

TEXT_ISH5_Session2_21012021

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00:03

Good morning, everybody. And welcome back. Just before we commence, I just go through the formalities, please just check it with the case team that you can see and hear me and that the recordings are restarted, please.

00:16

Hi, John, I can confirm that I can hear you and the recordings have started in the live stream is working. Great. Thank you very much, Mr. Williams. Okay, if we now move on to agenda item free, onshore social and economic effects, you'll see that this agenda item attempted to split or categorise these subjects into four separate areas. Now, in reality, obviously, some of these subjects will probably merge to a certain extent, particularly items A and B,

00:45

of item B, which will probably take together but I'd like to keep to the end here as possible, but we'll see how it goes.

00:52

So Part A is economic benefits benefits, including micro and macro level. The approach I'd like to take with this item and subsequent items is that I have some questions that I'd like to ask the applicants first. Following the applicants answers, I'll then come to our statutory and interested parties for their views and comments. Before giving the applicants a final right of reply. I have read all of your written submission. So there's no need to repeat anything there. But obviously, you're welcome to draw my attention to any of this. Excuse me specific. And with any of the agenda items, if you feel I've cut you off, or moving on too quickly, before you've had your say, then please feel free to let me know. Thank you. Okay, then. So my first question to the applicant.

01:35

On again, this is probably Item A economic benefits is that I have figures of potential jobs to be created by the projects have a peak of onshore workers of 249 with a full time equivalent, that's FTA of 167 with 36% of these to be found within a 60 minute drive, is that correct?

02:05

Good morning, sir. corners, the bar for the applicant,

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before perhaps turning to respond to a specific matter. I think it's probably appropriate to set out the speaker's I've got particularly in relation to this first matter in three a

02:24

just to say, who we've got here and the matters that they cover, because we have compared to dress, the matters in the agenda, and I just sort of stress who we've got here and what information they can help you with. And I think if I set that up front, it had probably probably helpful, thank you. So in terms of the three parties I have, the first one is Philip Watkins of eastern edge limited. And then they're an energy sector consultancy.

02:54

Mr. Watkins has worked for with SPR for for since 2011 as a consultant, and he's participated in all the meetings with local authorities, parishes, and attended the public information days.

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Previously, Philip was chief executive of the Lowestoft, the Great Yarmouth urban regeneration company. And he's also a Suffolk Ambassador promoting energy investment in the county. And that's a joint initiative by the county council and the Chamber of Commerce. And one of the aspects that I think is quite a potent in relation to

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this particular matter is the environmental statement sets out things in a very straightforward and figurative manner. And as you've set out, you've, you've asked for a specific question. To some extent, Mr. Watkins can give us the macro context of what that means to the region. And he has particular expertise in relation to that matter, to put together essentially a colour to what is a fairly dry section of the environmental statement.

04:01

The second speaker that I have is Charlie Jordan, who's the project director for East Anglia, one offshore which has recently been completed. He's another individual with very extensive experience in the renewable sector, having worked on the delivery of projects for 18 years. He's also previously served as the director for Western suns. Now, the relevance of his evidence is he can talk to the direct experience of the employment created in East Anglia one and how that was developed with with other parties and the skills and other aspects that were developed. And those are specific matters which are addressed in in MPs, section five point 12 and the recently completed project within the region. And the third participant that we have under this section is Ross ovens and he has been appointed as SPR as the project director with

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Over swans Buffett Realty, but delivering all three of the projects and these things their hub, which is East Anglia, one, north east, Anglia, two and East Anglia three. And here's another individual who has extensive experience in offshore matters. Having previously worked for Centrica for 12 years and was responsible for renewable energy development and offshore schemes there and subsequent joining SPR in 2014, having responsibility for delivering the integer offshore wind farm in Germany, and is then moved on to the hub. And he would be able to take the current projects the applications and identify the opportunities that they particularly give. And also feeding back into those wider parts of the policy in

terms of the MPs in terms of Part Two and Three of this the giving that context. So those are the three speakers. And in terms of the this particular matter, sir, and noted that Mr. Smith, at the outset said that today, largely speaking, they would be looking for views from other parties, and that the applicants would be essentially given an opportunity to respond to the end, once they have ventilated those issues. Irrespective of this topic matter, I would ask that the applicant be given an opportunity to potentially set out the these macro and micro economic benefits that result from the projects. And I generally think I've brought these individuals, because they have particular expertise, that doesn't really fit with a written submission. And certainly I'm not going to make a submission at the end of how this all ties into policy or the NPS, or, indeed, the white paper. This is about that practical information, which I think could be of assistance on this particular issue. So I was looking to see if we perhaps have an opportunity to give you that information today.

06:57

Okay, thank you, Mr. Ellis. Um, what I was hoping is that there's a reasonable what I was hoping was that my my questions, as I said before, is, are initially to yourselves. And what I would have thought is that, hopefully your answers to your questions may well be able to draw out some of those issues. But obviously, if there's something that you want to add, or any of your representatives want to add afterwards, and there will be space for that as well.

07:22

Okay, thank you for

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watching you like me to repeat my question again.

07:30

Yeah, I mean, we do address this, if you if you want. I mean, I yes, the answer the assets, figures. And we will, I think if given an opportunity, I would ask, that would probably be to the tail end of our thing, where we're looking at our project, what I'll be proposing a moment to try and look at is what's the context for that impact to occur. And there are it does raise other matters about

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where, essentially, the the the vision is in relation to

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this part of the suffering and the opportunities that this type of investment would bring. And I was at sort of took me take the agenda to be macro first, and then micro. And we seem to move straight to the micro, which I think might be best addressed in the context of

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a response, a fuller response from Mr. Evans, who explains the context of what's trying to be delivered in terms of the hub.

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That's fine. Yeah, if you'd like to proceed with your opening statement, if you like that. Yes, thank you. Um, so I would invite, first of all,

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Mr. Watkins, to perhaps set the scene please. Thank you.

08:45

Good morning, Philip Watkins on behalf of the applicant. Today, I'm going to speak about the incredibly positive impact that offshore wind has had on the economy of these to England, and especially the coastal counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, I want to leave you with an impression of the arc of development from the first pioneering small scale projects to the region becoming a National Centre of Excellence for offshore wind. I want to explain how the supply chain mobilised and how, through coordinated public and private sector efforts, the profile of the East of England was raised within government. And I want to illustrate the regenerative benefits for the coastal communities and show how Norfolk Suffolk and Essex have benefited from inward investment, as well as how local companies have exported the skills and services around the world.

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I'm very sorry to interrupt you. I just wondered if because I can hear you Mr. Watkins, but I can't see you. And I just wonder if that's a technical reason. If you prefer to stay off camera for technical reason, that's fine. But I'm just conscious that it is sometimes advantageous to look to ourselves and to other interested parties if we could see you as well.

10:01

I thought that you'd be able to see me. I'll just double. Can you see me now? Well, I know, I apologise. My colleagues are telling me that you are on camera. So you're just not on my screen. So that's fine to carry on Mr. Walker. All right, okay. And finally, I wanted to illustrate the regenerative benefits to the coastal communities. And I'll demonstrate just how well positioned we are in the region to deliver the government's aims as expressed, first of all in the offshore wind sector deal. And also in the green Industrial Revolution described in the recently published energy white paper.

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The story really begins with hesitant small project steps, and rather fragmented local policy support. In 2005, the East of England had just 60 megawatts of offshore generating capacity. And by 2010, it could still only boast 232 megawatts. Few people at the time seem to be able to envision the contribution that renewables would make, but by increments that narratives change and it was notable in this examination, how many contributors in the open floor hearings, began their testaments with pledges of support for offshore wind, and they were right to do so. Because today the UK has 10.4 gigawatts of offshore wind. And of this over four gigawatts is off our coastline. And a further 3.2 gigawatts is already consented. This investment has made a real contribution to the sustainable regeneration of our coastal communities. So how did these two England seize this investment opportunity and become an internationally significant hub? Well, the key factor was the coincidence of geography and government policy. The government's desire for low carbon electricity generation correlated with the excellent Wynn resorts and shallow waters, waters off Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex. Round one had seen the first

offshore winds built in the region scoby sands off the Norfolk coast, and gunfleet sands off the Essex coast. local companies have provided fabrication, assembly and project management services, and the port's provided logistics support, including small ports, such as brightlingsea in Essex. Another key to understanding how we captured so much economic activity is that the oil and gas sector already present on our coast possess many of the transferable skills that were acquired by offshore wind developers, seabed survey vessels, offshore fabrication facilities, inspection, repair and maintenance, scour protection services all found a new market and could quickly move from oil and gas into the renewable sector. where there were gaps in the supply chain, new enterprises emerged monopile jacket installation vessel companies, specialists crew transfer vessels, many of them built locally, specialist recruitment companies research and intelligence consultancies and training enterprises set up along our energy coast. I hope you're now getting a picture of how the private sector mobilised oil and gas companies pivoted towards renewables and new entrants appeared. The public sector was active too, with local authorities adopting economic and development policies and plans that strongly supported offshore wind momentum gathered, cooperation and coordination across electoral boundaries was increasingly evident. In 2006 Suffolk County Council and East Suffolk Council's predecessor wave ni combined with Norfolk local authorities to fund a private sector led urban regeneration company known as first East first East was specifically tasked with attracting new investment to the most deprived areas of Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth, which included the port's capturing offshore wind activity became a priority and firsties combined with a similar regeneration organisation addressing deprivation in heritage and together marketed not just single projects, or for that matter single Tangs, but the combined offer of the energy coast and the tempo of collaborative working across county boundaries, and the public and private sectors working more closely increased significantly after 2010 and the catalysts for that were threefold. First, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex ran two projects we're now coming on stream, sharing them shoulder greater gathered in London array. And second, the crane estate had awarded the licences for round 2.5 and three, and so significantly expanded the local market. And the third catalyst was the coalition government's creation of the local enterprise partnerships by any measure. The new Anglia local enterprise partnership has been one of the country's most effective energy imports were identified as priorities

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And the new anger LTP led successful national bids, including for an enterprise zone designated in Lowestoft in Great Yarmouth, where specific sites were allocated for energy related businesses.

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Promoting the supply chains capability was a recurring theme, and the East of England energy group, and all energy membership organisation known as eager held events such as the southern North Sea conference and an annual reception at the House of Commons hosted by the local MPs. And this is where the supply chain, local authority leaders and business organisations met with senior government ministers and officials. And the period between 2010 and 2015 saw a flourishing of tactical bodies promoting the region. And one I think Of particular note was the Suffolk energy coast delivery board created by terez Coffey MP. And this board brought together the offshore wind and nuclear interests located in her constituency, and did much to strengthen the energy coast brand. A unique feature of that board is that it attracted the direct involvement of the Department of Business, energy and industrial strategy. And at a national level. The offshore wind sector was working closely with

Westminster. In November 2017, the government published its industrial strategy, which aim to put the UK at the forefront of the industries of the future, one of which was identified as clean growth. And within the industrial strategy was the idea of negotiating sector specific deals, and that materialised in March 2019, when the national offshore wind sector deal was signed in Lowestoft by the energy minister, and industry representatives. The sector deal identified 557 million pounds worth of government support primarily through the contract for difference bidding rounds, and in return, the sector committed to several 2030 targets. These included increasing the amount of UK content to 60%, increasing the representation of women in the sector to at least one third and investing 250 million pounds in building stronger supply chain. And a final agreement was to increase the exports to approximately 2.6 billion per annum that was the target.

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The UK was the first major economy to enter a commitment into law to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The government's energy white paper published just last month, heralds the concept of a green Industrial Revolution. With the idea of orientating the UK economy towards zero carbon goods and services and so gain a global strategic advantage in this transition. The taglines by now familiar build that greener and the 10 point plan which includes the Prime Minister's pledge to power every UK home with electricity from offshore wind farms by 2030.

18:06

It also raised the offshore wind target to generating 40 gigawatts by 2030. An increase of 10 gigawatts over the sector deal target. And with our pipeline of projects, the East of England alone has the potential to supply over 30% of this new target.

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The UK is recognised as the world leader in offshore wind and the East of England coast is a source of world renowned expertise and is a beacon for investment. The region has hosted many international delegations from as near as Ireland and as far as from Canada and China. Meanwhile, international developers tier one companies infrastructure funds, pension funds, and asset managers have all beaten paths to our region. Examples include Marubeni, Sumitomo Mitsubishi McQuarrie, Wally, and China resource national. All of these and many more have invested in East Anglia in companies or projects. an inward investment creates more jobs, as capital is then released for new projects. And this is a virtuous circle that has other regeneration spin offs. The growing energy sector has been heavily referenced in successful bids to government for local infrastructure funding, such as the new bridges for Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Other examples in Lowestoft are the new seafarers headquarters and the offshore wind skill centre and SPR operations and maintenance base is also a very visible statement of regeneration in lower staffs out of harbour. Meanwhile, our local company is used to working in the north and Baltic seas on Danish, German, Belgian Dutch and French projects and now exporting their services and expertise to the coastal waters of the US, Taiwan, China, Vietnam and Japan.

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And the future? Well, in 2017, Cambridge econometrics reported that in the UK there were 10,000 full time equivalent jobs in offshore wind. And their projections were that by 2032, this could rise to 21,000

full time equivalent jobs with an additional 37,000 indirect and induced jobs. In October last year 2020, London School of Economics published a report entitled jobs for a strong and sustainable recovery from COVID 19. It identifies a programme required for domestic economic recovery, that is strong, sustainable, inclusive and resilient. And the report prominently acknowledges the role that offshore wind must play. So finally, I would say that offshore wind is a huge success story for East of England, it's hard to think of another sector that has matched its growth and its resilience. In the last 20 years, the sector has contributed significantly to the regeneration of our coastal communities by attracting investment, creating jobs, developing skills and exporting worldwide. And the region stands as an exemplar for delivering the government's economic strategies and the vision of a low carbon future. Thank you.

21:26

Thank you, Mr. Watkins. Be very useful if you could submit that information at a deadline five. Thank you. Yes, I'll do that. Yeah. Mr. Nice. Was there something you wanted to add? Yeah, yes, the rest of the applicant just to say the the next two speakers are shorter. And we'll just be giving highlights of the the key issues relating to the to two aspects. So that was a context setting. So the next two are shorter. So I would probably think it's best just to proceed through them. And then if you've got any further questions, and address your specific questions, then that's okay. That's fine. Thank you. Okay. So I'm piped up at Charlie Dalton to to speak in relation to East Anglia. One, please.

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Hi, good morning, sir. Charlie Jordan for the applicant.

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So, as we mentioned, we have recently completed the construction of the sango. One wind farm has a capacity of 714 megawatts of clean green energy. And it's producing power to power the equivalent of 6000 300,000 homes.

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In addition to this project has also delivered significant industrial, educational and economic benefits. And that's some of the facts I would just like to share with you just note.

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In terms of the starting with industrial benefits, today, and we're at no just completing the construction and starting operations, we've invested more than 140 million local organisations local companies in the sango region. This includes a number of well known local employers. This year, many listening are recognised companies such as a stone grip team special marine services, Huawei, a senior Marine, and od E.

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In addition to these direct jobs have been created through these companies. We've also invested significantly in the ports in the area, over 30 million has been invested between Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft port, the water in creating proper spell operation maintenance building, which will support over 100 highly skilled jobs over the longer term wave of the project to 2025 years of operations. And,

indeed, within our own recruitment, you know, today, I think there's 125 people working in that facility. And all the people recruited working there before scorespro renewables have all come within the local area, and I think a radius of 30 miles from the portfolio stopped.

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Moving on into the skills and education. When we submitted our supply chain plan, we identified quite a significant skill strategy, and that was also cemented within our consent and the supply chain point. The resort to to utilise that experience and benefits from our parent company. But Tom goes through it to promote employment and skills, opportunities and rescaling opportunities to the communities most closely associated with the development of East Anglia. One. We've invested over half a million pounds to support the Sangha one skill skip.

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We've worked very closely in light thanks Suffolk County Council for all their support and helping us develop those programmes and a number of other organisations such as schools for energy, the same hub and educational institutions such as University of East Anglia and East Coast College.

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Just to pick out a couple of the key deliveries there were quite a significant stem programme, working with Cambridge Science Centre with over 3200 school pupils have been able

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To attend to act with a programme. We've also invested over 200,000 pounds through master scholarships at the University of East Anglia.

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And indeed four of those scholars come through on the working full time on the Sangha one project.

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In addition to that, we have a apprenticeship programme. We we know at the stage of the project we're bringing on apprentices. Now that we started operations have already recruited or foster apprenticeships, and we've started recruiting for the future years as well. And that will continue to grow over the operational life of the project. And also our operation maintenance provider, Siemens, Gamesa, also have six apprenticeships working full time in the project. And again, those those opportunities will continue to grow.

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And the final the thought stream of is hoping to mention in terms of the economic benefits and jobs building, since apprenticeships, or operation maintenance facility at the port of Lowestoft has created over 100 long term skilled jobs. And those will be in place for over 30 years with the project.

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And during that quite extensive recruitment campaign, we've also been able to carry out a retrospective analysis to look at the skills and the area gaps, maybe for each longer one and for future projects. And

then we're working with East Coast College and Suffolk County Council to recognise the gaps and be able to hopefully, develop training programmes to support future opportunities.

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And even see some of these benefits are going to have directly related to scratch per renewables investment. Equally, all of the companies and supply chains engaging, which I've mentioned, are also creating their own opportunities as well. So the figures increases quite significantly.

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So let me just In conclusion, is actually over 145 million billion basin water supply chain to date,

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created a skills programme supporting over 4200 people engaging and more than 100 highly skilled, long term jobs created in the region, and will continue to grow over the 30 year period. That's just on the other stage of the Sangha one project, as we continue to operate the project for approximately 30 years, those benefits will continue to increase. And indeed, we expect them to multiply the future projects that come online.

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Thank you for that. inclusion. Thank you. Thank you

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know, I believe it was a third speaker, but as briefly if he could, as you could, please, that's possible.

27:31

Yes, thank you, sir. Ross Evans for the applicant. So today, I'm going to try and take just a few minutes of your time really, to try and outline this ambitious project, which we call the East Anglia hub. Really, here we have the opportunity to make a significant benefit to the UK, but not just to the UK, but also to the local area.

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In terms of investment, employment, General benefits to the local region,

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benefits in terms of education and skills. And also we aim to have a positive benefit also in the local supply chain.

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This concept, I mean, we aim to deliver 3.1 gigawatts of green clean energy, that will be enough to power around 2.7 million homes are making a significant contribution to the UK targets. This, all at the same time is fully aligned with the Prime Minister's 10 point plan to build that greener. And really, here we have the opportunity to deliver offshore wind on an industrial scale, that's going to help meet the UK government's target of 40 gigawatts of offshore wind by 2030. And also accelerate the process and towards net zero by 2050.

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So we believe these projects really represent a clear opportunity for delivering offshore wind, or an industrial scale, which will have benefits all the way through the supply chain will create benefits at all levels, and will hopefully create the opportunity to unlock the potential of coastal communities.

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Now in this, even in this early phase of the project, we're really we're just focused on engineering, design and procurement. We already employ 140 people full time on the projects. And that's across the Stanley hub. Three projects, we anticipate that's going to increase to 190 by the end of this year, and around 35 of those jobs are actually local to the region as well. So we're already demonstrating benefits to the local region. We've also spent with local companies up until very recently around about 1.6 million with local companies on scopes directly associated with these projects. Of course, we expect that to build as we move into the execution phase.

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In terms of the concept of the hub, I think it's important just to really highlight you know, why are we

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bringing these three projects together and what benefits can that bring.

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And Firstly, we're doing it so that we can bring forward the delivery of these three projects.

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And that is in support of the UK, ambitious target of 40 gigawatts by 2030. Where these three projects combined, creating these dangoty hub would contribute around seven and a half percent of that target. And we're obviously accelerating decomp decarbonisation of the economy. And we're progressing towards the net zero target by 2050.

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Another reason why we're creating this, this hub concept is also just to bring down the overall cost of offshore wind. And we need to leverage the scale that these projects will, will give us. And this is also in support of the UK targets of competitiveness across the projects.

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And we also believe that these, this strategy will also help power green recovery post COVID. Post Brexit. And by building all these three projects together in one go, we're bringing forward a significant amount of investment, meaning we can more quickly create jobs, and more quickly create those local benefits.

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In terms of securing the programme, because I think it's key just to really mention the programme, we do plan to secure a number of our key suppliers ahead of the next CFD auction, which we're expecting to open towards the end of end of this year, quarter four of 2021.

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And that's really so that we can maximise the opportunities to the supply chain and to the local supply chain as well. And we're really trying to bring forward as many other suppliers as we can before the next CFD auction, that will give us the opportunity to work with them to optimise the project. But also, some parts of the supply chain may not be able to react quickly. So this earlier interaction with a supply chain will hopefully allow other companies to also be involved in the projects.

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What we're looking to do really is to build on the successes of East Anglia, one that Charlie's already been through East Anglia, one sustained around three and a half 1000 jobs. And as Charlie mentioned, also delivered 100 directly employed long term skilled jobs. So we expect to build quite significantly on that as well.

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So really, in conclusion, we're proposing to launch a significant infrastructure project post COVID, post Brexit, where we'll be investing over six and a half billion pounds, which will have benefits throughout the UK supply chain and the local region.

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We've formed a strategy to bring forward delivery of these three projects to help the government meet their 40 gigawatt target by 2030, and net zero by 2050. As well as supporting the 10 point plan to build back greener.

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We're strongly committed to building on all of the good work we've done already with East Anglia, one project in terms of job creation and local education initiatives.

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Okay, thank you very much, Mr. Robbins, and thank you to the advocate for those detailed submissions. And

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what I'd like to do, just briefly is obviously we've heard quite a lot there about their various

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macro level of benefits from the schema on previous schemes USA and the whole industry. I wonder if I could possibly bring in Suffolk County Council just briefly at this point.

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And sorry to put you on the spotlight this Mr. Bedford. But

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clearly we've we've heard a lot about the economic benefits of, as I said, the industry in previous schemes there.

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I wondered if you could advance a view, whether that the economic benefits are as good as claimed, if you like.

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Thank you, sir. Michael Bedford, Suffolk County Council.

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So the way

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we have looked at this in terms of

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as it were, the positive side of the scale,

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we very much welcome the economic benefits that these projects can deliver. And both at the macro level and the micro level in relation to those positives. We have no disagreements with what the applicant has said in terms of either the employment or the spin off economic benefits. So there are no issues that we're raising by way of challenge to the material. I think what I mean what I could do, but I'm not sure you

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Welcome it is I could ask Mr. Warmington to just give you a global view. But in a sense, you've been given that, I think, probably quite helpfully, and in some detail by Mr. Watkins, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Evans in combination. And it may be more helpful. If you've obviously asked for that to be put in writing at deadline five, as material, if there is any nuance in that when we've seen it. We can obviously respond accordingly. But certainly on the basis of what we've heard this morning, there's nothing that we would want to quarrel with on that. But Could I just say, in terms of as it were, perhaps slightly answering your question, is it all one way? And is it all as rosy as has just been presented? So the caveat is simply that opposite as well as economic benefits, there are potential economic benefits. And you will have seen from the local impact report that we provided jointly with the Suffolk Council, that whilst both councils welcome the economic benefits, there is a an economic dis benefit in terms of tourism, which is in the sense to be put in the negative side of the scales. And on that Suffolk County Council defers to a Suffolk council as having more knowledge and information of tourism infrastructure, and the effects of the development on that tourism infrastructure. So I hope in a sense, I've answered your question is that on the figures, we don't challenge what said, but we reserve the opportunity when we seen the deadline five material if there is anything, and I say it's a balanced picture, and you and

obviously, the rest of the panel will have to take a view, having heard all of the material about benefits and negatives, in relation to how that economic picture ends up. Thank you, sir. Thank you very much perspective, that's very useful. And then your suggested course of, of action. Jeez. Yeah, it sounds entirely appropriate. So thank you for that. If I could just advance the same question just briefly to the Suffolk Council, Miss Golding.

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Hi, my name eagled Isa Council. And I think we would concur with Suffolk County Council in terms of that we don't have any information to dispute any of the, you know, the facts and figures mentioned by the applicants. And also agree in terms of what Mr. Bedford said in terms of the balance picture in there the death benefits, which will obviously go on to later in the hearing. But no, at this point in time, we don't have anything further to add than that. Thank you. Thanks.

37:59

Okay, if we should return to the applicant now, then please. I should just say as well, at the outset, obviously, the start of your submissions there, the applicants that I mentioned, the issues with my camera, and those haven't

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gotten any better for me, although I could see Mr. Bedford and Miss gold there. But none of the applicants,

38:18

witnesses were visible to me. So I just asked everybody for their patience with my it technical issues, and I shall try and resolve those at lunchtime, but we'll carry on at the moment.

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So to the applicant, thank you for those submissions. And as the council's

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have suggested, I think that's that's a good idea that they could be put in writing for deadline five, to afford them the opportunity and anybody else to respond by deadlines, six, that would be very useful.

38:48

So what I'd like to do now that we've had those opening statements, if you will, if we could move on to my questions, which some of them do relate to how such benefits could be secured through the system. So we'll progress with those. And we'll go back to my first question.

39:08

And apologies, I'm not sure which which one of your team Mr. NSS is best to direct to. But

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as I said previously, the figures sort of figures of potential jobs to be greater pilot projects or peak of onshore work as of 249 with a full time equivalent ft of 167 with 36% of those to be found for 60 minute drive, and I just want to check that I've got those figures, correct. I could see Mr. puzzolana.

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Thank you.

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I'm sorry, Mr. pillow. I can see you're speaking but I can't hear you.

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But it doesn't say you're on mute.

39:56

Nope.

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This isn't working for ya.

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If you try it, try put it on on just try put it on mute on your screen and try again.

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If I can just confirm as well, that Mr. pinzolo isn't audible

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to me either. And as far as I'm aware, isn't audible on the live stream. So that is a matter.

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Is that sorted? That's

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sorry, microphone.

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That's fine. Thank you. I'd have to admit, that's quite a relief. It's not just me on occasion. So yeah. Okay. Sorry. my microphone was at the wrong angle there.

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Thank you, for the applicant. Yes. So, the the numbers as you correctly said, I described in terms of the FTA

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numbers, which are enable us to to work out the kind of economic benefits, but also in those peak numbers, which have been used to provide information for the traffic and transport movements, and also feed into the considerations over the accommodation piece. So those are the two sets and you correctly represented those. Thank you for that. Just just at this juncture, your knowledge that my colleagues have informed me that there are some hands up from council fellows from Fiona Gilmore sees Mr. aifa, Friston, PCC, and from beachview

41:28

caravan park, so, but I'm sure she'll have noted those. And I shall come back to your later. So thank you for those. Okay, thanks for that Mr. persona, in terms of the 36% of there used to be found within a 60 minute drive? Would you define a 60 minute drive or commute as local? And does that mean that the other 64% will be non local? And would require a combination?

41:54

Yes, so they were those who set out as the assumptions that were based on both this assessment and the traffic and transport assessment. And that was discussed with the local authorities. And they were the same numbers that we used for the East Anglia three assessments. So they were all based on that. And I think yes, I would

42:15

classify those in the way that you've described there. Okay, thank you. I just want to confirm my understanding is correct. And then I believe that there will be no direct onshore jobs created by the project sponsoring operation, is that correct? The intention is obviously that the substations are unmanned. So the only requirement is then if there are regular maintenance activities that would require visits from that. So yeah, the intention is that the operational jobs would all be from the offshore element of the project. Okay, thank you for that.

42:52

If we look at offshore job figures,

42:55

I've got figures of 100 to 300 FTA, regionally, and nationally 1600 to 4100.

43:03

I just wondered if you could explain to me why the fairly large disparity in those numbers, the range is between 100 to 316 104,100. And also, if you could to find regional for me.

43:16

So the sorry, Paralympics Allah for the applicants, thank you. The the numbers for the operational side are based on the work that BVG associates did in terms of looking at the outputs from East Anglia, one, so they precede the actual completion of the operation of East Anglia. One. So those are based on a modelling exercise that BVG did. So the lower end of that, which is the the 100 jobs actually equates to the 100 jobs, actually, that we see in Lowestoft. So that is that and that's

43:52

what we've based, obviously, the worst case assumption on that the rest of the assumptions in terms of the indirect and the induced jobs are derived from the work that BVG did.

44:07

Okay, thank you.

44:09

That's useful.

44:11

Sorry, regional, I think is the knowledge. I think that's how we've defined it. Okay, thank you.

44:18

Long term employment, you provide a figures of 100 to 300 offshore jobs, potentially 100 400 in supply chain regionally.

44:27

And where would you expect? You may well have already answered this, but where could it Where would you expect such jobs to be?

44:32

I'd have to defer to Mr. Jordan or Mr. Evans on that, please. Thank you.

44:42

So Ross Evans for the applicant.

44:45

I mean, clearly, if we're talking about offshore type jobs, then we're expecting that they will be based or housed at the operations and maintenance facility. Once that set up for the project. Our intention there, just to be clear, is that we will

45:00

continue to build on the facilities that we have at the port of lower staff. So expect really that that will be a main hub for the offshore element of the works once we're into operations and maintenance.

45:12

Okay, thank you for that.

45:16

I have some more questions to run through. And as I mentioned before, I'm aware of their their hands are raised. And I've also been been informed up, Mr. Marnie

45:26

of se C's also has its own race. So I will come back to you after I've asked my question today. That's okay.

45:33

So, within the same agenda, heading, this is again, a question for the Africans, if we can move to the memorandum of understanding, so dmo you.

45:44

And I should stress at this point, we're discussing this subject or potential planning controls, doesn't indicate that the panel have made up their mind on this point.

45:52

Much like discussion of the draft development consent order. So issue specific hearing six, or discussing potential conditions at a planning appeal. It's standard procedure.

46:03

So on the Mo, you understand that yourself. That is the applicants considered there are no need for formal controls, such as a section 106, or a requirement. And I believe, although they're free to correct me later, if I'm wrong, but the county council share this view considered it more could be achieved by being outside of the planning system.

46:26

However, I'm conscious that other parties, including Norfolk County Council, don't share this view. Could I ask the rationale for not providing certainty for the mru by establishing a formal planning controls, please?

46:43

comments on behalf the applicant. And the reason for proceeding under the memorandum of understanding with the council is effectively that it's a process that has worked and demonstrably delivered benefits, both for the applicant and building skills in the area from which the applicant is able to recruit from and also in working collaboratively with the council. And insofar as the way in which that has worked is that in relation to East Anglia, one, that was a formal requirement. And in relation to East Anglia, three there is not, and insofar as how that has worked, is that trying to commit matters to a fixed process did not work as effectively as the subsequent entry into a memorandum of understanding, which is effectively allow the parties flexibility in terms of how matters have been delivered. And effectively in the context of this particular or these applications. It's the applicants intention to build upon what has worked effectively between both the applicants and effectively the council. And I think the key issue here is, how that operates, and the practical illustrations. And that is part of the reason why we brought along some of the people that have actually been involved in that operation. And maybe equally, I know, the county council were very involved in this. And I think it would be helpful to get their insight into how they feel this has worked. But one of the key aspects of the memoranda of understanding has been the flexibility and the building of relationships as to how you effectively operate. And I just take one example, which I think that the speakers can speak to, if you need more detail. But effectively when the applicants are not the applicants when East Anglia, one has gone

through recruitment processes, it has analysed the applicants and the nature of the particular employment that's offered and fed back to the relevant bodies in East Anglia, the skills that are acquired. And that's how effectively we build effective courses, which can build people into employment opportunities, and that that's how that's worked. And it's worked very effectively by good communication, building of long term relationships of trust between the County Council, the educational facilities within the area, who are developing courses that are directly relevant, the Masters courses at universities, all designed around to ensure that people that come out of those educational opportunities are skilled in terms of matching what the industry requires. And quite frankly, writing that down into fixed formulas did not work as well as a flexible memorandum of understanding that also had to be flexible enough to work through the current circumstances that were working through in terms of covered and that's the broad thrust of why.

49:53

Because it works and I'm more than happy if Charlie Jordan on wants to come in or Ross Evans to

50:00

If you have any further practical examples of how the fact the memory of and Memorandum of Understanding worked, or is going to work going forward.

50:09

Okay. Miss Jones, was there anything you want to add briefly?

50:13

Charlie Jordan fuller Perkins. Yes. So just as Mr. Ennis has said, I think very valuable information was gathered from the recruitment process where we the identified jobs will ideally be available locally. And we could see gaps. I mean, one very real example was at&t switching operations. And Emory was entered into discussions with both Suffolk County Council and East Coast College, to look at how we can implement training programmes and support for the fostering of those skills and the Sangha region. There are many other examples, but that was just one very practical probably one of the most prominent, thank you. And

50:51

one question I'd have to ask yourself or to Mr. Ennis, is that clear? I've heard and understood what you said there about the flexibility. And so

51:02

it is there a way to use your experience of the how the mru has worked for East Anglia, one,

51:11

and translate that into a more formal planning control. unconscious morph will help for planning control doesn't necessarily have to be incredibly restrictive and process driven. There's plenty of examples of ones which are more open.

51:29

Oh, chicken keys, Mr. Dennis has some challenge open for the applicant case, Mr. Dennis wishes to comment first.

51:39

I think there's two aspects to this, obviously, in the context of mysteries of Africa, two key two aspects. The first is that we're building on something that works. And actually, in terms of what we're developing with

51:55

the council and the educational Cypher isn't just around one project is looking at the industry as a whole. And therefore it is actually building right through in terms of developers collaborating to make sure that these opportunities exist, and effectively, that we're trying collectively with the council's and other skills providers, to make sure that actually, collectively, we're driving forward the skills opportunities, and working with the education establishments to drive that. So So in essence, what it does is it builds this collaboration through working with a range of projects and with a range of parties. And what I think before will certainly go and have a consideration of that. But before we do that, I think it is essential that you hear from how the county council consider it works them to, but that's the broad thrust of why we consider the memorandum of understanding is the appropriate mechanism, because it brings brings together all the projects and that brings us collectively together, whereas obviously the any requirement would relate to the specific project. So we're already in that memorandum starting with East Anglia three, and these would be under already added into how that works. And it's not really on an individual project basis that this has been taken forward. It's very much on a collective basis and also working with others. Okay, so I think the key thing would be to perhaps, understand from the county council, how bayfield this works. Thank you, of course. Thank you. Yes, it was my intention to come to the county council. One second, just to one more question. And leading off from that one in terms of the memoranda of understanding.

53:40

Could the need to have an agreed memoranda of understanding in place prior to commencement, and be maintained, if you'd like to be a requirement?

53:54

It's a matter we have considered one of the issues about memorandums of understanding is it is quite general and its terms. And part of that it's really almost a principles approach, as opposed to a detailed plan. That is, is that that that effectively states exactly what's going to happen it it's, it's it's fitted for nimble response to economic circumstances and opportunities, and really relies not on fixed responses, but the parties actually collaborating and coming up with best practice working collaboratively together. And those types of things don't actually easily set in a sort of formal plan of you'll do this and we'll do that. It actually requires parties to regularly meet, to engage, but also to just think through when something occurs on a project or, or other matters, to say, we've picked up something, we go back and we share it and we share the issue that we've had. And that then becomes an issue that the parties can take forward and seek to solve with others because a lot of other parties involved in terms of

55:00

Education and Skills Training. And it's that sort of arrangement that's worked most effectively. And it's not really been about the formal content of will meet x times a year or whatever. It's about identifying those opportunities, and working collaboratively together for the for the greater enhancement of the opportunity and the skills base. And as I said, that's what's worked really well. And essentially, the applicant wants to build upon that, both applicants, but that's how it's work. And the bit about having it as a formal crime to enter into an MMU is the mru is almost a principles document.

55:38

I understand that. And thank you for that. It's, it was more The question was leading, as you address right at the end there, but the

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would a requirement just saying, you know, there is a need to have a

55:54

memorandum understanding agreed will be in place prior to commencement and will be maintained. Just to give it more certainty is an option. Yeah, I'll take

56:04

that, because I'll take that away. So perhaps we'll deal with the DCA hearing enough? We can.

56:11

Okay, thank you. Thank you for instruction. So I can't I can't talk now, you know, you know, but we'll, we'll take that way and consider that matter. So I can't be very useful. Thank you. And if we could, if I can now turn to the county council. So thank you for that, Mr. Ennis. And, if I could have the views of the county council on the issues we've just discussed in terms of a memorandum of understanding and

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whether there is any need to have it more formally agreed.

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And thank you so microbead for the applicant. In a moment, I will bring in Mr. Warmington intense taking the hint from Mr. Ennis that it probably would help you to hear from the horse's mouth of the practical experience of working the existing memorandum of understanding, because that may help you understand why the county council is content with what at first sight might seem a

57:07

slightly unusual approach of not securing matters in a perhaps a more conventional way. So, I will bring in Mr. Warmington, because he does have more detailed knowledge of that, but in terms of just the overall point, obviously, with any requirement in a development consent order, clearly it has to be expressed in terms that are sufficiently precise and enforceable, that it can actually operate as a requirement. And also bearing in mind the particular point obviously, that arises out of the 2008 regime is that any breach of the terms of a development consent order is automatically a criminal offence, obviously, you're unlikely near the town of country planning regime if the enforcement notice etc. So,

so, so, there is a degree of incentive elevated significance to something being expressed as a requirement. And in terms of the logic of that clearly, it makes it precise, it makes it enforceable, but it can have the downside of making it then less flexible, and less able to be

58:26

capable of being adaptive to changes of events. And that is part of our thinking as to why we have come to the view that we have come to. So with that kind of introductory

58:41

sort of context, if I could bring in Mr. Warmington who can explain both through the experience of having had a formal agreement with East Anglia one and then having an mru with East Anglia. Three, why the practical view has been that it's the mo EU, which has been more effective in delivering on the, the goals that I think both sides or both parties have wanted to achieve. So I'll bring in Mr. Warmington now please. Thank you.

59:13

Thank you, Paul. Warmington Suffolk County Council.

59:17

I think it's probably best to reflect and start, possibly what Mr. Watkins gave us with that outline context of where Suffolk and the new Anglia is with regards to energy because I think it adds useful context to why we're looking for this collaborative, flexible relationship with all energy developers within the region and obviously talking about scottishpower renewables today and their projects. So as Mr. Watkins sets out, we have a plethora of energy projects in our region being offshore wind. We have a new nuclear project coming through many projects, it's now supporting that drive to win net zero, looking at opportunities with hydrogen and further projects.

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Jack's with decarbonisation of heat and power within the home.

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If we start from that perspective,

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Suffolk has quite a unique opportunity to build skills, employment and obviously supply chain within this, that speaks to not just the opportunity in offshore wind, but that wider opportunity within energy. And therefore that takes us to to as the applicant has set out the the dynamism needed within any agreement with a developer.

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We have a lot of projects

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and sort of activity in place to help us grow our supply chain, grow the competency within those working within those supply chain companies to educate and inspire throughout sort of primary and secondary education and also be able to grow rfv precision. And what we're looking for from any applicant, and in particular, obviously scottishpower here today is to enrich and enhance and add to what we're already doing. And we believe the flexibility that an MMU offers us allows us a far better way of doing that it's a collaborative relationship that we are building with the applicant.

1:01:22

We believe we've achieved far more than actually staying within the binary process of having almost that formal planning piece of work as such that we had within East Anglia one, because what that also, we sit here, you know, if we take today, if we sit here today deciding on a rather binary action plan,

1:01:44

that then project start isn't for a number of years. And we're then trying to look and guess to say, what is it we think the region's going to need within four or five years time? What is it we're going to be asking the applicant to help us do within that timeframe. And as we've seen with recent events and the pandemic we're facing at the moment, we can't always begin to predict those. And therefore, again, that leads us to having that far more dynamic relationship that is allowed through an MMU.

1:02:13

So personally, I believe you know that what we've been able to do with that MMU is to enhance and enrich our existing local and regional projects and priorities. It also brings in for the partners as well. And the one thing I'd add to what the applicant has said today here is he suffered counsel is also a member of that memorandum of understanding and the work that he's also then champion through the new Anglia local enterprise partnership. So through that partnership, we have

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the skills advisory panel, which has

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a energy skills plan in place. So we are working to deliver an energy skills plan as well through this mru. So it ties in, as I said, data enrichment enhancement of regional projects and regional objectives. And that's why we found that through an mo use that that that more collaborative relationship has allowed us to achieve more.

1:03:10

Thank you for that Mr. Warmington, I just put the same question to yourself or or Mr. Bedford that I asked him. The applicants, then would would there any be any reason why

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there couldn't be a requirement that says that there was a need for an mru to be agreed and in place prior to the commencement?

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So I think probably like this, so Michael Bedford

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like Mr. Green is it that's a point we probably ought to reflect on. Because the The point being that if we say that there has to be a memorandum of understanding, there would then need to be some kind of precision or definition as to what that should be or what that should comprise. And so why just wants to ensure that if one was going to go down that route, we wouldn't through as hate trying to then be precise, and losing the things which I think I say both parties counters the virtues of the existing arrangement. Because in a sense, there's no as it were dyed in the wool opposition to the idea of requirements. It's a question of pragmatically what works best. And I say, I think we would need to reflect on could a requirement be worded in a way that was sufficiently flexible to capture all the good things that we want and not have any as a dis benefits, but at the same time, meet the legal tests. And obviously the implications of making something a requirement in a DCA when I say what I said earlier about the criminal liabilities and so on.

1:04:52

Thank you, sir. Okay, thank you, Mr. Bedford. If I could just then pose the same question

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to a Suffolk County.

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soleplate in terms of the effectiveness of the memoranda of understanding, and also the question about

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whether there is a need for a requirement or a requirement under the lines of how I described.

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Thank you, Naomi go with a separate counsel. And effectively, we're aligned with the County Council. So,

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I mean, I, I wouldn't want to repeat what they've said. But we're very much in agreement with them in terms of the flexibility that the agreement would provide in its current form. And in terms of

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a requirement with effectively just set out that a agreement and Memorandum of Understanding should be provided and maintained. And I think, again, agree with Mr. Bedford in his submission, that

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the wording would just have to be looked at quite carefully to ensure that it didn't

1:06:03

prevent, yeah, the benefits of the flexibility that the mru provided, but and with the County Council, we could reflect on that, and then come back to either the DCI hearing next week, or perhaps a deadline five.

1:06:21

Okay, thank you. That's very useful.

1:06:25

I appreciate it. It's quite detailed. So I think what would be useful is, is an action on those free passes, if you'd like on the applicant, on the County Council, and on a Suffolk Council, to come back, collaboratively, if need be, we have a view on a final view and requirement and also a potential wording for such a requirement.

1:06:49

So if I just like that opportunity, and hopefully that will be added to the action list as well. Thank you. I did have one more question. But I'm gonna leave that aside and save that for our written questions, because I'm conscious of the time. And I'm also conscious of the number of interested parties that would like to raise some issues. So just briefly, just before we move on from that, in relation to the actual timing on that point, can I flag off nearly everything has been for deadline five so far, it would really assist us if this particular action could be landed

1:07:25

for a week tomorrow for for the issue specific hearing on the draft development consent orders. And if needs be conscious that there isn't a deadline for circulation, have something in writing before that, if needs be, it can be introduced orally and maybe even shared as a document in that event. Because I just think we will need to talk about these issues. And if we miss that opportunity to talk about them, then we're kind of pitching down into the much later stages of the examination so that that would help me certainly you contend with that Mr. Oakley? Yes, of course. Yes. Thank you, it was probably remiss of me not to not to address that point. So no, thanks for coming in. Now, that's very useful.

1:08:08

Okay, so as I mentioned, and I'd like to go to our other interested parties who have been waiting very patiently. So I appreciate that and thank you for your, your patience and your time. So if I could firstly go to Council of fellows for ultra town council, please.

1:08:33

Thank you, Mr. Hockley. Mariam fellows, representing over town council.

1:08:40

East Suffolk, as you know, is now merged or authority of two geographic areas Suffolk coastal District Council and Waverly council as they were, and if this had not occurred, then this discussion would have been very different.

1:08:57

We must all recognise that the benefits to the old Suffolk coastal District Council area is negligible, not enforceable, nor certain, as you've just heard from the applicant. And jokingly, I guess a little bit if we apply the same rationale as yesterday to traffic, we shouldn't base our figures on the peak, we should base our figures on the average over the whole length of project, how many jobs that actually make, which is a lot less.

1:09:27

I believe that employment law and contract law actually doesn't allow someone to be prejudiced by their postcode. So you can't say that the jobs would be local. And even the apprenticeships can't be postcode driven. This is all aspirational.

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If it was delivered, a 60 minute drive for 36% of the jobs is not local. And it's certainly not where the harm is being experienced. So it's

1:10:00

All very good. And as we heard from Mr. Watkins, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Ovens, it's good for the region, the eastern region. Well, great. So locate the onshore infrastructure in areas in the eastern region where there's deprivation, and where the benefits are going to be located. Lowestoft in Great Yarmouth.

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The most important point that I'd like you to examine, expected to acknowledge and realise is all these benefits are actual neutral to what you're examining. Here, you're examining a potential project VA, one north and EA to at freeston. With the onshore cables, sorry, with the landfall, the cables and the substations in this area. Now, if this project was somewhere else, you would still get the benefits that are being outlined today. So these are not overwhelming factors to be considered. And they're certainly not a net gain, as you'll hear later when we go on to Item b. So all these benefits are neutral. And the two specific questions I have for the applicant, and for everyone involved is what investment then is actually been spent on developing less harmful onshore solutions. We've heard all the money that goes from the lead in promoting the the the hobbit low stuff, what's been spent in trying to come up with a good solution here. And the second question is how many jobs supply chain jobs and apprenticeships have actually been given through EA One, two people who live in obra Oldham? thorpness. Nada, not sure. Friston stern. Thank you. Thank you, counsel fellows. And if I could now go to Simon. I have four first mpcc, please.

1:12:05

Good afternoon, sir. Thank you very much for allowing me to speak. Can I first sort of set out my background actually, since first time a bit before the panel. My name is Sam and I've, I'm the Secretary and Treasurer system parochial church Council. And of course, we have a particular interest in this.

1:12:26

And by way of background, my wife and I, our association with this area goes back 40 years, when we were the dreaded weekenders, and we stayed in Olga, we moved to Kristen 30 years ago, so that

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that sounds after a long career in banking. I have a degree in Business Studies. My career in banking was such that it took me to senior levels and that involved areas in business planning and financial control.

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Since I retired,

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I had five or six most enjoyable years, working with older music as it was and then those days Snape Maltings do that in pairs, organisation.

1:13:13

banking is not a profession that naturally endears itself to people. But you are very welcome as a treasurer of charitable organisations. So I've been a treasurer and trustee of the Abbeyfield deep and extra care society for 13 years. And I have been treasurer of the

1:13:37

system just in church for something like 15 years and Secretary for five. Another qualification is that I remain after 18 years as treasurer of the old accountable, which has quite iconic status within the set this area, its roots going back to the civil 19th century.

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So I feel that they have some experience and understanding not just of the system, but also the wider area.

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Those two things I wish I wish to emphasise,

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I'd rather wanted to sort of rapidly reorganise my approach in that having heard the presentation so far. Can I make a point to

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that worries me is that I had wanted to display a photograph. I know this is a you will see this as a written

1:14:38

presentation, written process. But at times, a photograph can say more than a million words. And the photograph I wanted to show is about the reference are up for hi from oh seven, eight. Can I just interrupt you briefly demister if they don't

1:15:00

Two points. Really, it's a it's a photograph relevant to our, to our discussions at the moment, which is obviously about onshore social economic effects and economic benefits.

1:15:12

And the other point is, obviously, we can't show photographs on this system. But I think you mentioned you may have already submitted it. And if you haven't, then you You're very welcome to send in a scan or

1:15:26

photograph of that from your phone if you like.

1:15:31

It, but if we already have it in the examination, that then you can rest assured that we've seen it. I'm not quite sure to what extent you can see this clearly on there. But I can't see anything on my screen. But that's that's my issue at the moment, Mr. If but, yeah, I've been informed by my colleagues that your photograph has been submitted to the examination. Could you just repeat the Library Reference or as again? Oh, ll p for hyphen o seven, eight. Thank you.

1:16:02

Okay, thank you.

1:16:05

I do think it is relevant. So because if you ask people in this area,

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what the East Coast energy coast means, that picture

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encompasses it all. It is an actual, this is what is coming to sighs Well, if it's consented, a smaller version of it will actually come to Kristen, just 10 minutes walk away from the spiritual and social hub of the centre of the village.

1:16:40

This is a picture of Hinkley Point which came out just before Christmas.

1:16:46

It after 40 years of being here, a picture like that still shocks because looking at that one picture encompasses all the fears and concerns that everybody around here would have for the future and how it impacts on the community that does it. Visitors, and also actually conveys concerns about the size of the workforce, seven and a half 8000 people are coming into this area. What does that mean for the social dynamics, the

1:17:24

next seven to 12 year project.

1:17:28

Hinkley Point is on a remote part of the Somerset coast. It's nothing that's close to it. This compares with Sizewell which is at the heart of this heritage, Suffolk heritage coast. It is just about five or six miles away from the destination town over to the south to the north, the destination town of

1:17:55

of Southwold. So it's right at the heart of a highly visited area. It has a

1:18:04

very sort of strong population, which is committed to the preserving the area and its heritage.

1:18:13

It has all sorts of implications. I want to leave it there because there are other people are waiting to speak out to build on that. But I just thought that dramatic image actually sets the scene for all that is concerned here. And when people talk about the energy coast, that is what we understand it as

1:18:33

just too quickly on the economic side. Can I just say that?

1:18:43

It's we have no problems from the outset, we have made it quite clear that we are not in disagreement with any of the social and economic benefits that have been set out. I'm sorry that the applicant considers this a giant human sector section. It's certainly not the case as here. Looking at it at the micro level. What we are talking about here is a connection point, which could be cited better elsewhere. And it could be cited elsewhere, more appropriately without jeopardising any of the issues or advantages that have already been espoused. It is a civil engineering project. It's capital intensive. It provides just 167 full time equivalent jobs as assessed by the applicant. The necessary skills can only be supplied from outside of the area and I mean to serve Ipswich, and the wider east of Luton. It provides no long term operational employment, the much vaunted supply chain has to come tumbling up over the age of 12 and disrupt and damage the local roadways and the lanes. If it's not a productive investment. There was no

1:20:00

The economic multiplier effect in relation to this particular aspect the connection point. So instead it distracts and destabilises the local economy, and the community, and with all the economic consequences,

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I doubt that I cannot see any cost benefits to it.

1:20:22

Reference was made to investment by pension funds and things like that when we look at the cost benefits, I have to wonder to what extent finding a low cost solution by sticking it just five miles inland,

in the heart of a rural village, it's cheap and maximises the investment return which they can end on sell to an infrastructure fund. I would like to leave here because I'm conscious that other people will be straining to speak as well.

1:20:56

Okay, thank you very much, Mr. butts, come back again. Of course, thank you for that. Just drive obviously, some of your submissions and move into the next agenda items, which as I flagged at the outset is fine. We have a bit that's to be expected in a way. And also to confirm that the your submission has obviously been received by ourselves. And I've read it and I've seen your photo as FDA examining authority. So thank you for that. If we could now move on to Fiona Gilmore for CS please.

1:21:32

Thank you very much, sir. This conversation is still really on three, a macro. And the conversation thus far. Mr. Charlie Jordan, Mr. Ross Evans, and Mr. Phillip Watkins has focused very much on the national picture as well as the local regional picture. We wholeheartedly support Lowestoft as a green energy help.

1:21:59

I'm wearing two hats today in this conversation, in addition to being a representative of Suffolk energy action solutions, I am also a strategic adviser and have been for over 30 years, to countries all over the world, including Great Britain on economic development, including alternative energy, and also on tourism development.

1:22:25

Model my position on this is that 10 years ago, East Anglia should have been doing much more having the vision and the imagination to develop a green energy triangle between Cambridge Norwich universities, and also lowest or lowest off regeneration. I think it's 10 years behind. And it's not just a question of wind energy. It's a question of being a leader in terms of renewables, the macro discussion, there is absolutely no disagreement. And in fact, we think there should be more work, more creativity, about the possibility for Lowestoft, not just in the county, but actually in the United Kingdom as a whole.

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We welcome the wind energy opportunities, but they go way beyond what we're discussing this morning.

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I think it's really important from a macro perspective, that we understand that there are different clusters of economic opportunity within Suffolk and the opportunity for Lowestoft is a different opportunity to that, for what has historically been called the heritage coast. We'll talk about the micro and the detail, I think in three B. But what I wanted to say here is that if we can find an alternative site that doesn't destroy or undermine the heritage coast, we can continue to build something that has taken decades to build. You can destroy like a house of cards, and we've seen this in many other places and many other brands. A heritage coast could be destroyed very quickly. We see the heritage coast here. A bit like the

Jurassic Coast with lime rejas. It is famous, it is iconic. It is Maggie handling. It is Benjamin Britten and Peter piers, people who come here, come here for something that is much more than just a town.

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So when we look at the macro, please can we understand that the local community groups, we're not disagreeing with the economic opportunity for East Anglia. We're not disagreeing with the opposition.

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For Lowestoft, we are simply challenging the location for the substation infrastructure site. If we can preserve and protect the heritage coast, and at the same time build Lowestoft, it's a win win. Thank you. Thank you very much. Mr. Gilmore. Could I just check, Mrs. Gilmore that because obviously this is agenda item free, as you pointed out yourself, but was there anything before we move on that you wanted to mention about economic benefits at a micro level?

1:25:33

In terms of the economic benefits at a micro level? We have lots and lots of ideas on on Lowestoft itself and the benefits. All I would say is I really like to come back to three B to discuss the economic benefits at the same time as the economic disc benefits, I'd prefer to merge them. Because in a sense, we need to thank you know, yes, that's entirely reasonable. Thank you, Mrs. Gilmore. And if I could ask if you could also submit your submissions, just senate deadline five, that'd be really useful. Yes, I will. Thank you very much. Okay. And if I can now go to Mr. Maroni for Stacy's, please.

1:26:22

Thank you, sir. I just got a few comments to make. But I just like to say I'd endorse the comments of counsellor fellows in terms of the benefits for the local area. And for going into a bit of detail on the mru, which I was listening to with increasing incredulity.

1:26:42

Mr. Watkins made comments about the Suffolk coast energy delivery board. And the fact that that was chaired by drays coffee. You may recall that when she contributed at an earlier hearing, she referred to how unacceptable it was to have this infrastructure dumped in the southern countryside. So I just wanted to draw your eye Mr. Watkins attention to that. And the other comment he made was in relation to clean or Creek green growth. And I think it is difficult to say that what is proposed on shore is either green or clean, the energy being generated is obviously carbon free. But I think there is an a serious environmental issue being created in pursuit of non fossil fuel energy. And just turning to the mru, I think, the ambitions in that need to be viewed in the context of the overall investment in these projects. I believe EA one was a 2.5 billion pound project. And if you multiply that, and then this may be a rather crude calculation or may not be accurate. But that means across the four projects, ie 131, and two, that's 10 billion pounds. So we just need to remember that the very big numbers that lie behind that, and then put that into context with how much is being spent in terms of the local and and region.

1:28:04

When I think as Mr. Brennan says that we're building on something that works in relation to the mru. Well, EA, one was consented in 2014. That's 66 years ago, and da ri in 2017, three years ago, and

what has actually been done in that time. We have two apprentices, just two. And I know from the report that one of those is in stock, which is fantastic for that young person, delighted for them. But one of those is in North, the two apprentices after six years, then referred to the stem programme. And there are a number of I've seen various numbers, it's 3000, or 3200, or three, five, anyway, those levels of numbers. But if you were to annualize that, since 2014, and compare that to the school population in Suffolk, and Norfolk, now that school population in Suffolk is over 100,000. And in Norfolk is 120. That represents a mere quarter of 1%. of the school population. I mean, the nuts, I hate to say it, right, That's pathetic, quite frankly, in terms of really trying to inspire and generate young people that want to study physics and science and engineering. You know, it's barely scratching the surface to use the word much beloved of the applicants, it's negligible. And then we come on to the master's programme, which again, is a great programme, you know, 200,000 pounds, but it again, set that against the level of investment and how many people is that how many masters students does that pay for? And are those masters students from the locality or I from the region? I mean, what would be great for example, is we to have a graduate scholarship programme. We all know how much University costs Now, why isn't our affiliate programme that will pay for another 10 people, there needs to be a

1:30:00

Much bigger ambition, in terms of inspiring and supporting young people, young people locally. So coming back to the MLU, obviously, you can't have specific obligations about what one party will do, I completely accept that argument. But what it does need is firm goals and targets unless they have a target, nothing gets done. We all know that. And there could be and I've done this in a past life, you actually set out what the level of investment will be. So you know, there is a ring fence pot of money that you can direct to make a real difference here. And I'm what concerns me about the mo you. And I'm disappointed in both the district and the county, I think there's a real poverty of ambition when it comes to the future of young people, particularly in Suffolk, and particularly in this part of software. And that's what I want to say on that. So just a couple of points on the supply chain, and then I'll finish them conscious every wants that wants their lunch. And we, we talked about one of the and I like numbers by the way, some and I think numbers have to be interrogated very carefully here. And in context of numbers, it's this word you picked up on it yourself what is meant by region, and region is used in all sorts of different ways in these numbers. Sometimes it means sub Norfolk sometimes as Mr. Watkins as Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk sometimes includes Cambridgeshire, sometimes intussusception better, so we just need to be very careful. But it was \$140 million that was spent. And I think the examining authority needs more analysis of that 140 million, because it's very easy to give a contract to a company, say, based in Chelmsford, a long way away from where we are now, but that's in Essex, but that can be a branch for a much bigger company. So how much of that 100 and 40 million actually stays in the region and goes into the regional economy, just given a contract, say worth 10 million to accompany in childhood, doesn't mean that 10 million goes into local economies. So it's, it's very, when you look at these numbers, it's very difficult to really work out how much true economic benefit there is. At that point, I will, I will be quiet and everything after lunch. Thank you. Thank you very much for that, Mr. Mahoney that that's very useful information. And again, as with Mrs. Gilmore, if you could submit any of that information at line five, that'd be much appreciated. Thank you. And I should just come now, I'm conscious of the time but I'm also conscious of hands that were raised before so if I could come now to Mr. Thorpe for beachview. Holiday Park, please.

1:32:39

Yes, and just I'll just like to say that I would like to concur with Councillor Fellowes Simon is the only Gilmore and Michael Marrone

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on the jobs, issue and jobs and economic benefit locally. And we hear all the PR things having the benefits of all these projects. But in our written representations we refer to the Scottish wind sector. And I'd urge examiners to look at the situation in Scotland. And the Scottish Herald reported on a number a number of times,

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most recently in November, when they confirmed that o and s figures showed only one 10th of the 28,000 estimated permanent jobs had actually been created by 2020.

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The 28,000 was the figures that were being performed by the energy sector. And so they've only really created attempt for those jobs. And the Scottish unite union has described the number the real number of permanent jobs in Scotland as the wind energy scandal.

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There's also issues with supply chains. We talked they talked about millions in supply chains, and airports that vast numbers of jobs have actually been lost in Scotland due to energy developers shunning UK businesses, and UK supply chains, providing their contracts to overseas manufacturers and suppliers. That I think the massive issue there. And I just want to sort of ask, what what how is our sector here, so different from Scotland, how our energy companies guaranteeing that they're going to, you know, give our companies, local companies, suppliers and the contracts

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as a guarantee that they will get those contracts. And basically, the the jobs figures in Scotland, the industry into what we've heard today into disrepute and in terms of the benefits, and one of the things that sort of I'd like to know is how many local training placements were provided by one and the other scottishpower development that's already virtually completed, and how many full time local jobs did that provide

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and also, how many of them

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jobs and training placements have been counted in the figures that they're provided today. And have they counted any of those full time jobs from EA one in EA, one, M and E twos, job seekers.

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And just lastly, on a micro level, tourism here is the biggest employer likely

1:35:23

a few permanent jobs while they're good for low stuff, and they'll never mitigate the impact on tourism here. And personally, from from our business's point of view, we are a little concerned that Suffolk Suffolk Council has been seduced by the energy industry in terms of the jobs and benefits that they provide.

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And we just hope that they're not forgetting about the the tourism businesses and local communities here that will be impacted on. That's all. Thanks. Thank you very much for that, Mr. Thought. Very useful indeed. Just before we move on, could I just check as well that my colleagues mentioned before that Mr. Young from the Suffolk coast, dmo had his hand raised, and then it went down again. So Mr. Young, was there anything you wanted to add at this juncture?

1:36:13

Thank you. No, I'm planning to speak 3d. And I think my points are relevant to 3d number three. Excellent, thank you very much.

1:36:22

Okay, thank you. I think probably the best thing I'm going to transfer over to Mr. Smith in a second, but just to let you know that it's probably the best thing to do is to break for lunch often, Mr. Smith, and then we'll come back to the applicant for their right to reply. So thank you for that and Mr. Smith. Thank you very much, Mr. Hockley. And yes, as Mr. Hockley flagged It is time for lunch. So we will very shortly be breaking there were just two matters on which I wish to address everybody briefly before we do. Firstly is that Mr. I've referred to his photographs submitted in a deadline for submission. And the examination library, which is not yet updated for deadline for should be updated later on today or early tomorrow. The reference number for that in the library I will repeat will be rep rip for hyphen 078. Now against the possibility that's in their reply after the lunch break, the applicant team need to refer to that reference. The case team has already emailed a hyperlink to it. It is published anybody who wishes to see it on the websites can do so that hyperlink has been emailed so it can be addressed by the applicant after the break if need be. The second matter that I wish to refer to briefly is the fact that it will have become apparent as as yesterday. Today we are also plagued by certain it issues with individuals speaking but not being shown on some participants and indeed some examining authority members screens and also the yellow hand signals for indicating a wish to speak are not all operating for all participants. I know Mr. Hockley has been struggling, and considerably with a system that is not showing him the yellow hand signals that maybe some of the rest of us can see. And we're doing our best to make sure that he remains advised of hands as they raised in load. It's a manual system, it may not always work, it may appear to be a little clunky. So firstly, I would ask you please to bear with us if people are not always called in as promptly as they might expect because we are managing some of this manually. And secondly, I'm going to flag that we're going to break now until 2:25pm because not only will the examining authority be having lunch, but certain of the components in our IT system will be restarted over the lunch break, and we hope that will clear the problem. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. 2:25pm for the resumption of this item and the conclusion of the applicants response

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will break now.