East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 6.4

Project Description East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Cumulative Project Descriptions

Environmental Statement
Volume 3

Applicant: East Anglia ONE North Limited
Document Reference: 6.3.6.4
SPR Reference: EA1N-DWF-ENV-REP-IBR-000343_004 Rev 01
Pursuant to APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)

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Date: October 2019
Revision: Version 1

Revision Summary				
Rev	**Date**	**Prepared by**	**Checked by**	**Approved by**
01	08/10/2019	Paolo Pizzolla	Ian Mackay	Helen Walker

Description of Revisions			
Rev	**Page**	**Section**	**Description**
01	n/a	n/a	Final for Submission

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Glossary of Acronyms

CCS	Construction Consolidation Sites
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
ES	Environmental Statement
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HE	Health England
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MW	Megawatt
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia ONE North Limited.
Cable sealing end compound	A compound which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound	A compound (which includes a circuit breaker) which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Construction consolidation sites	Compounds associated with the onshore works which may include elements such as hard standings, lay down and storage areas for construction materials and equipment, areas for vehicular parking, welfare facilities, wheel washing facilities, workshop facilities and temporary fencing or other means of enclosure.
Construction, operation and maintenance platform	A fixed offshore structure required for construction, operation, and maintenance personnel and activities.
Development area	The area comprising the Onshore Development Area and the Offshore Development Area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order).
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia ONE North windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
HDD temporary working area	Temporary compounds which will contain laydown, storage and work areas for HDD drilling works.
Inter-array cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and the offshore electrical platforms. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Jointing bay	Underground structures constructed at intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land and connect to the onshore cables.
Link boxes	Underground chambers within the onshore cable route housing electrical earthing links.
Meteorological mast	An offshore structure which contains metrological instruments used for wind data acquisition.

Mitigation areas	Areas captured within the onshore development area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts.
Marking buoys	Buoys to delineate spatial features / restrictions within the offshore development area.
Monitoring buoys	Buoys to monitor *in situ* condition within the windfarm, for example wave and metocean conditions.
National electricity grid	The high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales owned and maintained by National Grid Electricity Transmission.
National Grid infrastructure	A National Grid substation, cable sealing end compounds, cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound, underground cabling and National Grid overhead line realignment works to facilitate connection to the national electricity grid, all of which will be consented as part of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order but will be National Grid owned assets.
National Grid overhead line realignment works	Works required to upgrade the existing electricity pylons and overhead lines (including cable sealing end compounds and cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound) to transport electricity from the National Grid substation to the national electricity grid.
National Grid overhead line realignment works area	The proposed area for National Grid overhead line realignment works.
National Grid substation	The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia ONE North project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order.
National Grid substation location	The proposed location of the National Grid substation.
Natura 2000 site	A site forming part of the network of sites made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
Offshore cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables between offshore electrical platforms and landfall.
Offshore development area	The East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and offshore cable corridor (up to Mean High Water Springs).
Offshore electrical infrastructure	The transmission assets required to export generated electricity to shore. This includes inter-array cables from the wind turbines to the offshore electrical platforms, offshore electrical platforms, platform link cables and export cables from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall.
Offshore electrical platform	A fixed structure located within the windfarm area, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore.
Offshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall, these cables will include fibre optic cables.
Offshore infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbines, platforms, and cables.
Offshore platform	A collective term for the construction, operation and maintenance platform and the offshore electrical platforms.
Onshore cable corridor	The corridor within which the onshore cable route will be located.

Onshore cable route	This is the construction swathe within the onshore cable corridor which would contain onshore cables as well as temporary ground required for construction which includes cable trenches, haul road and spoil storage areas.
Onshore cables	The cables which would bring electricity from landfall to the onshore substation. The onshore cable is comprised of up to six power cables (which may be laid directly within a trench, or laid in cable ducts or protective covers), up to two fibre optic cables and up to two distributed temperature sensing cables.
Onshore development area	The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, landscaping and ecological mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction consolidation sites), and the National Grid Infrastructure will be located.
Onshore infrastructure	The combined name for all of the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed East Anglia ONE North project from landfall to the connection to the national electricity grid.
Onshore preparation works	Activities to be undertaken prior to formal commencement of onshore construction such as pre–planting of landscaping works, archaeological investigations, environmental and engineering surveys, diversion and laying of services, and highway alterations.
Onshore substation	The East Anglia ONE North substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure.
Onshore substation location	The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Platform link cable	Electrical cable which links one or more offshore platforms. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Safety zones	A marine area declared for the purposes of safety around a renewable energy installation or works / construction area under the Energy Act 2004.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water.
Transition bay	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables.

6 .4 East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO North Cumulative Project Descriptions

1. The proposed East Anglia TWO project is also in the pre-application phase. The proposed East Anglia TWO project will have a separate DCO application but is working to the same programme of submission as the proposed East Anglia ONE North project. The two projects will share the same landfall location, onshore cable route, National Grid infrastructure; and the two onshore substations will be co-located.

2. The proposed East Anglia ONE North project CIA will therefore initially consider the cumulative impact with the East Anglia TWO project and National Grid infrastructure against two different construction scenarios (i.e. construction of the two projects simultaneously and sequentially). The realistic worst case scenario of each impact is then carried through to the main body of the CIA assessment which considers other developments which are in close proximity to the proposed East Anglia TWO project.

3. The two construction scenarios assessed are:

   - Scenario 1 - the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and proposed East Anglia TWO project are built simultaneously; and
   - Scenario 2 - the proposed East Anglia ONE North project and the proposed East Anglia TWO project are built sequentially.

4. Under scenario 2, either the proposed East Anglia TWO project or the proposed East Anglia ONE North project could be constructed first. However, there will be no difference in impact regardless of which project is constructed first. The CIA presented in this ES is presented using the intended development strategy of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project being constructed first. However, in the eventuality that the proposed East Anglia TWO project is constructed first, the impacts presented would be the same.

5. ***Table A6.1*** compares the East Anglia ONE North project in isolation with construction Scenario 1 and construction Scenario 2.

Table A6.1 Comparison between Scenarios for the proposed East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO projects cumulative assessment

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
Landfall			
Number of cables	Up to 6 onshore cables, up to 2 fibre optic cables and up to 2 distributed temperature sensing (DTS) cables	Up to 12 onshore cables, up to 4 fibre optic cables and up to 4 DTS cables	
Number of transition bays	2	4	
Site description	Same site description (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.1***)		
Temporary roads assessment (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.2***)		
Horizontal Directional Drilling (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.3.1***)		
Transition bays (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.3.2***)		
Construction traffic and plant (not movements) (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.3.3***)		
Lighting (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.3.4***)		
Workforce (methodology)	Sam methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.3.5***)		
Programme	Same programme (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.9.1***)		Up to 20 months for East Anglia ONE North and up to 20 months for East Anglia TWO later
Reinstatement (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.3.6***)		
Operation and maintenance (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.4***)		

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
Decommissioning (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.5***)		
Onshore Cable Route			
Site description	Same description (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.1***)		
Cables and ducts	Same description (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.2.1***)		
Cable jointing and jointing pits	Two jointing bays per location, approximately 19 jointing bays locations.	Two jointing bays per location, approximately 19 jointing bays locations.	
Installation of cables	The cables for East Anglia ONE North would be installed in two parallel trenches with sand and originally excavated backfill, where suitable. In all there would be six power cables, two fibre-optic cables and two DTS cables.	The cables for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project would be installed in two parallel trenches with sand and originally excavated backfill, where suitable. In all there would be six power cables, two fibre-optic cables and two DTS cables. In addition, two parallel trenches would be excavated, or ducts installed for the proposed East Anglia TWO project. In total, four trenches would be excavated, each laid with two ducts, or cables laid directly. This would total six power cables, two fibre-optic cables and two DTS cables for the proposed East Anglia ONE North and six power cables, two fibre-optic cables and two DTS cables for the East Anglia TWO projects.	
Preparation of the onshore cable route width	Construction activities would be undertaken within a temporarily fenced strip of land, known as the onshore cable route width, which would generally be no wider than 32m.	Construction activities would be undertaken within a temporarily fenced strip of land, known as the onshore cable route width, which would generally be no wider than 64m.	Construction activities would be undertaken within a temporarily fenced strip of land, known as the onshore cable route width, which would generally be no wider than 32m. Assuming that the proposed East Anglia ONE North project is constructed first, then the proposed East Anglia TWO project would also have a similar onshore cable route

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
			width (32m), with a cumulative width of 64m.
Reduced working width	A reduced onshore cable route width of 16.10m is proposed at woodland and hedgerows classified as important due to ecological, cultural heritage or landscape criteria	A reduced onshore cable route width of 27.1m is proposed at the north of Fitches Lane woodland. A reduced onshore cable route width of 32.2m is proposed at hedgerows classified as important due to ecological, cultural heritage or landscape criteria, and for the potential open-cut trenching methodology if selected to cross the Leiston Aldeburgh SSSI / Sandlings SPA.	A reduced onshore cable route width of 27.1m is proposed at the north of Fitches Lane woodland for both projects. A reduced onshore cable route width of 16.1m is proposed at hedgerows classified as important due to ecological, cultural heritage or landscape criteria, and for the potential open-cut trenching methodology if selected to cross the Leiston-Aldeburgh SSSI / Sandlings SPA, for each project. Assuming the proposed East Anglia ONE North project is constructed first, then the proposed East Anglia TWO project would also have a similar reduced onshore cable route width of 16.10m, with a cumulative reduced onshore cable route width of 32.2m.
Pre-construction works (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.2***)		
Topsoil stripping (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.5***)		
Temporary roads (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.6***)		
Cable delivery (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.8***)		

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
Cable pulling and installation (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.9***)		
Special crossings	For medium scale HDD (at the SSSI and SAC crossing point), a typical working area of approximately 70m x 90m, or variations of these dimensions, would be required at the HDD rig site to accommodate the drilling rig itself, as well as ancillary equipment, offices, working facilities and storage of bentonite (drilling fluid), water and drill pipes. At the exit side of each crossing an area of approximately 70m x 90m would be required to encompass the exit pit and the mud storage tanks.	Special crossings would match that as described in ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.10*** with the exception that for medium scale HDD (at the SSSI and Special Protection Area (SPA) crossing point), a typical working area of approximately 70m x 175m, or variations of these dimensions, would be required at the HDD rig site to accommodate the drilling rig itself, as well as ancillary equipment, offices, working facilities and storage of bentonite (drilling fluid), water and drill pipes. At the exit side of each crossing an area of approximately 30m x 175m would be required to encompass the exit pit and the mud storage tanks.	Special crossings would match that as described in ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.10*** with the exception that for medium scale HDD (at the SSSI and SPA crossing point), a typical working area of approximately 70m x 90m, or variations of these dimensions, would be required at the HDD rig site to accommodate the drilling rig itself, as well as ancillary equipment, offices, working facilities and storage of bentonite (drilling fluid), water and drill pipes. At the exit side of each crossing an area of approximately 70m x 90m would be required to encompass the exit pit and the mud storage tanks. At a later date, the second project would use similar dimensions for special crossings.
Temporary works (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.11***)		
Construction traffic and plant	An initial assessment of the number of vehicle movements required (for the delivery of equipment, and personnel) associated with the construction of the cable route per separate construction sections has been estimated at approximately an	For construction traffic and plant, an initial assessment of the number of vehicle movements required (for the delivery of equipment, and personnel) associated with the construction of the cable route per separate construction sections has	An initial assessment of the number of vehicle movements required (for the delivery of equipment, and personnel) associated with the construction of the cable route per separate construction sections has been estimated at approximately an

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
	average of 65 two-way movements per day for Section 1, 69 two-way movements per day for Section 2, 53 two-way movements per day for Section 3, and 105 two-way movements per day for Section 4.	been estimated at approximately an average of 78 two-way movements per day for Section 1, 80 two-way movements per day for Section 2, 64 two-way movements per day for Section 3, and 119 two-way movements per day for Section 4.	average of 65 two-way movements per day for Section 1, 69 two-way movements per day for Section 2, 53 two-way movements per day for Section 3, and 105 two-way movements per day for Section 4. The proposed East Anglia ONE North project would have similar approximate movements per day.
Lighting (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.13***)		
Workforce	The total number of construction employees required has been estimated at approximately an average of 22 construction personnel associated with Section 1 of the onshore cable route, 24 personnel per day for Section 2, 19 personnel per day for Section 3, and 40 personnel per day for Section 4.	Construction workforce would match that as described in *section 6.9.3.13* with the exception that the total number of construction employees required has been estimated at approximately an average of 26 construction personnel associated with Section 1 of the onshore cable route, 27 personnel per day for Section 2, 23 personnel per day for Section 3, and 43 personnel per day for Section 4. The estimated programme would remain as outlined in *section 6.9.3.13*	The total number of construction employees required has been estimated at approximately an average of 22 construction personnel associated with Section 1 of the onshore cable route, 24 personnel per day for Section 2, 19 personnel per day for Section 3, and 40 personnel per day for Section 4. The proposed East Anglia TWO project would have similar personnel per day.
Reinstatement (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.3.17***)		
Operation and maintenance (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.4***)		

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
Decommissioning (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.6.5***)		
Substation(s)			
Onshore substation infrastructure	The proposed East Anglia ONE North project onshore substation would be located within a single compound, with up to maximum dimensions of 190m (width) x 190m (length) x up to 18m (height) for external electrical equipment, or up to 15m (height) for the tallest building.	The proposed East Anglia TWO onshore substation is a duplication of the proposed East Anglia ONE North onshore substation as outlined in ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.7*** and ***Table 6.28***, that would be located immediately adjacent to the East Anglia ONE North onshore substation.	
National Grid substation infrastructure	The National Grid substation would be located within a single compound, with up to maximum dimensions of 145m (width) x 310m (length) x up to 6m (height) for the tallest building.	Only one National Grid substation is required for the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects. The two SPR onshore substations would share the National Grid infrastructure and connection to the overhead lines (as per ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.9***). The Applicant's preferred arrangement of all three substations is shown in ***Figure 6.5***.	
Site establishment and laydown	East Anglia ONE North: up to 17,100m^2 in area plus the 190m x 190m footprint of the onshore substation.	East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North: up to maximum of 2 CCS of 17,100m^2 in area plus the 190m x 190m footprint of the onshore substations.	
Pre-construction activities (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.2***)		
Temporary fencing (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.4***)		

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
Grading and earthworks (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.6***)		
Surface water drainage (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.7***)		
Foul drainage (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.8***)		
Foundations (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.10***)		
Buildings (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.9***)		
Installation works (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.12***)		
Lighting (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.14***)		
Workforce (methodology)	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.8.15***)		
Programme	For an outline programme for the construction of the onshore substation see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.9.3***. For National Grid substation and overhead line see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.9.4*** and ***section 6.9.5***.	For an outline programme for the construction of the onshore substation see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.9.3***. For National Grid substation and overhead line see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.9.4*** and ***section 6.9.5***.	The outline programme for the construction of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project onshore substation matches that as described in ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.9.3***. The outline programme for the construction of the proposed East Anglia TWO project onshore substation would be duplicated at a different date. The ES assessment assumes full reinstatement of the first project before construction of the second project begins.

Parameter	East Anglia ONE North only	Scenario 1: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed concurrently	Scenario 2: East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO constructed sequentially
			For National Grid substation and overhead line see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.9.4*** and ***section 6.9.5***.
Operation	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.11***)		
Decommissioning	Same methodology (see ***Chapter 6 Project Description section 6.7.12***)		

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