



The Planning Inspectorate Yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio

Application Overview

Electricity Act 1989

Most large scale infrastructure projects in Wales fall to be considered as a Development of National Significance (DNS) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. However, this project is for a proposed floating offshore wind development and is subject to both an application for consent under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 and for a Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

The Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Welsh Ministers is authorised to process the s.36 consent whereas Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are the Licensing Authority for the Marine Licence.

The s.36 application is in relation to consent for generating stations which when constructed or extended do not exceed 350MW in Welsh waters. The floating turbines, comprising between 7 and 10, will be housed on floating platforms secured to the seabed. The development will be connected back to the National Grid via cables to a proposed substation near the Pembroke Grid Supply Point.

Putting the scheme into practice could impact on the environment and wildlife. Because of this, the application will follow a set procedure which allows people the opportunity to give their views on the proposals.

The assessment of the environmental effects of the proposed development has been deferred to NRW. NRW will undertake an assessment of any significant effect on the environment under the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007. Any application for this project under s.36 cannot proceed to a final determination until NRW has concluded the marine works assessment. NRW will

Trosolwg o'r Cais

Deddf Trydan 1989

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o brosiectau seilwaith mawr yng Nghymru i'w hystyried fel Datblygiad o Arwyddocâd Cenedlaethol o dan Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990. Fodd bynnag, mae'r prosiect hwn ar gyfer datblygiad ynni gwynt ar y môr arnofiol arfaethedig, ac mae'n destun cais am gydsyniad o dan adran 36 Deddf Trydan 1989 a Thrwydded Forol o dan Ddeddf y Môr a Mynediad i'r Arfordir 2009.

Mae'r Arolygiaeth Gynllunio, ar ran Gweinidogion Cymru, wedi'i hawdurdodi i brosesu'r cydsyniad a.36, a Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yw'r Awdurdod Trwyddedu ar gyfer y Drwydded Forol.

Mae'r cais a.36 hwn yn ymwneud â chydsyniad ar gyfer gorsafoedd cynhyrchu nad ydynt, ar ôl eu hadeiladu neu eu hehangu, yn cynhyrchu mwy na 350MW yn nyfroedd Cymru. Bydd y tyrbinau arnofiol, sy'n cynnwys rhwng 7 a 10, ar lwyfannau arnofiol wedi'u gosod yn sownd ar wely'r môr. Bydd y datblygiad yn cael ei gysylltu'n ôl â'r Grid Cenedlaethol trwy geblau at is-orsaf arfaethedig gerllaw Pwynt Cyflenwi Grid Penfro.

Gallai rhoi'r cynllun ar waith effeithio ar yr amgylchedd a bywyd gwylt. Oherwydd hyn, bydd y cais yn dilyn gweithdrefn benodedig sy'n rhoi'r cyfle i bobl roi eu barn ar y cynigion.

Mae'r asesiad o effeithiau amgylcheddol y datblygiad arfaethedig wedi'i drosglwyddo i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ymgymryd ag asesiad o unrhyw effaith arwyddocaol ar yr amgylchedd o dan Reoliadau Gwaith Morol (Asesu Effeithiau Amgylcheddol) 2007. Ni all unrhyw gais ar gyfer y prosiect hwn o dan a.36 fynd rhagddo at benderfyniad terfynol hyd nes bod Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cwblhau'r asesiad o'r gwaith morol. Bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn rhannu ei asesiad gyda'r Arolygiaeth Gynllunio maes o law.

share with the Planning Inspectorate their assessment in due course.

Once the environmental assessment has been concluded, the s.36 application will be considered by an appointed Planning Inspector who will consider evidence and representations submitted by the applicant and other interested bodies and individuals. The Inspector will then submit a report to the Welsh Ministers recommending whether the application should be made and whether consent requested by the applicant should be granted. The final decision is then made by the Welsh Ministers.

Pan fydd yr asesiad amgylcheddol wedi'i gwblhau, bydd y cais a.36 yn cael ei ystyried gan Arolygydd Cynllunio wedi'i benodi a fydd yn ystyried tystiolaeth a chynrychiolaethau a gyflwynwyd gan yr ymgeisydd a chyrff ac unigolion eraill â buddiant. Yna bydd yr Arolygydd yn cyflwyno adroddiad i Weinidogion Cymru yn argymhell p'un a ddylai'r cais gael ei wneud a ph'un a ddylai cydsyniad y gofynnwyd amdano gan yr ymgeisydd gael ei roi. Gweinidogion Cymru sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad terfynol wedyn.