

## SPR EA1N and EA2 PROJECTS



### DEADLINE 2 – COMMENTS ON RESPONSES TO OFH ACTIONS

**Interested Party:** SASES

**IP Reference Nos.** 20024106 and 20024110

**Issue:** 1

<p>OFHs1 (Ref. 1 p1)</p> <p>Action 1: East Anglia ONE Transmission Capacity</p>	<p>This section responds to the matters raised by Substation Action Save East Suffolk (SASES) in relation to the transmission infrastructure for the East Anglia ONE project and their statement that there has been a reduction in capacity from 7.2GW to 2GW.</p>	<p>1.2.1 The Former East Anglia Zone</p> <p>4.The former East Anglia Zone (the former Zone) was identified with capacity for up to 7.2GW, the reference to 7.2GW therefore relates to the former Zone (comprising multiple projects) and not the East Anglia ONE project alone.</p> <p>5.The former Zone was originally identified by The Crown Estate as part of the Round 3 Offshore Wind Zone tendering process in 2008. In 2010,East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited (EAOW, a joint venture between Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) and Vattenfall) was successful in securing what was later to be called the “East Anglia Zone”, and committed to developing 7.2GW of offshore wind renewable energy.</p> <p>6. After successfully obtaining consent and a Contract for Difference (CfD) for East Anglia ONE, and successfully submitting the application for consent for East Anglia THREE (consented in 2017), SPR and Vattenfall split the former Zone. SPR agreed to develop the southern half of the former Zone and Vattenfall agreed to develop the northern half of the former Zone. SPR is developing East Anglia ONE, East Anglia THREE and the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects, with a combined capacity of approximately 3.8GW.Vattenfall is developing</p>	<p>SASES OFH comment has not been fully understood. The Cable Trench Figure included in SASES Written Representations is intended to provide clarity.</p> <p>SASES is of the view that more could and should have been done by SPR and NGET/NGESO to preserve the potential capacity of the cable route from Bawdsey to Bramford, in which case the current Examination could have been unnecessary, as capacity for EA1N and EA2 to connect to Bramford might have remained.</p> <p>7.2GW refers to a possible scenario in which the same technology as is being used for EA3 has been applied to each of the six originally consented cable trenches, thereby achieving a far greater economy of usage of the cable trenches and allowing power from future offshore generators to reach the Bramford substation using pre-existing ducting and without the need to</p>
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		<p>the Norfolk Vanguard and the proposed Norfolk Boreas projects with a combined capacity of up to 3.6GW which would connect to the National Grid at Necton in Norfolk.</p> <p>1.2.2 East Anglia ONE</p> <p>7. In 2014, development consent was granted for East Anglia ONE, with a capacity of up to 1200MW. The East Anglia ONE project participated in the first Allocation Round of the CfD scheme in 2015 and was awarded a contract for 714MW of capacity. Given the reduction in size of the project, SPR determined that the project would need to connect to the National Grid transmission system through HVAC technology rather than HVDC apparatus. SPR therefore requested a non-material change to consent the HVAC transmission system which was not permitted under the original DCO. The revised capacity of the East Anglia ONE project was 750MW to allow for transmission losses. This non-material change was granted in 2016.</p> <p>8. East Anglia ONE is now operational, at a capacity of 714MW and connected to the UK electricity grid.</p> <p>transmission losses. This non-material change was granted in 2016. 8. East Anglia ONE is now operational, at a capacity of 714MW and connected to the UK electricity grid.</p> <p>1.2.3 East Anglia THREE.</p> <p>9. The East Anglia THREE project was initially consented for 1.2GW in 2017, subsequently increased to 1.4GW following a non-material change in 2019. The proposed connected capacity of East Anglia ONE and East Anglia THREE at Bramford is therefore 2.14GW, assuming East Anglia THREE is built out to its full capacity.</p> <p>10. To conclude, 7.2GW relates to the intended capacity of the former Zone. The proposed capacity of East Anglia ONE and East Anglia THREE (which connect into Bramford) is 2.14GW. There has therefore not been a reduction from 7.2GW to 2GW in respect of East Anglia ONE (or indeed in respect of East Anglia ONE and East</p>	<p>construct a brand new substation in a location unacceptable to the community by virtue of its environmental impact.</p> <p>SASES has considerably more detail on how this unfortunate situation arose should the Examining Authorities require it.</p>
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		Anglia THREE if that was what was meant by the statement).	
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## References

**Ref. 1 OFHs1** [https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010077/EN010077-002696-ExAHAD1V1EA1NEA2ApplicantsResponsestoHearingsActionPoints\\_378239\\_1.pdf](https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010077/EN010077-002696-ExAHAD1V1EA1NEA2ApplicantsResponsestoHearingsActionPoints_378239_1.pdf)