation Application, the Scottish Ministers must reconsider the derogation assessment to ensure that the derogation provisions continue to be met (see Validation of Derogation Assessment at Annex F.) The Scottish Ministers are content that the derogation provisions can still be met in granting the Variation Application.

### 3. **Consultation**

- 3.1 Regulation 4 of the Variation Regulations provides that an applicant must publish a summary of the variation application on their website, as well as a link to the application itself. The Company is also required to publish any EIA reports or environmental statements prepared in relation to the development and provide a link to the original consent. They must also serve a copy of the variation application on the planning authority where there is one. After doing this, they must also advertise the application by public notices in specified publications.

- 3.2 The Company served notice of the Variation Application to the planning authorities consulted on the Original Application. The company published the Variation Application documentation on its website and public notices were placed in the in the Press and Journal and Buchan Observer for two weeks and for one week each in the Scotsman, the Edinburgh Gazette, Fishing News and Lloyds List. The same planning authorities were served copies of the Variation Application as those who were served copies of the Original Application, in this case Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council and Angus Council.
- 3.3 Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team (“MD-LOT”) on behalf of the Scottish Ministers, consulted a wide range of relevant organisations on the Variation Application including: Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council, NatureScot, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (“SEPA”), the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (“MCA”), Historic Environment Scotland (“HES”) and the Northern Lighthouse Board (“NLB”). Scottish Ministers also placed the Variation Application documentation on the [Marine Scotland Information](#) website alongside the Existing s.36 consent. A number of organisations did not provide a response. In the case of no response, MD-LOT notified the relevant consultees that “nil returns” would be assumed.
- 3.4 The MOD objected to the Variation Application, but no other objections to the Variation Application were raised by any consultees.

#### 4. **Consultation Responses**

#### 5. **Statutory Consultees**

##### 5.1 Aberdeenshire Council

- 5.1.1 Aberdeenshire Council confirmed it had no comments to make on the Variation Application.

##### 5.2 Angus Council

- 5.2.1 Angus Council had no comments to make on the Variation Application.

##### 5.3 Maritime and Coastguard Agency (“MCA”)

- 5.3.1 MCA advised that further consultation would be required before it can agree to the final layout proposed by the Company including the mooring and inter-array cable plan.
- 5.3.2 Provided all maritime safety legislation is followed and consultation on the layout takes place with the MCA before the final layout is agreed, the MCA confirmed it was content with the Proposed Variation and had no further comments.
- 5.3.3 Conditions requiring the Company to prepare, consult on and adhere to a Development Specification and Layout Plan and Inter-Array Cable Plan prior

to construction commencing on the Development are attached to the s.36 consent and marine licences.

#### 5.4 NatureScot

- 5.4.1 In response to the Variation Application, NatureScot advised that, as in Existing Consent, a Marine Mammal Management Plan and/or Piling Strategy must be agreed with NatureScot. NatureScot noted that these should include details on how precaution can be reduced in the assessment of disturbance to bottlenose dolphin, and specify additional mitigation for harbour porpoise and baleen whale to ensure that both instantaneous and cumulative permanent threshold shift are mitigated. The Scottish Ministers note that proposals for the Development limit piling to the offshore transmission infrastructure. For this reason, a Piling Strategy is not conditioned on either the s.36 consent, or generating station marine licence, but is instead conditioned on the offshore transmission infrastructure marine licence.
- 5.4.2 NatureScot also advised that they required further detail on the installation process for dynamic cables, and clarity on how entanglement risk will be minimised. NatureScot confirmed that this mitigation is not required to ensure no adverse effect on site integrity. The Scottish Ministers note that condition 18 requires submission of an Inter-Array Cable Plan for approval prior to the commencement of construction is included in the s.36 consent and generating station marine licence. This condition requires the Inter-Array Cable Plan to set out cable-laying techniques, which the Scottish Ministers consider sufficient to address NatureScot's request for detail on installation processes. In addition, the Scottish Ministers have added a requirement that the Inter-Array Cable Plan must include the methods to be used to mitigate marine mammal entanglement risk, which is considered sufficient to address NatureScot's concern.
- 5.4.3 The Company proposed to vary the Design Statement condition on the basis that no wind farm infrastructure would be visible from land-based viewpoints and that seascape, landscape and visual impacts were scoped out of the original EIA report. NatureScot confirmed that it agreed with the Company's proposed amendments to the Design Statement condition.
- 5.4.4 The Company proposed to vary the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan condition to allow the implementation of compensatory measures prior to the 2026 seabird breeding season, and argued that the approval of the Plan six months prior to implementation of those measures would therefore not be feasible. The Company also proposed to amend the condition so that the successful implementation of the compensatory measures would be linked to the point at which installed WTGs rotated their blades, rather than to the commencement of construction of the Development. NatureScot advised that it agreed with the Company's proposed amendments to the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan condition.

## 5.5 Northern Lighthouse Board (“NLB”)

5.5.1 NLB had no objection to the Variation Application.

## 5.6 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (“SEPA”)

5.6.1 SEPA noted that the Variation Application falls below the thresholds for which it provides site specific advice and highlighted its standing advice. A summary of the relevant parts of this standing advice can be found in Annex A.

## 6. **Non-Statutory Consultees**

### 6.1 British Telecom (“BT”)

6.1.1 BT concluded that the Variation Application should not cause interference to its current and presently planned radio network.

### 6.2 Dee District Salmon Fishery Board (“DSFB”)

6.2.1 The Dee DSFB requested that the Company contributes to monitoring which could address evidence gaps identified by ScotMER.

6.2.2 A condition requiring the Company to prepare, consult and adhere to a Project Environmental Monitoring Programme is attached to the s.36 consent and marine licences. This condition requires the Company to cover pre-construction, construction (if considered appropriate) and post-construction monitoring for diadromous fish receptors and to give due consideration to participation in ScotMER or any successor programme to facilitate research interests.

### 6.3 Historic Environment Scotland (“HES”)

6.3.1 HES confirmed it did not have any comments to make on the Variation Application.

### 6.4 Hywind Scotland

6.4.1 Hywind Scotland had no comments to make on the Variation Application.

### 6.5 Joint Nature Conservation Committee (“JNCC”)

6.5.1 The JNCC confirmed its role in relation to offshore renewables in Scottish waters has been delegated to NatureScot and confirmed it had not reviewed the Variation Application and would not be providing further comment.

### 6.6 Joint Radio Company (“JRC”)

6.6.1 The JRC noted in its response that the proposal is cleared with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by local energy networks.

## 6.7 Ministry of Defence (“MOD”)

6.7.1 The MOD objected to the Variation Application due to the impact of the Development on Remote Radar Head Buchan and uncertainty over whether the mitigation previously agreed with the Company remains suitable due to the proposed increase in turbine spacing.

6.7.2 The Scottish Ministers have included a condition to require the Developer to submit an Air Defence Radar Mitigation Scheme (“ADRMS”) for approval by the Scottish Ministers, following consultation with the MOD. This must be submitted prior to any Commencement of the Development. The Scottish Ministers are satisfied that the conditioned requirement for an approved ADRMS is sufficient to address the MOD’s concerns.

## 6.8 National Air Traffic Services (“NATS”)

6.8.1 NATS had no objection to the Variation Application. NATS noted it continues to work with the Company in relation to the impact of the Development on its operations.

## 6.9 Natural England

6.9.1 Natural England had no comments to make on the Variation Application. Natural England advised it had not identified significant effects on English features.

## 6.10 North and East Coast Regional Inshore Fisheries Group (“NECRIFG”)

6.10.1 The NECRIFG confirmed it had responded with the Scottish Fishermen’s Federation.

## 6.11 North Sea Midstream Partners (“NSMP”)

6.11.1 NSMP requested the Company engage with them regarding the landfall point and the proximity to its infrastructure and additionally on proximity arrangements between the FUKA pipeline and vessels associated with the Development.

## 6.12 Royal Yachting Association Scotland (“RYA Scotland”)

6.12.1 RYA Scotland had no objection to the Variation Application.

## 6.13 Scottish Fishermen’s Federation (“SFF”)

6.13.1 The SFF confirmed it had no objection to the requested change to the Design Statement condition.

6.13.2 The SFF requested confirmation from the Company that the proposed changes to WTG parameters would not adversely affect navigational safety or fishing activity within the array area. The Company subsequently provided confirmation that the proposed changes would not adversely affect

navigational safety of fishing activity within the array area. The Scottish Ministers are content this evidence addressed the SFF's concerns.

#### 6.14 Scottish Water

6.14.1 Scottish Water had no objection to the Variation Application.

### 7. **Public Representations**

7.1 No representations were received from members of the public in relation to the Variation Application.

### 8. **Advice from Third Parties**

#### 8.1 Marine Analytical Unit ("MAU")

8.1.1 MAU confirmed it was providing a nil response to the consultation.

#### 8.2 Marine Directorate – Science, Evidence, Data and Digital ("MD-SEDD")

8.2.1 MD-SEDD was content with the justification given for why commercial fisheries receptors were screened out from assessment in the Variation Application and had no further comments on commercial fisheries aspects.

8.2.2 In terms of physical processes, MD-SEDD considered that the proposed changes to operational draft of the WTG foundations, maximum number of anchors for the WTG foundations and maximum seabed footprint of the moorings for the WTG foundations were of relevance to physical processes. MD-SEDD considered that the number of anchors, mooring lines and total seabed footprint to potentially have sediment disturbance implications. However, MD-SEDD agreed that the additional mooring lines are unlikely to lead to a substantial change in sediment resuspension.

8.2.3 MD-SEDD considered that the proposed increase in operational draft of the WTG foundations could potentially contribute to impacts on water column stratification and that the Company should take this into account. The Scottish Ministers are satisfied that the Company has provided further evidence to address this point.

#### 8.3 Transport Scotland

8.3.1 Transport Scotland confirmed it had no objection to the Variation Application and no further comments to make.

### 9. **The Scottish Ministers' Determination**

9.1 The Scottish Ministers have considered the Variation Application documentation, all responses from consultees, and advice from MAU, MD-SEDD and Transport Scotland. Having granted the Existing Consent on 19 April 2024, and having set out their reasons for doing so in the associated decision letter, the Scottish Ministers are satisfied that the proposed changes to the description of the development do not fundamentally alter the character or scale

of the Development. The Scottish Ministers are therefore content to vary Annex 1 of the Existing Consent to allow the use of the original design scenario, the second design scenario or a combination of both design scenarios as agreed through the DSLP.

- 9.2 However, a further requirement has been included in condition 12 of Annex 2, the Development Specification Layout Plan, which provides that where the final design includes a combination of parameters from the original design scenario, and the second design scenario, the Developer must provide evidence demonstrating that the environmental impacts are no greater than assessed in the Original Application.
- 9.3 The Scottish Ministers are content to vary condition 13 of Annex 2, the Design Statement, to remove the requirement for representative wind farm visualisations from key viewpoints, and to remove the requirement for this plan to be based on the Development Specification and Layout Plan. This is on the basis that that no wind farm infrastructure would be visible from land-based viewpoints and that seascape, landscape and visual impacts were scoped out of the original EIA report.
- 9.4 The Scottish Ministers are content to vary the definitions in Annex 3, of the Existing Consent, having taking into account the Variation Application documentation and responses received from consultees.
- 9.5 The Scottish Ministers have also included a further requirement to condition 18 of Annex 2, the Inter-Array Cable Plan, specifying that the plan must include methods to be used to mitigate risk of marine mammal entanglement. This additional requirement has been included to address the concern raised by NatureScot in relation to potential risk of marine mammal cable entanglement.
- 9.6 However, having considered the proposed variations to condition 27 of Annex 2 of the Existing Consent, the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan condition, the Scottish Ministers do not consider the proposed variations to be appropriate. The proposed amendments would seek to:
- Replace the requirement for the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan (“DSCP”) to be submitted at least six months prior to the implementation of the compensatory measures with a requirement that it be submitted at least six months prior to the Commencement of the Development; and
  - Permit the commencement of the Development by rotation of turbine blades for testing, prior to Scottish Ministers concluding that the success criteria of the Compensatory Measures have been met.
- 9.7 The Scottish Ministers consider that the DSCP must be submitted at least six months prior to the implementation of the compensatory measures. A change to provide this six months prior to the commencement of the development would not permit sufficient time to consider, with stakeholders, the effectiveness of proposed compensatory measures prior to implementation. This further

increases the risk that, insufficient or ineffective compensatory measures may be implemented and the success criteria not met prior to the Commencement of the Development. The Applicant has provided that such amendment is required due to wider timelines associated with the construction of the development. The Scottish Ministers do not consider this to be a sufficient justification. This aspect of the variation is therefore not appropriate.

9.8 The Scottish Ministers do not consider that the proposed amendment to permit the commencement of the development for turbine blade testing, prior to the success criteria have been met and compensatory measures implemented is appropriate. It is critical that the Scottish Ministers have confidence that the compensatory measures are delivering the required level of compensation, prior to the commencement of the development, to give reassurance that their obligations can be met. The Scottish Ministers therefore consider that maintaining the existing commencement restriction is necessary.

9.9 Accordingly, the Scottish Ministers hereby vary the Existing Consent as set out in the table below.

Annex Condition	or Variation
In Annex 1	<p><b>for:</b></p> <p>The Application is for the construction and operation of an offshore energy generating station, with a maximum generating capacity of 560 megawatts (“MW”) of electricity. The offshore generating station shall comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Up to 35 three-blade horizontal axis wind turbine generators (“WTGs”) each with:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A maximum rotor hub height of 143 metres (“m”) above Lowest Astronomical Tide (“LAT”);</li> <li>b. A maximum height to blade tip of 264m above LAT;</li> <li>c. A maximum rotor diameter of 242m;</li> <li>d. A blade tip clearance of 22m above Mean High Water Springs;</li> <li>e. A maximum blade width of 8m;</li> <li>f. A minimum turbine spacing of 1,540m;</li> <li>g. A maximum turbine spacing of 1,936m.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Up to 35 of either semi-submersible platform, semi-submersible barge or tension leg platform floating substructures for the WTGs.</li> <li>3. Catenary mooring lines with a radius of up to 650m and a</li> </ol>

maximum of six drag embedment anchors per WTG, if semi-submersible platform or semi-submersible barge is used.

4. A mooring line radius of up to 100m and a maximum of six suction pile anchors per WTG, if tension leg platform is used.
5. A maximum of 134km of inter-array cable.

and, except to the extent modified by the foregoing, all as described in the Application and by the conditions imposed by the Scottish Ministers. References to “the Development” in this consent shall be construed accordingly.

**substitute:**

The Application is for the construction and operation of an offshore energy generating station, with a maximum generating capacity of 560 megawatts (“MW”) of electricity. The offshore generating station shall comprise of either:

1. Up to 35 three-blade horizontal axis wind turbine generators (“WTGs”) each with:
  - a. A maximum rotor hub height of 148 metres (“m”) above Still Water Level (“SWL”);
  - b. A maximum height to blade tip of 266m above SWL;
  - c. A maximum rotor diameter of 236m;
  - d. A blade tip clearance of 22m above SWL;
  - e. A maximum blade width of 6.5m;
  - f. A minimum turbine spacing of 1,000m;
  - g. A maximum turbine spacing of 5,000m.

OR;

2. Up to 30 three-blade horizontal axis wind turbine generators (“WTGs”) each with:
  - a. A maximum rotor hub height of 159 metres (“m”) above SWL;
  - b. A maximum height to blade tip of 289m above SWL;
  - c. A maximum rotor diameter of 260m;
  - d. A blade tip clearance of 22m above SWL;
  - e. A maximum blade width of 6.81m;
  - f. A minimum turbine spacing of 1,000m;
  - g. A maximum turbine spacing of 5,000m.

OR a combination of parameters from 1. and 2. as agreed through the Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”).

3. Up to 35 of either semi-submersible platform, semi-submersible barge or tension leg platform floating substructures for the WTGs.

4. Catenary, semi-catenary, taut, or semi-taut mooring lines with a radius of up to 1,000m and a maximum of nine drag embedment anchors per WTG, torpedo, gravity-based, or suction pile.

5. A maximum of 134km of inter-array cable.

and, except to the extent modified by the foregoing, all as described in the Application and by the conditions imposed by the Scottish Ministers. References to “the Development” in this consent shall be construed accordingly.

for :

13.

#### **Design Statement**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a DS, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers. The DS, which must be signed off by at least one qualified landscape architect, as instructed by the Company prior to submission to the Scottish Ministers, must include representative wind farm visualisations from key viewpoints as agreed with the Scottish Ministers, based upon the final DSLP as approved by the Scottish Ministers as updated or amended.

The Company must provide the DS, for information only, to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council, NatureScot, MCA and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To ensure that the Development is carried out in accordance with the approved details, and to inform interested parties of the final wind farm scheme proposed to be built.**

**substitute:**

13.

#### **Design Statement**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a DS, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers. The DS must be signed off by at least one qualified landscape architect, as instructed by the Company prior to submission to the Scottish Ministers.

The Company must provide the DS, for information only, to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council,

**In Annex 2**

NatureScot, MCA and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

*Reason: To ensure that the Development is carried out in accordance with the approved details, and to inform interested parties of the final wind farm scheme proposed to be built.*

for :

12.

### **Development Specification and Layout Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with the MCA, NLB, NatureScot, the Ministry of Defence (“MOD”), Civil Aviation Authority (“CAA”), Scottish Fishermen’s Federation (“SFF”), Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The DSLPL must include, but not be limited to the following:

- a) A plan showing the location of each individual WTG (subject to any required micro-siting), including information on WTG spacing, WTG identification/numbering, seabed conditions, bathymetry, confirmed foundation type for each WTG and any key constraints recorded on the site;
- b) A list of latitude and longitude coordinates accurate to three decimal places of minutes of arc for each WTG. This should also be provided as a Geographic Information System shape file using World Geodetic System 84 format;
- c) The grid coordinates of the centre point of the proposed location for each WTG;
- d) A table or diagram of each WTG dimensions including: height to blade tip (measured above LAT) to the highest point, height to hub (measured above LAT to the centreline of the generator shaft), rotor diameter and maximum rotation speed;
- e) The generating output of each WTG used on the site (Figure 1) and a confirmed generating output for the site overall;
- f) The finishes for each WTG (see condition 19 on WTG lighting and marking); and
- g) The length and proposed arrangements on or above the seabed of all inter-array cables.

**In Annex 2**

**Reason: To confirm the final Development specification and layout.**

**substitute:**

**12.**

### **Development Specification and Layout Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with the MCA, NLB, NatureScot, the Ministry of Defence (“MOD”), Civil Aviation Authority (“CAA”), Scottish Fishermen’s Federation (“SFF”), Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The DSLPL must include, but not be limited to the following:

- a) A plan showing the location of each individual WTG (subject to any required micro-siting), including information on WTG spacing, WTG identification/numbering, seabed conditions, bathymetry, confirmed foundation type for each WTG and any key constraints recorded on the site;
- b) A list of latitude and longitude coordinates accurate to three decimal places of minutes of arc for each WTG. This should also be provided as a Geographic Information System shape file using World Geodetic System 84 format;
- c) The grid coordinates of the centre point of the proposed location for each WTG;
- d) A table or diagram of each WTG dimensions including: height to blade tip (measured above LAT) to the highest point, height to hub (measured above LAT to the centreline of the generator shaft), rotor diameter and maximum rotation speed;
- e) The generating output of each WTG used on the site (Figure 1) and a confirmed generating output for the site overall;
- f) The finishes for each WTG (see condition 19 on WTG lighting and marking); and
- g) The length and proposed arrangements on or above the seabed of all inter-array cables.
- h) Where the final design includes a combination of parameters from scenarios 1 and 2 in Annex 1, the Company must provide evidence that the risk to the environment is no greater than that assessed in the

Appropriate Assessment for the Development dated 15 April 2024 and in the Application.

**Reason: To confirm the final Development specification and layout.**

**for:**

**18.  
Inter Array Cable Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Cable Plan (“CaP”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, MCA, SFF and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The CaP must be in accordance with the Application.

The CaP must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) The vessel types, location, duration and cable laying techniques for the inter array cables;
- b) The results of monitoring or data collection work (including geophysical, geotechnical and benthic surveys) which will help inform inter array cable routing;
- c) Technical specification of the inter array cables, including a desk based assessment of attenuation of electro-magnetic field strengths and shielding;
- d) A Cable Burial Risk Assessment to ascertain burial depths and where necessary alternative protection measures;
- e) Methods to be used to mitigate the effects of EMF;
- f) Methodologies and timetable for post-construction and operational surveys (including over trawl where appropriate) of the inter array cables where mechanical protection of cables is deployed; and
- g) Methodologies for cable inspection with measures to address and report to the Scottish Ministers, the MCA, NLB, UKHO and mariners, any exposure of inter array cables.

Any consented cable protection works must ensure existing and future safe navigation is not compromised. The Scottish Ministers will accept a maximum of 5% reduction in surrounding depth referenced to Chart Datum. Any greater reduction in depth must be agreed in writing by the Scottish Ministers.

**In Annex 2**

**Reason: To ensure all environmental and navigational issues are considered for the location and construction of the inter array cables.**

**substitute:**

**18.**

### **Inter Array Cable Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Cable Plan (“CaP”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, MCA, SFF and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The CaP must be in accordance with the Application.

The CaP must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) The vessel types, location, duration and cable laying techniques for the inter array cables;
- b) The results of monitoring or data collection work (including geophysical, geotechnical and benthic surveys) which will help inform inter array cable routing;
- c) Technical specification of the inter array cables, including a desk based assessment of attenuation of electro-magnetic field strengths and shielding;
- d) A Cable Burial Risk Assessment to ascertain burial depths and where necessary alternative protection measures;
- e) Methods to be used to mitigate the effects of EMF;
- f) Methodologies and timetable for post-construction and operational surveys (including over trawl where appropriate) of the inter array cables where mechanical protection of cables is deployed; and
- g) Methodologies for cable inspection with measures to address and report to the Scottish Ministers, the MCA, NLB, UKHO and mariners, any exposure of inter array cables.
- h) Methods to be used to mitigate risk of marine mammal entanglement.

Any consented cable protection works must ensure existing and future safe navigation is not compromised. The Scottish Ministers will accept a maximum of 5% reduction in surrounding depth referenced to Chart Datum. Any greater reduction in depth must be agreed in writing by the Scottish Ministers.

	<b><u>Reason: To ensure all environmental and navigational issues are considered for the location and construction of the inter array cables.</u></b>
<b>In Annex 3</b>	<p><b>for:</b></p> <p>“Application” means the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 20 January 2023 to construct an offshore generating station and transmission works, it also includes the Addendum of Additional Information submitted on 20 October 2023</p> <p><b>substitute:</b></p> <p>“Application” means the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 20 January 2023 to construct an offshore generating station and transmission works, it also includes the Addendum of Additional Information submitted on 20 October 2023., and the Section 36C and Marine Licence Variation Application Report submitted on 17 November 2025; “Section 36C and Marine Licence Variation Application Report” means the application and supporting documentation submitted to the Scottish Ministers by Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd on 17 November 2025;</p>
<b>In Annex 3</b>	<p><b>for:</b></p> <p>“Company” means Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd (Company Number SC698787), having its registered office at 12 Alva Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4QG, United Kingdom;</p> <p><b>substitute:</b></p> <p>“Company” means Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd (Company Number SC698787), having its registered office at C/O Cms Cameron Mckenna Nabarro Olswang Llp 4th Floor, Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, EH1 2EN;</p>

- 9.10 Revised copies of Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of the section 36 consent for the Development are issued together with this decision letter.
- 9.11 This letter has been published on the [Marine Scotland Information website](#).
- 9.12 Guidance on the right to appeal this decision can be found on the following website of the Scottish Government - <https://www.gov.scot/publications/marine-licensing-overview/pages/appeals-questioning-certain-decisions/>

Yours sincerely,

Jessica Malcolm  
Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team  
A member of the staff of the Scottish Government

## DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

In this decision letter attached at Annex C:

“the Development” means Green Volt Offshore Wind Farm;  
“the Variation Application” means the application submitted on 17 November 2025 to vary the section 36 consent and marine licences for the Development;  
“the Company” means Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd;  
“s.36” means section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989;  
“the Electricity Act” mean the Electricity Act 1989;  
“the Existing Consent” means the s.36 consent granted to the Company on 19 April 2024;  
“WTG” means wind turbine generator;  
“MW” means megawatts;  
“m” means metres;  
“MHWS” means Mean High Water Springs;  
“SWL” means still water level;  
“m<sup>2</sup>” means square meters;  
“MCAA 2009” means the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009;  
“OSP” means offshore substation platform;  
“the 2017 EW Regulations” means the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;  
“the 2017 MW Regulations” means the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;  
“the 2007 MW Regulations” means the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007;  
“the 2024 AA” means the Appropriate Assessment completed in respect of the application for the Existing Consent in April 2024;  
“MD-LOT” means Marine Directorate – Licensing Operations Team;  
“SEPA” means Scottish Environment Protection Agency;  
“MCA” means the Maritime and Coastguard Agency;  
“HES” means Historic Environment Scotland;  
“NLB” means the Northern Lighthouse Board;  
“BT” means British Telecom;  
“DSFB” means District Salmon Fishery Board;  
“JNCC” means Joint Nature Conservation Committee;  
“JRC” means Joint Radio Company;  
“NATS” means National Air Traffic Services;  
“NECRIFG” means North and East Coast Regional Inshore Fisheries Group;  
“NSMP” means North Sea Midstream Partners;  
“RYA Scotland” means Royal Yachting Association Scotland;  
“mINNS” means marine invasive non-native species;  
“SFF” means Scottish Fishermen’s Federation;  
“MAU” means Marine Analytical Unit;  
“MD-SEDD” means Marine Directorate – Science, Evidence, Data and Digital;  
“LAT” means lowest astronomical tide;  
“CaP” means Cable Plan;  
“DS” means Design Statement; and,  
“DSL P” means Development Specification and Layout Plan.

## **Annex 1 of the Green Volt Offshore Wind Farm Consent**

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

The Application is for the construction and operation of an offshore energy generating station, with a maximum generating capacity of 560 megawatts (“MW”) of electricity. The offshore generating station shall comprise of either:

1. Up to 35 three-blade horizontal axis wind turbine generators (“WTGs”) each with:
  - a. A maximum rotor hub height of 148 metres (“m”) above Still Water Level (“SWL”);
  - b. A maximum height to blade tip of 266m above SWL;
  - c. A maximum rotor diameter of 236m;
  - d. A blade tip clearance of 22m above SWL;
  - e. A maximum blade width of 6.5m;
  - f. A minimum turbine spacing of 1,000m;
  - g. A maximum turbine spacing of 5,000m.

OR;

2. Up to 30 three-blade horizontal axis wind turbine generators (“WTGs”) each with:
  - a. A maximum rotor hub height of 159 metres (“m”) above SWL;
  - b. A maximum height to blade tip of 289m above SWL;
  - c. A maximum rotor diameter of 260m;
  - d. A blade tip clearance of 22m above SWL;
  - e. A maximum blade width of 6.81m;
  - f. A minimum turbine spacing of 1,000m;
  - g. A maximum turbine spacing of 5,000m.

OR a combination of parameters from 1. and 2. as agreed through the Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”).

3. Up to 35 of either semi-submersible platform, semi-submersible barge or tension leg platform floating substructures for the WTGs.
4. Catenary, semi-catenary, taut, or semi-taut mooring lines with a radius of up to 1,000m and a maximum of nine drag embedment anchors per WTG, torpedo, gravity-based, or suction pile.
5. A maximum of 134km of inter-array cable.

and, except to the extent modified by the foregoing, all as described in the Application and by the conditions imposed by the Scottish Ministers. References to “the Development” in this consent shall be construed accordingly.

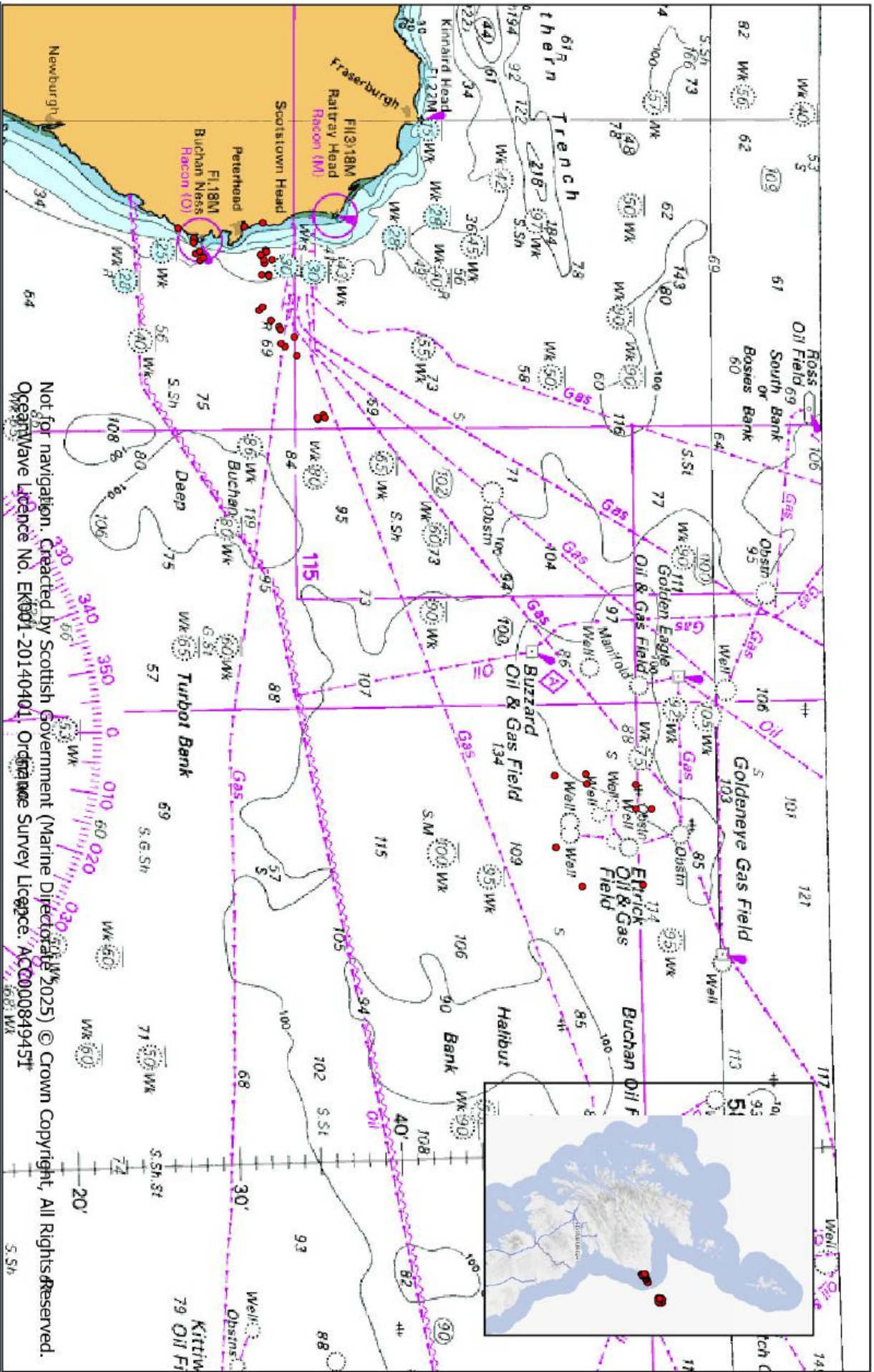


Figure 1 Development location

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## **Annex 2 of the Green Volt Offshore Wind Farm Consent**

The consent granted under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 is subject to the following conditions:

### **Part 1 – Conditions Attached to Section 36 Consent**

#### **1. Duration of the Consent**

The consent is for a period of 35 years from the date of Final Commissioning of the Development.

Written confirmation of the date of First Commissioning of the Development must be provided by the Company to the Scottish Ministers and to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and Angus Council no later than one calendar month after this date.

**Reason: To define the duration of the consent.**

#### **2. Commencement of the Development**

The Commencement of the Development must be no later than five years from the date of this consent, or in substitution such other later period as the Scottish Ministers may hereafter direct in writing. The Company must provide written confirmation of the intended date of Commencement of the Development to the Scottish Ministers and Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and Angus Council no later than one calendar month before that date.

**Reason: To ensure that the Commencement of the Development is undertaken within a reasonable timescale after consent is granted.**

#### **3. Decommissioning**

There must be no Commencement of the Development until a Decommissioning Programme (“DP”), submitted in accordance with a section 105 notice served by the appropriate Minister, has been approved under section 106 of the Energy Act 2004 by the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To ensure the decommissioning and removal of the Development in an appropriate and environmentally acceptable manner, and in the interests of safety and environmental protection.**

#### **4. Assignment**

This consent must not be assigned without the prior written authorisation of the Scottish Ministers. The Scottish Ministers may authorise the assignment of the consent (with or without conditions) or refuse assignment as they may see fit. The consent

cannot be assigned, alienated or transferred otherwise than in accordance with the assignment procedure as directed by Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To safeguard the obligations of the consent if transferred to another company.**

## **5. Redundant Wind Turbine Generators**

If any wind turbine generator (“WTG”) fails to generate electricity for a continuous period of 12 months, then, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Scottish Ministers, the Company must: (i) by no later than the date of expiration of the 12 month period, submit a scheme to the Scottish Ministers setting out the manner in which that WTG and associated infrastructure will be removed from the site and the sea bed restored; and (ii) implement the approved scheme within six months of the date of its approval, or such other date as agreed in writing by the Scottish Ministers, all to the satisfaction of the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To ensure that should a WTG become redundant, it is removed from the site, in the interests of safety, amenity and environmental protection.**

## **6. Incident Reporting**

In the event of any breach of health and safety or environmental obligations relating to the Development during the period of this consent and decommissioning, the Company must provide written notification of the nature and timing of the incident to the Scottish Ministers within 24 hours of the incident occurring. Confirmation of remedial measures taken and/or to be taken to rectify the breach must be provided, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers within a period of time to be agreed by the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To keep the Scottish Ministers informed of any such incidents which may be in the public interest.**

## **7. Implementation in accordance with approved plan and requirements of this consent**

Except as otherwise required by the terms of this consent, the Development must be constructed and operated in accordance with the Application, the Environmental Impact Assessment Report submitted by the Company on 20 January 2023, the Addendum of Additional Information submitted by the Company of 20 October 2023, and any other documentation and information provided by the Applicant in support of the Application.

**Reason: To ensure that the Development is carried out in accordance with the approved details.**

## **8. Submission and approval of plans, programmes and schemes**

The Company must submit the requested plans, programmes and schemes, as detailed in the conditions, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval.

Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with any such advisors or organisations as detailed in these conditions or as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

Any updates or amendments made to the approved plans, programmes and schemes must be submitted, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. The Development must, at all times, be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans, programmes and schemes.

**Reason: To ensure that the Development is constructed and operated in accordance with the approved details.**

## **9. Compliance with this consent**

The Company must satisfy itself that all contractors or sub-contractors are aware of the extent of the Development for which this consent has been granted, the activity which is consented and the terms of the conditions attached to this consent. All contractors and sub-contractors permitted to engage in the Development must abide by the conditions set out in this consent.

The Company must ensure that all personnel adhere to the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code, where appropriate, during all construction, operation and maintenance activities.

**Reason: To ensure that the Development is constructed and operated in accordance with the approved details.**

## **10. Construction Programme**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Construction Programme (“CoP”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, Maritime and Coastguard Agency (“MCA”), Northern Lighthouse Board (“NLB”), and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The CoP must set out:

- a) The proposed date for Commencement of the Development;
- b) The proposed timings for mobilisation of plant and delivery of materials, including details of onshore lay-down areas;
- c) The proposed timings and sequencing of construction work for all elements of the Development infrastructure;
- d) Contingency planning for poor weather or other unforeseen delays; and
- e) The scheduled date for Final Commissioning of the Development.

The final CoP must be sent to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and Angus Council for information only.

**Reason: To confirm the timing and programming of construction.**

## **11. Construction Method Statement**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development submit a Construction Method Statement (“CMS”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, MCA, NLB, and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The CMS must include, but not be limited to:

- a) Details of the commencement dates, duration and phasing for the key elements of construction, the working areas, the construction procedures and good working practices for installing the Development;
- b) Details of the roles and responsibilities, chain of command and contact details of company personnel, any contractors or sub-contractors involved during the construction of the Development.
- c) Details of how the construction related mitigation steps proposed in the Application are to be delivered.

The CMS must adhere to the construction methods assessed in the Application. The CMS also must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be consistent with the Design Statement (“DS”), the Environmental Management Plan (“EMP”), the Vessel Management Plan (“VMP”), the Navigational Safety Plan (“NSP”), the Piling Strategy (“PS”), the Cable Plan (“CaP”) and the Lighting and Marking Plan (“LMP”).

The final CMS must be sent to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and Angus Council for information only.

**Reason: To ensure the appropriate construction management of the Development, taking into account mitigation measures to protect the environment and other users of the marine area.**

**Reason: To mitigate the underwater noise impacts arising from piling activity.**

## **12. Development Specification and Layout Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Development Specification and Layout Plan (“DSLPL”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with the MCA, NLB, NatureScot, the Ministry of Defence (“MOD”), Civil Aviation Authority (“CAA”), Scottish Fishermen’s Federation (“SFF”), Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The DSLP must include, but not be limited to the following:

- a) A plan showing the location of each individual WTG (subject to any required micro-siting), including information on WTG spacing, WTG identification/numbering, seabed conditions, bathymetry, confirmed foundation type for each WTG and any key constraints recorded on the site;
- b) A list of latitude and longitude coordinates accurate to three decimal places of minutes of arc for each WTG. This should also be provided as a Geographic Information System shape file using World Geodetic System 84 format;
- c) The grid coordinates of the centre point of the proposed location for each WTG;
- d) A table or diagram of each WTG dimensions including: height to blade tip (measured above LAT) to the highest point, height to hub (measured above LAT to the centreline of the generator shaft), rotor diameter and maximum rotation speed;
- e) The generating output of each WTG used on the site (Figure 1) and a confirmed generating output for the site overall;
- f) The finishes for each WTG (see condition 19 on WTG lighting and marking); and
- g) The length and proposed arrangements on or above the seabed of all inter-array cables.
- h) Where the final design includes a combination of parameters from scenarios 1 and 2 in Annex 1, the Company must provide evidence that the risk to the environment is no greater than that assessed in the Appropriate Assessment for the Development dated 15 April 2024 and in the Application.

**Reason:** *To confirm the final Development specification and layout.*

### **13. Design Statement**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a DS, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers. The DS must be signed off by at least one qualified landscape architect, as instructed by the Company prior to submission to the Scottish Ministers.

The Company must provide the DS, for information only, to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council, NatureScot, MCA and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason:** *To ensure that the Development is carried out in accordance with the approved details, and to inform interested parties of the final wind farm scheme proposed to be built.*

### **14. Environmental Management Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit an EMP, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The EMP must provide the overarching framework for on-site environmental management during the phases of development as follows:

- a) All construction as required to be undertaken for the Final Commissioning of the Development; and
- b) The operational lifespan of the Development from the Final Commissioning of the Development until the cessation of electricity generation (environmental management during decommissioning is addressed by the DP provided for by condition 3).

The EMP must be in accordance with the Application insofar as it related to environmental management measures. The EMP must set out the roles, responsibilities and chain of command for the Company personnel any contractors or sub-contractors in respect of environmental management for the protection of environmental interests during the construction and operation of the Development. It must address, but not be limited to, the following overarching requirements for environmental management during construction:

- a) Mitigation measures to prevent significant adverse impacts to environmental interests, as identified in the Application and pre-consent and pre-construction monitoring or data collection, and include reference to relevant parts of the CMS (refer to condition 11);
- b) Marine Pollution and Contingency Plan (“MPCP”);
- c) Management measures to prevent the introduction of invasive non-native marine species;
- d) A site waste management plan (dealing with all aspects of waste produced during the construction period), including details of contingency planning in the event of accidental release of materials which could cause harm to the environment. Wherever possible the waster hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle should be encouraged; and
- e) The reporting mechanisms that will be used to provide the Scottish Ministers and relevant stakeholders with regular updates on construction activity, including any environmental issues that have been encountered and how these have been addressed.

The EMP must be regularly reviewed by the Company and the Scottish Ministers at intervals agreed by the Scottish Ministers. Reviews must include, but not be limited to, the reviews of updated information on construction methods and operations of the Development and updated working practices.

The EMP must be informed, so far as is reasonably practicable, by the baseline monitoring or data collection undertaken as part of the Application and the PEMP.

**Reason: To ensure that all construction and operation activities are carried out in a manner that minimises their impact on the environment, and that mitigation measures contained in the Application, or as otherwise agreed, are fully implemented.**

## **15. Vessel Management Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a VMP in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, MCA, SFF and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The VMP must include, but not be limited to, the following details:

- a) The number, types and specification of vessels required;
- b) How vessel management will be coordinated, particularly during construction, but also during operation; and
- c) Location of working port(s), the routes of passage, how often vessels will be required to transit between port(s) and the site and indicative vessel transit corridors proposed to be used during construction and operation of the Development.

The confirmed individual vessel details must be notified to the Scottish Ministers in writing no later than 14 days prior to the Commencement of the Development, and thereafter, any changes to the details supplied must be notified to the Scottish Ministers, as soon as practicable, prior to any such change being implemented in the construction or operation of the Development.

The VMP should refer to the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code and Guide to Best Practice for Watching Marine Wildlife for guidance on how vessels should behave around aggregations of birds on the water.

The VMP must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be consistent with the CMS, the EMP, the PEMP, the NSP, and the LMP.

**Reason: To mitigate the impact of vessels.**

## **16. Operation and Maintenance Programme**

The Company must, no later than three months prior to the Commissioning of the first WTG, submit an Operation and Maintenance Programme ("OMP"), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, SFF and MCA and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The OMP must set out the procedures and good working practices for operations and the maintenance of the WTG's, substructures, and inter-array cable network of the Development. Environmental sensitivities which may affect the timing of the operation and maintenance activities must be considered in the OMP.

The OMP must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be consistent with the EMP, the PEMP, the VMP, the NSP, the CaP and the LMP.

**Reason: To safeguard environmental interests during operation and maintenance of the Development.**

## **17. Navigational Safety Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit an NSP, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with MCA, NLB, RYA, SFF and any other navigational advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The NSP must include, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- a) Navigational safety measures;
- b) Construction exclusion zones;
- c) Notice(s) to mariners and radio navigation warnings;
- d) Anchoring areas;
- e) Temporary construction lighting and marking;
- f) Buoyage;
- g) Post-construction monitoring, and;
- h) Hydrographic surveys.

The Company must confirm within the NSP that they have taken into account and adequately addressed all of the recommendations of the MCA in the current Marine Guidance Note (“MGN”) 654, and its annexes that may be appropriate to the Development, or any other relevant document which may supersede this guidance prior to approval of the NSP.

**Reason: To mitigate the navigational risk to other legitimate users of the sea.**

## **18. Inter Array Cable Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a Cable Plan (“CaP”), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, MCA, SFF and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The CaP must be in accordance with the Application.

The CaP must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) The vessel types, location, duration and cable laying techniques for the inter array cables;
- b) The results of monitoring or data collection work (including geophysical, geotechnical and benthic surveys) which will help inform inter array cable routing;

- c) Technical specification of the inter array cables, including a desk based assessment of attenuation of electro-magnetic field strengths and shielding;
- d) A Cable Burial Risk Assessment to ascertain burial depths and where necessary alternative protection measures;
- e) Methods to be used to mitigate the effects of EMF;
- f) Methodologies and timetable for post-construction and operational surveys (including over trawl where appropriate) of the inter array cables where mechanical protection of cables is deployed; and
- g) Methodologies for cable inspection with measures to address and report to the Scottish Ministers, the MCA, NLB, UKHO and mariners, any exposure of inter array cables.
- h) Methods to be used to mitigate risk of marine mammal entanglement.

Any consented cable protection works must ensure existing and future safe navigation is not compromised. The Scottish Ministers will accept a maximum of 5% reduction in surrounding depth referenced to Chart Datum. Any greater reduction in depth must be agreed in writing by the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To ensure all environmental and navigational issues are considered for the location and construction of the inter array cables.**

## **19. Lighting and Marking Plan**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit an LMP, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, MCA, NLB, CAA, MOD, RYA and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The LMP must provide that the Development be lit and marked in accordance with the current CAA and MOD aviation lighting policy, and guidance that is in place as at the date of the Scottish Ministers approval of the LMP, or any such other documents that may supersede this guidance prior to the approval of the LMP.

The LMP must detail navigational lighting requirements detailed in the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities ("IALA") 0-139 and G1162 or any other documents that may supersede this guidance prior to approval of the LMP.

**Reason: To ensure navigational safety and the safe marking and lighting of the Development.**

## **20. Air Defence Radar Mitigation Scheme**

The Company must, prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit an Air Defence Radar Mitigation Scheme ("ADRM Scheme"), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation of the ADRM Scheme with the MOD.

For the purposes of this condition, the ADRM Scheme means a detailed scheme to mitigate the adverse impacts of the Development on the Air Defence Radar at Remote Radar Head Buchan and the air surveillance and control operations of the MOD. The scheme will set out the appropriate measures to be implemented to that end.

No WTG erected as part of the Development shall be permitted to rotate its rotor blades about its horizontal axis, other than for the purpose of testing radar mitigation for the Development for specific periods as defined in the approved ADRM Scheme or otherwise arranged in accordance with provisions contained in the approved ADRM Scheme, until:

- a) those mitigation measures required to be implemented prior to any WTG being permitted to rotate its rotor blades about its horizontal axis as set out in the approved ADRM Scheme have been implemented, and;
- b) any performance criteria specified in the approved ADRM Scheme and which the approved ADRM Scheme requires to have been satisfied prior to any WTG being permitted to rotate its rotor blades about its horizontal axis have been satisfied and the Scottish Ministers, in conjunction with the MOD, have confirmed this in writing.

Thereafter, the Development shall be operated strictly in accordance with the details set out in the approved ADRM Scheme for the lifetime of the Development.

**Reason: To mitigate the adverse impacts of the Development on the Air Defence Radar Head Buchan.**

## **21. Primary Radar Mitigation Scheme**

No part of any WTG shall be erected above mean sea level until a Primary Radar Mitigation Scheme ("PRMS") has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Scottish Ministers following consultation with NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL"). Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted.

No blades shall be fitted to any WTG until the technical mitigation measures set out in the approved PRMS have been implemented in accordance with its terms and the Development must thereafter be operated fully in accordance with such approved Primary Radar Mitigation Scheme

**Reason: To mitigate the adverse impacts of the Development on the Allanshill and Perwinnes radar and associated air traffic control operations.**

## **22. Project Environmental Monitoring Programme**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development, submit a PEMP, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot, RSPB Scotland, SFF and any other environmental advisors

or organisations as required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The PEMP must be in accordance with the Application as it relates to environmental monitoring.

The PEMP must set out measures by which the Company must monitor the environmental impacts of the Development, which may include the use of eDNA techniques. Monitoring is required throughout the lifespan of the Development where this is deemed necessary by the Scottish Ministers. Lifespan in this context includes pre-construction, construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

The Scottish Ministers must approve all initial methodologies for the above monitoring, in writing and, where appropriate, in consultation with the NatureScot and any other environmental advisors or organisations as required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

Monitoring must be done in such a way so as to ensure that the data which is collected allows useful and valid comparisons between different phases of the Development. Monitoring may also serve the purpose of verifying key predictions in the Application. In the event that further potential adverse environmental effects are identified, for which no predictions were made in the Application, the Scottish Ministers may require the Company to undertake additional monitoring.

The PEMP must cover the following matters:, but not be limited to, the following matters:

- a) Pre-construction, construction (if considered appropriate by the Scottish Ministers) and post-construction monitoring or data collection as relevant in terms of the Application, and any subsequent monitoring or data collection for:
  1. Birds;
  2. Fish and shellfish;
  3. Diadromous Fish
  4. Marine mammals;
  5. Benthic Communities
  
- b) The Company's contribution to data collection or monitoring as identified and agreed by the Scottish Ministers.

In relation to EMF, the Licensee must monitor and provide a report on the EMF produced by the Works to the Scottish Ministers. The Company must agree the methodologies and timescales for monitoring with the Scottish Ministers prior to the Commencement of the Works.. Any agreement must be adhered to unless otherwise agreed and approved by the Scottish Ministers.

Due consideration must be given to the Scottish Marine Energy Research ("ScotMER") programme, or any successor programme formed to facilitate these research interests.

Any pre-consent monitoring or data collection carried out by the Licensee to address any of the above issues may be used in part to discharge this condition subject to the written approval of the Scottish Ministers.

The Scottish Ministers may require the Company to amend the PEMP and submit such an amended PEMP, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers, for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation with NatureScot and any other environmental advisers, or such other advisors as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

The Company must submit written reports and associated raw and processed data of such monitoring or data collection to the Scottish Ministers at timescales to be determined by them. Consideration should be given to data storage, analysis and reporting and be to Marine Environmental Data and Information Network standards.

Subject to any legal restrictions regarding the treatment of the information, the results are to be made publicly available by the Scottish Ministers, or by such other party appointed at their discretion.

The Scottish Ministers may agree, in writing, that monitoring may be reduced or ceased before the end of the lifespan of the Development.

Should any advisory groups be established for advice from stakeholders, the Company must participate as directed by the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To ensure that appropriate and effective monitoring of the impacts of the Development is undertaken.**

### **23. Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy**

The Company must submit a Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy ("FMMS"), in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development. The Development cannot take place until such approval is granted.

The FMMS must include:

- a) a strategy for communicating with fishers;
- b) an assessment of the impact of the Development on the affected commercial fisheries, both in socio-economic terms and in terms of environmental sustainability;
- c) a description of measures to mitigate adverse effects on commercial fisheries and fishers, and;
- d) a description of the monitoring of the effect of the Development on commercial fisheries and of the effectiveness of mitigation.

The outcome of the monitoring of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures may be used to adapt the FMMS subject to the approval of the Scottish Ministers.

The Company must implement the approved FMMS.

Should any relevant stakeholder groups be established, the Company must participate as directed by the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To mitigate the impact on commercial fishermen.**

#### **24. Environmental Clerk of Works**

Prior to the Commencement of the Development, the Company must at its own expense, and with the approval of the Scottish Ministers in consultation with NatureScot, appoint an independent Environmental Clerk of Works (“ECoW”). The ECoW must be appointed in time to review and approve the draft version of the first plan or programme submitted under this consent to Scottish Ministers, in sufficient time for any pre-construction monitoring requirements, and remain in post until agreed by the Scottish Ministers. The terms of appointment must also be approved by the Scottish Ministers in consultation with NatureScot.

The terms of the appointment must include, but not be limited to:

- a) Quality assurance of final draft versions of all plans and programmes required under this consent;
- b) Responsible for the monitoring and reporting of compliance with the consent conditions and the environmental mitigation measures for all wind farm infrastructure;
- c) Provision of on-going advice and guidance to the Company in relation to achieving compliance with consent conditions, including but not limited to the conditions relating to and the implementation of the CMS, the EMP, the PEMP, the PS, the CaP and the VMP;
- d) Provision of reports on point b & c above to the Scottish Ministers at timescales to be determined by the Scottish Ministers;
- e) Induction and toolbox talks to onsite construction teams on environmental policy and procedures, including temporary stops and keeping a record of these;
- f) Monitoring that the Development is being constructed in accordance with the plans and this consent, the Application and in compliance with all relevant regulations and legislation;
- g) Reviewing and reporting incidents/near misses and reporting any changes in procedures as a result to the Scottish Ministers; and
- h) Agreement of a communication strategy with the Scottish Ministers.

**Reason: To ensure effective monitoring of and compliance with the environmental mitigation and management measures associated with the Development.**

#### **25. Fisheries Liaison Officer**

Prior to the Commencement of the Development, a Fisheries Liaison Officer (“FLO”), must be appointed by the Company and approved, in writing, by the Scottish Ministers following consultation with the SFF and any other advisors or organisations as required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The FLO must be appointed by the Company for the period from Commencement of the Development until the Final

Commissioning of the Development. The identity and credentials of the FLO must be included in the EMP (referred to in condition 14). The FLO must establish and maintain effective communications between the Company, any contractors or sub-contractors, fishermen and other users of the sea during the construction of the Development, and ensure compliance with best practice guidelines whilst doing so.

The responsibilities of the FLO must include, but not be limited to:

- a) Establishing and maintaining effective communications between the Company, any contractors or sub-contractors, fishermen and other users of the sea concerning the overall Development and any amendments to the CMS and site environmental procedures;
- b) The provision of information relating to the safe operation of fishing activity on the site of the Development; and
- c) Ensuring that information is made available and circulated in a timely manner to minimise interference with fishing operations and other users of the sea.

**Reason: To facilitate engagement with the commercial fishing industry.**

## **26. Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries**

The Company must, no later than six months prior to the Commencement of the Development submit a Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (“PAD”) and Written Scheme of Investigation (“WSI”) which sets out what the Company must do on discovering any marine archaeology during the construction, operation, maintenance and monitoring of the Development, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Commencement of the Development cannot take place until such approval is granted.

Such approval may be given only following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with Historic Environment Scotland and any such advisors as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The Reporting Protocol must be implemented in full, at all times, by the Company.

The Company must send the approved PAD and WSI to Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and Angus Council for information only.

**Reason: To ensure any discovery of archaeological interest is properly and correctly reported.**

## **27. Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan**

The Company must submit a Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan in writing to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval at least six months prior to the implementation of the compensatory measures. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers, which may include a compensatory measures steering group.

The Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan must be in accordance with the Outline Seabird Compensation Plan submitted on 16 April 2024, unless otherwise agreed by the Scottish Ministers, and demonstrate that the compensatory measures will compensate for any adverse effects on kittiwake at Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA; kittiwake, razorbill and guillemot at East Caithness Cliffs SPA; gannet and puffin at Forth Islands SPA; kittiwake and guillemot at Fowlsheugh SPA; kittiwake at Troup, Pennan and Lion's Heads SPA, as identified in the Appropriate Assessment for the Development. The Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) a timetable of implementation and maintenance of the compensatory measures;
- b) the location of the compensatory measures;
- c) a description of the characteristics of the proposed compensatory measures;
- d) the predicted outcomes of each compensatory measure, including timescales of when those outcomes will be achieved;
- e) details of monitoring and reporting of the effectiveness of the compensatory measures including—
  - i) survey methods;
  - ii) survey programmes;
  - iii) success criteria;
  - iv) timescales for monitoring reports to be submitted to the Scottish Ministers;
  - v) reporting of meeting success criteria, and
  - vi) measures to adapt, and where necessary increase, compensatory measures and the criteria used to trigger any adaptation of compensatory measures.

The Company must implement the measures set out in the approved Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan.

The Development shall only be commenced where the Scottish Ministers have concluded that the success criteria have been met and that the compensatory measures taken are effective and confirmed this in writing to the Company following its consideration of monitoring and reporting information provided by the Company.

Any requests for amendments to the approved Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan must be submitted, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval. Such approval may only be granted following consultation by the Scottish Ministers with NatureScot and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers, which may include a compensatory measures steering group.

The Company must make such alterations to the approved Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan as directed by the Scottish Ministers and submit the updated Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan to the Scottish Ministers for approval within such a period as directed in writing by the Scottish Ministers.

The Company must notify the Scottish Ministers and NatureScot of the completion of any compensatory measures set out in the Detailed Seabird Compensation Plan.

**Reason: To ensure the coherence of the UK site network is secured.**

## **Annex 3 of the Green Volt Offshore Wind Farm Consent**

### **Annex 3 - DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS - In this decision notice and in Annex 1 and 2**

“Addendum of Additional Information” means the additional information requested from the Company, submitted on 20 October 2023;

“ADRM Scheme” means Air Defence Radar Mitigation Scheme;

“Application” means the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment and supporting documents submitted by the Company on 20 January 2023 to construct an offshore generating station and transmission works, it also includes the Addendum of Additional Information submitted on 20 October 2023., and the Section 36C and Marine Licence Variation Application Report submitted on 17 November 2025; “Section 36C and Marine Licence Variation Application Report” means the application and supporting documentation submitted to the Scottish Ministers by Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd on 17 November 2025;

“AEoSI” means adverse effect on site integrity;

“Commencement of the Development” means the date on which the first construction activity occurs in accordance with the EIA Report submitted by the Company on 20 January 2023;

“Company” means Green Volt Offshore Windfarm Ltd (Company Number SC698787), having its registered office at C/O Cms Cameron Mckenna Nabarro Olswang Llp 4th Floor, Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, EH1 2EN;

“CRM” means collision risk modelling;

“EIA” means Environmental Impact Assessment;

“EIA Report” means Environmental Impact Assessment Report;

“EMF” means Electromagnetic Field;

“GVA” means Gross Added Value;

“HPAI” means Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza;

“HRA” means Habitats Regulations Appraisal;

“IALA” means International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities;

“km” means kilometres;

“LAT” means Lowest Astronomical Tide;

“LSE” means Likely Significant Effect;

“m” means metres;

“MGN” means Marine Guidance Note;

“MNNS” means Marine Non-Native Species;

“MMO” means Marine Management Organisation;

“MW” means megawatt;

“PI” means Public Inquiry;

“PVA” means Population Viability Assessment;

“s.36” means Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989;

“s.36A” means Section 36A of the Electricity Act 1989;

“SAC” means Special Area of Conservation;

“SAR” means Search and Rescue;

“ScotMER” means Scottish Marine Energy Research Programme;  
“SPA” means Special Protected Area;  
“UXO” means Unexploded Ordnance;  
“WTG” means Wind Turbine Generator.

### **Organisations and Companies**

“BT” means British Telecommunications;  
“CAA” means the Civil Aviation Authority;  
“DSFB” means District Salmon Fishery Board  
“HES” means Historic Environment Scotland;  
“MAU” means Marine Directorate – Marine Analytical Unit;  
“MCA” means the Maritime and Coastguard Agency;  
“MD-LOT” means Marine Directorate – Licensing Operations Team (previously known as “MS-LOT”, Marine Scotland – Licensing Operations Team);  
“MD-SEDD” means Marine Directorate – Science, Evidence, Data and Digital (previously known as “MSS” which means Marine Scotland Science);  
“MOD” means the Ministry of Defence;  
“NATS” means National Air Traffic Service Safeguarding;  
“NLB” means the Northern Lighthouse Board;  
“RSPB” means the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Scotland;  
“RYA” means the Royal Yachting Association Scotland;  
“SFF” means the Scottish Fishermen’s Federation;  
“UKHO” means United Kingdom Hydrographic Office.

### **Plans, programmes, statements and schemes**

“CaP” means Cable Plan;  
“CBRA” means Cable Burial Risk Assessment;  
“CMS” means Construction Method Statement;  
“CoP” means Construction Programme;  
“DP” means Decommissioning Programme;  
“DS” means the Design Statement;  
“DSL P” means Development Specification and Layout Plan;  
“ECoW” means Environmental Clerk of Works;  
“EMP” means Environmental Management Plan;  
“FLO” means Fisheries Liaison Officer;  
“FMMS” means Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy;  
“LMP” means Lighting and Marking Plan;  
“MPCP” means Marine Pollution Contingency Plan;  
“NPF4” means Scotland’s National Planning Framework 4;  
“NSP” means Navigational Safety Plan;  
“OMP” means Operation and Maintenance Programme;  
“PAD” means Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries;  
“PAM” means Passive Acoustic Monitoring;  
“PEMP” means Project Environmental Monitoring Programme;  
“PRMS” means Primary Radar Mitigation Scheme;  
“PS” means Piling Strategy;  
“VMP” means Vessel Management Plan, and;  
“WSI” means Written Scheme of Investigation.

## **Legislation**

“the Electricity Act” means the Electricity Act 1989;

“the Habitats Regulations” means the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017;

“the 2017 EW Regulations” means the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;