

# Inch Cape Onshore Transmission Works

**Regulation 11 Further Application  
EIA Non-Technical Summary  
(NTS)**

**November 2021**



**Inch Cape**  
OFFSHORE LIMITED



Red Rock Power Limited



Energy for  
generations



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**Document Reference**

IC02-INT-EC-ONA-004-INC-RPT-005

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**Date**

22<sup>nd</sup> November 2021

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# **Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Transmission Works**

**Regulation 11 Further Application**

## **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report**

### **Non-Technical Summary (NTS) November 2021**

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## Glossary

| Defined Term                      | Meaning  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Application Site                  | The area within the red line planning boundary comprising the Consented Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW).   |
| Consented OnTW                    | The OnTW, as was granted planning permission in principle on 22 February 2019 by the Scottish Ministers.   |
| EIA Report                        | Report presenting the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).  |
| 2018 EIA Report                   | The Environmental Impact Assessment Report that was submitted to support the application for the Consented OnTW  |
| Onshore Substation                | The proposed electrical substation comprising of all the equipment and associated infrastructure required to enable connection to the electrical transmission grid   |
| Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW) | Onshore transmission works associated with the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm comprising the construction, operation and decommissioning of an onshore substation, electricity cables and associated infrastructure required to export electricity from the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm to the National Electricity Transmission System |
| Offshore Wind Farm (OWF)          | The Inchcape OWF includes proposed wind turbine generators, foundations and substructures and inter-array cables.  |
| Onshore Export Cables             | Electricity cables running from transition joint pits to the Onshore Substation and from the Onshore Substation to the grid connection point at Cockenzie substation   |
| Regulation 11 Further Application | A planning application submitted under Regulation 11 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013)  |

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| AMSC       | Applications for Approval of Matters Specified in Conditions |
| EIA Report | Environmental Impact Assessment Report                       |
| ELC        | East Lothian Council   |
| ICOL       | Inch Cape Offshore Limited                                   |
| OnTW       | Onshore Transmission Works                                   |
| PAC        | Pre-Application Consultation                                 |
| PAN        | Proposal of Application Notice                               |
| PPP        | Planning Permission in Principle                             |

## Foreword

**Covid-19 has affected us all, in all walks of life, personally and professionally. Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) is no exception. ICOL's planning permission in principle, granted in 2019, has a number of conditions which required us to provide more information to East Lothian Council, particularly for the final design and appearance of the site at the former Cockenzie Power Station in Prestonpans.**

While we have made really good progress in agreeing substation designs through consultation with the local community, stakeholders and the Council, final designs and construction plans are still being developed. Covid-19 restrictions over the past 18 months have delayed this work.

The Scottish Government recognises the impact that Covid-19 has had on the construction industry and has recently extended the duration of planning permissions to 30th September 2022. However, ICOL is making a Further Application to East Lothian Council to give us an extension of time beyond 30th September 2022. None of us know what Covid-19 might bring in the coming months and so this is simply a precautionary measure to protect the current planning permission in principle so we can deliver our contribution to addressing Scotland's Climate Emergency. We are not looking to change the project description or the application boundary.

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) presents the key points of the information included in the EIA Report which is required to support the Further Application.

**Adam Ezzamel**

Inch Cape Project Director

## 1 Introduction

Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) has Planning Permission in Principle (PPP) to build onshore transmission works (OnTW) at the former Cockenzie Power Station, granted in February 2019. This permission requires the submission of detailed designs, landscaping and other matters to East Lothian Council (ELC) by September 2022. ICOL is making a Further Application to ELC for an extension of time in order to finalise the design of the onshore substation and associated works.

The main reason for needing this extension is because of the disruption to the construction industry due to COVID-19 restrictions.

This type of application which asks for an extension of time is called a 'Further Application' under Regulation 11 of the planning regulations and simply

involves applying for PPP for the same development on the same site that was granted PPP in 2019.

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) summarises the key findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried out as part of this Further Application, as presented within an EIA Report, which can be viewed in full, online at [Library - Offshore Wind Farm | Inch Cape Wind](#)

In this NTS, reference is made to the Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW) which is located on the site of the former Cockenzie Power Station and adjoining land, and which makes up all the proposed works to take place within the Application Site (see Figure 1).

The OnTW include the construction of an Onshore Substation, cables transition pits, cable jointing pits, underground electricity transmission cables connecting the Offshore Export Cables to the Onshore Substation and further underground cables required for connection to the national grid. This includes all construction works as well. Details of the OnTW are described in Section 5 below and within Chapter 5: Description of Development, of the EIA Report.



Figure 1: Inch Cape OnTW Application Site



## About ICOL

ICOL is a company formed to develop, finance, construct, operate, maintain and decommission the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm.

ICOL is an equal joint venture by Red Rock Power Limited (RRPL) and ESB. RRPL is a UK company based in Edinburgh established to develop, own and operate clean energy projects, and is owned by SDIC Power Holdings Co Ltd. of China. RRPL is already supporting the development of new and clean energy in Scotland through its investment in the Beatrice offshore wind project, led by Scottish and Southern Energy Plc (SSE). That project represents one of the largest ever private investments in Scottish infrastructure. ESB is Ireland's leading energy company from generation, through transmission and distribution to the supply of customers with an expanding presence across Great Britain. In 2017 ESB opened an office in Glasgow to spearhead further development of renewables, in particular onshore and offshore wind across Scotland.

ICOL is currently acting as an 'interim Offshore Transmission Owner (OfTO)' and is developing the required transmission infrastructure for ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm. Once the transmission infrastructure is operational, it will be sold to a third party; this process will be facilitated and regulated by OfGEM.

generate or transmit electricity from ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm to the national grid are grouped as follows:

- ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm which includes Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) and inter-array cables;
- Up to two Offshore Substation Platforms and Offshore Export Cables to shore; and
- The OnTW includes the underground Onshore Export Cables and an Onshore Substation (the subject of this Further Application).

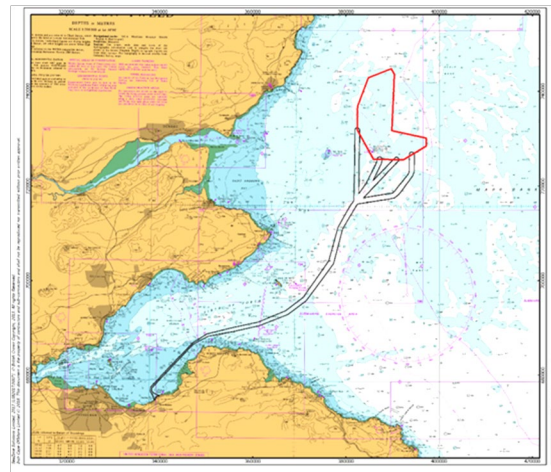


Figure 2: Inch Cape Wind Farm and Offshore Transmission Works

## 2 Project Background

### ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm Project

ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm Project will be located across a 15 to 22 kilometres (km) range to the east of the Angus coastline in Scotland (see Figure 2). Export cables will connect ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm to the National Grid electricity network at the current Cuckenzie Substation. The components and all permanent and temporary works required to

## Offshore Consents

Offshore consents<sup>1</sup> for the construction and operation of the Inchcape Offshore Wind Farm and associated Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW) were granted in June 2019 and in July 2020 to increase the generating capacity from 700 Megawatts (MW) to 1000MW. A further variation to remove the generating capacity limit was granted consent in July 2021.

Full details of the Section 36 and Marine License Applications and Marine Licence conditions can be found at: [Inch Cape Offshore Windfarm \(Revised Design\) | Marine Scotland Information](#), and at the Inchcape On-Line Library [Offshore Wind Farm | Inch Cape Wind](#).

## Onshore Substation and Transmission works

In September 2014 ICOL received PPP from ELC to build an onshore substation at a site located to the south of the former Cockenzie Coal Store. However as a result of further design work and feedback received from the community, a potential alternative location for the OnTW was investigated on the land of the Cockenzie Power Station, which was in the process of being demolished. The result of these investigations resulted in ICOL choosing to not pursue the original OnTW as consented in 2014, but instead relocating to the current Application Site which was purchased by ELC in 2018. PPP for the OnTW at the current Application Site was granted in 2019 by Scottish Ministers, subject to fourteen (14) Conditions. These include a requirement to restrict the size and height of the substation and to relocate it as far as possible to the south-west corner of the Application Site, in order to leave as much room as possible for other uses.

<sup>1</sup> Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 as accompanied by an EIA Report prepared under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended) [and Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017) (as amended) for the construction and operation of the Inch Cape Wind Farm and for marine

## 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

### The 2018 Environmental Impact Assessment

The previous PPP application was supported by an EIA Report<sup>2</sup> which considered potential impacts upon a range of receptors including ecology, ornithology, transport, landscape and visual, cultural heritage and archaeology and potential impacts arising from construction activities such as noise. This EIA found that there were almost no significant environmental impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the OnTWs, mainly because it was to be located on the land of the demolished Cockenzie Power Station and not therefore especially sensitive to development.

However even though the former Cockenzie coal power station would be replaced by ICOLs much smaller substation, it was still considered to cause significant landscape and visual impacts from several viewpoints, particularly from the John Muir Way and along Edinburgh Road. This is why the Scottish Ministers' imposed a condition on the PPP to make sure that the size and appearance of the final substation design, which will also include strategic earth mounds and landscaping, is approved by ELC, following consultation with NatureScot and the Community Councils. Because of COVID-19 restrictions, ICOL still does not have a substation contractor in place to produce the final substation designs, which is the reason we are asking for more time through this Further Application. If PPP is granted for this Further Application, it is fully expected that similar planning conditions will also apply to this Regulation 11 Application.

licenses under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 for the Inch Cape Wind Farm and associated Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW)

<sup>2</sup> 2018 ICOL OnTW EIA Report.

## About this document

Like the 2018 OnTW application, this Further Application also requires an EIA Report. The current EIA Regulations asks developers not to duplicate information where it isn't necessary and encourages EIA Reports to only focus on those part of the environment or the project where impacts could be significant.

Although this Further Application is for the same project, with the same project description, and on the same application site, and the previous 2018 EIA Report is less than 3 years old, ELC needs to itself that any new application EIA is based on the most up-to-date knowledge and information.

The most significant change which has occurred in terms of the landscape has been the decision by ELC to grant PPP to Seagreen 1A for its OnTW, a development very similar to ICOLs proposal. PPP for that development was granted in August 2021 and the site of the Seagreen 1A substation is located on the south side of Edinburgh Road, opposite ICOL's application Site.. There have also been changes to the way local landscapes have been designated and renamed.

ELC provided a Scoping Opinion which advised us that the Further Application EIA needed to re-assess the landscape and visual impacts of the ICOL substation, taking into account the proposed Seagreen substation and the changes in local landscape designations.

In addition ELC has also asked us to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions of constructing and operating the OnTW. We have considered this alongside Offshore Wind Farm to assess the overall carbon balance for the project when the wind turbines are added.

This NTS presents a summary of the findings of the EIA as addressed in detail in the EIA Report, on those environmental topics which might have changed since the original EIA Report was done in 2018.

## EIA Methodology

An EIA Report must include certain details including

- i. a description of the development comprising information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the development;
- ii. a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment;
- iii. a description of the features of the development and any measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment;
- iv. a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the developer, which are relevant to the development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the development on the environment;
- v. a non-technical summary of the information referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d); and
- vi. any other information specified in schedule 4 relevant to the specific characteristics of the development and to the environmental features likely to be affected.

This NTS is produced as required by point (v) above. The environmental assessment work and production of the EIA Report must be prepared by competent experts. A full description of the name, qualifications and experience of the competent experts who have contributed to the EIA Report are set out in Chapter 3.

## Consultation

The OnTW subject to this Further Application are defined as a 'National Development' in National Planning Framework 3. Therefore before a planning application can be submitted, certain pre-application consultation requirements must be undertaken. ICOL has undertaken consultation activities in advance of submission of the Regulation 11 Further Application in agreement with ELC. In line with the Scottish Governments advice and Covid Regulations, all consultation and live events have occurred on-line.

As part of the determination process ELC will undertake formal consultation with a number of groups and organisations, including: NatureScot; Scottish Water; the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA); Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and Transport Scotland. In addition, the Community Councils and all members of the public will be given an opportunity to make representations on the information submitted.

## 4 Alternatives

In considering the best site for the OnTW ICOL considered a range of different locations and factors based on both technical and environmental issues as well as land availability.

Following the demolition of the Former Cockenzie Power Station ICOL was able to reassess its previous site selection and assessment. That appraisal, alongside discussions with key stakeholders, concluded that the current Application Site would be a more favourable location in environmental terms and technical terms for the OnTW compared to the alternatives considered by the Applicant, including the site of the 2014 PPP.

The reasons why the Application Site was preferred in relation to other available land and infrastructure are as follows:

- The Application Site is located mainly on the site of the Former Cockenzie Power Station which has existing infrastructure that ICOL can make use of, such as close linkages to the shoreline for cables, close proximity to the grid connection point at the existing Cockenzie substation on the south side of Edinburgh Road and the presence of ducts under the Road linking the two facilities;
- The presence of this existing infrastructure reduces the environmental impacts associated with the OnTW, compared to a site located further away from both the coast and the grid connection points;

Given the nature of the Regulation 11 Further Application, namely an extension of time to the consented OnTW PPP, and that no changes to the Application Site or development description are proposed in this application, ICOL has not considered alternative sites for this Regulation 11 Further Application.

## 5 Development Description

### Key elements

The OnTW is made up of the following primary elements:

- Landfall where the Offshore Export Cables from the Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm will be brought ashore and will run underground to the Cable Transition Pits;
- Cable Transition Pits where the Offshore Export Cables interface with the Onshore Export Cables;
- Onshore Export Cables running from the Cable Transition Pits to the Onshore Substation, laid in two trenches for running between the Cable Transition Pits and the Onshore Substation;

- If the Onshore Export Cables are installed in sections, jointing pits will be required to join the sections together;
- Onshore Substation which is required to process the electricity from ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm and to comply with the requirements of the NETS;
- Onshore Substation screening measures including walls and earth mounding parts of which will be planted with a mix of mainly native tree and shrub species;
- Security fencing will be erected around the perimeter of the Onshore Substation;
- Onshore Export Cables from the Onshore Substation to the grid connection point, laid in trenches and/or ducts for running the underground Onshore Export Cables between the Onshore Substation and the grid connection point;
- Construction compound to accommodate a temporary work site;
- Application Site Access will be via an existing access from the B1348; and
- Remedial/enabling work will be required prior to any OnTW works commencing which will include the raising of the Onshore Substation construction elevation above the ground water table to overcome risk of flooding.

### **Project Construction and Decommissioning**

Construction by the chosen contractors will begin following agreement of the detailed design and discharge of planning conditions with ELC and other relevant statutory authorities. Construction activities for the OnTW will include:

- Pre-construction surveys and investigations;
- Enabling works;
- Preparation of access roads and landscaping;

- Civil works including construction of the substation buildings and associated works;
- Works in the intertidal areas to prepare the cable landfall;
- Installation and commissioning of the Export Cables; and
- Electrical plant installation and electrical system commissioning.

A detailed construction programme will be developed as design and procurement activities progress and will be dependent on the offshore programme.

The construction of the OnTW will take place over approximately 24 months. Activities may not be continuous and the sequence of activities may change based on optimisation of procurement and construction logistics. Work durations are subject to changes which may arise, for example, from weather, site conditions, equipment lead times and supply programmes, sequential work requirements, and logistical issues.

Much of the infrastructure will be manufactured offsite and transported to the site for installation. Further studies will be undertaken to ensure that ground conditions are suitable prior to the commencement of works.

Working hours will be agreed with ELC including permitted working hours for noisy operations on the Application Site that are audible at the Application Site boundary. It is expected that these will be restricted to between 0700 – 1900 Monday to Friday inclusive, and 0800 – 1300 on Saturdays in line with the current PPP. It is assumed there will be no working on Sundays unless with prior arrangement with ELC.

However, twenty four hour working, seven days per week has been assumed for the installation of the Export Cables at the Landfall. Local residents will be consulted with regards to work patterns and appropriate controls will be implemented.



A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be agreed prior to construction. This document, or suite of documents, will set out procedures to ensure all activities with potential to affect the environment and all contractors and personnel involved in construction activities are appropriately managed by ICOL.

The OnTW will be decommissioned following the end of their operational life which is not fixed but would be for the lifetime of ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm.

## 6 Landscape and Visual

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) refers to changes to the landscape quality and related changes to views and general visual amenity experienced by people as a result of development.

### Consultation

Prior to undertaking the LVIA for the Further Application, the EIA Team engaged with ELC and Nature Scot and this dialogue has informed the methodology and scope of the assessment, alongside the formal Scoping Opinion issued by ELC.

### Changes to the Baseline Environment

In the previous OnTW application, landscape and visual effects were the only environmental effects that were considered to be significant, and so this topic needs to be reported in the new EIA Report.

The main changes to the landscape and visual baseline since 2018 is the decision by ELC to grant PPP to Seagreen 1A for its OnTW located on the opposite side of Edinburgh Road. The details of the proposed development for Seagreen 1A substation and ancillary electric works can be viewed on ELC planning portal using planning reference 21/00290/PPM. The LVIA in the Further Application EIA Report takes account of the changes arising as a result of the Seagreen development.

The LVIA also needs to be updated to take account of the new NatureScot landscape character study as well as the new designated local Special Landscape Areas (SLA).

### The LVIA

Because the Seagreen 1A substation is to be located across the road from the ICOL substation, it was agreed with ELC and NatureScot that the LVIA Study only needs to look at effects within 2km from the Application Site.

In addition, it was agreed that only five (5) view-points (VPs) were needed to present visualisations (see Figure 3). These are located at key positions at Preston Links (VP10) on the John Muir Way looking east (VP4), on Edinburgh Road looking east (VP5), on the top of mound adjacent to Atholl View (VP6) and at Cockenzie Harbour looking west to the site (VP11).



Figure 3: Viewpoints used for the 2021 LVIA (in blue)

## Impact Assessment

Effects arising from the construction of the landfall and cable route would be short-term, localized and not significant; and the operational effects of these elements would be negligible.

Mitigation will comprise reinstatement of all ground disturbed to install the Onshore Export Cable. It will also comprise formation of bunding as well as associated planting of trees and shrub species.

Implementation of the landscaping mitigation will contribute to minimising effects on landscape character and visual amenity during the operation of the OnTW.

Significant effects on landscape and visual amenity will be limited to the immediate vicinity occurring within 2km of the Onshore Substation.

Cumulative effects with the consented Seagreen 1A OnTW were considered within the LVIA. No significant effects are identified as a result of the construction or operational stages of the cable routes.

The simultaneous or overlapping construction of both substations would result in the following significant effects:

- Visual effects on users of the John Muir Way and Preston Links as a result of the short-term construction work on the ICOL Onshore Substation being seen in the foreground against a background already including slightly more distant construction activity on the Seagreen 1A substation site.
- Visual effects on recreational users of the B1348 as a result of short-term views of construction activity on both sides of the road when travelling between Prestonpans and Cockenzie.

The addition of the operational ICOL Onshore Substation to a baseline including the operational Seagreen 1A onshore substation results in largely the same effects as for the introduction of the ICOL Onshore Substation to the existing baseline, with the only differences being that effects in the areas

closest to and within the Seagreen 1A site would be slightly reduced due to the very close presence of that onshore substation.

The landscape and visual effects identified in this assessment only differ from the 2018 EIA Report, in that they are assessed against the current baseline rather than the baseline that existed for the 2018 EIA. The main change in this respect is the designation of Special Landscape Areas, and the resultant identification of localised significant effects on SLA 32 Prestonpans Coast during construction and operation of the Onshore Substation.

**NOTE** The final detailed design for the Onshore Substation will be subject to a further approval process should the Further Application be granted. In accordance with the terms of the consented OnTW PPP, previously conditioned parameters will be respected such as the maximum height of the substation, and its location within the Application Site (as governed by condition 1 of the extant PPP) and it is expected that a similar condition will be applied should this Regulation 11 application be granted PPP.

ICOL has already undertaken significant consultation as part of the detailed design process since PPP was granted in February 2019 to gain the opinion of local stakeholders, with in principle approval of preferred designs being gained from the Community Councils, NatureScot and ELC. As the development process moves forward, further consultation on the final designs will be undertaken prior to the submission of detailed proposals to ELC for approval.

## 7 Climatic Factors

The Inchcape project broadly comprises two parts. These are the main offshore works, comprising the wind turbines and cables, consented by Scottish Ministers, and the associated/ancillary onshore works (OnTW) consented by Scottish Ministers.

The sole purpose of the OnTW is to enable the climate change benefits of the offshore wind farm to be realized by transmitting renewable electricity generated offshore to the national grid.

Chapter 8 of the EIA Report addresses the contribution of the OnTW to climate forcing (greenhouse gas or GHG) emissions arising during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases, which are summarised here. In addition, the climate change impact assessment and mitigation proposed has been undertaken in context with both parts of the project.

### GHG Emissions

Overall, it has been calculated that the construction of the OnTW is likely to result in estimated GHG emissions of **12,175 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** (carbon dioxide equivalents).

Construction and maintenance of the offshore wind farm and export cables is likely to result in carbon emissions 3-4 times higher.

The electricity generation potential of the offshore wind farm has increased from 700MW to 1080MW, which would provide GHG emission reductions of around **1,429,964 tCO<sub>2</sub>e / annum** compared to a future baseline of conventional gas-fired power generation that it displaces. The offshore wind farm is expected to generate this much every year for at least 20 years.

### What are the most important climate change mitigation issues and how will these be achieved?

The most important way in which ICOL will be able to influence carbon savings, is by the choices we make in selecting our suppliers, by:

- setting reduction target(s) that are, at a minimum, in line with Scotland's target to achieve net zero GHG emission by 2045 overall and for the relevant sectors;
- incorporating circular economy considerations, planning for materials re-use;
- quantifying the as-built GHG emissions reductions through construction stage monitoring and a post-completion update to the lifecycle analysis, to demonstrate that the targets have been achieved.; and
- Calculating the expected GHG emission reductions to be achieved through lifecycle analysis over the project as a whole.

### Are there alternatives to where and how the proposal is constructed?

Most substations are standard in terms of size and components however a significant difference can be in the amount of export cable or overhead lines that are required to connect the offshore wind farm to the substation then through to the national grid. The materials, manufacturing and shipping of electricity cables produces significant GHG emissions.

The location of the OnTW on the coast is ideal as it can be directly connected to the offshore wind farm cables without the need for extensive onshore cables. Likewise it only requires a short 150m cable under Edinburgh Road to connect to the Cockenzie substation. As there is an existing PPP for the OnTW, and this is a resubmission of the same planning application, no other alternatives have been considered.

While substation components are mainly standard, there are some opportunities available for selection



of alternative materials which would be put in place through our supply chain plan.

**How the proposal aligns with the East Lothian Climate Change Strategy, the Scottish Government Climate Change Strategy including the Update, and Scottish emission reduction targets.**

The Inchcape project aligns with the East Lothian Climate Change Strategy through similar objectives towards sustainable procurement.

The offshore wind farm's installed capacity of a little over 1 GW would provide **3.3% of the new capacity needed to meet the UK policy target of 40 GW by 2030** set in the Energy White Paper 2020

The power generated by the Inch Cape offshore wind farm would be equivalent to the average annual consumption of **just over one million Scottish households**, which is around 36% of total households<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> as measured by their 'domestic MPAN' (Meter point administration number) metering point

## 8 Further Information

Once the Further Application and accompanying documents have been formally registered, ELC will undertake consultation and invite public representations on the proposals before reaching a decision.

A copy of the planning application, with the respective plans showing the area to which it relates, together with a copy of the EIA Report and this NTS, is available for inspection, free of charge, via the Inch Cape website (<http://www.inchcapewind.com/publications>) and on the ELC planning portal.

The EIA Report comprises four volumes:

- A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) (this document)
- Volume 1: Main Report;
- Volume 2: Figure and Visualisations, and
- Volume 3: Technical Appendices.

A copy of the NTS can also be requested from the address below free of charge or downloaded from the project website.

**Inch Cape offshore Wind Ltd.**  
**5th Floor,**  
**40 Princes Street,**  
**Edinburgh,**  
**EH2 2BY**

Email: [consenting@inchcapewind.com](mailto:consenting@inchcapewind.com)

Website: [www.inchcapewind.com](http://www.inchcapewind.com)

ICOL welcome all representations on this application. If you wish to comment on this EIA Report or make representations to ELC, please write to ELC at the following address:

East Lothian Council, John Muir House, Brewery Park, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 3HA.