

Rampion 2 Wind Farm

Category 5:

Reports

Consultation Report

Appendices 1 – 5





Document revisions

Revision	Date	Status/reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by
Α	08/08/2023	Final for DCO Application	RWE	RWE	RED
В	28/02/2024	Amendment for Deadline 1	RWE	RWE	RED



Consultation Report

Annex 1: Appendices 1 to 5

The Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations, 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(q)

Document reference number: 5.1.1.

Applicant: Rampion Extension Development Limited

Inspectorate Reference: EN010117

Date: August 2023

Revision: 01



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1. Notifications outside of consultation

1.1. Notification under 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations

Note a copy of the notification sent to the Planning Inspectorate is included below. The letter is incorrectly date 2 June 2020, the letter was sent on 2 July 2020.

This is confirmed in paragraph 1.1.1 of the Planning Inspectorate's Scoping Opinion published on 11 August 2020, which can be found here:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000045-EN010117%20Scoping%20Opinion.pdf

The relevant expert is below.

Scoping Opinion for Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

1. INTRODUCTION

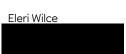
1.1 Background

1.1.1 On 02 July 2020, the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS) received a scoping request from Rampion Extension Development Limited ('RED') (the Applicant) under Regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) for the proposed Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (the Proposed Development).



National Infrastructure Planning The Planning Inspectorate Temple Quay House Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6PN **RWE Renewables UK Limited**

Your ref. Your letter Our ref. Contact Phone Email



By Email

2nd June 2020

Rampion 2 - Application for Development Consent Order

Dear Sir/ Madam

As you are aware Rampion Extension Development Limited ("the Applicant") proposes to submit an application for a development consent order for the Rampion 2 offshore windfarm.

Pursuant to regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) ("the Regulations") please accept this letter as formal notification that the Applicant intends to provide an environmental statement in respect of the application.

Please also accept this letter as a request for the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, to provide an opinion in writing as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the environmental statement, in accordance with regulation 10(1) of the Regulations. In support of this request I enclose a Scoping Report which has been prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd (on behalf of the Applicant) which includes the information required to be provided pursuant to regulations 8(3) and 10(3) of the Regulations.

I confirm that a GIS shape file identifying the scoping boundary for the proposed development has already been provided with the advance notice previously given in respect of this scoping request on the 18^{th} June 2020.

Yours faithfully

Eleri Wilce Consents Manager

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1.2. Letter to Applicant confirming EEA states notified

Environmental Services Central Operations Temple Quay House 2 The Square Bristol, BS1 6PN Customer Services: 0303 444 5000

e-mail: Rampion2@planninginspectorate.

<u>gov.uk</u>

Eleri Wilce Consents Manager

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010017

Date: 20 May 2021

Dear Eleri

Planning Act 2008 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 32

Proposed Application by Rampion Extension Development Limited (the Applicant) for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (the Proposed Development)

Identification to applicant of the European Economic Area (EEA) States notified under Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations

The Secretary of State has an on-going duty under Regulation 32 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations). On the basis of the information currently available and in accordance with the Regulation 32 procedure set out in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 12, the Secretary of State is of the view that the above proposed development is likely to have significant impacts on the environment in an EEA State. The Secretary of State's transboundary screening document is available at:

http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/document/EN010117-000053

Therefore the Secretary of State has notified the following EEA States:

The Netherlands

Mr. Luis MARTINS DIAS and Mr. Bart BARTEN
Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
Rijkswaterstaat, Unit Water, Traffic and Environment
Postbus 556
3000 AN Rotterdam
point-notification.espoo@rws.nl



Belgium

Ms. Martine MORIS
Government of Flanders
Department Environment
(spatial development,
environment, energy, climate,
green economy, animal welfare)
Koning Albert II-laan 20 bus 12
1000 BRUSSELS

Mr. Ulrich GEEBELEN
Brussels capital Region
Bruxelles Environnement,
Division Autorisations et
Partenariats
BCR – Brussels International
Avenue du Port 86C/3000
1000 BRUXELLES

Mr. Marc PIRLET
Walloon region
Département des Permis et Autorisations
de la Direction Générale Opérationnelle de
l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et
de l'Environnement du Service Public de
Wallonie
Avenue Prince de Liège 15
5100 NAMUR (Jambes)
eia-gateway@spw.wallonie.be

Mr. Steven VANDENBORRE Federal authority Directorate-general Environment Victor Hortaplein 40, bus 10 B-1060 BRUSSELS

France

Ministère de l'écologie, du développement durable et de l'énergie Commissariat général au développement durable SEEIDD/IDPP1 92055 La Défense Cedex point-focal.espoo@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Spain

Mr. Alejandro Abellán García de Diego Director General de Coordinación de Políticas Comunes y Asuntos Generales de la Unión Europea Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación C/ Serrano Galvache, 26 28033 MADRID

Mr. Eugenio Jesus Dominguez Collado Deputy General Director of Environmental Assessment Ministry for Ecological Transition Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz s/n SP-28071 MADRID Mr. Javier Cachon de Mesa Directora General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz, s/n 28071 MADRID

Ms. Maria Angeles JIMENEZ REDONDO Technical advisor Ministry for Ecological Transition Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz s/n SP-28071 MADRID



All notifications were sent by email.

Further information on the transboundary consultation process carried out under Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations can be found in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 12, available on our website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/

If you have any queries about this process, please do not hesitate to contact us at Rampion2@planninginspectorate.gov.uk.

Yours sincerely

Richard Kent

Richard Kent Senior EIA Advisor on behalf of the Secretary of State





Engagement

2.1.

Project liaison groupsList of organisations invited to join 2.1.1.

Environment

Arun & Rother Rivers Trust
Arun Biodiversity Forum
Arun Countryside Trust
Arun District Conservation Advisory Group
Brighton & Hove City Sustainability Partnership
British Divers Marine Life Rescue
CPRE Arun
CPRE Sussex
Friends of the Earth South East
Greenpeace B&H
Horsham District Archaeology Group
Ouse & Adur Rivers Trust
Seasearch
Shoreham District Ornithological Society
South Downs Society (Friends of the South Downs)
Surfers Against Sewage (Brighton)
Sussex Archaeological Society
Sussex Bat Group
Sussex Green Living
Sussex Heritage Trust
The Living Coast - UNESCO Brighton & Lewes Downs Biosphere Partnership
Transition Worthing
Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust
Worthing Archaeology Group
Worthing Climate Action Network
Worthing Museum
Archaeological interest groups

Business and Tourism

Adur & Worthing Business Partnership (Council)	
Arun Business Partnership (Council)	
Arun Tourism Business Support (Council) Sussex by the	
Sea	
Bognor Regis Chamber of Commerce & Industry	
Bognor Regis Regeneration Board	



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Bognor Regis Tourist Information
Brighton & Hove Chamber of Commerce
Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership
Brighton Tourism Alliance - Visit Brighton
Business East Sussex
Chichester Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Coast to Capital LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership)
Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)
Discover Worthing (Tourism Office)
Experience West Sussex
Federation of Small Businesses - East Sussex
Federation of Small Businesses - Surrey and West Sussex
Greater Brighton Economic Board
MD Hub Brighton
Newhaven Chamber of Commerce
Newhaven Enterprise Zone
Peacehaven and District Chamber of Commerce
Rustington Chamber of Commerce
South Downs National Park TOURISM
South East Local Enterprise Partnership
Sussex Chamber of Commerce
Sussex Chamber of Commerce
Sustainable Business Partnership CIC Brighton
Tourism SouthEast
Visit Littlehampton
West Sussex Economic Partnership
Worthing and Adur Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Sea users

Adur Centre Sailing Club			
Adur Deep Sea Anglers Arun Yacht Club			
			Arun Yacht Club
Arun Youth Aqua Centre			
Bognor Regis Sailing Club			
Brighton & Sussex Universities Sailing Club			
Brighton British Sub-Aqua Club 007			
Brighton College Sailing Club			
Brighton Marina Berth Holders' Association / Brighton Marina Yacht			
Club			
Brighton Marina Boatman's Association			
Brighton Marina Harbour Master			



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Brighton Marina Premier Marinas	
Brighton Marina Sea Fishing	
Brighton Marina Watersports	
Brighton Marina Yacht Club	
Brighton Sailing Club	
BSAC (diving body) South East	
Eastbourne Sovereign Sailing Club	
Eastbourne Sub Aqua Club	
Felpham Sailing Club	
Hove Deep Sea Anglers Club	
Lancing Sailing Club	
Littlehampton Harbour Board	
Littlehampton Marina	
Littlehampton Marina Berth Holders Association	
Littlehampton RNLI	
Littlehampton Sailing & Motor Club	
Littlehampton Yacht Club	
Newhaven Deep Sea Anglers	
Newhaven Marina Limited	
Newhaven Marina Limited	
Newhaven Yacht Club	
Pagham Yacht Club	
RNLI - Brighton Lifeboat Station	
RNLI - Littlehampton	
RNLI - Newhaven Lifeboat Station	
RNLI - Shoreham Lifeboat Station	
Shoreham Port	
Shoreham Sailing Club	
Southern Division National Federation of Sea Anglers (NFSA)	
Sovereign Harbour Yacht Club	
Sussex Yacht Club	
Vice President of Newhaven Deep Sea Anglers	
West Sussex School and Youth Sailing Association	
Worthing BSAC - British Sub-Aqua Club	
Worthing Sailing Club	

Public Rights of Way

British Horse Society - Mid Sussex Bridleways Group	
& Bridleways Group Mid Sussex Area	
Mid Sussex Bridleway Group	
Open Spaces Society	
	Ramblers Sussex Area



South Downs Local Access Forum
South Downs Society
West Sussex Local Access Forum (equestrian)
Sussex Local Access Forum
Worthing Cycling Forum
Shoreham By Cycle
Trail Riders Fellowship
Twineham PC
SUSTRANS

Community

PARISH COUNCILS ON CABLE ROUTE AREA
OF SEARCH
Amberley Parish Council Angmering Parish Council
Arundel Town Council
Ashington Parish Council
Ashurst Parish Council
Bognor Regis Town Council
Bolney Parish Council
Burpham and Wepham Parish Council
Clymping Parish Council Cowfold Parish Council
Ford Parish Council
Henfield Parish Council
Littlehampton Town Council
Lyminster & Crossbush Parish Council
Middleton-on-Sea Parish Council
North Stoke Parish Council
Nuthurst Parish Council
Parham Parish Council (includes Rackham)
Patching Parish Council
Poling Arundel Parish Council
Shermanbury Parish Council
Shipley Parish Council
South Stoke Parish Council
Storrington & Sullington Parish Council
Thakeham Parish Council
Tortington Parish Council
Twineham Parish Council
Warningcamp Parish Council
Washington Parish Council
West Grinstead Parish Council



Wiston Parish Council
Yapton Parish Council

PARISH COUNCILS WITH COASTAL VIEW

Bersted Parish Council

Bognor Town

Broadwater

East Dean and Friston Parish Council

East Preston Parish Council

Felpham Parish Council

Ferring

Kingston

Lancing Parish Council

Newhaven Town Council

Newhaven Town Council

Pagham (and Kingston Gorse) Parish Council

Peacehaven Town Council

Rustington Parish Council

Seaford Town Council

Selsey Town Council

Shoreham PART OF ADUR & WORTHING COUNCIL

Southwick AS ABOVE

Telscombe Town Council

AMENITY GROUPS NEAR POSSIBLE LANDFALL

Joint Eastern Arun Area Committee

Joint Western Arun Area Local Committee

The Littlehampton Society



2.1.2. Template invitation to PLG

bject: Rampion 2 - Community Project Llaison Group Invitation

Dear Community Representative, as you may be aware, we are currently developing initial proposals for a potential expansion of the Rampion Offstore Wind Farm, to be known as 'Rampion 2'. We are confacting you because you represent your local community.

So far, Rampion 2 has identified a broad 'Area of Search' within which we've been carrying out feasibility surveys and an environmental scoping exercise, to help better understand the sits conditions and constraints. We now wish to angage with stakeholders and communities across Sussex, to seek their feedback and help shape our draft proposals before they are taken through a rigorous, formal consultation process in 2021.

As was the case with the original Rampion project, we are keen to engage widely with stakeholder organisations, ensuring that the full breadth of community interests are represented and considered in the development process. Hence, we are introducing a series of Project Liaison Groups to act as a conduit between the Rampion Team and a range of interests groups. This worked particularly well during the development process for the original Rampion project.

We are proposing five Project Liaison Groups (PLGs) to cover the following community interests:

- Environmental
 Business & Tourism
 Sea Users
 Public Rights of Way Users

• Public Rights of Way Users - Community Organisations
We plan to hold PLG meetings (virtually for the time being) at key milestones along the development process. The first will be held in October to discuss and agree the PLG Terms of Reference and for the Rampion Team to communicate our initial proposals, key issues and constraints and our indicative project (imetable, in turn, we would be seeking input from the PLG members to share our project information with your peers in the organisation and area of interest you represent, and to feedback local knowledge, issues and concerns to the Rampion Team so we can take these into account as we seek to refine our proposals.
I would be grateful if you could list me know if you are able to participate in the Community PLG meetings to represent your area of interest. Initially, we anticipate there being three meetings in the first 12 menths, with the frequency of meetings being reviewed thereafter. If you think there is an alternative colleague who should represent your organisation (max. one per organisation), please list us know and feel free to copy this latter to them.
The Rampion Team very much look forward to working with you during the development process and I look forward to hearing from you.
Many thanks indeed,
Paula Seager, Natural PR
Independent PLG Chair and Facilitator, on behalf of Rampion 2



2.1.3. **PLG presentations**







Introduction to RWE Rampion 2 Proposal

PLG Briefing

October 2020



Outline

- 1 Introduction to RWE
- 2 Why are we considering expansion at Rampion?
- 3 Offshore project 'Area of Search'
- 4 Grid connection and onshore options
- **5** Current status
- 6 EIA
- 7 Community engagement & consultation
- 8 Indicative timeline
- 9 Q&A



- International energy company with power generation, trading and supply, in Europe, North America, Asia and Oceania
- Committed to become Carbon Neutral by 2040: renewable energy is key growth area
- RWE has acquired 'E.ON Climate & Renewables' and 'Innogy Renewables' to form a global leader in renewable energy and #2 worldwide in Offshore Wind
- What this means for Rampion Offshore Wind Farm: RWE Renewables is now the majority owner of the JV Company Rampion Offshore Wind Limited, and is also the site operator on behalf of the JV. No major changes in terms of key contacts/ staff at working level, e.g. 'Rampion Offshore Wind' site operations team at Newhaven, contacts with previous 'E.ON Climate & Renewables' now 'RWE Renewables'
- Rampion 2 is also a JV on partnership, with RWE UK Renewables majority shareholder, and "Development Service Provider" to the JV same staff working on the project as previously worked on Rampion.
- Corporate website for more info: <u>www.rwe.com</u>







2. Why are we considering expansion at Rampion?

- UK Government has formally declared a Climate Emergency and set a target to deliver 40 Gigawatts (GW) of Offshore Wind capacity by 2030 (capacity by summer 2020 @10GW)
- Coal plant being phased out, meanwhile hydrogen, heat pumps and electric vehicles all coming in - all leads to an increased need for electricity generation from renewable energy sources
- Wind energy currently supplies 20% of electricity in the UK (onshore 10%, offshore 10%) and up to half of our electricity on a good day. 2050 target to make the UK 'Net Zero' carbon emitter.

- Offshore wind is a proven technology, is leading the way for renewables and can be built at scale. Costs halved in 2 3 years as the industry has scaled up. Modern turbine 3 x power of Rampion.
- Currently 40+ offshore wind farms around UK waters Rampion the only project off the south coast of England where much of the electricity demand is. There is scope for the area to make further important contribution to clean sustainable energy supplies
- Public Opinion Survey conducted by polling organisation Populus post-construction showed 85% support for Rampion compared to 80% during early development. Just 4% negative respondents



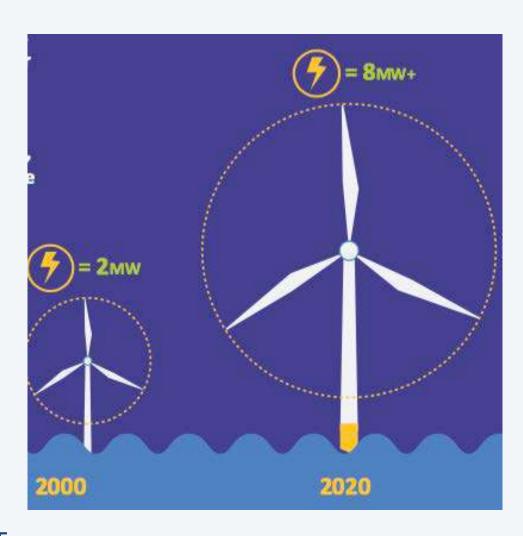
3. Offshore 'Area of Search'



- In 2018 The Crown Estate (TCE) which owns seabed in the UK invited developers to indicate their interest in future extension of existing wind farms
- A sizeable area to west of the existing windfarm (previously off limits due to aggregates extraction licenses) had become available
- RWE were awarded rights to this area and also proposed that any further development should also reconsider the unused area of the original Rampion Zone ('Zone 6')
- Hatched area shows this 'Area of Search' has been defined including both of these areas, on which to conduct environmental and technical surveys, engage and consult with authorities, stakeholders and communities
- Gives flexibility to respond to consultation feedback, constraints, objections and to shape a prospective future extension to Rampion



Offshore Project - Max Scope & Potential Benefits



Maximum Scope

- Same minimum distance from shore as Rampion
- Can't go further offshore due to shipping lane & TSS
- Maximum 116 turbines e.g. no more than Rampion
- Larger turbines but increase in height does not multiply with increase in power
- A 50% increase in height of a wind turbine more than doubles the power output

Potential benefits

Rampion produces clean, green electricity for the equivalent of 350,000 homes = half the homes in Sussex

Rampion 2 could could produce clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes!

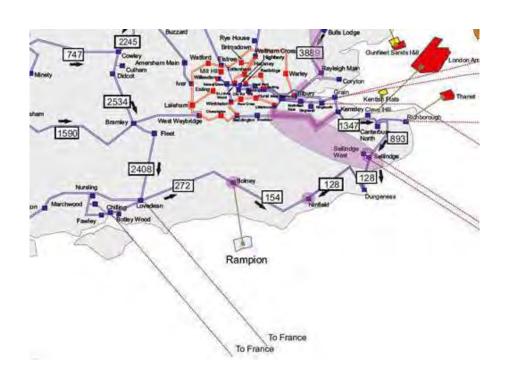
Rampion offsets 600,000 tonnes CO₂ each year

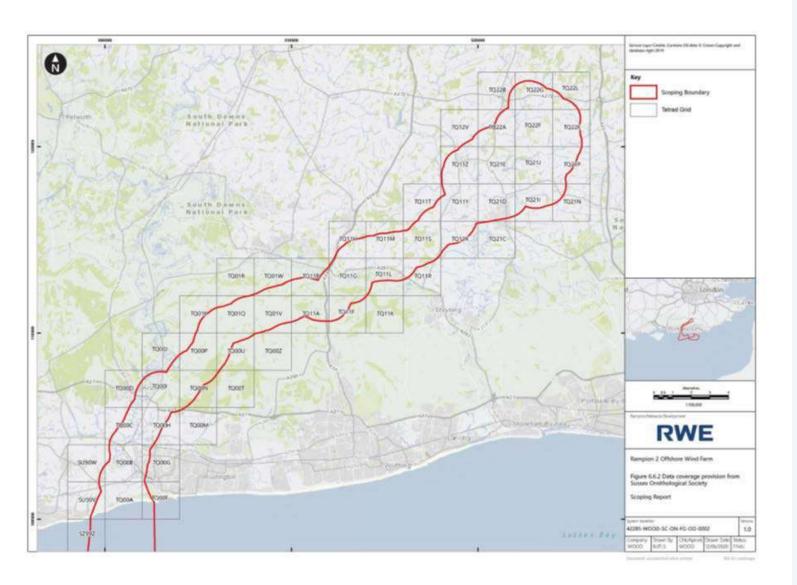
Rampion 2 could offset 1.8million tonnes Co₂ each year



4. Grid connection & onshore options

- RWE commissioned National Grid to conduct a Feasibility Study of connection into their system
- Evaluated 5 potential 400kV grid substations including Bolney, but also options further west and to the east
- Conclusion that Bolney would be the optimal feed in for the electricity onto the grid due to electrical capacity and other options being considerably further from the power generation
- RWE and their consultants Wood Group performed a constraints mapping study to assess various combinations of landfall, cable route and a number of site options for the substation itself
- Whilst the electricity would need to be fed into Bolney (i.e. some cabling works and termination into the existing National Grid Bolney substation) no decision has been made on where substation equipment would be located
- A range of sites (up to 5km away from Bolney) are currently being assessed and will be consulted on in due course
- The onshore cable circuits will be undergrounded for the entire cable route from the coast to the substation







- Current evaluation of potential substation sites being looked at, hence 'expanded' corridor at the northern end of corridor
- Seeking to identify the lowest impact most acceptable option
- Communities will be involved in shaping this and the final decision on where substation would be sited

5. Current Status

- Seabed agreement for lease signed with The Crown Estate, within which a refined wind farm proposal will be formed over the coming months
- National Grid have confirmed connection for a project in 2028/2029
- Early discussions held with Local Planning Authorities, Parish Councils, MPs, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England, and other national bodies
- Some early assessment of onshore route Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate informing what is required to be assessed
- We're currently looking at how we will be able to engage and then formally consult with stakeholders and communities, given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic situation
- Project timescales clearly need to be caveated due to current situation – dates are indicative and we will only be carrying out activities where it is safe to do so





- A Scoping Request submitted to The Planning Inspectorate earlier this year this is the very first stage in consenting process, with a Scoping Opinion received in August.
- Sets out broad envelope of what the project could be and seek formal confirmation of what needs to be surveyed and assessed and what sensitivities and constraints need to be considered in the Environmental Impact Assessment
- Process invited input from statutory bodies, consultees and other key stakeholders
- Not on the 'merits' of a proposal, but on what assessments need to be made and what sensitivities and constraints to take into account
- The next stage following Scoping is for us to engage with local stakeholders and communities before we then share specific proposals together with preliminary assessment
- **Design Evolution** underway, taking account of informal consultation responses from interested parties, with a view to producing **Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)** later this year







7. Community engagement & consultation

- We plan a round of informal consultation with stakeholders and local community through remainder of 2020
- The next stage of engagement would then be
 Formal Consultation likely in April and May 2021
- This will involve more specific information about the offshore scope, a refined onshore cable route and substation site options under consideration and we will be inviting feedback (in this case on the merits / relative merits of options) to help shape our proposals

- We're currently looking at how best to do this with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, using virtual/digital methods to ensure all stakeholders and communities can have their say
- We'll be required to produce a Statement of Community Consultation ('SoCC') which we need all of the local planning authorities to sign off, to set out exactly how we will consult with communities
- We have to carry out the consultation in accordance with the approved SoCC, which ensures a thorough and meaningful consultation process is carried out
- A Consultation Report is then produced detailing all of the consultation feedback, analysis and how this has been addressed, which forms an integral component of the consent application



8. Indicative timeline*

*Subject to COVID-19 restrictions and other factors

Milestone	Date
Formal EIA Scoping Opinion	Q2 2020
Stakeholder engagement to help shape proposals	Q3- Q4 2020
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	Q4 2020
Draft EIA and Public Exhibitions / Consultation	Q2 2021
Indicative timing for formal consent application	Late 2021
Consent Examination Process	2022/early 2023
Earliest possible investment approval	End 2024
Earliest possible construction work	2025/26

9. Q & A

S Rampio

Vaughan Weighill

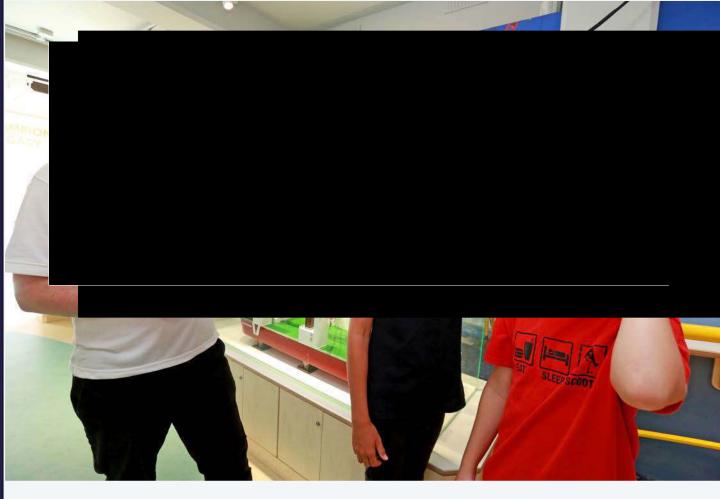
Project Manager

Chris Tomlinson

Stakeholder Manager

Eleri Wilce

Consents & Permitting Manager



Have you visited our Rampion Visitor Centre on Brighton seafront?











Introduction to RWE Rampion 2 Proposal

Project Liaison Group Briefing

February 2021



Outline

- 1 Quick recap
- 2 Offshore development progress
- 3 Onshore development progress
- 4 Stakeholder engagement
- 5 First consultation launch virtual exhibition
- 6 Consultation Feedback to date
- 7 Indicative timeline
- 8 PLG Feedback on the first consultation



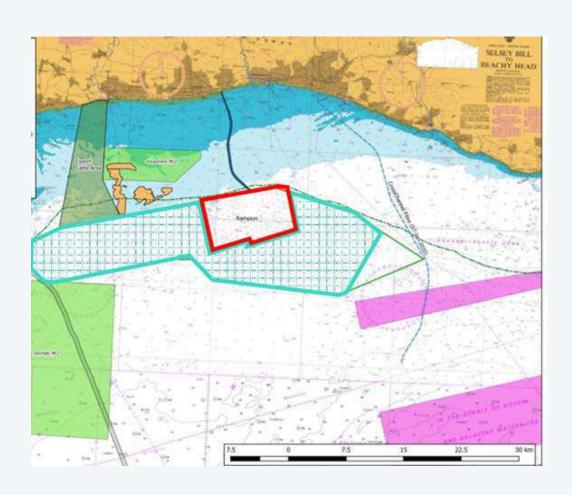
1. Quick recap - Why we're considering an expansion

- UK Govt has formally declared a Climate Emergency, set a National Determined Contribution under the Paris Climate Agreement of a 68% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, and set a target to quadruple offshore wind capacity to 40 Gigawatts (GW) by 2030.
- Last 5% coal plant being phased out, while hydrogen, heat pumps and EVs all coming in, leading to an increased need for electricity generation from renewable energy sources
- Wind energy currently supplies 20% of electricity in the UK (onshore 10%, offshore 10%) and up to half of our electricity on a good day. 2050 target to make the UK 'Net Zero' carbon emitter.

- Offshore wind is a proven technology, is leading the way for renewables and can be built at scale. Costs halved in 2 3 years as the industry has scaled up. Modern turbine 3 x power of Rampion.
- Currently 40+ offshore wind farms around UK waters Rampion the only project off the south coast of England where much of the electricity demand is. There is scope for the area to make further important contribution to clean sustainable energy supplies
- Public Opinion Survey conducted by polling organisation Populus post-construction showed 85% support for Rampion compared to 80% during early development. Just 4% negative respondents



Offshore recap - 'Area of Search'



- In 2018 The Crown Estate (TCE) which owns seabed in the UK invited developers to indicate their interest in future extension of existing wind farms
- A sizeable area to west of the existing windfarm (previously off limits due to aggregates extraction licenses) had become available
- RWE were awarded rights to this area and also proposed that any further development should also reconsider the unused area of the original Rampion Zone ('Zone 6')
- Hatched area shows this 'Area of Search' has been defined including both of these areas, on which to conduct environmental and technical surveys, engage and consult with authorities, stakeholders and communities
- Gives flexibility to respond to consultation feedback, constraints, objections and to shape a prospective future extension to Rampion



2. Offshore development progress

Navigational Risk Assessment

- Undertaken vessel surveys during winter and summer
- Entailing vessel surveys of transit though and use of site
- Navigation Risk Workshop due in February

Geophysical surveys

 Complete - reviewing results to fully understand detailed water depths and topography of seabed

Seascape & Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA)

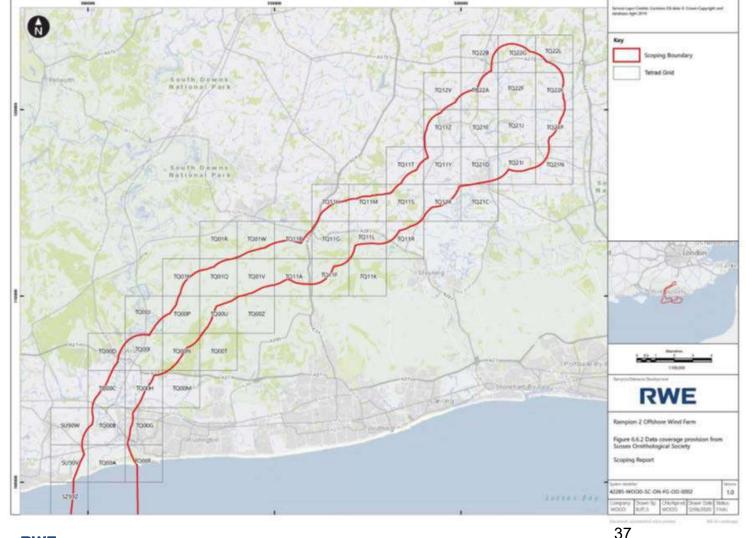
- Agreed 40 viewpoints from the coast and other sensitive locations
- Taken photos for baseline to inform assessment

Commercial fishermen/women

• 4 x Working Group meetings being held w/c 8th Feb

Bird and Marine Mammal surveys continuing

Onshore recap - Area of Search





- National Grid confirmed connection agreement at Bolney in 2028/2029
- We've carried out a constraints mapping study to assess various combinations of landfall, cable route and substations
- Climping Beach is first gap in the urban coastal strip for landfall
- We've been evaluating an area of search for the onshore cable route, between Climping & Bolney
- The circuits will be undergrounded for the entire cable route
- We are taking into account environmental designations & sensitivities, and technical constraints, to identify least-impact feasible route
- We're taking into account issues & concerns raised from consultation feedback to help inform cable route refinement & substation site

RWE



3. Onshore development progress

Climping Beach Flood Risk

 We have received feedback which we are accounting for in the design of the horizontal directional drill underneath the beach, and we've met with the Environment Agency

Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)

- Agreed viewpoints along cable route and in the vicinity of the substation search areas
- Taken photos for baseline

Public Rights of Way

 Undertaken surveys of locations where the cable route crosses Public Rights of Way

Archaeological Surveys (site walkover)

Targeted ecological surveys, including:

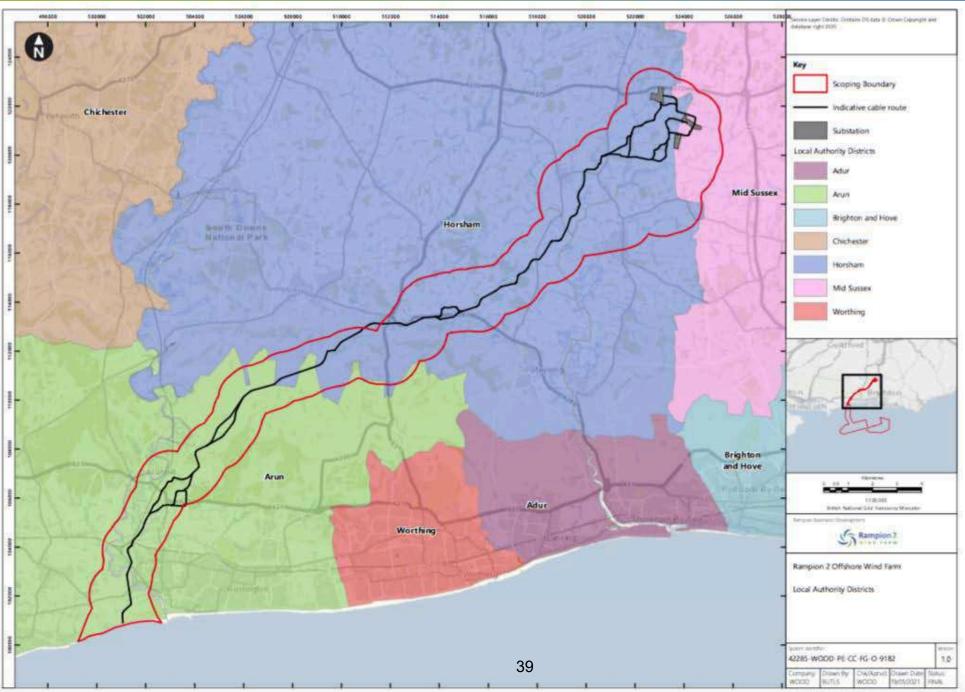
- Wintering birds
- Doormice
- Bat roosts

Refined indicative cable route

 All the above has led to the development of an indicative cable route with some remaining options for consultation and further investigation

Landowner engagement

 We have written to all property interest holders who may be directly affected (e.g. the indicative cable route crosses their land) and indirectly affected (homeowners close to the indicative route)







Onshore cable route



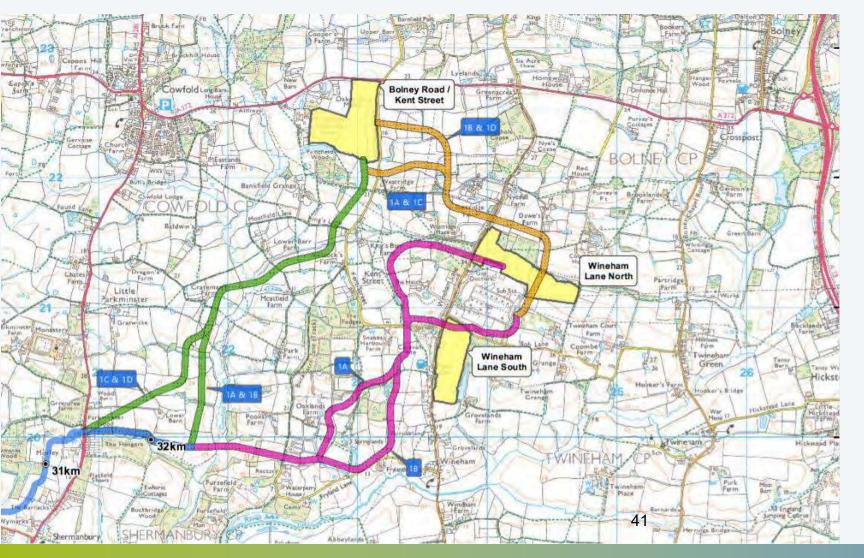
During construction



After reinstatement



Onshore substation sites and cable route options



- Shortlist of 3 site substation options we are currently considering, two in the vicinity of existing Bolney Substation, with a third option adjacent to Oakendene industrial estate
- Final decision will need to take into account community feedback, environmental, technical and economic considerations
- Currently engaging with Parish Councils and holding virtual informal consultation Jan/Feb 2021 to help identify issues and constraints to help refine proposals
- Communities will be involved in the final decision on where substation would be sited
- No final decision will be made until after Formal Consultation in the summer



4. Stakeholder engagement

- Series of Expert Technical Groups & Project Liaison
 Groups offering two-way information dissemination and
 to reach a wide audience worked well with Rampion
- Early discussions held with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Parish Councils, MPs, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies



Local Stakeholder Meetings held

Parish Councils (some with local residents invited)

- Middleton-On-Sea, Kingston, East Preston, Climping, Washington, Bolney, Twineham, Cowfold, Shermanbury, Bognor Regis
- Coming Up Twineham, Storrington & Sullington, Ashurst, Warningcamp, Lyminster & Crossbush, West Grinstead
- Invites extended to other parish councils along indicative route

Local Authorities inc elected members

- Horsham, Wealden, Lewes & Eastbourne, East Sussex CC, West Sussex CC, South Downs NPA, Adur & Worthing, Arun
- Coming up Mid Sussex, West Sussex CC

MPs

All MPs with two still trying to find time in busy schedule - all have
 42received meeting invites



5. First Consultation (informal)

- We've launched a Virtual Village Hall to present our initial proposals, offer virtual face-to-face meetings and seek feedback
- Informal consultation with stakeholders and local community is running from 14th Jan 11th Feb 2021
- We're seeking feedback on issues & constraints within the onshore and offshore areas of search, and will consider feedback post 11 Feb





6. Consultation feedback to date (as of 1st Feb)

Feedback in numbers

- Over 5,000 visitors to the virtual exhibition
- 126 Feedback Forms received
- 23% of comments (not entire sentiment) received are negative in nature, 34% positive, 43% neutral
- Majority of feedback from coastal locations and those in close proximity to the onshore substation search areas
- Approx. 50 enquiries by phone, email or website

Key issues and considerations being raised include:

- Environmental impacts of construction and requests to take opportunity to enhance habitats (tree planting, kelp restoration, flood protection, biodiversity improvements)
- Concerns about the impact of turbines on birds
- Queries on the requirements and assessment that led to the need for a new cable route from Climping to Bolney

Next Steps

- We will consider feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results to refine our proposals and produce a PEIR
- The next stage of engagement will be **Formal Consultation** likely end May-July 2021, but will consider all feedback in the meantime
- We'll be publishing a Statement of Community Consultation
 ('SoCC'), requiring approval of the local planning authorities, to set
 out exactly how we will formally consult with communities
- Will involve more specific information about the offshore scope, a further defined onshore cable route, substation site options under consideration and construction methodologies & mitigations
- We will invite feedback (in this case on the merits / relative merits of options) to help refine our proposals prior to submission
- A **Consultation Report** is then produced detailing all of the consultation feedback, analysis and how this has been addressed, which forms an integral component of the consent application



7. Indicative timeline*

*Subject to COVID-19 restrictions and other factors

Milestone	Date
Formal EIA Scoping Opinion	Q2 2020
Stakeholder engagement to help shape proposals	Q3 2020 - Q1 2021
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	Q1 2021
Refined proposals, Draft EIA and Formal Consultation	Q2 - Q3 2021
Onshore substation site selection decision	Q3 2021
Indicative timing for formal consent application	Late 2021
Consent Examination Process	2022 - early 2023
Earliest possible investment approval	End 2024
Earliest possible construction work	2025/26



Vaughan Weighill

Project Manager

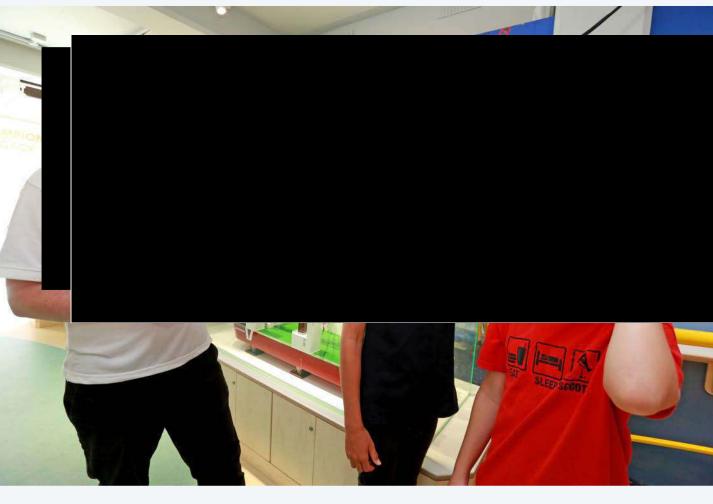
Chris Tomlinson

Stakeholder Manager

Eleri Wilce

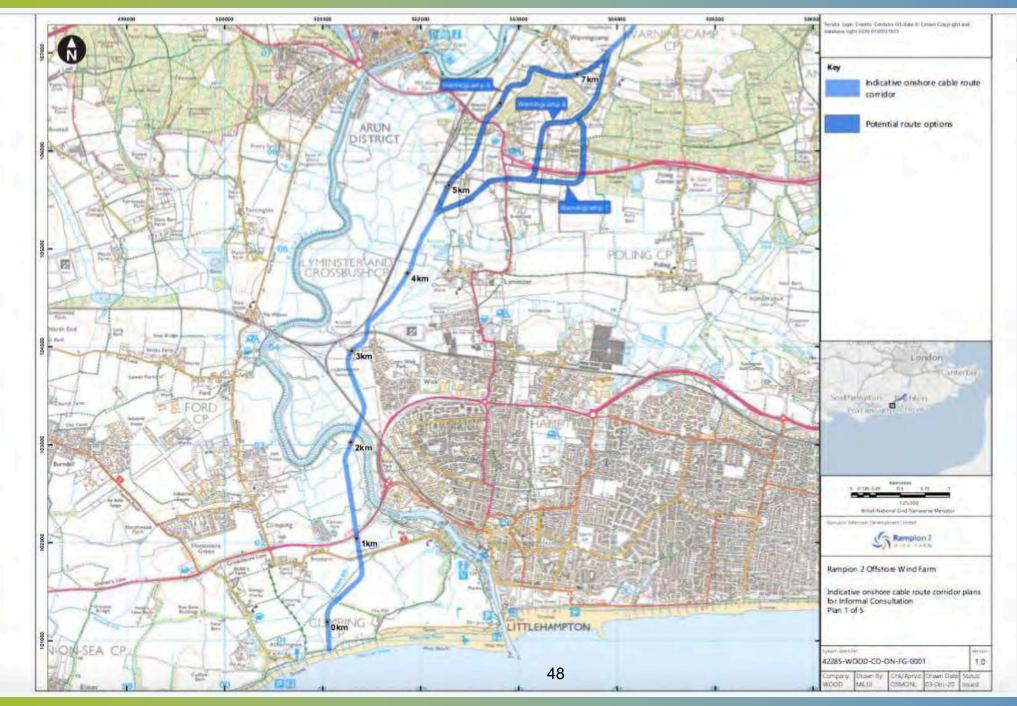
Consents & Permitting Manager





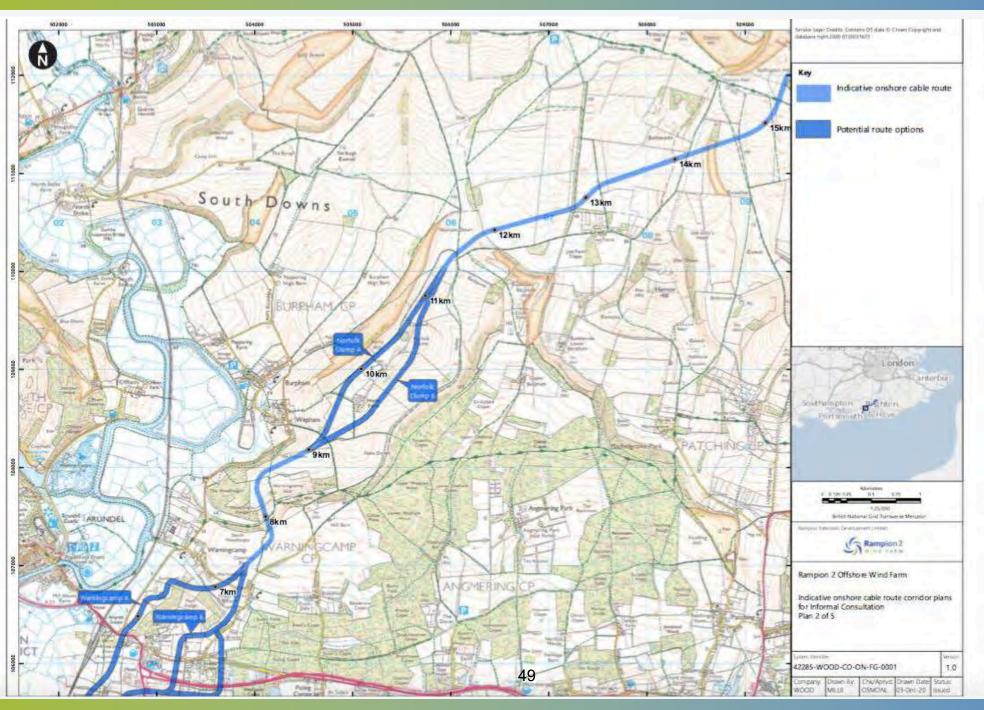
Have you visited our Rampion Visitor Centre on Brighton seafront?



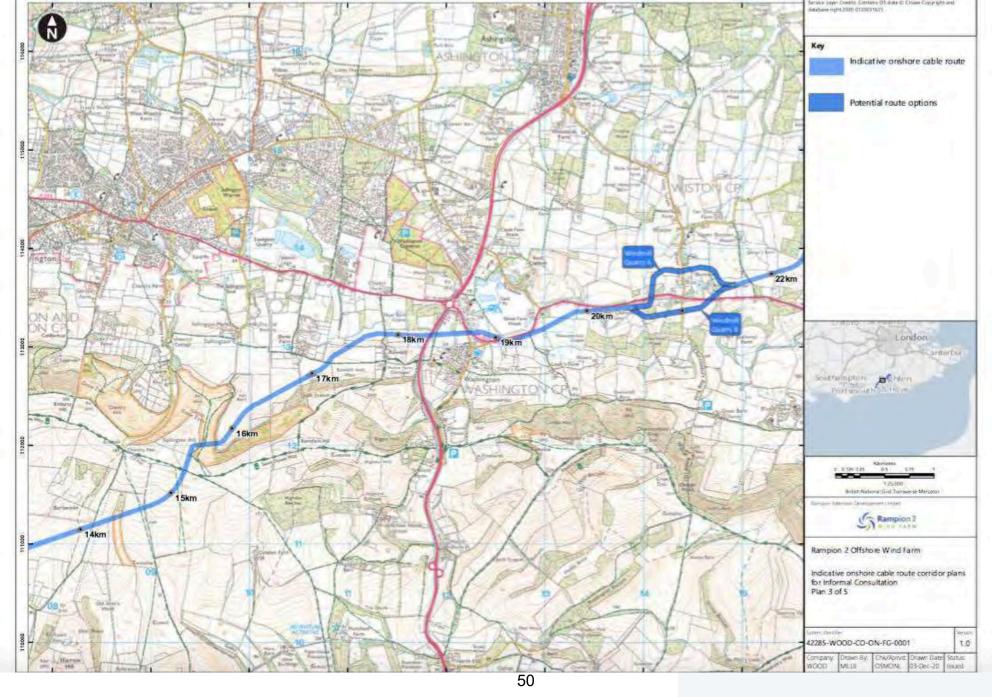


RWE

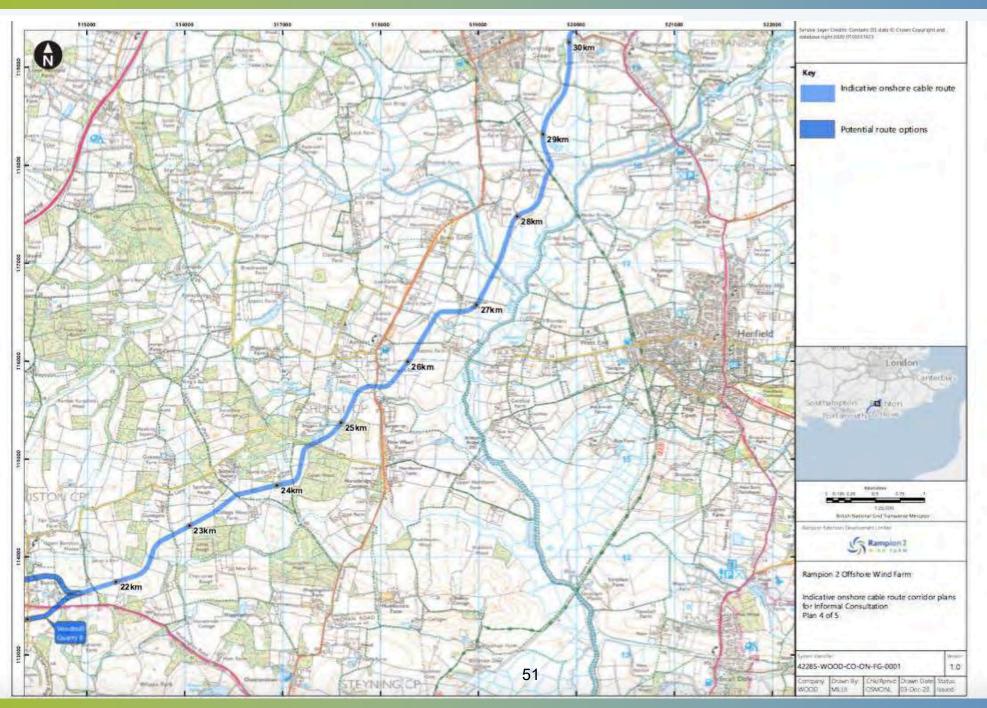




















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1	Overview	or the	consultation

- 2 Key consultation documents
- 3 Project benefits
- 4 Offshore proposals
- 5 Onshore proposals
- 6 Indicative timetable
- 7 Q&A



1. Overview of the consultation

- Consultation materials available at rampion2.com
- For 9 weeks from 14th July to 16th September 2021
- Review our **Draft proposals** with maps, videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets
- More in depth information of our Environmental Assessment available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
- A summary of the PEIR is outlined in the Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Sign up to virtual public forums
- Have your say by providing your feedback using our Consultation Response Form
- Contact us for anything else at <u>rampion2@rwe.com</u> or Freephone 0800 2800 886



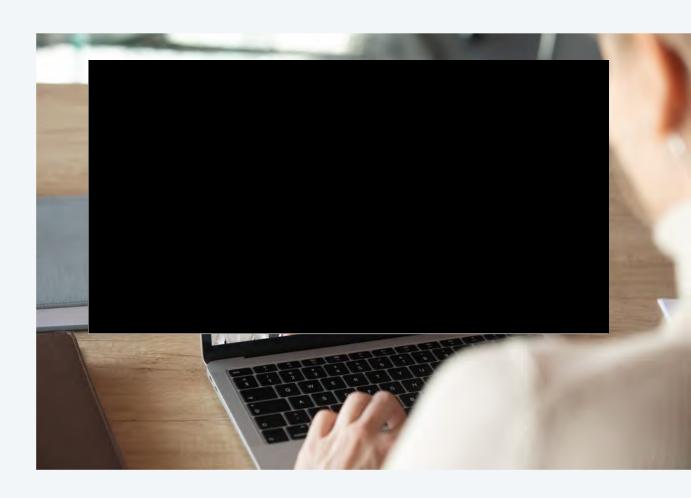


We want to hear from you

The consultation has been designed to ensure that people have the opportunity to express their views and contribute to the evolving design of the Rampion 2 project.

We encourage anyone who has an interest in the project to give their views about how the Rampion 2 proposals may benefit or impact you. We would greatly appreciate your feedback on:

- Our preliminary assessment of the onshore and offshore environmental, community and economic impacts and proposed mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts
- Our early thinking on building the project and the measures we plan to put in place to minimise the impacts of construction on local communities
- The merits or concerns of substation and cable route alignment proposals where there are options being considered





2. Key consultation documents

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Start with our interactive non-technical summary which introduces the PEIR Chapters and findings:

Open the Non-Technical Summary

Click on the headings below to reveal the PEIR Chapters, and associated Figures and Appendices links.

- ▶ Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Policy and Legislative Context
- Chapter 3 Alternatives
- Chapter 4 The Proposed Development

Formal Notifications

Section 48 Notice: Our duty to publicise the Formal Consultation

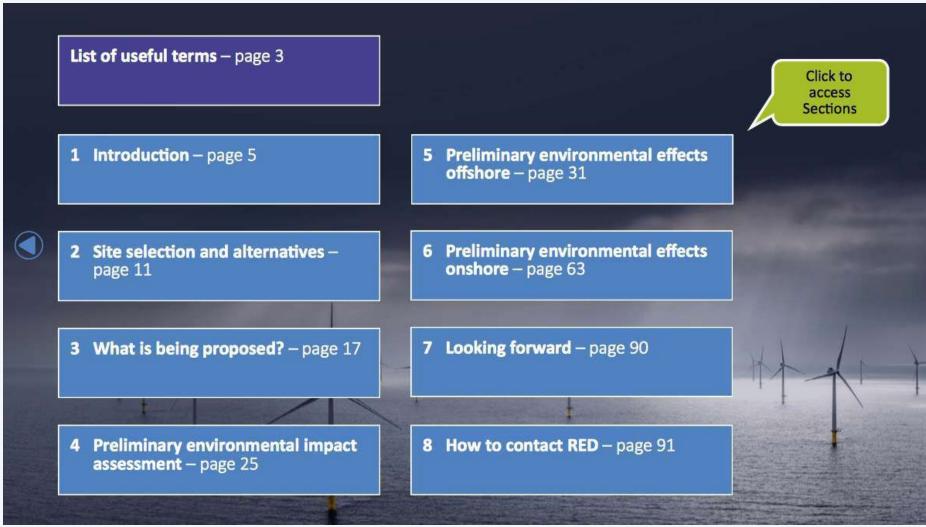
Section 47 Notice: the Statement of Community Consultation

Other technical documents

- Draft Development Consent Order
- Works Plans
- Outline Code of Construction Practice
- Draft Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment



Key consultation documents - PEIR NTS



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3. Project benefits

The existing Rampion project already:

- Supplies clean, green electricity for the equivalent of 350,000 homes = half the homes in Sussex
- Saves around 600,000 tonnes of CO₂ every year
- Employs 65 full time, permanent staff at the Operations Base in Newhaven Port
- Has supported 8 students on our graduate scheme and took on 8 apprentices by 2019, some of whom are now fully qualified turbine technicians
- Acted as a catalyst for the regeneration of Newhaven Port
- Spent £1.6 million to support 114 community projects from our £3.1 million Rampion Fund, benefiting almost 1 million people across Sussex, with the remaining Fund available until 2027
- Opened a Visitor Centre on Brighton seafront, which is free for all, to tell the climate, energy and Rampion story in a fun and engaging way

Rampion 2 could:

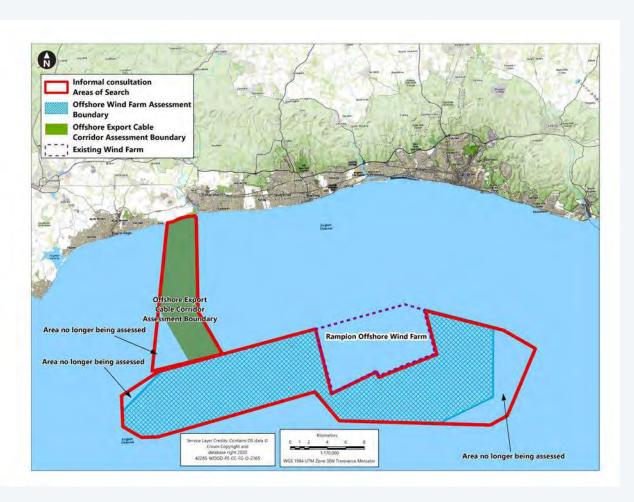
- Produce clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes
- Save around 1.8 million tonnes of CO₂ every year

...and Rampion 2 will:

- Promote jobs and apprenticeships locally, utilising local businesses and suppliers where possible
- Consider the scope and value for an additional community benefit fund.
- ...all in addition to what Rampion already provides



4. Offshore proposals



Recap

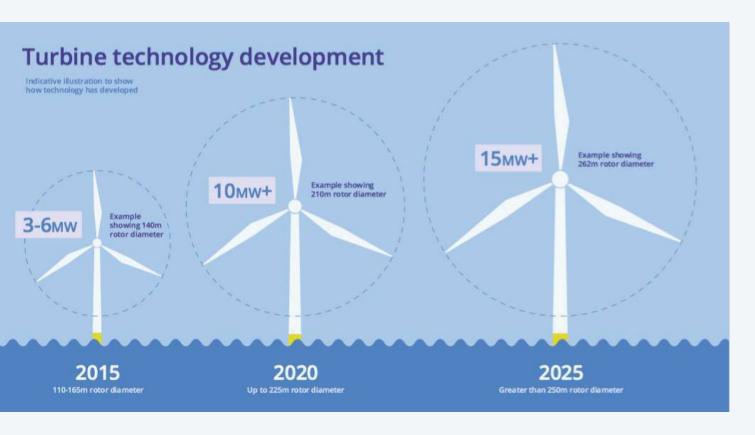
- Red line boundary shows the 'Area of Search' which was defined for scoping
- Following Scoping, two workshops were held with technical engineering and environmental specialists, which considered feedback from the first consultation

Changes since first 'informal' consultation

- Area to the east reduced as a result of concerns about shipping and navigation issues, and to increase distance to Dover Strait Traffic Separation Scheme. Visual impact concerns also considered to reduce the impact from the Heritage Coast
- Extreme western edge refined to provide more space between the array area and the Marine Conservation Zone containing Owers and Mixon Rocks
- The objective is to identify the optimum site for a wind farm within the Area of Search, using the Rochdale envelope to assess the maximum case and retain flexibility



Offshore Project - Max Scope & Potential Benefits



Technology advancing

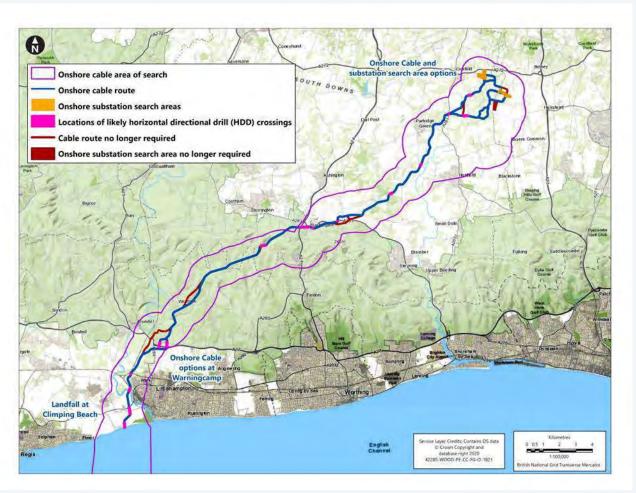
- Larger turbines but increase in height does not multiply with increase in power
- A 50% increase in height of a wind turbine more than doubles the power output

Maximum Scope

- Maximum height to tip 325m with range from 210 -325m being assessed (R1 consent 210m with 140m built)
- Maximum 116 turbines e.g. no more than Rampion, and considerably fewer of the larger turbine model
- Same minimum distance from shore as Rampion (8miles)
- Can't go further offshore due to shipping lane & TSS



5. Onshore proposals - cable route



- Underground circuits for the entire cable route
- We've taken into account environmental designations & sensitivities, technical constraints and consultation feedback, to identify the least-impact feasible route

Changes since first 'informal' consultation

Design refinement workshops compared potential alternatives in light of survey results and stakeholder feedback, to classify the following constraints:

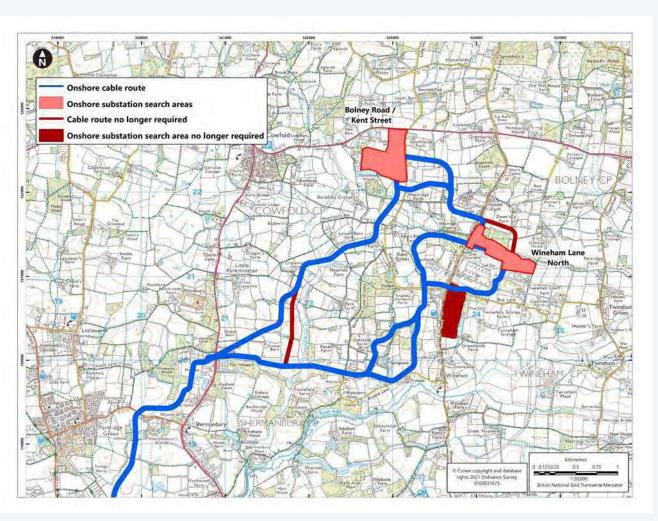
- Biodiversity
- Historic environment
- Agricultural land
- Landscape & visual
- Planning policy and planning applications
- Residential properties and other sensitive land uses
- Flood risk and surface water
- Technical concerns

Additional HDDs at Sullington Hill LWS and Washington Rec. Ground

Remaining cable route option at Warningcamp subject to consultation



Onshore proposals - substation



Changes since first 'informal' consultation

- Having listened to the feedback from local parish councils and residents, alongside the results of technical and environmental surveys, Wineham Lane South was discounted as it was found to have the most environmental constraints and local community concerns.
- Both Bolney Road / Kent Street and Wineham Lane
 North substation search areas have been retained within
 the PEIR Assessment Boundary. Options for the cable
 route to connect to the substation have been included in
 the PEIR, as the final cable route selection depends in
 part on the substation location.
- Final decision will need to take into account community feedback, environmental, technical and economic considerations



What has yet to be determined?

Design evolution will be refined further, prior to DCO submission. The final design will take into account full consideration of additional data obtained through further site-specific surveys, desk-based reviews and feedback from the public consultation.

Offshore, the precise locations of turbines, offshore substations and associated offshore cables will all require subsea site investigations, which involve 50metre deep borehole surveys to ascertain the ground conditions.

Onshore, consultation feedback and further information on constraints at each of the two substation options will be gathered, to inform the selection of the final substation location in advance of the DCO application. The final layout, landscaping and mitigation planting will be discussed with the local community as the project progresses.

What decisions remain and when will they be made?

Decision outstanding	When decision will be made	
OFFSHORE		
Offshore wind farm area	DCO application, early 2022	
Maximum turbine height and numbers	DCO application, early 2022	
Precise turbine height, numbers and	Following results of borehole site	
locations	investigations, approx. 2023-24	
Precise number and location of (max 3)	Following results of borehole site	
offshore substations	investigations, approx. 2023-24	
Offshore inter-array and export cable	Following final layout of wind farm after	
routes	site investigations	
ONSHORE		
Warningcamp final cable route	DCO application, early 2022	
selection		
Final Horizontal Directional Drill	DCO application, early 2022	
sections		
Onshore substation site selection	DCO application, early 2022	
Onshore substation layout	Following more detailed investigations and engagement with local community,	
	approx. 2024	



6. Indicative timeline*

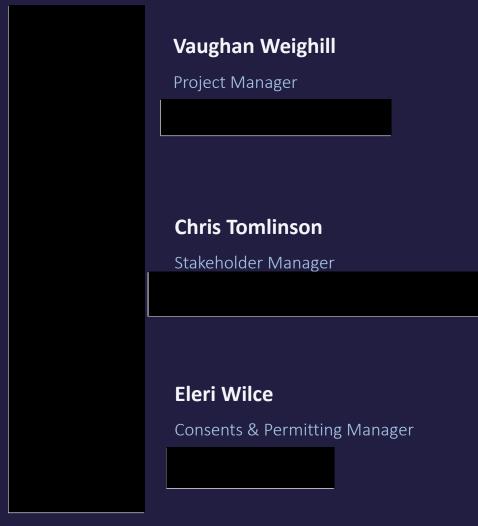
*Subject to COVID-19 restrictions and other factors



Should consent be awarded in 2023...



7. Q & A





Contact Us

View our draft proposals at rampion2.com

Have your say

Please complete our Consultation Response Form at: rampion2.com/consultation

Consultation responses will also be accepted via email at rampion2@rwe.com or post to Rampion2 - Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry CV4 8PB. The email or letter will need to be clearly marked, 'Consultation Response' and include the sender's post code.

Phone or email

For questions or points of clarification about the project or consultation:

Email us at rampion2@rwe.com

Call us on our Freephone number 0800 2800 886

Join a public forum

Should you wish to listen to a presentation and ask questions to members of the Project Team, please visit:

Rampion2.com/consultation/events





3. Why are we considering expansion at Rampion?

- UK Govt has formally declared a Climate Emergency
- 68% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels (Paris Climate Agreement)
- Target to quadruple offshore wind capacity to 40 Gigawatts (GW) by 2030.
- Last 5% coal plant being phased out
- Future hydrogen, heat pumps and Evs
- 2050 target to make the UK 'Net Zero' carbon emitter.

- Offshore wind proven technology, is leading the way for renewables and can be built at scale.
- Costs halved in 2 3 years as the industry has scaled up. Modern turbine 3 x power of Rampion.
- Currently 40+ offshore wind farms around UK waters Rampion the only project off the south coast of England where much of the electricity demand is.
- Public Opinion Survey conducted by polling organisation Populus post-construction showed 85% support for Rampion compared to
 80% during early development. Just 4% negative respondents





Rampion 2 update

Project elements now fixed

Second statutory public consultation: Onshore cable route – potential changes

Project Liaison Group presentation

October 2022







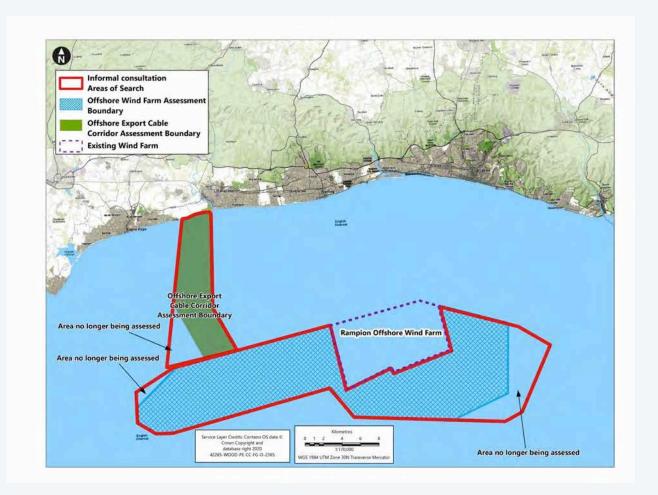
Contents

- 1 Recap of first statutory public consultation
- 2 Fixed changes: Offshore elements
- 3 Fixed changes: Onshore substation site
- 4 Why Rampion 2 even more critical
- 5 Second statutory public consultation Onshore cable route potential changes
- 6 Indicative timetable
- 7 Q&A



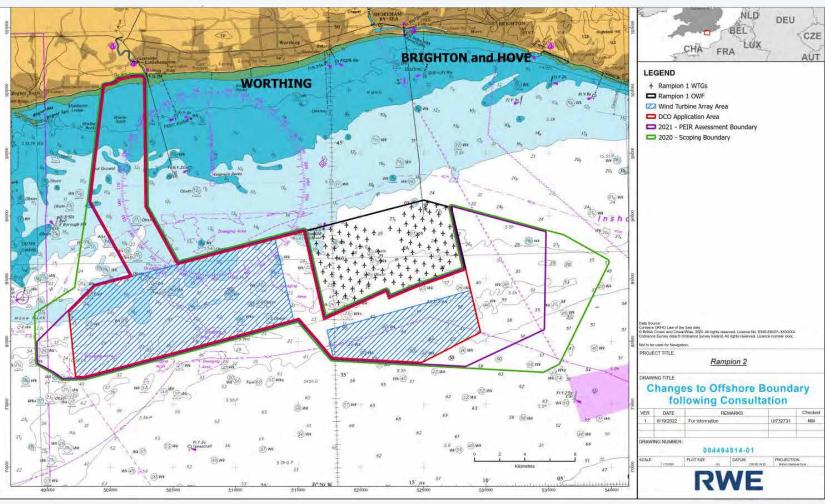
1. First statutory public consultation - recap

- Formal 9-week consultation 14 July 16 September 2021
- Attracted 12,500 visits to Rampion2.com to view consultation materials
- We identified some missed addresses that didn't receive the promotional leaflet as intended so reopened the consultation again for the same 9-week consultation from 7th February – 11th April 2022
- A Consultation Feedback Summary will be available during next consultation at rampion2.com
- Highlights key themes split into four categories: projectwide, onshore, offshore and substation
- Detailed Consultation Report of consultation feedback and our response, forms part of DCO application
- Rampion 2 thanks all those who reviewed our consultation materials and responded to the consultation





2. Fixed changes - offshore elements



Removed turbine areas from DCO redline boundary

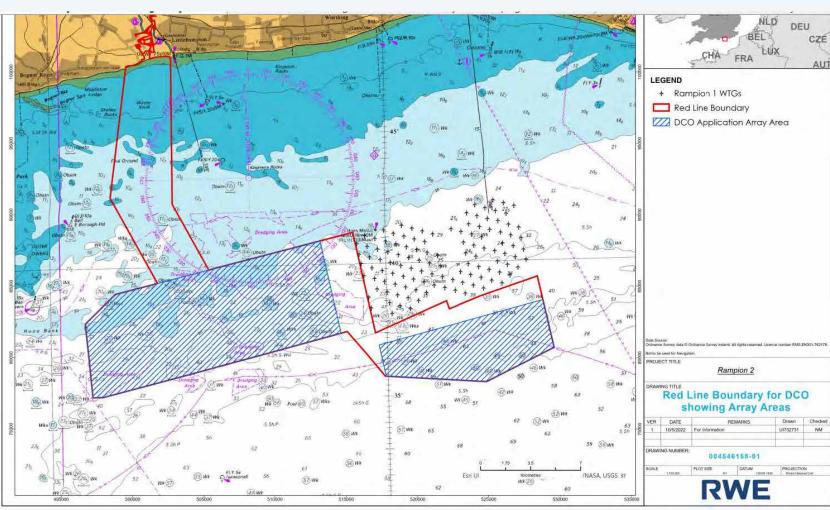
- Eastern area and central area a large area to the east and southeast of Rampion has been omitted
- Primary concerns from statutory bodies re impact on views from the coast, including SDNP and Heritage Coast (Seven Sisters to Beachy Head) addressed through 4 "Design Principles"
- Added benefits new route between TSS and Shoreham Port and further from eastern shipping route
- Western extent Further 10km² omitted
- Mainly driven by navigation and visual impact

New 'gaps'

 Helicopter Refuge Areas (keep in red line for subsea development e.g. cables)



DCO redline boundary, turbine size & numbers



Maximum Scope of redline boundary

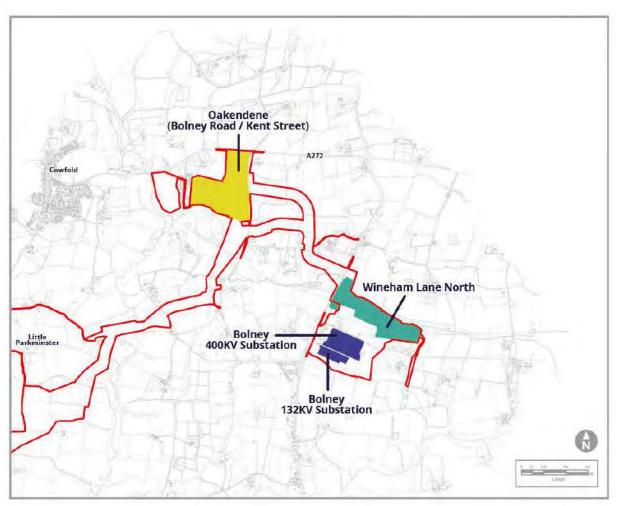
- Minimum 8 miles from shore (as Rampion)
- Reminder can't go further offshore due to shipping lane & TSS
- RLB at Scoping 315 km²
- RLB at PEIR 270 km²
- RLB at DCO 195 km²
- Turbine array area (blue) 160km²
 (117km² in West and 43km² in East),

Turbine size and numbers

- Maximum tip height still 325m and maximum blade diameter 295m
- ...to 'futureproof' against likely models available for installation 2027 onwards
- Reduced to a maximum of 90 turbines 26 fewer than Rampion
- Still capacity to install 1200MW



3. Fixed changes – onshore substation site



- Onshore substation the only permanent above-ground onshore structure for the project
- Wineham Lane North quite constrained in size and shape
- Wineham Lane North attracted more negative feedback from community consultation
- Detailed studies found Bolney Road / Kent Street site better overall from an engineering and environmental perspective
- Bolney Road/Kent Street site selected for onshore substation
- Now named 'Oakendene' as it's near the Oakendene Industrial Estate
- Original cable route options to feed Wineham Lane North site have been omitted
- Cable route options to take the power from our Oakendene Substation Site to the National Grid Substation to connect to the high voltage transmission grid



4. Why Rampion 2 is now even more critical

- UK Govt formally declared a Climate Emergency
- 68% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels (Paris Climate Agreement)
- Target to quadruple offshore wind capacity to 40 Gigawatts (GW) by 2030 now superseded to 50GW by 2030
- Last coal plant being phased out and increased future needs (hydrogen, heat pumps and Evs)
- 2050 target to make the UK 'Net Zero' carbon emitter
- Russian invasion of Ukraine threatening energy security and greatly increasing cost of gas and wholesale electricity price

Rampion 2 would:

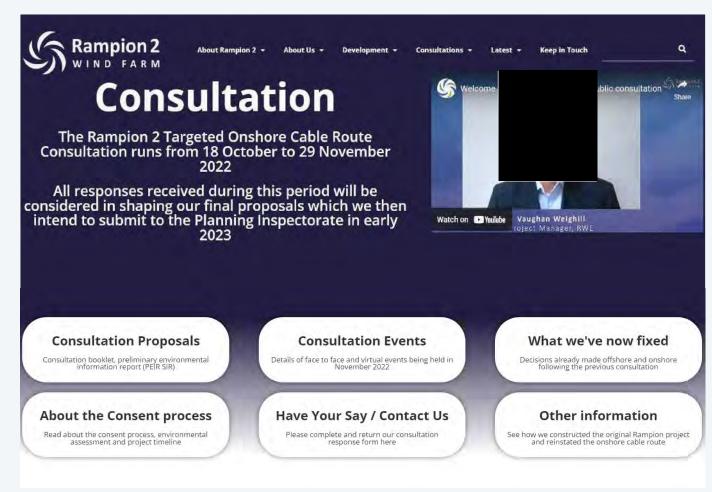
- Produce clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes
- Save around 1.8 million tonnes of CO₂ every year
- Promote jobs and apprenticeships locally, utilising local businesses and suppliers where possible
- Consider the scope and value for an additional community benefit fund.
- ...all in addition to what Rampion already provides

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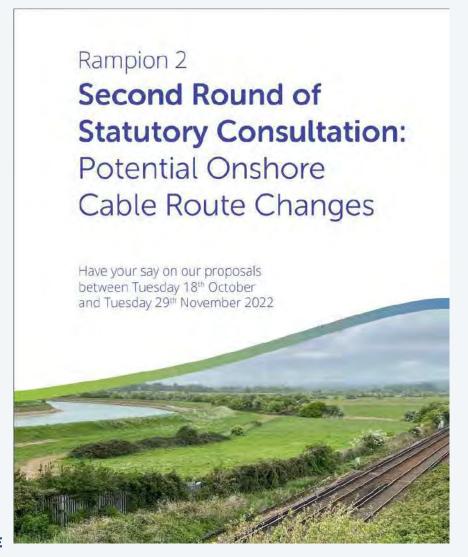
5. Overview of new onshore cable route consultation

- We are consulting on potential changes to our onshore cable route as a result of feedback from our previous consultation and ongoing engagement, along with our own engineering & environmental work
- Consultation materials available at rampion2.com
- Public consultation for 6 weeks from 18th October to 29th November 2022
- Review our Consultation Materials in the form of our Consultation Booklet, Work Plans and detailed PEIR SIR (Preliminary Environmental Information Report, Supplementary Information Report)
- Sign up to 4 x Drop-in Events at different venues along the cable route, or attend our virtual public forum
- Have your say by providing your feedback using our Consultation Response Form
- Contact us for anything else at rampion2@rwe.com or Freephone 0800 2800 886
- This consultation does not revisit the fixed elements of the scheme (offshore changes and onshore substation)





Consultation proposals



Potential changes

- ACRs Alternative Cable Routes
- LACRs Long Alternative Cable Routes
- MRs Modified Routes
- TCs Trenchless Crossings
- AAs Alternative Accesses

Consultation booklet

- Review our onshore cable route potential changes with maps, descriptions and potential environmental impacts
- Use our interactive overview map to select the cable route area of most interest to you
- Each cable route area has an overview map with sub areas, so you can zoom into the area of most interest to you

PEIR SIR

 Discover more in-depth information of our Environmental Assessment available in the PEIR SIR (Preliminary Environmental Information Report, Supplementary Information Report)



Interactive overview map

Contents

Introduction to this Consultation	02
Our cable route areas (please refer to the map below)	
Area 1: Climping Beach to Lyminster	08
Area 2: Lyminster to Angmering Park	
Area 3: Crossbush to Sullington Hill (Central Route)	26
Area 4: Lyminster to Sullington Hill (Modified Route)	34
Area 5: West and North of Washington	50
Area 6: Wiston to Kings Lane	56
Area 7: Substation Approach	66
How to have your say	71





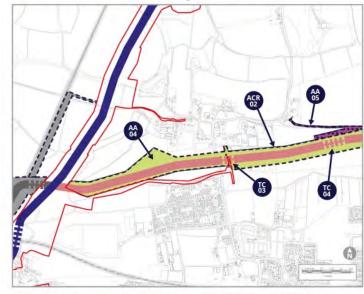
Example of Area 2 in Consultation Booklet

Our Environmental Assessment of Lyminster to Angmering Park On the following pages you can read about our preliminary assessment of proposed changes in Area 2. We don't believe that introducing these changes is likely to change the overall conclusions of our PEIR from summer 2021. You can read more about our consideration of these potential changes in our PEIR SIR at www.rampion2.com/consultation. Just look for the relevant ACR, MR, AA or TC reference. Our previous project boundary (from our summer 2021 consultation) Previously proposed trenchless crossing point New areas for cable construction works New indicative cable routes and trenchless crossing point (see Area maps for crossing points) Route or change in another Area of this booklet NOTE: Only one cable route is required and indicative cable routes are shown for illustration only We've split this Area into 5 smaller Areas 2a to 2e. You can use the map below to figure out where you are most interested in and find out more on the following pages

• Left: Overview map showing 5 sub areas

 Right: Large scale map of sub area 2a, with description of potential changes and potential environmental impacts

Area 2a: South of Lyminster



Alternative Cable Route ACR-02 & Alternative Access AA-04

ACR-02 has been introduced to avoid potential archaeological interests, specific agricultural issues and difficult or constrained working areas on our existing proposed route. AA-04 has been introduced to stay further away from Brookside Caravan Park when accessing our proposed cable route options to the west. AA-04 would sit in a similar area to ACR-02 from the west to the A284. AA-04 would be taken forward if ACR-02 is not progressed.

Alternative Access AA-05

AA-05 would provide construction and operational access from the A284 Lyminster Road to ACR-02

Trenchless Crossings TC-03 and TC-04

For ACR-02 we would need trenchless crossings TC-03, under the A284, and TC-04, under the proposed Lyminster bypass, which is a separate project expected to complete before Rampion 2.

Potential Environmental Impacts

AA-04, AA-05, TC-03 and TC-04, along with the western part of ACR-02, have all been considered together. These would involve crossing public rights of way, bridleways, hedgerows, recreational paddocks and be in the vicinity of residential buildings. These are new receptors compared to those already identified in our 2021 consultation. However, no changes to impacts previously identified are anticipated.



How we're promoting the consultation

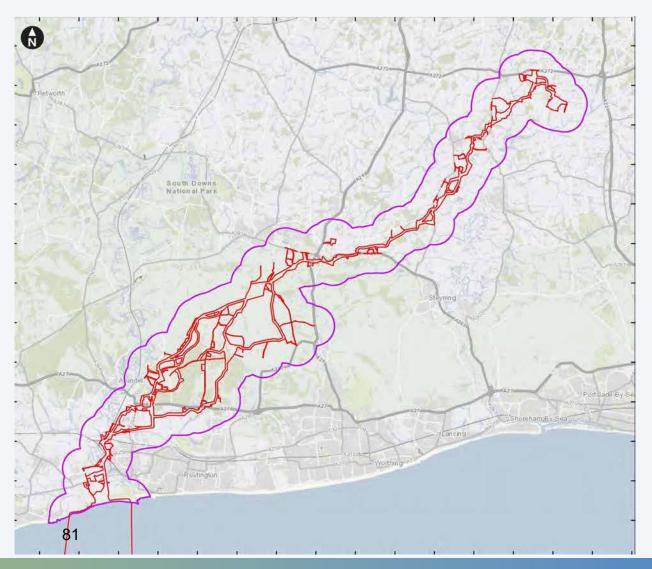
Promoting this targeted public consultation focused on potential changes to cable route only

- Flyer posted to addresses on the cable route and a 1km buffer zone around it
- Email blast to stakeholder groups and PLG reps with an image and text to share on your Facebooks / other Online Social Media
- Posters sending posters to Community Groups (Paula will email you to see if you can help) and putting them up on unlocked Community Notice Boards, Libraries and Village Halls
- News release to local media on 18th October



Red = PEIR Boundary

Purple = Consultation Zone





We want to hear from you

The consultation has been designed to ensure that people have the opportunity to express their views and contribute to the evolving design of the Rampion 2 project.

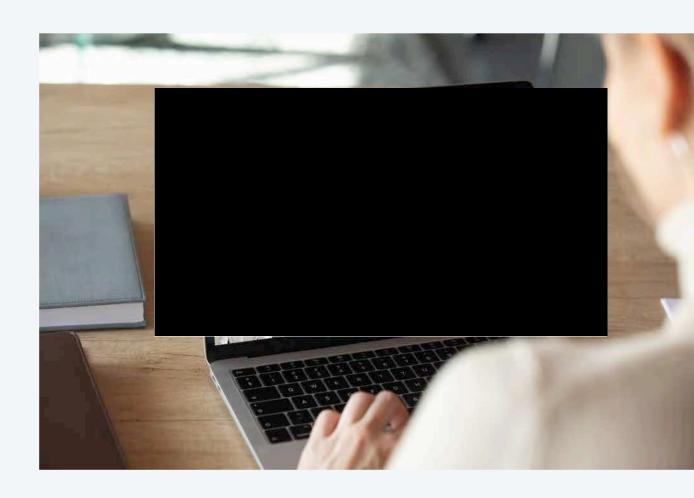
We encourage anyone who lives, works or visits the areas where our potential changes are located, to give their views on our Consultation Response Form

- Submit online at rampion2.com
- Download, complete and send by email to rampion2@rwe.com
- Send your Form or comments to FREEPOST: RAMPION 2

All feedback will be considered alongside the feedback already received on our original cable route proposals.

Your feedback will help us reach a final decision on which options to adopt for our final DCO application. Only one cable route will be taken to DCO application.

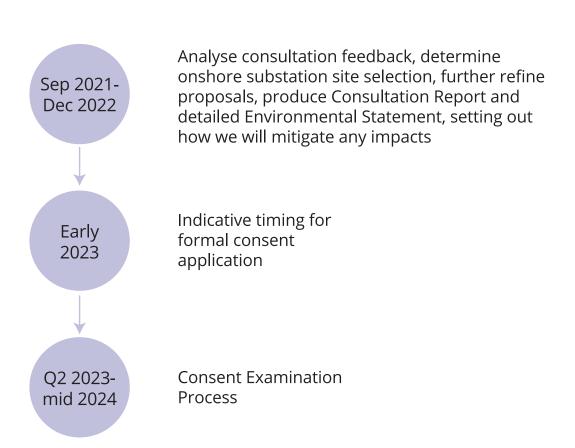
Our Consultation Report which forms part of the DCO application, will explain how comments received have **RWE** been considered and taken into account.





6. Indicative timeline*

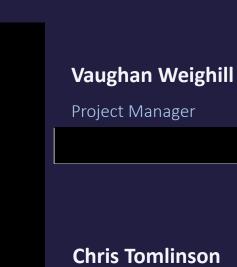
*Subject to COVID-19 restrictions and other factors



Should consent be awarded in 2024...



7. Q & A



Rob Gully

Senior Consents Manager

Stakeholder Manager



Contact Us

View our draft proposals at rampion2.com

Have your say

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Phone or email

For questions or points of clarification about the project or consultation:

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Join a **public forum**

Should you wish to listen to a presentation and ask questions to members of the Project Team, please visit:

Rampion2.com/consultation/events









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- 1 Review of consultations
- 2 Onshore update
- 3 Offshore update
- 4 DCO timetable
- 5 AOB



1. Review of consultations



1. Review of consultations

July-Sept 2021 Statutory project-wide consultation

- Over 4,500 viewed our consultation materials online
- Over 1,700 written responses received

Oct/Nov 2022 – Statutory Onshore Consultation

- Over 800 people attended 20 meetings and events (570 attended 4 public exhibitions along cable route)
- Over 400 responses about specific route options

Feb/Mar 2023 – Targeted Onshore Consultation (1d)

• Approx. 50 responses themed around archaeology, an issue on cable route options across the South Downs

April/May 2023 – Bolney National Grid Substation **Extension Consultation**

- 50 attended Consultation Event at Royal Oak, Wineham
- Limited written feedback on proposals (approx. 25) but no major concerns

April/May 2023 - Targeted landowner consultations

To engage with new / changed land interests

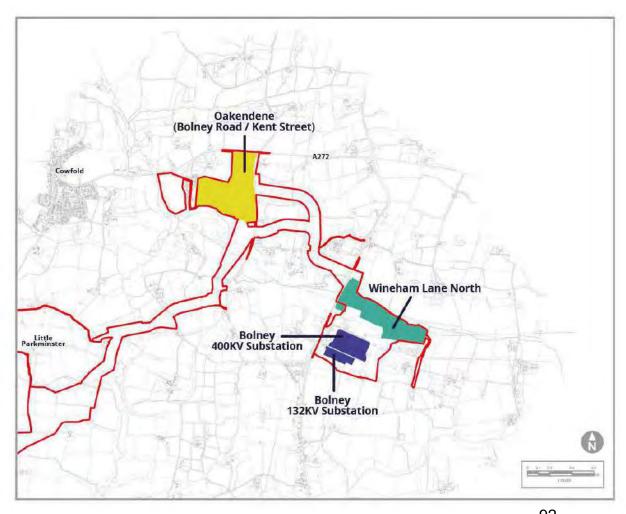




2. Onshore update

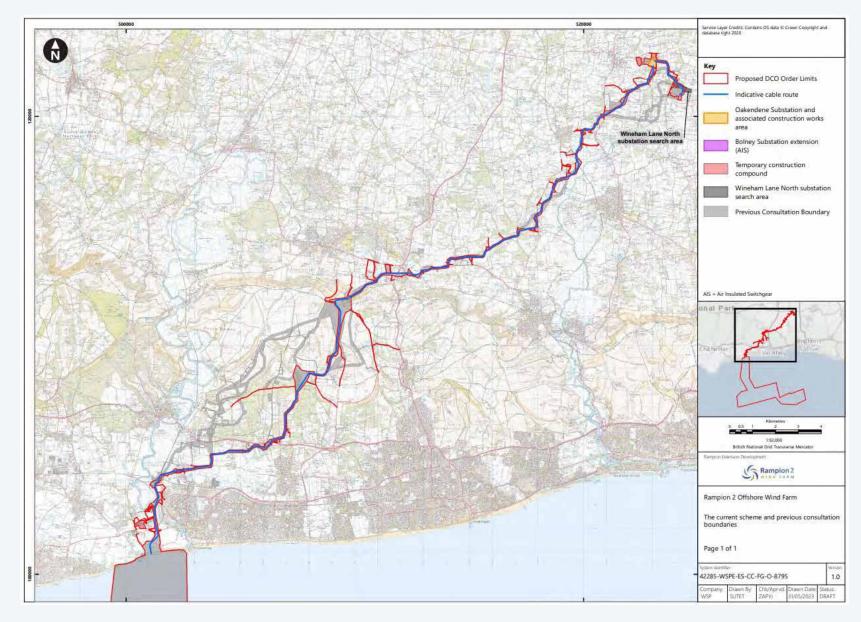


Recap of fixed elements – Onshore substation site



- Bolney Road/Kent Street site (now named 'Oakendene) selected for onshore substation, for various reasons:
- Larger site with more usable shape and orientation
- Greater flexibility during construction and for designing substation giving space for mitigation landscaping and planting
- Direct access off the A272 with no need to use country roads such as Wineham Lane
- Competing land interests at the Wineham Lane North site
- Original cable route options to feed Wineham Lane North site have now been omitted

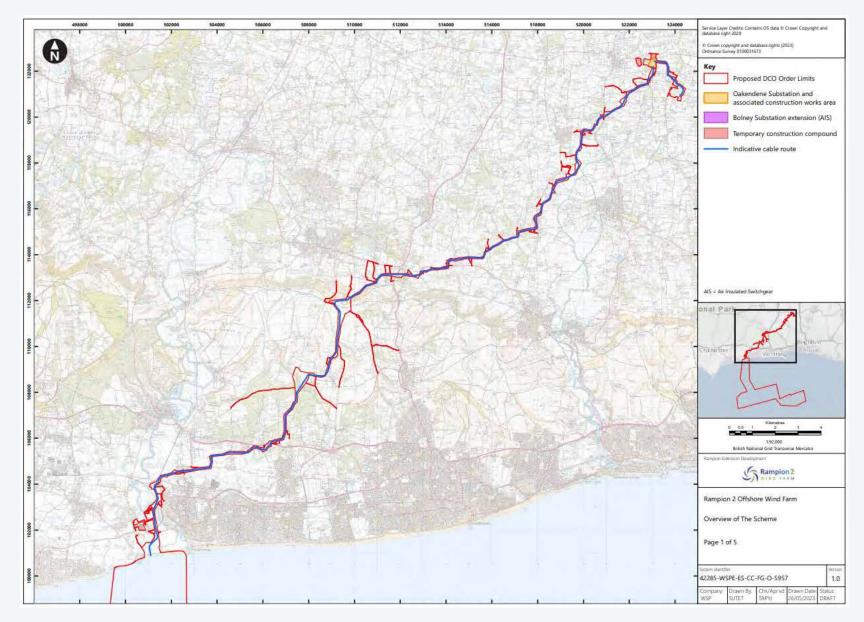




Onshore cable route selection

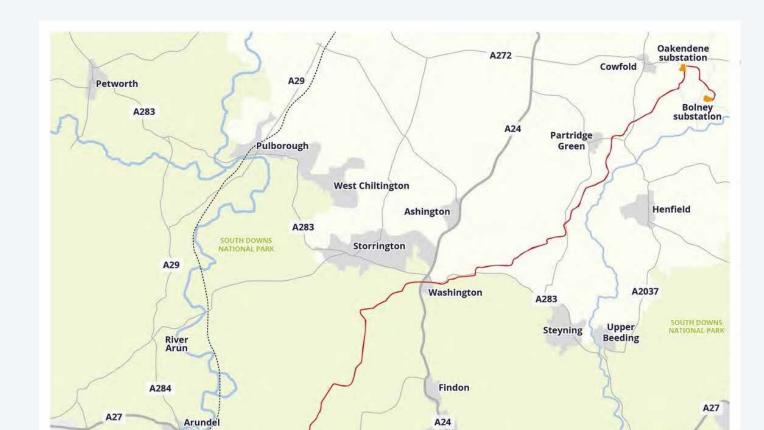
- Listened to feedback from our consultations
- Investigated alternative cable route options
- Sought cable route with reduced environmental and community impacts





Onshore cable route selection

- Following consultation, our original cable route has been amended by the selection of the Longer Alternative Cable Route 1a and 1d (LACR-1a+d)
- We will use the northern cable route between Oakendene and Bolney substations
- We have selected a single construction compound location in Washington on the A283



Angmering

Wick

Littlehampton

Yapton

A259

Climping Beach

A259

Ferring



Onshore cable route selection

- Following consultation, our original cable route has been amended by the selection of the Longer Alternative Cable Route 1a and 1d (LACR-1a+d)
- We will use the northern cable route between Oakendene and Bolney substations
- We have selected a single construction compound location in Washington on the A283

Lancing

Sompting

Worthing

A259

Shoreham-by-Sea



Onshore cable route selection

LACR-01 has been selected as our preferred cable route.

- This decision was based on a balanced appraisal, but largely driven by ecology:
 - The original route presented in the PEIR would affect Warningcamp and New Down Local Wildlife Site
 - LACR-02 would affect ancient woodland
 - LACR-01 avoids both of these features
- LACR-01 also avoids potential effects on a water source protection zone, which could not be ruled out from the PEIR route.

Within LACR-01, our preferred route is LACR-01d.

This route was best performing for ecology, noise, traffic and impact on businesses.

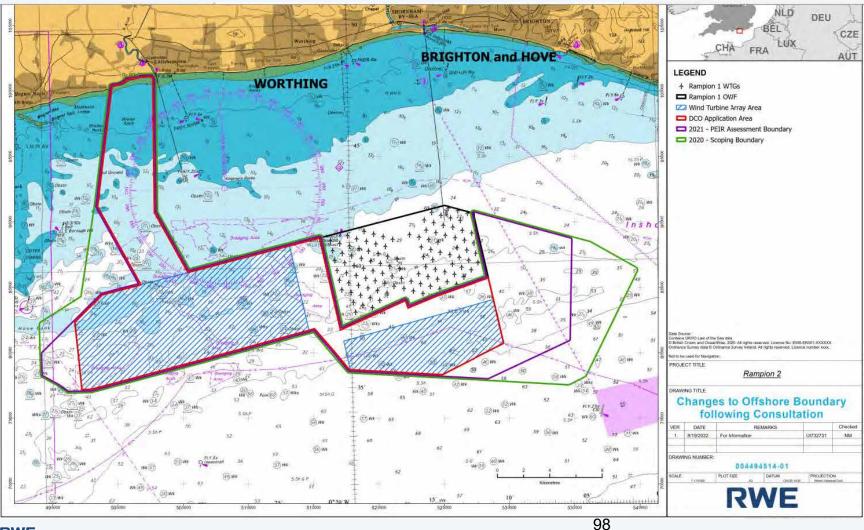
These decisions will be written up in our DCO application.



3. Offshore update



Recap of fixed elements - Offshore

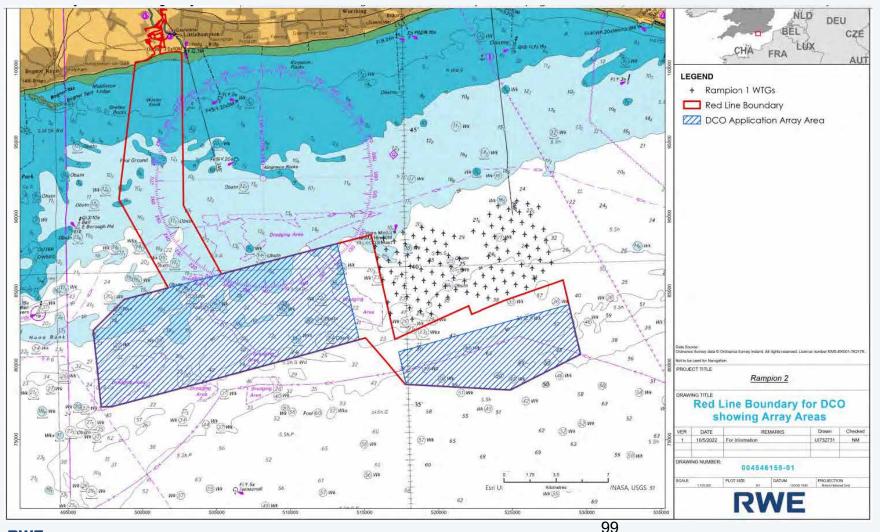


Rampion 2 Offshore Elements:

- Eastern area (previous Round 3 zone 6) and central area (extension zone)
- A large area to the east and southeast of Rampion has been omitted - Reduced proximity to the Heritage Coast
- Western extent Further 10km² omitted
- Wind farm separation zones mainly driven by navigation and visual impact.



Offshore maximum design scenario



Rampion 2 Offshore MDS:

- Final turbine array area (blue) of 160 km² - around half of the original site area.
- Reduced to a maximum of 90 turbines - 26 fewer than Rampion.
- Fewer than 90 turbines would be required if larger turbines are selected.
- Maximum tip height still 325m to 'futureproof' against likely models available for installation 2027 onwards.
- Still capacity to install 1200 megawatts (MW)



4. DCO timetable



4. DCO timetable

INDICATIVE



You can submit written representations after the DCO application is accepted



Rampion2 page on Planning Inspectorate website: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/
projects/south-east/rampion-2-offshore-wind-farm/





DCO application

The Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the SoS) has 28 days to decide whether the DCO application meets the statutory requirements including an adequate consultation. The Planning Inspectorate will consult with local authorities on the adequacy of our consultation

Pre-examination

The Planning Inspectorate appoints
Examining Authority who makes an
initial assessment of the application,
then holds a Preliminary Meeting to
determine if the application should
be examined and the overall
timetable for the process

Examination

The Planning Inspectorate will complete a full review of the DCO submission within 6 months. There will be opportunities for people or groups to send comments in writing and/or request to speak at a public hearing

Decision

The Planning Inspectorate will issue a recommendation to the SoS within 3 months of the examination. The SoS then has a further 3 months to decide whether to issue a Development Consent Order



5. AOB

New Rampion 2 Staff

- Umair Patel, Project Manager
- Karen Algate, Senior Consents Manager

Upcoming events

Cowfold Information Event, 21 June 2023 from 4-8pm, Allmond Centre

- Event being held in response to some local concerns regarding potential impacts of the onshore substation at our chosen site at Oakendene, near Cowfold. Advertised & promoted extensively.
- First opportunity to meet face-to-face and opportunity to provide an update on design and mitigation in response to issues raised

Construction and operation

Subject to consent award, earliest construction is expected end 2026 with the project complete and fully operational in 2029/2030 in time to meet UK targets for a 5-fold increase in offshore wind by 2030



Rampion 2 Onshore Substation: Cowfold Information Event



We are holding an information event dedicated to the Cowfold community, where local people are invited to meet members of the Rampion 2 Project Team.

WEDNESDAY 21st JUNE 2023, 4-8pm

The Allmond Centre, Cowfold, RH13 8BL

You will be able to:

- view maps & plans
- see how the design of the onshore substation has evolved
- learn more about how we propose to mitigate impacts on traffic, views & the environment
- take a virtual tour of the Rampion Offshore Wind Farm
- see the project timeline and next steps in the development process

If you have any questions about the event, email us at Rampion2@rwe.com

Rampion Extension Development Ltd, Windmill Hill Business Park, Whitehill Way, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN5 6PB. Registered in England and Wales no. 12091939.



Q & A



Q & A

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Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



2.1.4. Environmental PLG meeting minutes



Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG)

19 October 2020, 12noon - 2pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes – Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Peter King	Ouse & Adur Rivers Trust
Brianne Reeve	Shoreham District Ornithological Society,
	SDOS
Connie Shirley	Worthing Archaeology Society
Liz Lane	Worthing Archaeology Society
Note taker – Madeline Stoneman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Brenda Pollock	Friends of the Earth
Emma O'Connor	Sussex Archaeological Society
Andrew Coleman	SAS Regional Representative

Meeting summary:

This Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together the environmental interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment. The team are assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines (the same number as the existing Rampion wind farm) and an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid at Bolney.

An informal consultation with stakeholder organisations and the local community will continue to the end of the year, seeking feedback on the team's approach and identification of any other local issues and constraints that should be taken into account as the team prepares draft proposals. Formal public consultation on the draft proposals will take place in spring 2021 prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in autumn 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a

completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The current area of search for the offshore wind farm and cable route can be reviewed on page 54 of the planning inspectorate website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000006-EN010117%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf

Minutes

Item 2 / 3 - Project overview, development process and timetable

CT / EW introduced the group to the Rampion 2 project – copy of presentation attached.

The green hatched area on slide 6 shows the broad offshore area of search being looked at and the red line boundary on slide 9 shows the onshore area of search for the cable route. Any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Any members of the group who would like to visit to the Rampion Visitor Centre to contact CT to organise

Item 4 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response		
Planning and d	Planning and development			
LL – Worthing Archaeological Society	Highways England announced proposals for a new Arundel Bypass last week.	Meeting has been organised with Highways England to discuss the projects and investigate whether the proposals can be aligned to cause minimal cumulative impact.		
Environmental	Environmental and ecological			
LL – Worthing Archaeological Society	Climping cliffs – layers of historical artefacts are being surfaced due to forces of erosion. Is the severe coastal erosion at Climping an issue for the project?	Request for further information about the archaeology and erosion at Climping to be shared with the project team. The area has been chosen due to the limited options to make landfall along the coast and subsequent routes to Bolney, while causing minimal impact to homes, businesses, and the environment. The cable would be directional drilled under the beach avoiding the SSSI and areas of key infrastructure (major roads and rivers) along its route.		
BR – Sussex Ornithological Society	Route of the cable across the South Downs	The current area of search for the cable route can be reviewed on the planning inspectorate website (link in introduction above). The red line shows the broad area being looked at, so any concerns within the red lines to be shared with the project team to be included in the review process.		
PK – Ouse & Adur Rivers Trust	Positive climate mitigation impacts	Climate change was noted as a key driver behind developing Rampion 2		
Socio-economic Socio-economic				

LL – Worthing Archaeological Society	The centre of operations is based at Newhaven, will it be moved west, or another base set up towards the new area of work	The Operations Base at Newhaven was purpose built, so will be retained. Shoreham Port was initially considered for the Operations Base, but due to the lock gates taking up to 15 mins to pass through twice a day for all three crew transfer vessels it was a less viable option. Newhaven has some spare capacity and the team will be exploring other options. The final location for the wind farm is likely to be an influencing factor regarding transit times.
Consultation a	nd PLGs	1
PK – Ouse & Adur Rivers Trust	Great to be involved early, but the devil will be in the detail. Hope this engagement would follow the same process as the existing Rampion, which was highly successful, with information shared in a timely manner with opportunity to comment.	The project team wants to gather as much information as possible to ensure the local community can feed into the proposals. There is no time limit on providing feedback right up until the end of the formal consultation period; share and feedback as and when is necessary. The project will advise how all feedback has been considered.
CS – Worthing Archaeological Society	Inclusion of an archaeological representative within the Technical Groups	Historic England have been included within the group, EW to check if local groups are also represented and include additional representatives as necessary.
PK – Ouse & Adur Rivers Trust	Inclusion of a rivers' representative on the technical group. The Rivers Partnerships also run the catchment partnerships and can advise on river crossings, ditches, and flooding.	EW to check hydrology representatives and advise. PK to discuss with Arun & Rother Trust to ensure one representative covers this technical area on the group.
LL – Worthing Archaeological Society	Are the proposals in the public domain	Yes, they are available on the planning inspectorate website (link in introduction above).

Item 5 / 6 - Role and purpose of PLGs and representatives

CT explained the role and purpose of the PLGs. With such a large geographical area to cover, a population approaching a million people and a wide and diverse range of interests, the PLGs act as a conduit for a two-way information dissemination process. Each PLG covers a different area of interest and looks to make the most of the representatives' local knowledge, expertise and networks. This helps a small project team reach a far greater audience to raise awareness of the project, while also increasing the level of feedback to help shape the proposals. The process was very successful for the original Rampion project, benefiting both the project team and the Sussex community.

There are six PLGs covering the following interests:

• Onshore communities (along the proposed cable corridor)

- Coastal communities
- Environmental
- Sea Users
- Public Rights of Way
- Business & Tourism

There will also be commercial fisheries working groups and a local liaison group in the vicinity of the proposed substation.

Action Points

CS / **LL** – to review who will attend to represent Worthing Archaeology Society. Post-meeting: have informed Liz to represent so Connie will no longer attend but will be copied info

CS / LL – to share any relevant info about archaeology and cliff erosion at Climping cliffs.

EW - to check if local groups are also represented and include additional representatives as necessary.

EW - to check hydrology representatives and advise.

PK - to discuss with Arun & Rother Trust to ensure one representative covers this technical area on the group.

ALL – Share any further issues and concerns within the areas of search with the project team.

Item 7 - Project Liaison Group Terms of reference

PS reviewed terms of reference with the meeting, copy attached. If we don't hear any feedback within 14 days, we will consider these approved.

Item 8 / 9 - Future meeting aspirations / timings

Meeting agreed 12 noon – 2pm was fine, as long as advance notice was provided. It is anticipated the next meeting will be in early 2021, when the Preliminary Environmental Information Report will be presented to include more refined proposals. A third meeting will be held in early April to present the draft proposals for consultation, ahead of the formal public consultation period in April and May. A fourth meeting will be held at the end of the summer to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals that will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or to the team.

Item 10 - AOB

CT / PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlin <u>son</u> –		
Eleri Wilce –		
Paula Seager –		



Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) Minutes

02 February 2021: 12noon - 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Graeme Hawkins	Badger Trust Sussex
Brenda Pollock	Friends of the Earth South East
Brianne Reeve	Shoreham District Ornithological
	Society
Liz Lane	Worthing Archaeological Society
Andrew Coleman	Surfers Against Sewage
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

This Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented the initial proposals for the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The initial proposals have been publicised in a Virtual Village Hall – an online public consultation platform - allowing the wider Sussex community to review the information and feedback any specific local concerns.

The presentation showed the offshore Area of Search, which will enable up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. Since the first meeting, key progress had been made on the onshore elements of the project, with an indicative cable route and options being presented, alongside three substation search areas at the northern end of the route. The presentation also included work that had progressed on technical and environmental surveys and a review of consultation feedback to date, which was being used to help refine the proposals and produce the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Formal public consultation on the refined proposals and PEIR will take place in summer 2021, prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in late 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The Virtual Village Hall which includes detailed maps and a fly through of the indicative cable route and options, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team, can be viewed at

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 2. Update on stakeholder engagement

The Rampion 2 team has been meeting with statutory groups, having early discussions with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies. They have also met with many inland and coastal MPs, parish councils and local authorities (at both official and member level).

January 14th 2021 saw the successful launch of a Virtual Village hall, an online public consultation that allowed Rampion to showcase their proposals in line with Covid-19 restrictions. The online consultation is available for viewing until 11th Feb 2021 and has received favourable press coverage, allowing a wide audience to engage with the plans. Over 5,500 people have visited the Virtual Village Hall so far, with many sharing the link.

126 people have provided feedback to date, mostly from coastal communities. About 23% of the responses have been negative in nature, 34% positive and 43% neutral. All feedback received will be considered, even that which arrives after the closing date of the online exhibition. **Post meeting note:** Feedback was received from around 300 individuals or organisations by the closing date.

Item 3. Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Planning and d	levelopment	
N/A		
Environmental	and ecological	
LL – Worthing Archaeological Society	Keen to establish that an archaeological watching brief will be part of the process.	There is a commitment to including a formal programme of observation and investigation during the project. The Rampion 2 team have already received comprehensive details from West Sussex County Council and once construction and exploratory surveys begin, a Written scheme of archaeological investigation will be produced, and an archaeologist will be invited to provide a watching brief where
AC – Surfers Against Sewage	Concerned about the impacts of wave height, an issue discussed previously.	appropriate. Investigation processes are under way to look at wave impact and Rampion 2 has already discounted using gravity-based

AC – Surfers Against Sewage	Surfers Against Sewage are focusing on ocean climate and ocean recovery. Could the Rampion 2 project be an opportunity to help with the kelp beds in Sussex coast? Submitted: Link to Surfers Against Sewage Ocean and Climate campaign, report and petition:	foundations, which would have had more of an impact on waves. It is anticipated that the impacts of waves will be generally localised, but this will be fully assessed in the EIA. Rampion confirmed that the kelp restoration project is on their radar and they are looking in some depth to understand how they could contribute – even through provision of data. Carbon emissions and impact was a key part of the feedback in the scoping report and a whole chapter will be dedicated to it in their consultation report, including information about the impact of the build and the speed in which the project pays back (approximately 6-9 months, leaving over 29 years net gain.)
Environmental	and ecological	
GH - Badger Trust Sussex	Concern for badger population around the substation at Bolney. Of the three sites, Wineham Lane North is the only one accessible to the public for monitoring badger activity and badgers were found when it was considered for Rampion 1.	Confirmation that a wildlife assessment survey will be conducted at each of the areas to assess for badger habitat.
BR - Shoreham District Ornithological Society	Raised concerns about the small, migrating birds, such as warblers, who come in huge numbers from the south, heading for gaps like Climping. One expert had advised that keeping the turbines as far south as possible would help with this. Also requested clarification on which ornithology organisations are already feeding in to the project team via the expert topic groups.	POST MEETING NOTE: The Ornithological assessment will assess the potential impacts of the turbines on both seabirds and other species, and a wintering bird survey is also underway. The ornithology Expert Topic Group includes ornithological experts from Natural England, RSPB, Sussex Wildlife Trust and Sussex Ornithological Society.
Socio-economi	C	I
N/A	DI Co	
BP - Friends of the Earth South East	Concern as they missed the first group and were unsure who was included in the PLG groups, in particular Sussex Wildlife Trust and CPRE. Could a more detailed list of organisations invited to the	Team confirmed that the PLGs cover several focus areas and CPRE have been invited, but not responded. They also confirmed that PLGs function alongside ETGs (Expert Topic Groups). The ETGs include key scientific advisors for specific topics, with a focus on habitat regulations and more technical aspects

I	T	T
	PLGs be compiled and forwarded?	of the project, including approval of survey methodologies. The Sussex Wildlife Trust sits within these groups for both offshore and onshore discussions. PS to share list of organisations in PLGs and ETGs for information.
BP - Friends of the Earth South East	Found the talk interesting and informative and felt that it would be a benefit to offer presentations to a wider network of groups. Would this be possible?	Absolutely – Rampion 2 team are happy to give presentations. These can be requested via the last exhibition board in the virtual village hall on the calendar, where you can book a meeting and advise your specific area of interest. You
LL – Worthing Archaeological Society	Is keen to encourage more feedback so will send a request to her groups to actively respond, detailing the information from this meeting along with the link to the Virtual Village Hall.	CT very grateful for any efforts to encourage feedback. He was keen to remind everyone that all feedback will be considered even if sent in after 11 th February.
AC – Surfers Against Sewage	Advised that his Facebook post had reached 654 people and that he was also happy to share through his links, in particular the University of Brighton's Centre for Aquatic Environment, where he could facilitate a presentation if appropriate?	EW agreed that this could be helpful, CT would be happy to present.
GH - Badger Trust Sussex	Contacts in Bolney had mentioned that they found it hard to find the feedback form link on the exhibition.	The feedback form can be found via a link on the exhibition board entitled 'We want to hear from you'. It is also available on the brochure stand. However, to be absolutely sure, we have instructed our web builders to add another signpost for people to click straight through to the feedback form.
AC – Surfers Against Sewage	Concern as to why Brighton and Hove Council not on the list of Stakeholders Rampion 2 have presented to?	Brighton and Hove Councillors have been offered a meeting and we are awaiting their response. In the meantime, we have been working with the relevant officers through the Expert topic groups
BP - Friends of the Earth South East	Can we share the slide set?	Yes, the slides can be sent on and shared although the Virtual Village Hall is probably the best way of understanding the cable route.

Item 4. Action Points

PS - to chase CPRE again to try and ensure they are represented; and to share the PLG and ETG organisation representation lists (attached)

PS – to share updated slide set for wider sharing (attached)

CT – to highlight feedback form details on the Virtual Village Hall (done)

AC – to investigate the possibility for a presentation at the University of Brighton's Centre for Aquatic Environment.

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this informal consultation stage and get involved during the formal consultation in the summer.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to consider all the feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results. A formal public consultation on refined proposals and the PEIR will then be held in the summer and PLG meetings are proposed to take place approximately one week beforehand to give you advanced sight of the more detailed proposals that will be consulted on.

A fourth meeting will be held after the consultation, most likely in the autumn, to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals which will form part of the development consent application to be submitted before the end of the year. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) Minutes

19 July 2021: 12noon - 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development & Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Eleri Wilce	Rampion 2
Ayse Demirer	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes	Consents Manager
Graeme Hawkins	Badger Trust Sussex
Andrew Coleman	Surfers Against Sewage
Liz Lane	Worthing Archaeological Society
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Did not attend	
Brenda Pollack	Friends of the Earth South East
Peter King	Ouse & Adur Rivers Trust
Brianne Reeve	Shoreham District Ornithological
	Society
Emma O'Connor	Sussex Archaeological Society

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

The Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented an update on the formal consultation which has now commenced. Further details regarding the proposals for Rampion 2, an offshore wind farm off the Sussex coast, adjacent to the Rampion project, which could generate clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The Consultation launched on 14th July 2021 at rampion2.com/consultation and runs until 16th September 2021, and Rampion 2 encourage the Sussex community to review the information and respond to the consultation using the Consultation Response form available on the website.

The presentation showed refinements to the offshore Area of Search, within which up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. The presentation also provided more in-depth information about the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Since the last meeting in early 2021, key progress has been made to refine the optimum site for the windfarm within the area of search. Refinements to the boundary and cable routes have been informed by consultation feedback and environmental and engineering studies reports, all of which are described in the PEIR, and its Non-technical summary.

The online draft proposals, at www.rampion2.com/consultation, include detailed maps videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Feedback from this formal public consultation will help inform the submission of final proposals in the form of a development consent application, planned to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2022. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Item 3. Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Environmental 8	& ecological	
GH - Badger Trust Sussex	The main concern for the Badger Trust is the on-shore site of the substation. The presentation shows the options have been reduced from 3 potential sites to 2, but as they are both on private land, we have only been able	This consultation is in place to listen to your views; feedback on the site options is exactly what we need to shape the proposals and work out which site is best-suited to the proposed substation, so any information is useful and we encourage feedback such as this.
	to walk through the sites rather than perform an indepth investigation. Our walk-through did identify badger feeding activity in the North site.	Our Environmental Assessment covers badger habitat and the various mitigation measures in place. To read more about the wildlife surveys, please refer to Chapter 23 of PEIR.
AC - Surfers Against Sewage	What assumptions are used for the measurements that assess impact on waves and water sports?	To assess the impact on waves, we took the 'worst-case scenario' to establish the impacts on wave climate – in this case, 116 of the smaller turbines using jacket foundations with suction buckets. ABPmer undertook the assessment on coastal processes, and were also involved in similar studies for Rampion 1, and therefore are well-versed in the potential impacts to

		surfers. Chapter 6 of the PEIR refers to the impact on waves in more detail.
AC - Surfers Against Sewage	I assume the kelp beds, part of the kelp restoration project, will not be affected by the turbines, but will the cable route affect kelp growth?	Rampion confirmed that the kelp restoration project is on their radar. The array will not impact the kelp beds but they are investigating the impact of the cable route and are working with 'Help Kelp' to share data.
		Currently there is no kelp in in the area proposed, so it cannot be assessed as part of this stage of PEIR. If kelp growth does occur as Rampion 2 moves forward, assessment will be included as part of the next stage of PEIR. Environmental assessments show that if kelp has started to grow, the impact of the cable would be short-lived though. The kelp in this area is very robust and grows quickly. Once the cable is in place it would not affect the growth or the restoration project.
AC - Surfers Against Sewage	Climping coastline is at risk of floods and coastline erosion. There could be significant damage if there is a storm. Are you prepared for changes to the coast as part of the project?	Yes, chapter 27 of PEIR takes into account flood risk and changes to coast line.
LL - Worthing Archaeological Society	There is currently a project at Climping to uncover the remains of the ancient sea cliffs with Dr Matt Pope, Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Archaeology at UCL. it is a very sensitive area and we have found prehistoric flint in the cliff.	Yes, Rampion 2 spoke to John Mills, the West Sussex County Archaeologist, before he retired and received comprehensive details about the Arun Valley. We have taken their response on board and this will inform the geophysical survey on the cable route around Climping.
	We also have sites in the Arun Valley that are of concern, but I believe John Mills sent through full information about these.	Further details on marine archaeology are covered in chapter 17 of PEIR. Chapter 26 goes on to discuss historic environment and onshore archaeology.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this consultation stage.

ALL – encouraged to read the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR before focusing on specific areas of concern.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to analyse all the feedback alongside further site-specific surveys and desk-based reviews to further refine the designs prior to DCO submission.

The formal public consultation ends on 16th September 2021 and we will take the opportunity to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate this feedback where it has been possible, in January 2022.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT. The group was also encouraged to 'spread the word'. PS can send out posters or provide online visuals for social media.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:



Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



2.1.5. **Business & Tourism PLG meeting minutes**



Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group (PLG)

20 October 2020, 12noon - 2pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes – Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Gavin Stewart	Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership
John Donoghue	Chichester Chamber of Commerce and
-	Industry
Caroline Wood	Coastal West Sussex Partnership
Clive Soper	Federation of Small Businesses / SELEP
Note taker – Madeline Stoneman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Martin Searle	Federation of Small Businesses
Corinne Day	Newhaven Enterprise Zone
Debbie Ross	Worthing and Adur Chamber of Commerce

Meeting summary:

This Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment. The team are assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines (the same number as the existing Rampion wind farm) and an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid at Bolney.

An informal consultation with stakeholder organisations and the local community will continue to the end of the year, seeking feedback on the team's approach and identification of any other local issues and constraints that should be taken into account as the team prepares draft proposals. Formal public consultation on the draft proposals will take place in spring 2021 prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in autumn 2021. If consent is

awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The current area of search for the offshore wind farm and cable route can be reviewed on page 54 of the planning inspectorate website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000006-EN010117%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf

Minutes

Item 2 / 3 - Project overview, development process and timetable

CT / EW introduced the group to the Rampion 2 project – copy of presentation attached.

The green hatched area on slide 6 shows the broad offshore area of search being looked at and the red line boundary on slide 9 shows the onshore area of search for the cable route. Any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Any members e Rampion Visitor Centre to contact CT to organise

Item 4 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
	Visual and area		
CS – FSB	Why not build on the full area being looked at offshore, considering the amount of disturbance, shouldn't the project go as big as possible to meet climate objectives?	There are a number of constraints that need to be considered before the final area is decided. It is not anticipated that the entire area of search will be suitable for turbines – our technical and environmental surveys will help inform this. The project will build up to a maximum of 116 turbines - the same number that were delivered in the original project, but technology advances have meant that we can get much greater power output per turbine than we could before, so Rampion 2 could power over a million homes. This does not mean turbines will be three times as big. A 50% increase in turbine height more than doubles the power from a turbine.	
Socio-econor	l		
CW – Coastal West Sussex Partnership	Rampion 1 provided the opportunity to look at local suppliers for delivery. Will this opportunity be revisited?	The project has a duty to develop a Supply Chain Plan and as per Rampion 1, a Supply Chain Working Group will be considered. It is difficult to commit to targets this early in the project and there will be specialist contractors required for some areas of delivery that might not be available within the local supply chain, but the project will again be looking to build social value through local socio-economic benefits throughout delivery. Several other socio-economic initiatives are underway within	

	I	
		the wider businesses that can be replicated
GS – Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership	What are included in the project's section 106 contribution proposals?	and developed upon. The section 106 is on the project radar and will be considered as part of the Consenting process. Following the construction of the Rampion project, the Rampion Fund was introduced – a £4m voluntary community benefit fund managed by Sussex Community Foundation. This fund provides the opportunity for community groups to apply for financial support to deliver climate or environmentally focused community projects. Six funding rounds have been held so far and it will continue for another seven years. It is the intention to do something similar for Rampion 2 but this is quite distinct from the consenting process.
		For information about the Rampion Fund:
GS – Brighton & Hove	The Brighton Business Improvement District is currently consulting with	The project is in very early stages, running with a small team. If the project gets consents, then that is likely.
Economic Partnership	the seafront businesses to look at expanding the membership area. Would Rampion want to be involved?	This question can be directed to Rampion 1 - GS advi pnn to discuss:
GS – Brighton & Hove	Education outreach – are there further opportunities with the	This will be established in the project's 'Supply Chain Plan' – a prerequisite for applying for CFDs.
Economic Partnership	new developent, to target and reach secondary schools with future education initiatives.	Request can be considered in our design of the skills commitments. Rampion 2 Education outreach will start to be delivered post Financial Investment Decision for the project.
Environmenta	land ecological	
GS – Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership	Will the EIA consider the Greater Brighton Economic Board pledge to lobby for the reintroduction a 10-mile kelp forest off the coast of Sussex?	The project is aware of the proposals and it will be considered as part of the EIA.
JD – Chichester Chamber of Commerce and Industry	There is only one option for where the cable will come onshore. Climping is an AONB, why not Littlehampton?	A comprehensive review was undertaken and Climping was chosen due to the limited options to make landfall along the coast due to its built-up nature. We looked to find a gap which does not affect homes and takes into consideration constraints faced along the full route as it

		makes its way inland towards Bolney. This optimised route looks to minimise the cumulative impact to homes, businesses, and the environment. The cable would be directionally drilled from the intertidal zone, under the beach out to the agricultural land beyond, avoiding the designated area (SSSI). Directional drilling would also be used to go under rivers and key transport infrastructures, such as railways and the A27, to mitigate environmental impact and keep traffic and trains moving.
Consultation	and PLGs	,
CW – Coastal West Sussex Partnership	There was a plan to roll out a county-wide STEM project to schools across West Sussex that had to be cancelled due to Covid. With schools finding it difficult to access the Rampion Visitor Centre, are there any plans to take it to schools?	The Visitor Centre was designed as an educational resource, with five hours a day during term time being dedicated to school visits. The current global pandemic means this has not been possible. As the project progresses, opportunities will be identified and developed. CT to organise for CW to have an extended visit to the Visitor Centre to meet with manager Katie Scanlan to discuss. Any other members of the group are welcome to visit and should contact Katie to organise:
CW – Coastal West Sussex Partnership	Offered assistance to review and refine the list of attendance for this PLG.	
CW – Coastal West Sussex Partnership	Request for clarification of where this PLG sits along-side the other PLGs and engagement groups. Will there be a Council Officer group to look at Economic Development?	There are several PLGs as well as Expert Topic Groups (ETGs). The ETGs are specific to the EIA and follow an evidence plan process to look at the methodology of delivery. These groups do include some Council Officers, but the project will look at the option of a focused Economic Development Group.
CW – Coastal West Sussex Partnership	Will the project be looking to present the proposals to local groups?	It was agreed that this activity could happen once the proposals have been further developed.

Item 5 / 6 - Role and purpose of PLGs and representatives

CT explained the role and purpose of the PLGs. With such a large geographical area to cover, a population approaching a million people and a wide and diverse range of interests, the PLGs act as a conduit for a two-way information dissemination process. Each PLG covers a different area of interest and looks to make the most of the representatives' local knowledge, expertise and networks. This helps a small project team reach a far greater audience to raise awareness of the project, while also increasing the level of feedback to

help shape the proposals. The process was very successful for the original Rampion project, benefiting both the project team and the Sussex community.

There are six PLGs covering the following interests:

- Onshore communities (along the proposed cable corridor)
- Coastal communities
- Environmental
- Sea Users
- Public Rights of Way
- Business & Tourism

There will also be commercial fisheries working groups and a local liaison group in the vicinity of the proposed substation.

Action Points

CT - to organise for CW to have an extended visit to the Visitor Centre to meet with manager Katie Scanlan to discuss.

All present – welcome to visit Visitor Centre when it is open – please contact Katie to organise

CW - to liaise with PS re: PLG representative list. **EW** – to provide lists of tech groups separately.

Item 7 - Project Liaison Group Terms of reference

PS reviewed terms of reference with the meeting, copy attached. If we don't hear any feedback within 14 days, we will consider these approved.

Item 8 / 9 - Future meeting aspirations / timings

Meeting agreed 12 noon – 2pm was fine, as long as advance notice was provided. It is anticipated the next meeting will be in early 2021, when the Preliminary Environmental Information Report will be presented to include more refined proposals. A third meeting will be held in early April to present the draft proposals for consultation, ahead of the formal public consultation period in April and May. A fourth meeting will be held at the end of the summer to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals that will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or to the team.

Item 10 - AOB

CT / PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group (PLG)

3rd February 2021, 12noon – 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Caroline Wood	Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)
Martin Searle Regional Development	Federation of Small Businesses - East
Manager	Sussex
Clive Soper - South East Region Policy	FSB & SELEP
Debbie Ross	Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce
	Executive Board Member
Ruth Chapman (note taker)	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Gavin Stewart- Managing Director	Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership
John Donoghue - Director	Chichester Chamber of Commerce &
	Industry
No reply from - Corinne Day	Newhaven Enterprise Zone

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

This Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented the initial proposals for the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The initial proposals have been publicised in a Virtual Village Hall – an online public consultation platform - allowing the wider Sussex community to review the information and feedback any specific local concerns.

The presentation showed the offshore Area of Search, which will enable up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable

route from landfall at Climping Beach. Since the first meeting, key progress had been made on the onshore elements of the project, with an indicative cable route and options being presented, alongside three substation search areas at the northern end of the route. The presentation also included work that had progressed on technical and environmental surveys and a review of consultation feedback to date, which was being used to help refine the proposals and produce the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Formal public consultation on the refined proposals and PEIR will take place in summer 2021, prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in late 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The Virtual Village Hall which includes detailed maps and a fly through of the indicative cable route and options, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team, can be viewed at

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 2. Update on stakeholder engagement

The Rampion 2 team has been meeting with statutory groups, having early discussions with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies. They have also met with many inland and coastal MPs, parish councils and local authorities (at both official and member level).

January 14th 2021 saw the successful launch of a Virtual Village hall, an online public consultation that allowed Rampion to showcase their proposals in line with Covid-19 restrictions. The online consultation is available for viewing until 11th Feb 2021 and has received favourable press coverage, allowing a wide audience to engage with the plans. Over 5,500 people have visited the Virtual Village Hall so far, with many sharing the link.

126 people have provided feedback to date, mostly from coastal communities. About 23% of the responses have been negative in nature, 34% positive and 43% neutral. All feedback received will be considered, even that which arrives after the closing date of the online exhibition. **Post meeting note:** Feedback was received from around 300 individuals or organisations by the closing date.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Visual and are	ea	
N/A		
Socio-econor		
CW – Coastal West Sussex Partnership	Rampion 1 provided the opportunity to look at the project benefits for local jobs, as well as hosting events to meet suppliers. Will this opportunity be revisited?	Rampion 1 held a number of supply chain and meet-the-buyer events, which were well attended and led to partnerships with suppliers being set up as a result. Rampion 2 has absolutely the same objective to maximise local and regional content where we can. This year is too soon for us to start developing those relationships as we have to focus on consultation feedback, technical and environmental reports in order to refine proposals for the application. Once we have submitted, we will be able to again draw focus onto proactive engagement with the local and regional supply chain, so that if we are successful and secure consent, we can move straight ahead with local companies and opportunities.
DR - Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce	As a representative of Chichester college group, are there education initiatives and graduate schemes for the huge range of students that might be interested in the initiative?	Rampion 1 invested heavily in skills training. We have 65 permanent staff in Newhaven and of those, 8 have come from the apprentice scheme (with 2 more new apprentices this year) and we have also had 8 staff through our graduate scheme. If you have ideas for how to reach more students then please do let us know, as we are always interested in the best way to reach the younger generation.
MS - Federation of Small Businesses	It is key that Rampion 2 works with smaller businesses in the supply chain and we are keen to work with you on that, as well as support any apprenticeship opportunities. Sussex council training	We are keen to learn from Rampion 1's success with graduate and intern schemes. Rampion 2 will not have so much on the construction side as we contract out this specialist work, but when we get on to the operations side of the project, we will have more control. That is where we can hopefully bring in apprenticeships. Please forward those details.
Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce	providers look after provision for training in Sussex and those details could be forwarded. Perhaps Rampion could also consider office staff as they provide great rewards for both businesses and apprenticeships.	riease ioiwaiu tiiose details.

Environmenta	al and ecological	1
Environmenta CS – FSB & SELEP	al and ecological With the drive to generate significant development of renewable sustainable energy and technology, particularly as part of economic recovery post Covid-19, are Rampion 2 ensuring that their choice of turbines uses the best technology to maximise energy output? Is the scope of Rampion 2 limited by cable size?	CT was encouraged by the feedback and agreed that we have to tackle climate change as soon as we can. We are limited as to what the National Grid can accommodate and have a connection agreement with Bolney from 2028/29 for three times the existing amount from Rampion 1. If our surveys, particularly offshore, find that we can accommodate the turbines required to generate this level of output, we will be providing 1.6 gigawatts of power. We don't know what kind of turbines we will use at the moment but we are doing our best to future-proof. Hence, we are now looking at turbines that are a maximum of 2.3 times the height of Rampion 1 turbines to ensure what is consented can be built. Technology has moved on so much since Rampion 1, such that those turbines would no longer be available. We have committed to 116 as the maximum number of turbines we will install and although
CS – FSB &	Have Rampion 2 taken	the larger they are, the less we need to maximise output for the project, we must balance out an industry-wide view with our environmental impact assessments in order to make the right choice of turbines. Rampion 2 are watching developments with
SELEP	into account the potential needs of a Hydrogen plant on the South Coast that might require energy over and above the needs of the grid?	Hydrogen closely and are very excited, but development of a plant wouldn't fit in the timeline of this project. We are already partway through our environmental and development studies and, as there is currently no major proposal for a hydrogen plant on the South Coast (something that would require massive investment), it is not realistic to link with it. We also cannot syphon off small amounts of energy from Rampion 2, it would have to be on a vast scale. There are other projects though, particularly in the North Sea, where they can trial hydrogen on a large scale and they may already have the pipeline infrastructure available.
DR - Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce	How long will the temporary impact be along the cable route? It was done successfully in Rampion 1 although it took a long time.	It was unfortunate that our contractor, Carillion, went into administration half way through the project and that is why the cable route works took longer than hoped. We have learnt from this and will be applying the principal of trenching and backfill in stages, which means there will be lots of gaps in the actual work in each section, as we move to different sections on the route. The scar will be there for 2 to 2.5 years, but construction traffic and people

	T	should be in each leasting for an array they
		should be in each location for no more than
		three months across the entire construction
		period.
Consultation	and PL Co	
CS – FSB &	Would like to register	No pood to register interest go to
SELEP	interest for Virtual Village	No need to register interest – go to and you will be able to
SLLLF	Hall.	enter the exhibition.
CW –	Exhibition is great – easy	Pleased to hear positive response as it may
Coastal West	to use and very	well feature in the summer consultation.
Sussex	informative. It is no	Well realare in the summer consultation.
Partnership	surprise it has attracted a	
1 draioioinp	high number of visitors.	
DR -	Exhibition is wonderful -	Pleased to hear positive feedback.
Worthing &	lots of information and	We have been trying to reach community
Adur	easy to navigate. As an	forums and parishes but please do share if
Chamber of	online resource it is	there are further recommendations for
Commerce	excellent and has no	business groups and forums and we can make
	doubt contributed to the	sure the information is sent through to them.
	positive response.	
	Are Rampion 2	
	publicising to business	
	forums and groups?	
	Although it has been	
	passed on to members,	
	and will be done again	
	especially as the	
	deadline for feedback	
	extends after February	
	11 th , it hasn't appeared	
	on any local business	
	forums and network	
MS -	groups. Information about	CT may invite FW to the meeting to help
Federation of	Rampion 2 has already	CT may invite EW to the meeting to help respond to queries.
Small	gone out in Bitesize, the	respond to queries.
Businesses	local newsletter - and will	
Dusinesses	be mentioned again.	
	Members are also	
	looking forward to a	
	meeting with Chris.	
	Previous groups had 54	
	participants so he should	
	be prepared for a large	
	group	
	Worthing Chamber would	Absolutely – Rampion 2 team are happy to
DR	like to set up a private	give presentations. These can be requested
	meeting.	via the last page of the virtual village hall on
		the calendar, where you can book a meeting
		and advise your specific area of interest, or
		you can email Chris Tomlinson directly at
		and he
		can work out who is best suited for the
		meeting.

Item 4. Action Points

DR – to contact CT about Worthing Chamber Meeting

DR – to forward information about business forums and groups, Sussex council training providers and ideas to engage with Chichester college group.

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this informal consultation stage and get involved during the formal consultation in the summer.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to consider all the feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results. A formal public consultation on refined proposals and the PEIR will then be held in the summer and PLG meetings are proposed to take place approximately one week beforehand to give you advanced sight of the more detailed proposals that will be consulted on.

A fourth meeting will be held after the consultation, most likely in the autumn, to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals which will form part of the development consent application to be submitted before the end of the year. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group (PLG)

19th July 2021, 4pm - 5.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes	Rampion 2
Gavin Stewart- Managing Director	Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership
Caroline Wood	Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)
Clive Soper - South East Region Policy	FSB & SELEP
Ruth Chapman (note taker)	Natural PR

Did not attend:

Name	Organisation
John Donoghue - Director	Chichester Chamber of Commerce &
	Industry
Martin Searle Regional Development	Federation of Small Businesses - East
Manager	Sussex
Corinne Day	Newhaven Enterprise Zone
Debbie Ross	Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce
	Executive Board Member

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

The Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented an update on the formal consultation which has now commenced. Further details regarding the proposals for Rampion 2 were presented. The proposals are for an additional offshore wind farm off the Sussex coast adjacent to the Rampion project, which could generate clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The Consultation launched on 14th July 2021 at rampion2.com/consultation and runs for nine weeks until 16th September 2021, and Rampion 2 encourage the Sussex community to

review the information and respond to the consultation using the Consultation Response form available on the website.

The presentation showed refinements to the offshore Area of Search, within which up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines will connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. The presentation also provided more in-depth information about the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Since the last meeting in early 2021, key progress has been made to refine the optimum site for the windfarm within the area of search. Refinements to the boundary and cable routes have been informed by consultation feedback and environmental and engineering studies and reports, all of which are described in the PEIR, and its Non-Technical Summary.

The online draft proposals at www.rampion2.com/consultation, include detailed maps, videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Feedback from this formal public consultation will help inform the submission of final proposals in the form of a development consent application, planned to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2022. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to quadruple offshore wind capacity to help secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Socio Economic		
CW - Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)	There was an article in the Telegraph that discussed the need for co-ordination of infrastructure to maximise the potential of wind farms, creating a 'ring of power' around the UK so that we can share power effectively. Does that feature in your thinking about where you are coming on shore?	This article refers more specifically to windfarms on the East Coast around East Anglia and those further north. We do all use the National Grid but a 'ring of power' is someway off in the future. At the moment, with 40+ windfarms situated around areas that have low populations, the focus is more on sharing surplus energy. As Rampion is the only wind farm off the south coast, supplying energy to one of the most populated regions in Europe, we are not able to co-ordinate with other wind farms and we are far too distant from the proposed Ring of Power
CW - Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)	Will you be setting up a new offshore wind fund? In the past you worked with Sussex Community Fund to channel support into the community and we would like to see this happen again.	We are really proud of the work we are doing with Sussex Community Foundation. To date, we have spent 1.6 million on over 114 projects benefiting 1 million people in Sussex. We have every intention of establishing a community fund for Rampion 2 along similar lines to the original project. We can't commit to a figure yet but we are happy with Sussex Community Foundation managing the Fund on our behalf.

GS - Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership	What is the social media element to the marketing and PR strategy? Is there a twitter or Instagram as we would be happy to share it to Brilliant Brighton?	Yes, you can find us on Instagram. We are running an advertising campaign to reach the wider community, but to ensure we have the greatest reach, we are also working with third party community Facebook pages to provide information and visuals. We'll send the artwork to you. Not everyone uses social media so we are putting up posters in cable route villages and have a roadside campaign planned for the coast, a bus campaign along the cable route and media advertising across the whole of Sussex.
Consultation	and PLGs	
CS - FSB & SELEP	We have a meeting of all the Chambers in the SE in the next couple of days. It would be good to distribute the slides and give an appraisal of today if that was possible.	We can share immediately after the meeting and are happy for you to share with your groups.
CS - FSB & SELEP	Would you be prepared to do a presentation to Sussex Chambers? Approx. 200 attendees. No set date yet but we will set a date at the meeting this week.	Absolutely fine. Chris is away on annual leave between the 2nd and 13th August inclusive, as well as the 25th and 26th August. If the meeting is set for that time, there is a possibility that Vaughan or Eleri could pick it up, otherwise Chris would be delighted to present. Email Chris directly to arrange.
CW - Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)	Have you had a chance to look at feedback and do you know whether there is any opposition? Amongst our members it has generally been really well received, in particular the restoration of the cable route. The only area where I would note concern is the height of the turbines. Certainly, one of our members has his concerns and he will no doubt raise them at the meeting with Chris in November.	It is hard to say this early on about opposition but we appreciate the positive feedback. We have had some opposition to the west from a group called Protect Coastal England, who are concerned about the visual impact the Rampion 2 turbines will make on the South Coast and think we should build in the North Sea. We speak to thousands of people as part of the consultation process and generally find that most people appreciate and understand the benefits of wind farms even if they do not like the aesthetics. They also recognise that South East England is densely populated and has huge energy needs. It makes sense to have offshore wind power off the south coast and Rampion 2 is the only proposal at any point along it.
GS - Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership	It is too early to gauge a response as we only shared information about the proposals on our eupdate today. Are all of the consultations going to	We would be delighted to join the meeting and present feedback. Emails can be sent to Chris Tomlinson to arrange this and either he or Eleri can attend. However, this still needs to come with the caveat that our RWE Company Policy

	be passive though, or will you be coming out to speak to people? Would you be able to joins us on 7th September (5pm) for the Economic Partnership meeting to talk about the proposals and the feedback you have received?	on Covid is updated to allow face to face group meetings.
Energy & Tec		
CS - FSB & SELEP	Is the generation capacity governed by the cable capacity onshore?	We have to connect to the high voltage transmission network and the amount of power we generate, and ultimately the generation capacity of the wind farm is dictated by what National Grid can accept onto the network. They have given us a Connection Agreement for 1200MW. At this point, we don't know how many turbines we will use to generate that much energy, but it will be no more than 116.
CS - FSB & SELEP	There has been a lot of discussion about the future of hydrogen generation. Is there any scope for Rampion to provide hydrogen power?	RWE are watching developments with hydrogen closely and are very excited, but the development of a plant wouldn't fit in the timeline of the Rampion 2 project and we would also need to increase the number of cables to make it commercially viable. Given the high electricity demand in the south east, all the power from Rampion 2 is likely to be consumed in the region but in the North Sea where there are many more offshore wind projects and a lower population density onshore, hydrogen generation is more likely to be trialled on a large scale.

Actions

PS to email slides to CS for distribution.

CS to confirm date with CW for presentation to Sussex Chamber members.

GS to confirm presentation with CW for the Economic Partnership meeting.

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – encouraged to read the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR before focusing on specific areas of concern.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to analyse all the consultation feedback alongside further site-specific surveys and desk-based reviews, to then further refine the design prior to DCO submission.

The formal public consultation ends on 16th September 2021 and we will take the opportunity to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate this

feedback where it has been possible, in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO submission.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT. The group was also encouraged to 'spread the word'. PS can send out posters or provide online visuals for social media.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:



<u>Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group Project Liaison Group</u> (PLG)

13th October 2022: 4pm – 5.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Rob Gully – Senior Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership	Gavin Stewart
FSB & SELEP	Clive Soper
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)	Caroline Wood

Did not attend:

Name	Organisation
Chichester Chamber of Commerce &	John Donoghue
Industry	
Federation of Small Businesses - East	Martin Searle
Sussex	
Newhaven Enterprise Zone	Corinne Day
Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce	Debbie Ross / Tina Tilley

Meeting summary

Item 1: Statutory public consultation recap

- 12.5k views of Rampion 2 during statutory consultation.
- Over 1,700 written responses to statutory consultation.
- Formal 9-week consultation 14 July 16 September 2021 and then for a further 9-week period 7th February 11th April 2022.
- Summary Report available at and the detailed Consultation Report will be available as part of our development consent order (DCO) application early next year.

Item 2: Project update

This Business and Tourism Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the refined boundary line of the offshore wind farm, the location of the substation and potential changes to the onshore cable route. These amendments are a result of feedback from the previous consultation, ongoing engagement and Rampion 2's own engineering and environmental work. The PLG meeting provides information in advance

of a locally targeted 6-week statutory public consultation on potential changes to the cable route proposals.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast, which supports the Government's aims to increase offshore wind capacity from 10gigawatts (GW) in 2020 to 50GW by 2030. Rampion 2 could produce clean, green electricity for over 1 million homes, driving down the cost of energy in the UK and saving around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year – all of which will help the UK achieve its target of reaching Net Zero by 2050.

Following statutory consultation, a refined version of the original 315 sq.km offshore DCO redline boundary was highlighted which has led to the final turbine array area being around half of the original area explored. A large area to the east and south east has been omitted, a further 10km^2 omitted from the west, and new gaps have been created between the existing wind farm and Rampion 2 turbine array areas. This is largely to address concerns regarding visual effects from the coast, in particular the Heritage Coast (Seven Sisters). These omissions have the added advantage of creating helicopter refuge areas to aid search and rescue, while protecting navigation from the English Channel shipping lane to Shoreham Port and improving navigation to Littlehampton Harbour. The final redline boundary is now 195 sq.km with the final area for turbines being reduced to a maximum of 160km^2 .

Moving onshore, the team confirmed the location of the substation will be at the Bolney Road Kent Street site, renamed 'Oakendene' due to the proximity to the Oakendene Industrial Estate.

Potential changes to the onshore cable route proposals are about to be consulted upon in a second statutory public consultation. The details of which will be released as part of the public consultation through a series of maps, descriptions and potential environmental impacts. More detailed information can also be found in the PEIR SIR (*Preliminary Environmental Information Report: Supplementary Information Report)*.

Attendees were encouraged to attend the public and / or online consultation both to provide feedback, but also to identify specific areas of concern specific to their locality which they can then discuss further with the Rampion 2 team. This will help Rampion 2 produce the final onshore cable route and further reduce impacts before they submit the final proposals in a DCO application next year.

Public consultation details

- The public consultation runs for 6 weeks from 18th October 29th November 2022 and is both in-person and online.
- In person events: Arun Yacht Club 2nd Nov 1-8pm; Arundel Town Hall 1st Nov 1-8pm; Ashurst Village Hall 11th November 1-8pm; Washington Village Memorial Hall 12th November 1-8pm.
- Consultation materials are available at rampion2.com
- Feedback is encouraged online at rampion2.com but attendees can also download
 and email back to the team at rampion2@rwe.com or send forms / comments by
 freepost to "FREEPOST: RAMPION 2", no stamp required.
- Hard copies of consultation documents will be available at Libraries in: Henfield, Storrington, Steyning, Arundel, Ferring, Littlehampton and Bognor Regis.
- Rampion 2 are promoting this targeted public consultation via
 - Flyers 1km surrounding area from proposed cable route

- Emails to stakeholder groups and PLG reps with an image and text to share on social media
- Posters to be sent via email (and, if requested, via post) to community groups for noticeboards, libraries and village halls.
- News release to local media on 18th October

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
Socio-economi	Socio-economic Socio-economic		
GS Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership	You spoke about the added economic benefits of the project in terms of supply chains and local employment. Will there be a full economic impact assessment that looks into all of that activity in any detail? When the economic partnership here in Brighton writes any letters of general support or policy proposals, the one thing we have to ask is how something ultimately impacts our local employment base. It's less about visuals and more about equations.	I'm not sure if there will be an Economic Impact Assessment, but that is something we could take away and discuss. Certainly, the Environmental Statement will have a socio-economics chapter and that looks at both the positives and negatives, covering tourism, accommodation and job creation. We are committed to the CFD (Contract for Difference) and part of that includes the submission of a Supply Chain Plan. We have a new Supply Chain Manager, Suzanne Proctor, who is in touch with West Sussex Council's Economic lead. Through Suzanne, we are continuing to build on the partnerships and forums created by Rampion 1, for example the Supply Chain Steering Group. We would be happy to introduce you to Suzanne so you can have a direct meeting to discuss economic impact, and also make sure you are able to join the Steering Group. We shall also ensure that Suzanne is invited to the next PLG meeting.	
CS FSB & SELEP	We in East Sussex, other than Newhaven, seem to be less affected by this. Even more so now the area to the east has been removed. We also, I would guess, are not getting a feed of power from your wind farm. So, whilst we feel a part of it, and want to be part of it, we don't seem to be able to take part. And that's not a criticism, it's just an observation that we're making. For example, we're	We can't prove where the power goes as we can't trace electrons - but because the South East is a largely densely populated area, especially down on the coast at Brighton, Newhaven and so forth, it is inevitable that you will be pulling a lot of the power generated from Rampion as Sussex is a large demand centre for electricity	

	working very closely with	
	some developers down in the	
	Eastbourne area who have	
	150 acres aimed primarily	
	towards zero carbon and	
	environmental type	
	businesses. It would seem	
	that we can't have any direct	
	tie with you on development.	
	Is that correct or my reading	
	it wrong in that?	
Consultation &	-	<u> </u>
Consultation &	I used to work in Horsham	Thank you. Paula will contact.
	council and their events	Thank you. Faula will contact.
	department have access to a number of different	
CC Drighton 9		
GS Brighton &	community signposts around	
Hove	the district. I'm guessing the	
Economic	West Sussex County Council	
Partnership	events team have a similar	
	thing. It just might be worth	
	contacting them - definitely	
	Horsham district - to help	
	you.	
Environmental		
	Great presentation - really in	We have been working closely with
	depth.	Natural England and the fisheries and
		other sea-related groups, such as the
	One of the questions that I	Kelp Forest Project, to look at the impact
	One of the questions that I recall from a previous	
	<u> </u>	Kelp Forest Project, to look at the impact
GS Brighton &	recall from a previous	Kelp Forest Project, to look at the impact of the offshore cable route. I am unsure
GS Brighton & Hove	recall from a previous session was around the kelp forest and the environmental	Kelp Forest Project, to look at the impact of the offshore cable route. I am unsure of the latest developments, but I will go back to our specialists to see if there is
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Hove Economic Partnership Other CS FSB &	recall from a previous session was around the kelp forest and the environmental impacts on the route at Climping Beach. I think I recall the discussion was about the trench that you have to dig for the cables. Has there been any more thought or works given to dealing with that alongside the Kelp Forest Project? You say that you've reduced the number of turbines. Is that because you're now putting bigger turbines and less of them? Or because you have reduced the overall	Kelp Forest Project, to look at the impact of the offshore cable route. I am unsure of the latest developments, but I will go back to our specialists to see if there is any further information we can release at this point. All of the work we are doing around the kelp forest will be covered in the final Environmental Statement, which is part of the DCO application being submitted next year. Technology continues to advance at an incredible speed. It's a balance between turbine size, turbine numbers, commercial flexibility and visual impact. Larger turbines do require more space, but we are confident we can meet the

		of 90 turbines will be installed within the blue hatched area of the plan but if the larger turbines were selected, it would be less than 90, perhaps 70-75. The technology has allowed us to condense the overall space and reduce the number of turbines to reduce visual impact, while still generating power for the equivalent of over 1million homes.
CS FSB & SELEP	Presumably, if we are going for less turbines in a smaller space, that gives the opportunity for Rampion 3 and 4? What local benefits are there economically?	There won't be another scheme in this location after this one. Rampion 2 have explored the widest possible area, looking at a whole range of different stakeholder and environmental issues. We've had to balance that with the existing wind farm. Now that we have identified a way to secure 1200 megawatts out of this area, we hope to get it consented and up and running before the end of the decade. We want to maximise local benefits and jobs - we currently have 65 staff at our Newhaven Operations and Maintenance base, and have brought the number of apprentices up to 12. Many of these apprentices have continued as full-time technicians on the site.
CS FSB & SELEP	What are your thoughts on bringing hydrogen down south? EV's do not have the range and the cargo capabilities that hydrogen vehicles have and as a densely populated part of the country, we need to be providing hydrogen within the next five years.	The issue for Rampion 2 is that we are the only project off the south coast of the UK that connects directly into the transmission grid. We have massive demand for electricity and consequently, we don't require storage here. There is a loss of energy when you convert electricity to generate hydrogen, and we require all of that energy to power the South Coast. On the East Coast, you've got a much greater number of wind farms already operating, with more in development, as well as sites further offshore. Population density in some of those eastern areas of Norfolk, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire etc is far less than the energy generated, so this is where converting electricity from wind farms into hydrogen makes more sense. While we understand the need to consider storage and the hydrogen economy, it doesn't make sense for Rampion 2 serving the high electricity demands in the south east.

By early in the next decade, we hope to see more hydrogen plants offshore, possibly supported by floating turbine technology for wind farms further offshore in deeper waters. Perhaps such hydrogen plants could utilise existing oil or gas pipelines that may become redundant.

We are not there yet with floating turbine technology, but we hope wind the industry will soon be able to take a commercially viable option into mass production and deployment.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – to assist with locations for posters – locked parish boards or new notice boards (please notify Paula).

PS – will send meeting notes to all attendees, along with a copy of the presentation, a list of the parish councils through which the onshore cable route proposals and potential changes pass through and a copy of the poster.

CT - To connect GS with Suzanne Proctor

CT – To ensure Suzanne Proctor is invited to the next round of PLG's.

CT – To speak to specialists re kelp forests to see if there is further information that can be released. Report findings to GS

PS - To contact Council event teams

Item 5. Next Steps

Following the public consultation period, Rampion 2 will be analysing feedback to further refine proposals. In spring 2023 Rampion 2 will submit the formal consent application to the DCO. A 12-to-15-month examination process will follow. If consent is awarded in 2024, earliest possible investment approval will be 2025 with work beginning in early 2026. By 2028/2029, Rampion 2 could be fully operational and connected to the grid.

The next meeting will be scheduled to coincide with Rampion 2 finalising the proposals and submitting the DCO application.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:



Business & Tourism Project Liaison Group Project Liaison Group (PLG)

13th June 2023: 4pm-5pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Nicholas Coombes – Onshore Consents	Rampion 2
Manager	
Gavin Stewart	Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership
Caroline Wood	Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)
Simon Pilbeam	Adur & Worthing Chamber of Commerce
Clive Soper	FSB & SELEP
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Item 1: Public consultation recap

Following the initial consultation in 2021, Rampion 2 analysed feedback received from statutory bodies, landowners, community organisations, residents and businesses. This was considered alongside findings from ongoing engineering and environmental studies and in October / November 2022, Rampion 2 offered a second public consultation showcasing a series of potential alternatives and modified cable routes. Over 800 people attended 20 meetings and events to discuss these options and 400 written responses were received.

Discussions continued in early 2023 with targeted consultation on a short, 3km potential alternative cable route known as '1d' on the approach to Sullington Hill. This was in addition to a local consultation to extend the Bolney National Grid substation and further targeted landowner consultations, held in April and May 2023. All feedback was studied carefully, culminating in a decision to select the cable route for Development Consent Order (DCO) submission, that was largely driven by ecological concerns whilst also reducing impacts on the residential and business community.

Item 2: Meeting summary:

The Rampion 2 team offered a recap on the onshore fixed elements of the project, explaining their reasoning for the selection of the Bolney Road / Kent Street site (now named Oakendene) as the location for the substation. Its larger size provides greater flexibility during construction and for designing the substation, offering more space for mitigation landscaping and planting. Direct access from the A272 means there is no need to use country roads. Together, these factors reduce the potential impact on the community during the construction and operational period.

The team then moved on to show the onshore cable route they have chosen following the consultations. The selected route includes the Longer Alternative Cable Route (LACR) 1a with 1d, which proved to be the best performing for ecology, noise, traffic and impact on business.

Further north on the exit from the Oakendene Substation, the northern cable route option was selected to take the cables between Oakendene and Bolney substations.

Rampion 2 presented a recap on the offshore fixed elements. Large areas in the east and southeast of the original site have now been omitted, along with $10 \, \mathrm{km^2}$ from the western extent. The turbine array area being submitted in the DCO application is now around half the size of the original site area, with the number of turbines now reduced from 116, to a maximum of 90 turbines. This still gives Rampion the capacity to produce 1200 megawatts (MW) and by retaining the maximum 325m tip height, allows them to future-proof for advances in technology.

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
Consultation &	Consultation & PLG's		
Gavin S (Brighton & Hove	Will we have to register in order to move our	There is a registration process and we will ensure PLGs are aware of this.	
Economic Partnership)	representations through to the planning inspectorate for the DCO?	The standard process to raise awareness of the application is to put notices in newspapers and send letters to landowners, but we will also ensure that we send relevant details to our stakeholder groups, once the DCO application has been accepted. You can register with the DCO process via the dedicated Rampion webpage on the Planning Inspectorate website – see the link in the presentation slides. Once you have registered you can send a short version of your comments on our application to the Planning Inspectorate. This will also mean you are registered to participate in later hearings and can send in further written representations. They'll keep you updated on the process.	
Caroline W (Coastal West Sussex Partnership (Ec Dev)	Initially you did not have much support. Has this changed? Are you getting more support from local authorities now the process has moved on?	Overall, we have had good support from the public and the local authority. Of course, we have received feedback on a range of issues and concerns, but that is what the consultation is designed to draw out and is what we have considered to inform our decisions about the route. Deciding where the route will be is always going to be a challenging topic because of the constraints of the project, but we are doing everything we can to minimise impact and have tried hard to	

		accommodate the concerns of our stakeholders. We have gone three or four times to explore cable route options
		and based on the feedback, our efforts have been appreciated.
		Rampion 2 could deliver 1200 megawatts of power – enough to power the equivalent of all the homes in the whole of Sussex, twice over – and will provide employment and training for many people. That doesn't mean we shouldn't be pushed to improve and reduce the environmental impacts of the project by our stakeholders though. We want to deliver the best possible project that we can.
Socio- economic		
Gavin S (Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership)	In Brighton, our main interest is going to be around the economic impact of this activity. Is there something in the DCO about the additional added value in terms of jobs, supply chains etc?	Yes, there will be reference to economic impact. The environment status in the socioeconomic chapter will include our estimates of the number of jobs created during the construction and operational phase and the concentration of those by region. We will also be looking at our employment and skills strategy,
		explaining the process by which we would try to encourage local employment.
Caroline W (Coastal West Sussex	You've talked before about visitor centres. Could you expand on this and also on some of the benefits for the community?	There will be economic benefits to the community, for example we hope to incorporate apprenticeships and graduate schemes as well as providing jobs for local people. We will also work to ensure that local suppliers (and local supply chains) are prioritised.
Partnership (Ec Dev)		In terms of visitor centres, we would love to have one and have already had some interest, but at this point we cannot commit. It is too early in the process and not an integral part of the DCO application.

Can you send us the details of your procurement?

We're specifically working on renewable energy on zero carbon buildings and working with a lot of local companies, investors and funders on a new 20-acre site which is going to be for scientific and engineering development. It will be interesting to get them involved with you if that's appropriate.

We have a dedicated supply chain manager working on the project - Hannah Woodgate – and though it is early days in terms of procurement, it would be interesting to see what you are doing and how it could align with Rampion 2.

Contact details:

However, we will be keeping you posted as the opportunities unfold, so you can share with your networks.

Item 4. Action Points

Clive S (FSB &

SELEP)

ALL - to share information with networks

PS – to send slides out for the meeting

PS – to send contact details for Supply Chain Manager & procurement (in notes above)

Item 5. Next Steps

The Development Consent Order (DCO) application will be submitted later this summer. Subject to the Planning Inspectorate accepting the application, the timetable for the examination process will be announced and there will be an opportunity for people to submit 'relevant representations' - essentially a request to be kept informed and to keep open the option to submit written representations and appear at Public Hearings during the examination phase. The examination is due to take place from the end of 2023 until spring 2024. The next PLG meetings are proposed to be held once the examination timetable has been announced.

A decision on whether to award DCO consent is most likely to happen towards the end of 2024.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinso
Paula Seager –

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



2.1.5. Sea Users PLG meeting minutes



Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Sea Users

23 October 2020, 12noon - 2pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes – Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Andrew Knight	Brighton Marina Group
Harry Gregory	Littlehampton Harbour Board
Fiona Boyce	Littlehampton Yacht Club
Nick White	Littlehampton RNLI
Mark Hayes	Shoreham Port
Robert Boyce	Ropewalk Flood Action Group (to attend the
	Environmental Group)
Note taker – Madeline Stoneman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Richard Renson	Arun Youth Aqua Centre
Rachel Atfield	Bognor Regis Sailing Club
Alan Brothers	Newhaven Deep Sea Anglers

Meeting summary:

This Sea Users Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment. The team are assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines (the same number as the existing Rampion wind farm) and an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid at Bolney.

An informal consultation with stakeholder organisations and the local community will continue to the end of the year, seeking feedback on the team's approach and identification of any other local issues and constraints that should be taken into account as the team prepares draft proposals. Formal public consultation on the draft proposals will take place in

spring 2021 prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in autumn 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The current area of search for the offshore wind farm and cable route can be reviewed on page 54 of the planning inspectorate website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000006-EN010117%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf

Minutes

Item 2 / 3 - Project overview, development process and timetable

CT / EW introduced the group to the Rampion 2 project – copy of presentation attached.

The green hatched area on slide 6 shows the broad offshore area of search being looked at and the red line boundary on slide 9 shows the onshore area of search for the cable route. Any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 4 - Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
Socio-econon	Socio-economic		
FB – Littlehampton Yacht Club	Will there be any grants available to local community groups?	Rampion saw the introduction of the Rampion Fund – a £4m voluntary community benefit fund managed by Sussex Community Foundation. This fund provides the opportunity for community groups to apply for financial support to deliver climate or environmental focused community projects. Six funding rounds have been held so far, and it will continue for another seven years. It is the intention to do something similar for Rampion 2, but too early to commit to a value. For information about the Rampion Fund:	
MH – Shoreham Port HG – Littlehampton	Will Newhaven continue to be the base for works vessels? Can Littlehampton Harbour be considered for surveys	The Operations Base at Newhaven has helped to regenerate Newhaven Port and the wider area. Shoreham Port was initially considered for the Operations Base, but due to the lock gates taking up to 15 mins to pass through twice a day for	
Harbour Board AK – Brighton	and operations? Brighton Marina was the base for some crew transfer	all three crew transfer vessels, it was a less viable option. Shoreham and Brighton were however used to support development surveys and	
Marina Group	vessels during Rampion	construction.	

AK –	construction and would be happy to have them again. Rampion has not caused any	For Rampion 2, Newhaven has some spare capacity but the team will also be exploring other options along the coast to support surveys, construction and operations – there may not be one single option and the final location for the wind farm and associated transit times is likely to be an influencing factor. Following the construction of Rampion, charter vessels at Brighton Marina have also taken the opportunity to create a new line of income by taking people out on tours of the wind farm.
Brighton Marina Group	apparent detrimental impact on Brighton Marina.	
Em dinamento		
MH –	al and ecological Will the extension cause a	The scoping area is a broad area of
Shoreham Port	diversion for vessels coming into Shoreham and Littlehampton, and has this been taken into account within the carbon assessment?	search and as part of the EIA the project will be looking at the carbon balance. The project's shipping and navigation team will be liaising with the Port and Harbour. Rampion wants to co-exist with the fisheries and marine industries. The wind farm is laid out in a way that allows vessels to traverse through the turbines, with only larger cargo vessels being restricted.
RB – Ropewalk Flood Action Group	Where the cable comes inland is within a C3 designated flood area. There is a proposal to install protective bunds, would there be any donations towards the flood action group for this?	The project is aware of the flooding and the assessments will recognise this. The EIA consults with a wide range of groups to identify how the project can best work with them. RB to liaise with PS following the meeting to make sure the information around the planning application is shared with the correct people. RB has been asked for more information about his group as may be appropriate on the Environmental PLG.
Construction		
FB – Littlehampton Yacht Club	How long will it take to lay the cable and what will be the impact on road and rail infrastructure?	It is estimated to be a two-year programme of construction, but there would be multiple teams working along different parts of the route at different times, so it would not be a case of two years of solid construction right the way along the route. The cable would be directionally drilled under the beach, major rivers and key transport infrastructure, such as railways

		and the A27, with the remaining cable route being trenched and reinstated. The impacts are only temporary during construction and the existing Rampion cable route is testament to this, as it's now indiscernible where the cable route is located. On more minor roads crossings and where necessary, traffic management will be used to keep roads moving. There will be temporary site compounds set up to provide material storage and welfare facilities, the locations of these will depend on factors such as access. The workforce will then move along the cable route from these bases to minimise the impact on traffic, e.g. to keep construction traffic off the local road network. A Construction Management Plan will provide more details once the final route has been confirmed.
Consultation		·
HG – Littlehampton Harbour Board	We're keen to feed into the initial navigation risk assessment and cable route through the Littlehampton area, particularly in relation to the pilotage area and anchorage zone.	The project team will organise a separate meeting to discuss.
HG – Littlehampton Harbour Board	There are some more people I'd like to add to the PLG list.	HG to pick up with PS.

Item 5 / 6 - Role and purpose of PLGs and representatives

CT explained the role and purpose of the PLGs. With such a large geographical area to cover, a population approaching a million people and a wide and diverse range of interests, the PLGs act as a conduit for a two-way information dissemination process. Each PLG covers a different area of interest and looks to make the most of the representatives' local knowledge, expertise and networks. This helps a small project team reach a far greater audience to raise awareness of the project, while also increasing the level of feedback to help shape the proposals. The process was very successful for the original Rampion project, benefiting both the project team and the Sussex community.

There are six PLGs covering the following interests:

- Onshore communities (along the proposed cable corridor)
- Coastal communities
- Environmental
- Sea Users

- Public Rights of Way
- Business & Tourism

There will also be commercial fisheries working groups and a local liaison group in the vicinity of the proposed substation.

Action Points

EW - The project team will organise a separate meeting to discuss the navigational risk assessment and the cable route through the Littlehampton area.

All present - Any members of the group who would like to visit to the Rampion Visitor Centre to contact CT to organise

Item 7 – Project Liaison Group Terms of reference

PS reviewed terms of reference with the meeting, copy attached. If we don't hear any feedback within 14 days, we will consider these approved.

Item 8 / 9 - Future meeting aspirations / timings

Meeting agreed 12 noon – 2pm was fine, as long as advance notice was provided. It is anticipated the next meeting will be in early 2021, when the Preliminary Environmental Information Report will be presented to include more refined proposals. A third meeting will be held in early April to present the draft proposals for consultation, ahead of the formal public consultation period in April and May. A fourth meeting will be held at the end of the summer to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals that will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or to the team.

Item 10 - AOB

CT / PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlin <u>son</u> –		
Eleri Wilce –		
Paula Seager –		



Sea Users Project Liaison Group (PLG)

5th February 2021: 12noon – 2pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Jennifer Bryden	Rampion 2
Andrew Knight	Brighton Marina Group
Fiona Boyce	Littlehampton Yacht Club
Steve Frampton	Mulberry Divers in Selsey
Mark Hayes	Shoreham Port
Harry Gregory	Littlehampton Harbour Board
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Alan Brothers	Newhaven Deep Sea Anglers
Nick White RNLI Littlehampton	
Stuart Fairweather	Littlehampton Harbour Stakeholders Assoc
Chris Headon	Littlehampton Harbour Jet Ski Club
Richard Renson	Arun Youth Aqua Centre
Thomas Grubb	Littlehampton Marina
Rachael Atfield	Bognor Regis Sailing Club

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

This Sea Users Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented the initial proposals for the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The initial proposals have been publicised in a Virtual Village Hall – an online public consultation platform - allowing the wider Sussex community to review the information and feedback any specific local concerns.

The presentation showed the offshore Area of Search, which will enable up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. Since the first meeting, key progress had been made on the onshore elements of the project, with an indicative cable route and options being presented, alongside three substation search areas at the northern end of the route. The presentation also included work that had progressed on technical and environmental surveys and a review of consultation feedback to date, which was being used to help refine the proposals and produce the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Formal public consultation on the refined proposals and PEIR will take place in summer 2021, prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in late 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The Virtual Village Hall which includes detailed maps and a fly through of the indicative cable route and options, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team, can be viewed at

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 2. Update on stakeholder engagement

The Rampion 2 team has been meeting with statutory groups, having early discussions with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies. They have also met with many inland and coastal MPs, parish councils and local authorities (at both official and member level).

January 14th 2021 saw the successful launch of a Virtual Village hall, an online public consultation that allowed Rampion to showcase their proposals in line with Covid-19 restrictions. The online consultation is available for viewing until 11th Feb 2021 and has received favourable press coverage, allowing a wide audience to engage with the plans. Over 5,500 people have visited the Virtual Village Hall so far, with many sharing the link.

126 people have provided feedback to date, mostly from coastal communities. About 23% of the responses have been negative in nature, 34% positive and 43% neutral. All feedback received will be considered, even that which arrives after the closing date of the online exhibition. **Post meeting note:** Feedback was received from around 300 individuals or organisations by the closing date.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Socio-economic		
SF - Mulberry Divers in Selsey	Are you taking into account the effect of COVID-19 on marine traffic in your surveys? There are lot of wrecks in the western end of the area of search and normally these places would be busy with dive boats. Last summer, reduced activity because of the pandemic, meant far fewer boats visited these sites. Also, not all boats have AISI, so it's hard to gauge numbers.	Yes, we are taking into account that there has been a reduction in marine traffic because of COVID-19. We are looking at historical data as well as AIS data to fully understand the downturn in vessel usage and traffic.
Harry G - Littlehampton Harbour Board Mark H -	As part of our navigational risk assessment, it appeared there was a dip in trade during August, but September was busier.	General feedback is that it got back to relative normality in the summer but then reduced again in autumn.
Shoreham Port	Are you measuring the impact of COVID-19 on traffic at Rampion 1?	We are able to use data from Rampion 1 to understand the impact of COVID-19 on marine traffic but also on other areas of our research, for example bird numbers and noise levels.
SF - Mulberry Divers in Selsey	The Sussex coast is an important area for diving and there are areas off of your direct map that could be impacted quite significantly because of sound and pressure waves. In Rampion 1 we could hear the piling drills from some 17 miles away and, if the turbines are built at the western end of the Area of Search, they could be as close as 5.5 miles to some of our dive sites. It is not a problem if the larger wreck sites offshore are closed off, as long as we have notification, but there is a unique dive location at Pagham that is widely used by all levels of diver. It has a huge catchment area with as many as 50-60 divers and 6 or 7 club boats visiting at	Safety is a major concern when we are piling and we create an exclusion zone around the work to ensure everyone is protected from the works. We had a robust communications plan as part of Rampion 1, with dedicated events for seausers, notices on slip ways along the coast as well as notifications to dive shops and charters of the exclusion zones. We would do the same for Rampion 2. It is useful to hear about the Pagham site and we will certainly look into the impact on that area as part of our environmental impact report. If we found that it was to impact business for local charter boats, preventing them from operating, we would liaise with them directly to discuss options to mitigate the impact.

	busy times. There is nowhere else of similar stature to dive	
	and it could have a major	
	impact on charter vessels.	
Environmenta	al and ecological	
Mark H -	Have you spoken to Sussex	Yes – Tim Dapling has been in touch and
Shoreham	IFCA? They should be able to	we will be holding a meeting with him
Port	provide good baseline data.	soon.
Construction		
N/A		
Consultation		
Harry G - Littlehampton Harbour Board	Looked at exhibition and it was really good. Lots of representatives have come back to me, with several (including Littlehampton Civic Society) asking my views to take back to Rampion. It's good to see this level of engagement.	Great to hear such positive feedback. Littlehampton Civic Society has a representative on our Community PLG meeting.
HG - Littlehampton Harbour Board	Arun Divers is a local club close to us and they have similar concerns to Steve. They operate from Littlehampton. Can I send their details over as they would be interested in hearing the updates?	Yes, please do send details of any groups that you feel would benefit from attending these meetings.
HG - Littlehampton Harbour Board	Are you working with the FLO? Fisherman can be difficult to reach!	Yes, we do work with commercial fishers, we have an appointed Company Fishing Liaison Officer (Brown & May Marine) and a dedicated Offshore FLO, David Guy. We have four commercial fishers working groups who we are meeting next week.

Item 4. Action Points

HG – to send details of Arun divers to PS

EW – to share information about the relevance of Pagham dive site with parties

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this informal consultation stage and get involved during the formal consultation in the summer.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to consider all the feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results. A formal public consultation on refined proposals and the PEIR will then be held in the summer and PLG meetings are proposed to take place approximately one week beforehand to give you advanced sight of the more detailed proposals that will be consulted on.

A fourth meeting will be held after the consultation, most likely in the autumn, to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals which will form part of the development

consent application to be submitted before the end of the year. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Sea Users Project Liaison Group (PLG)

20th July 2021: 12noon - 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development & Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Ayse Demirer – Environment Specialist	Rampion 2
Andrew Knight	Brighton Marina Group
Harry Gregory	Littlehampton Harbour Board
Stuart Fairweather	Littlehampton Harbour Stakeholders Assoc
Steve Frampton	Mulberry Divers in Selsey
Sam Fanshawe	Blue Marina Foundation
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Did not attend:

Name	Organisation
Richard Renson	Arun Youth Aqua Centre
Rachael Atfield	Bognor Regis Sailing Club
Fiona Boyce	Littlehampton Yacht Club
Thomas Grubb	Littlehampton Marina
Alan Brothers	Newhaven Deep Sea Anglers
Nick White	RNLI Littlehampton
Mark Hayes	Shoreham Port
Chris Headon	Littlehampton Harbour Jet Ski Club
Harry Gregory	Littlehampton Harbour Board

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

The Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented an update on the formal consultation which has now commenced. Further details regarding the proposals for Rampion 2 were presented. The proposals are for an additional offshore wind farm off the Sussex coast adjacent to the Rampion

project, which could generate clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The Consultation launched on 14th July 2021 at rampion2.com/consultation and runs for nine weeks until 16th September 2021, and Rampion 2 encourage the Sussex community to review the information and respond to the consultation using the Consultation Response form available on the website.

The presentation showed refinements to the offshore Area of Search, within which up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines will connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. The presentation also provided more in-depth information about the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Since the last meeting in early 2021, key progress has been made to refine the optimum site for the windfarm within the area of search. Refinements to the boundary and cable routes have been informed by consultation feedback and environmental and engineering studies and reports, all of which are described in the PEIR, and its Non-Technical Summary.

The online draft proposals at www.rampion2.com/consultation, include detailed maps, videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Feedback from this formal public consultation will help inform the submission of final proposals in the form of a development consent application, planned to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2022. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to quadruple offshore wind capacity to help secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Construction		
HG - Littlehampton Harbour Board	We have had quite a bit of engagement already and the main concern, aside from general displacement to harbour vessels, is the cable burial and where it switches from HDD to trench-dug. We are aware that that the proximity to the Harbour will be discussed as part of the cable burial risk assessment but can you give us an indication as to how far offshore this will take place and what you are putting in place to mitigate the issue, we had with Rampion 1	The cable burial extends a good way beyond the intertidal zone, with an extension duct 1km offshore. EW will confirm exact details with the engineers and confirm back. There was some confusion over the cable armoury and the boulder clearance in Rampion 1 that triggered a negative response to the cable protection. In terms of site preparation, we moved boulders in order to lay the cable and only added cable protection where it was not possible to bury the cables, which is our preference. This was agreed with commercial fisheries so it was more about making sure the information was up to

	where the cable armoury drifted.	date and disseminated accordingly. The cable protection is monitored regularly, as is the area around the cable.
Stuart F - Littlehampton Harbour Stakeholders Assoc	How many of the materials are coming by sea and how many by land? Will land based transport affect access to the Marina?	For Rampion 1, the offshore elements (foundations, cells, blades) all came in via the sea, as did the offshore substation and the cables, The onshore elements come in by road and PEIR includes a section on the impact on transport, as well as the mitigations put in place to minimise impact on road traffic.
Environmenta	al and ecological	
Steve F - Mulberry Divers in Selsey	We are concerned about material and sediment in the water and how this is monitored?	During piling and cable installation we would expect some localised sediment suspensions in the water which vary depending on location, depth, currents and weather condition. Any potential impacts from suspended sediment are expected to be temporary and relatively short term. A range of environmental measures which relate to coastal processes are embedded as part of the Rampion 2 design in order to minimise any potential effects as far as reasonably. It would be worth noting that suspended sediment concentration (SSC) around the Sussex coast can be naturally very high (order of tens to hundreds of mg/l) near to the seabed, especially during larger tidal ranges and stormier conditions where waves stir the seabed. See PEIR Chapter 6: Coastal Processes, Vol 2 for more info.
Socio-econon	nic	
Sam F Blue Marine Foundation	The PEIR suggests the impact on potting fisheries is minimal. Are you aware that a lot of these fishermen are losing key areas for fishing as they do not have the insurance that allows them to fish around the windfarm and will be permanently displaced?	Our primary object is to successfully coexist with commercial fisheries. The Exclusion Zone is just in place during the construction works. After this, there is only a 100m exclusion zone around them for safety. With the turbines placed around 1km apart, there is plenty of room to move within the site and we have met with several fixed-gear fishermen and potters who have had great success. Photos from Sea Search divers on Factsheet 7 (Rampion Legacy) shows colonisation of the turbine bases, which confirms greater diversity and fish numbers. We will pick up the idea of whether insurance is a problem with the fisheries in case there is a broker recommendation we can share and we have already raised this with our Company Fishing Liaison Officer.

Steve F - Mulberry Divers in Selsey	Not sure anyone has understood the impact on the diving community. We understand and accept that there will be required working time and a hazard zone, but underwater noise travels further than this zone. Based on our experience of Rampion 1, a tolerable 'thumping' noise could be heard from the piling rig 10 miles away, but 5 miles outside of the zone it was disruptively loud and divers chose not to use this site. That means that many dive sites not listed in the PEIR document will be affected and there could be significant economic impact on dive businesses for the next 2-3 years.	If there are fishers affected commercially, we would speak to them directly. In Rampion 1 we entered into cooperation agreements and provided corporation payments to 72 fishermen along the coast and we worked with working groups to assess impact. We would do something similar with Rampion 2. The impact on the diving community is very important to us and for Rampion 1 we had a robust communications plan with a dedicated Diving Liaison Officer so we could work closely with the dive community and mitigate the impact of the wind farm construction whilst also ensuring the safety of divers in the area, which is paramount. We would do the same for Rampion 2 and welcome any feedback you can give us. Underwater noise propagation is covered within the environmental section of the PEIR but it is not an exact science. While we have an excellent idea of the minimal impact it has on wildlife, human impact is less well known. We can reassure you though, the piling will not take 2-3 years. For Rampion 1, the period of piling was 9 months with a 6-week hiatus so as not to interfere with the black bream spawning season. We anticipate that Rampion 2's
		foundation installation campaign will take less time than for Rampion 1.
Consultation		
Steve F - Mulberry Divers in Selsey	Can we get the offshore proposal in more detail to show the red line boundary so we can understand exactly where it is? Ideally that would be an admiralty chart with the graphic on top. Alternatively, the latitude and longitude of each corner point of the area of search.	Yes. EW will send PS the link and she can forward it.
Steve F - Mulberry Divers in Selsey	The PEIR document states there are 42 wrecks within the designated area. Is that list available so we can see which ones relate to us? There are also references to using 'sea search data' and I am keen to understand what that data is and whether there	EW will check the details of the wreck list and come back. The sea search data is in the appendices section of the PEIR - there are 2 reports, a technical report and a draft written scheme which details the information we have been using.

	was a list of sea search locations.	
Sam F Blue Marine Foundation	Useful to get insight into progress. Blue Marine Foundation have found it difficult to reach communities without offering face to face consultations. How are you reaching communities such as fishermen and do you have any novel ideas of how to engage with consultees?	Online consultations have been a surprising success for Rampion 2. We had 6500+ views of our virtual exhibition during our 4-week informal consultation earlier this year. We think this is because it is available 24/7. For this round of proposals, as well as the online consultation, we are running social media advertising campaigns and working with third party community pages to provide information and visuals. We are also putting up posters in cable route villages and have a roadside campaign planned for the coast, a bus campaign along the cable route and media advertising across the whole of Sussex. In terms of reaching fishers, we have a dedicated company who manages four commercial fisheries working groups. Three of them are historic groups from Rampion 1 based on communities that naturally came together along the coast from Beachy Head to Littlehampton. As we are moving further west this time, we have set up a new group for Selsey fishermen. We will be sending out invitations for the second series of working group meetings very soon, which will be held during the formal consultation period

Item 4. Action Points

EW will confirm exact details of the cable burial around Littlehampton Marina with the engineers and confirm back to HG

Steve F will write an account of noise propagation and how it affects divers, forwarding it to CT and EW

EW will send PS the details of the offshore boundary map co-ordinates, to be shared with group

EW will check the details of the wreck list and come back to Steve F

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – encouraged to read the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR before focusing on specific areas of concern.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to analyse all the consultation feedback alongside further site-specific surveys and desk-based reviews, to then further refine the design prior to DCO submission.

The formal public consultation ends on 16th September 2021 and we will take the opportunity to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate this feedback where it has been possible, in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO submission.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT. The group was also encouraged to 'spread the word'. PS can send out posters or provide online visuals for social media.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:



Sea Users Project Liaison Group Project Liaison Group (PLG)

12th October 2022: 4pm - 5.30pm

Attendees:

Organisation	Name
Natural PR - Chair	Paula Seager
Rampion 2 - Development & Stakeholder	Chris Tomlinson
Manager	
Rampion 2 – Senior Consents Manager	Rob Gully
Shoreham Port	Mark Hayes
Littlehampton Harbour	Michael Hayes
Littlehampton Harbour Stakeholders	Stuart Fairweather
Association	
Mulberry Marine Experiences (Divers)	Anya Frampton
Selsey	
Sussex Wildlife Trust – Living Seas Officer	George Short
Brighton Marina	Andrew Knight
Blue Marina Foundation	Sam Fanshawe
Natural PR - Note taker	Ruch Chapman

Apologies:

Organisation	Name
Bognor Regis Yacht Club	Rachael (Commodore)

Meeting summary

Item 1: Statutory public consultation recap

- 12.5k views of Rampion 2 during statutory consultation.
- Over 1,700 written responses to statutory consultation.
- Formal 9-week consultation 14 July 16 September 2021 and then for a further 9-week period 7th February 11th April 2022.
- Summary Report available at detailed Consultation Report will be available as part of our development consent order (DCO) application early next year.

Item 2: Project update

This Sea Users Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the refined boundary line of the offshore wind farm, the location of the substation and potential changes to the onshore cable route. These amendments are a result of feedback from the previous consultation, ongoing engagement and Rampion 2's own engineering and environmental work. The PLG meeting provides information in advance of a locally targeted 6-week statutory public consultation on potential changes to the cable route proposals.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast, which supports the Government's aims to increase offshore wind capacity from 10gigawatts (GW) in 2020 to 50GW by 2030. Rampion 2 could produce clean, green

electricity for over 1 million homes, driving down the cost of energy in the UK and saving around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year – all of which will help the UK achieve its target of reaching Net Zero by 2050.

Following statutory consultation, a refined version of the original 315 sq.km offshore DCO redline boundary was highlighted which has led to the final turbine array area being around half of the original area explored. A large area to the east and south east has been omitted, a further 10km^2 omitted from the west, and new gaps have been created between the existing wind farm and Rampion 2 turbine array areas. This is largely to address concerns regarding visual effects from the coast, in particular the Heritage Coast (Seven Sisters). These omissions have the added advantage of creating helicopter refuge areas to aid search and rescue, while protecting navigation from the English Channel shipping lane to Shoreham Port and improving navigation to Littlehampton Harbour. The final redline boundary is now 195 sq.km with the final area for turbines being reduced to a maximum of 160km^2 .

Moving onshore, the team confirmed the location of the substation will be at the Bolney Road Kent Street site, renamed 'Oakendene' due to the proximity to the Oakendene Industrial Estate.

Potential changes to the onshore cable route proposals are about to be consulted upon in a second statutory public consultation. The details of which will be released as part of the public consultation through a series of maps, descriptions and potential environmental impacts. More detailed information can also be found in the PEIR SIR (*Preliminary Environmental Information Report: Supplementary Information Report*).

Attendees were encouraged to attend the public and / or online consultation both to provide feedback, but also to identify specific areas of concern specific to their locality which they can then discuss further with the Rampion 2 team. This will help Rampion 2 produce the final onshore cable route and further reduce impacts before they submit the final proposals in a DCO application next year.

Public consultation details

- The public consultation runs for 6 weeks from 18th October 29th November 2022 and is both in-person and online.
- In person events: Arun Yacht Club 2nd Nov 1-8pm; Arundel Town Hall 1st Nov 1-8pm; Ashurst Village Hall 11th November 1-8pm; Washington Village Memorial Hall 12th November 1-8pm.
- Consultation materials are available at rampion2.com
- Feedback is encouraged online at rampion2.com but attendees can also download
 and email back to the team at rampion2@rwe.com or send forms / comments by
 freepost to "FREEPOST: RAMPION 2", no stamp required.
- Hard copies of consultation documents will be available at Libraries in: Henfield, Storrington, Steyning, Arundel, Ferring, Littlehampton and Bognor Regis.
- Rampion 2 are promoting this targeted public consultation via
 - Flyers 1km surrounding area from proposed cable route
 - Emails to stakeholder groups and PLG reps with an image and text to share on social media
 - Posters to be sent via email (and, if requested, via post) to community groups for noticeboards, libraries and village halls.
 - News release to local media on 18th October

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
Consultation	Consultation and PLGs		
SF Littlehampton Harbour Stakeholders Association	Can you give me more detail on the consultation meeting at Arun Yacht Club?	We will be at Arun Yacht Club on Wednesday, 2nd November from 1pm until 8pm. Paula will send out the poster to you.	
SF Blue Marina Foundation	In terms of engaging with the offshore fishing community, I was just wondering if you could outline what the engagement plan is? Can I share list of dates and locations with fisher people who are not included in the fishing groups?	We work closely with the offshore fishing community and have four fishing working groups that cover right the way along the coastline from Beachy Head to Selsey Bill. We are scheduled to meet with them on 9th and 10th of November and confirmation emails are due to go out today from the Company Fishing Liaison Officer, Meg Kalafat from Brown & May Marine Ltd. Any fishing contacts you have are likely to be in those groups, but please do send their contact details and we can check. If not, we can contact them directly.	

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – to assist with locations for posters – locked parish boards or new notice boards (please notify Paula).

PS – will send meeting notes to all attendees, along with a copy of the presentation, a list of the parish councils through which the onshore cable route proposals and potential changes pass through and a copy of the poster.

SF – Sam Fanshawe to send details of fishing people contacts to CT

Item 5. Next Steps

Following the public consultation period, Rampion 2 will be analysing feedback to further refine proposals. In spring 2023 Rampion 2 will submit the formal consent application to the DCO. A 12-to-15-month examination process will follow. If consent is awarded in 2024, earliest possible investment approval will be 2025 with work beginning in early 2026. By 2028/2029, Rampion 2 could be fully operational and connected to the grid.

The next meeting will be scheduled to coincide with Rampion 2 finalising the proposals and submitting the DCO application.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinson
Paula Seager –

Sea Users Project Liaison Group Project Liaison Group (PLG)

Tuesday, 13 June 2023 : 3pm - 4pm

Attendees:

Organisation	Name
Natural PR - Chair	Paula Seager
Rampion 2 - Development & Stakeholder	Chris Tomlinson
Manager	
RWE Offshore Consents Manager	Maria Milititsky
Brighton Marina	Andrew Knight
Blue Marina Foundation	Sam Fanshawe
Natural PR - Note taker	Ruch Chapman

Apologies:

Organisation	Name
Shoreham Port	Mark Hayes

Item 1: Public consultation recap

Following the initial consultation in 2021, Rampion 2 analysed feedback received from statutory bodies, landowners, community organisations, residents and businesses. This was considered alongside findings from ongoing engineering and environmental studies and in October / November 2022, Rampion 2 offered a second public consultation showcasing a series of potential alternatives and modified cable routes. Over 800 people attended 20 meetings and events to discuss these options and 400 written responses were received.

Discussions continued in early 2023 with targeted consultation on a short, 3km potential alternative cable route known as '1d' on the approach to Sullington Hill. This was in addition to a local consultation to extend the Bolney National Grid substation and further targeted landowner consultations, held in April and May 2023. All feedback was studied carefully, culminating in a decision to select the cable route for Development Consent Order (DCO) submission, that was largely driven by ecological concerns whilst also reducing impacts on the residential and business community.

Item 2: Meeting summary:

The Rampion 2 team offered a recap on the onshore fixed elements of the project, explaining their reasoning for the selection of the Bolney Road / Kent Street site (now named Oakendene) as the location for the substation. Its larger size provides greater flexibility during construction and for designing the substation, offering more space for mitigation landscaping and planting. Direct access from the A272 means there is no need to use country roads. Together, these factors reduce the potential impact on the community during the construction and operational period.

The team then moved on to show the onshore cable route they have chosen following the consultations. The selected route includes the Longer Alternative Cable Route (LACR) 1a with 1d, which proved to be the best performing for ecology, noise, traffic and impact on business.

Further north on the exit from the Oakendene Substation, the northern cable route option was selected to take the cables between Oakendene and Bolney substations.

Rampion 2 presented a recap on the offshore fixed elements. Large areas in the east and southeast of the original site have now been omitted, along with 10km^2 from the western extent. The turbine array area being submitted in the DCO application is now around half the size of the original site area, with the number of turbines now reduced from 116, to a maximum of 90 turbines. This still gives Rampion the capacity to produce 1200 megawatts (MW) and by retaining the maximum 325m tip height, allows them to future-proof for advances in technology.

Lastly, Rampion 2 gave an update on their offshore Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which has now been progressed with the Environmental Statement (ES) offshore chapters being finalised. Key updates include further underwater noise monitoring, a Without Prejudice Derogation Case being prepared for the Rampion 2 within the context of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and progress in the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment (SLVIA). All findings will be included in the DCO application, due to be submitted later this summer, 2023.

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Community		
Sam F (Blue Marina Foundation)	Not specifically about the project but some of the Worthing fishermen are complaining of flint rocks dislodged in Worthing	This can be answered by the Rampion team in Newhaven. Fishers can fill in a damaged gear claim form and send photos of any damage so the Rampion team can look at the area in which the damage occurred and assess potential Rampion impacts.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – Please share among your networks.

PS - To send out copies of the slides

Item 5. Next Steps

The Development Consent Order (DCO) application will be submitted later this summer. Subject to the Planning Inspectorate accepting the application, the timetable for the examination process will be announced and there will be an opportunity for people to submit 'relevant representations' - essentially a request to be kept informed and to keep open the option to submit written representations and appear at Public Hearings during the examination phase. The examination is due to take place from the end of 2023 until spring 2024. The next PLG meetings are proposed to be held once the examination timetable has been announced.

A decision on whether to award DCO consent is most likely to happen towards the end of 2024.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinson
Paula Seager –

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



2.1.6. Public Rights of Way Users PLG meeting minutes



Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Public Rights of Way

3 November 2020, 12noon – 2pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes – Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Luke Burstow	Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers) / Brighton
	Local Access Forum
Dave Brookshaw	Brighton LAF / Ramblers
Malcolm Mckerney	British Horse Society / Mid Sussex
	Bridleways Area Group
Glynn Jones	Sussex Downs Local Access Forum /
	Friends of the South Downs / South Downs
	Society
Tricia Butcher	West Sussex Local Access Forum
JP Saville	Worthing Cycling Forum
Chris Sprules	SUSTRANS
Note taker – Madeline Stoneman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Michael Charman	Ramblers Sussex Area

Meeting summary:

This Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together the PRoW user interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment. The team are assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines (the same number as the existing Rampion wind farm) and an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid at Bolney.

An informal consultation with stakeholder organisations and the local community will continue to the end of the year, seeking feedback on the team's approach and identification of any other local issues and constraints that should be taken into account as the team prepares draft proposals. Formal public consultation on the draft proposals will take place in spring 2021 prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in autumn 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The current area of search for the offshore wind farm and cable route can be reviewed on page 54 of the planning inspectorate website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000006-EN010117%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf

Minutes

Item 2 / 3 – Project overview, development process and timetable

CT / EW introduced the group to the Rampion 2 project – copy of presentation attached.

The green hatched area on slide 6 shows the broad offshore area of search being looked at and the red line boundary on slide 9 shows the onshore area of search for the cable route. Any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 4 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
Visual and are	Visual and area		
LB – Brighton Local Access Forum	What will be the visual impact of using larger wind turbines? Can you locate them further offshore?	Visual impact will be assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The project will be creating visualisations at key points along the coast to show how the new turbines will look. We'll also be looking at the layout and design of the wind farm and how this affects the visual impact. There are a number of factors that are considered when placing turbines and distance is limited by other constraints in this area, including the English Channel shipping lane and associated traffic separation scheme (TSS), a shipping route from the TSS to Portsmouth and Southampton, marine conservation areas and aggregate dredging. We'll be looking to optimise the final wind farm site somewhere within the area of search.	
LB – Brighton Local Access Forum	How tall will the new turbines be?	The turbines installed in the existing wind farm are 140 metres tall to the blade tip – similar to the viewing height of the i360 pod. We do not know the final height of	

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		the turbines that will be used for phase 2, but we are limited to the production of 1200MW of power from a maximum of 116 turbines. Of note, a 50% increase in tip height more than doubles the power output of a turbine.
Environments	al and ecological	
LB –	Why aren't you using the	It is not possible to use the same cable
Brighton Local Access Forum	same landfall location as the existing Rampion? Can the cable be brought	route through Brooklands, and Rampion 2 was completely unknown when developing the previous wind farm so it couldn't be planned for. Cost to the consumer is paramount so a wind farm project has to
Brighton LAF	through Brooklands again?	be optimised for that individual scheme to maximise efficiencies and minimise costs.
CS – SUSTRANS	It looks like you're coming onshore close to the sunken village of Atherington	The route through Brooklands was already tight and the Rampion Fund has also supported the redevelopment of the park. There are a number of other pinch points along the existing route, which means that there simply isn't space to take more cable circuits along the same route. A comprehensive review was undertaken and Climping was chosen due to the limited options to make landfall along the coast due to its built-up nature. We looked to find a gap which does not affect homes and takes into consideration constraints faced along the full route as it makes its way inland towards Bolney. The optimised route will look to minimise the impact on homes, businesses, and the environment. The cable would be directional drilled under the beach from out at sea, coming out in the farmland behind. Directional drilling would also be used to go under major rivers and key transport infrastructure, such as railways and the A27. We are aware of the village of Atherington and aim to avoid it.
CS – SUSTRANS	Are you aware that Climping beach defences were recently	Yes, the project is due to speak to the Environment Agency this week to get
	breeched?	further details so this can be reviewed as part of the scoping activities.
JPS –	The cable route dug up during	As part of the EIA we look to leave the
Worthing	the existing Rampion	land at least as good, if not better than
Cycling	construction was left as you	when work started. The project has started
Forum	found it and there was no sign	. •

	you'd been there. Can you make any improvements to areas where you'll be working in Rampion 2, in particular at Climping?	discussions with local environmental groups to review the options open to us.
Di	<u></u>	
CS –	development The area habited Climping	The preject is in contact with the level
SUSTRANS	The area behind Climping might look clear but it is subject to a number of housing development proposals. Are you aware of the strategic development plan?	The project is in contact with the local planning authorities so any development proposals can be taken into account. The project requests the group sends through details of any proposals they are aware of to ensure everything is captured.
Consultation	and PL Co	
DB –	Can we get a copy of the	Yes, this will be shared with the minutes.
Brighton LAF	presentation?	1 65, this will be shalled with the milliates.
TB – West Sussex Local Access Forum	When will a route map be available to show the Public Rights of Ways impacted?	The project should have a more refined route by early 2021. We'll be looking to minimise impact on Public Rights of Way as much as possible and we worked really hard to achieve this during the construction of the existing Rampion.
GJ – Friends of the South Downs	The landfall area has a range of owners, including the National Trust.	The project is working its way around the different owners and has a meeting with the National Trust booked. Information like this is really useful to us, please keep feeding it in.
LB – Brighton Local Access Forum	Virtual interaction and engagement provide better inclusion as it removes the need and time taken for travel.	N/A
CS – SUSTRANS	The local PROW officer is Daryl Hopden	PS - to forward list of groups invited to join the group.
Construction		
DB – Brighton LAF	Think it's important to have West Sussex Public Rights of Way representatives within the group to discuss impact.	During the existing Rampion cable route construction, the project operated a 'level crossing' gate system when crossing public rights of way. These gates kept the rights of way open and are only closed
TB – West Sussex Local Access Forum	Rampion 1 was very well handled and we received no complaints.	when construction vehicles need to cross the public right of way. High level latches were installed on gates to allow horse riders to pass without the need to dismount.
CS – SUSTRANS	What will be the impact on the local community around	There will be a construction compound set up behind the beach for the duration of construction, with the work completed in

Item 5 / 6 - Role and purpose of PLGs and representatives

CT explained the role and purpose of the PLGs. With such a large geographical area to cover, a population approaching a million people and a wide and diverse range of interests, the PLGs act as a conduit for a two-way information dissemination process. Each PLG covers a different area of interest and looks to make the most of the representatives' local knowledge, expertise and networks. This helps a small project team reach a far greater audience to raise awareness of the project, while also increasing the level of feedback to help shape the proposals. The process was very successful for the original Rampion project, benefiting both the project team and the Sussex community.

There are six PLGs covering the following interests:

- Onshore communities (along the proposed cable corridor)
- Coastal communities
- Environmental
- Sea Users
- Public Rights of Way
- Business & Tourism

There will also be commercial fisheries working groups and a local liaison group in the vicinity of the proposed substation.

Action Points

ALL – Anyone who would like to visit to the Rampion Visitor Centre to contact CT to organise

ALL – Please feed any information you know about the route that you think may be of relevance, such as planning applications, unusual land ownership, etc.

PS – to share presentation with minutes.

PS - to attached list of groups invited to join with minutes.

Item 7 – Project Liaison Group Terms of reference

PS reviewed terms of reference with the meeting, copy attached. If we don't hear any feedback within 14 days, we will consider these approved.

Item 8 / 9 - Future meeting aspirations / timings

Meeting agreed 12 noon – 2pm was fine, as long as advance notice was provided. It is anticipated the next meeting will be in early 2021, when the Preliminary Environmental Information Report will be presented to include more refined proposals. A third meeting will be held in early April to present the draft proposals for consultation, ahead of the formal public consultation period in April and May. A fourth meeting will be held at the end of the summer to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals that will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or to the team.

Item 10 - AOB

CT / PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Public Rights of Way Project Liaison Group (PLG)

9th February 2021: 12noon – 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Dave Brookshaw	Brighton LAF / Ramblers
Glynn Jones	Sussex Downs Local Access Forum /
	Friends of the South Downs / South Downs
	Society
Tricia Butcher	West Sussex Local Access Forum
Chris Sprules	SUSTRANS
Mike Charman	Ramblers Footpath Officer West Sussex
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Luke Burstow	Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers) / Brighton
	Local Access Forum
Malcolm Mckerney	British Horse Society / Mid Sussex
-	Bridleways Area Group
JP Saville	Worthing Cycling Forum

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

This Public Rights of Way Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented the initial proposals for the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The initial proposals have been publicised in a Virtual Village Hall – an online public consultation platform - allowing the wider Sussex community to review the information and feedback any specific local concerns.

The presentation showed the offshore Area of Search, which will enable up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. Since the first meeting, key progress had been made on the onshore elements of the project, with an indicative cable route and options being presented, alongside three substation search areas at the northern end of the route. The presentation also included work that had progressed on technical and environmental surveys and a review of consultation feedback to date, which was being used to help refine the proposals and produce the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Formal public consultation on the refined proposals and PEIR will take place in summer 2021, prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in late 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The Virtual Village Hall which includes detailed maps and a fly through of the indicative cable route and options, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team, can be viewed at ______.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 2. Update on stakeholder engagement

The Rampion 2 team has been meeting with statutory groups, having early discussions with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies. They have also met with many inland and coastal MPs, parish councils and local authorities (at both official and member level).

January 14th 2021 saw the successful launch of a Virtual Village hall, an online public consultation that allowed Rampion to showcase their proposals in line with Covid-19 restrictions. The online consultation is available for viewing until 11th Feb 2021 and has received favourable press coverage, allowing a wide audience to engage with the plans. Over 5,500 people have visited the Virtual Village Hall so far, with many sharing the link.

126 people have provided feedback to date, mostly from coastal communities. About 23% of the responses have been negative in nature, 34% positive and 43% neutral. All feedback received will be considered, even that which arrives after the closing date of the online exhibition. **Post meeting note:** Feedback was received from around 300 individuals or organisations by the closing date.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Visual and are	ea	
	al and ecological	
Planning and	<u> </u>	
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	Are you aware of an application for a definitive modification to footpath 829 from a footpath to a restricted byway? It has gone through the BHS and is with PINS for confirmation. Would you take note of that as part of your planning? There is also a new Bridleway proposed as part of the Green Active Travel for Arun District near the Railway/river.	We look at all planning applications relating to the route and any potential amendments are taken into account as part of our cumulative assessment.
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	Will Rampion 2 be funding improvements to public rights of way?	Funding improvements will likely come under our Section 106 agreement, as they did with Rampion 1. We agree this through discussion with West Sussex Highways.
GJ - Friends of the South Downs	Are you taking into account the effect of COVID-19 on marine traffic in your surveys?	Yes, we are taking into account that there has been a reduction in marine traffic because of COVID-19. We are looking at historical data as well as AIS data to fully understand the downturn in vessel usage and traffic. We are also able to use data from the Rampion 1 project.
CP - SUSTRANS	When will you have a Public Rights of Way plan?	A Public Rights of Way Strategy will form part of the formal consultation in the summer. This will be similar in nature to the one employed during Rampion 1, which included early notifications of any temporary closures, and a management system to keep PRoW open during construction and which worked very well.
DB - Ramblers	I understand that we cannot use the same cable route as Rampion 1, but are you going to facilitate an Offshore Ring Main as part of the cable route for Rampion 2? Using the same route could have saved us lots of disruption and so I hope that there is a plan to futureproof and potentially save widespread infrastructure works should another	We are not looking at provision for a larger cable. Current understanding is that an Offshore Ring Main is just an embryonic idea and is not due to come across the South Coast. Rampion 2 was completely unknown when we were developing the previous wind farm, so it couldn't be planned for. Cost to the consumer is paramount so a wind farm project has to be optimised for that individual scheme to maximise efficiencies and minimise costs.

	developer come onsite in the future.	In terms of future-proofing for another project, there will not be a Rampion 3. That is why we are looking at such a large area of search. We want to provide the optimum site off the Sussex coast. Given that we can't go further or closer to shore, to the east or west, there is no real room to develop elsewhere in this area of sea.
Consultation		
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	Can we get a copy of the presentation?	Yes, this will be shared with the minutes.
CP - SUSTRANS	Navigation question - is the harbour master from Chichester involved	Yes - we have spoken to the Harbour Master at Chichester.
GJ - Friends of the South Downs	Will you be sending the presentation to anyone else, for example the South Downs Access Forum?	We have met with the South Downs National Park Authority, as well as several other local authorities and MP's. We have also spoken to local parish councillors along the cable routes. They are usually offered a similar presentation, but there is no harm in sending it out again to your groups.
Construction		
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	After Rampion 1 finished we found that many of the crossing gates were left in place for longer than necessary. Some of them were also not high latch gates, which made it difficult for equestrians. This was raised by someone in Storrington.	During the existing Rampion cable route construction, the project operated a 'level crossing' gate system when crossing public rights of way. These gates kept the rights of way open and meant we only had to close when construction vehicles needed to cross the public right of way. High level latches were installed on gates to allow horse riders to pass without the need to dismount. It may be that landowners replaced these gates later. We would need to look into this.
DB- Ramblers MC - Ramblers Footpath Officer West Sussex	Rampion 1 was able to close the footpaths for short periods of 2 or 3 days, with closure for some horse traffic. Will Rampion 2 have the same strategy? Can you ensure you limit how long footpaths and bridleways are closed for? Will you give special consideration to keeping the South Downs Way open?	Yes – we will work hard to ensure that any footpaths affected will be closed for the minimum amount of time. Reducing the impact on users of the Public Rights of Way is part of our commitments register. We kept most of the South Downs Way open for Rampion 1 apart from 4 nonconsecutive days in the entire construction.

CP - SUSTRANS	Where does the cable route cross the River Arun and do you have information on the new bridleway that is due to be in that location?	EW showed a map The location is to the north east of Climping, near the bridge. It will be directionally drilled underneath the river and the railway line.
		We will check that we have the information on the bridleway but, as a matter of course, we look at all of planning applications relating to the route and any potential amendments are taken into account as part of our cumulative assessment.
DB- Ramblers	Are you able to send images of the cable routes? I tried to	Yes. You can download a PDF from the Virtual Village Hall but for ease, PS will
	download from the Virtual Village Hall but the quality was not good enough.	share them following this presentation.

Item 4. Action Points

EW – Check the bridleway changes at Climping are included in discussions

PS – to share the indicative cable route maps and presentation (done)

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this informal consultation stage and get involved during the formal consultation in the summer.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to consider all the feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results. A formal public consultation on refined proposals and the PEIR will then be held in the summer and PLG meetings are proposed to take place approximately one week beforehand to give you advanced sight of the more detailed proposals that will be consulted on.

A fourth meeting will be held after the consultation, most likely in the autumn, to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals which will form part of the development consent application to be submitted before the end of the year. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Public Rights of Way Project Liaison Group (PLG)

21st July 2021: 12noon - 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Luke Burstow	Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers)
Dave Brookshaw	Brighton LAF / Ramblers
Malcolm Mckerney	British Horse Society / Mid Sussex
	Bridleways Area Group
Tricia Butcher	West Sussex Local Access Forum
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Chris Sprules	SUSTRANS

Did not attend:

Name	Organisation
Mike Charman	Ramblers Footpath Officer West Sussex
Glynn Jones	Sussex Downs Local Access Forum / Friends of the South Downs / South Downs Society
JP Saville	Worthing Cycling Forum

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

The Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented an update on the formal consultation which has now commenced. Further details regarding the proposals for Rampion 2 were presented. The proposals are for an additional offshore wind farm off the Sussex coast adjacent to the

Rampion project, which could generate clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The Consultation launched on 14th July 2021 at rampion2.com/consultation and runs for nine weeks until 16th September 2021, and Rampion 2 encourage the Sussex community to review the information and respond to the consultation using the Consultation Response form available on the website.

The presentation showed refinements to the offshore Area of Search, within which up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines will connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. The presentation also provided more in-depth information about the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Since the last meeting in early 2021, key progress has been made to refine the optimum site for the windfarm within the area of search. Refinements to the boundary and cable routes have been informed by consultation feedback and environmental and engineering studies and reports, all of which are described in the PEIR, and its Non-Technical Summary.

The online draft proposals at www.rampion2.com/consultation, include detailed maps, videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Feedback from this formal public consultation will help inform the submission of final proposals in the form of a development consent application, planned to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2022. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to quadruple offshore wind capacity to help secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Construction		Терентерия
LB - Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers)	Will the physical size of the corridor for the cable be the same as the existing one or will it be wider because of the greater capacity of the cables?	The construction corridor (as built) of Rampion 1 was 30m, although at the consent application stage we retained flexibility for that final 30m width to be 'micro sited' within a defined 40m wide corridor. For Rampion 2, we are currently looking at a defined corridor of 50m, but will be exploring whether this can be reduced in what is ultimately required for construction. There is a 15m easement for Rampion 1 and a 20m easement for Rampion 2, which is the width required to carry the cable circuits.
DB - Brighton LAF / Ramblers	Having been involved with Rampion 1 and the management of the Rights of Way, which I felt went well, can you confirm that the model for Rampion 2 will be to follow the same procedures. Are there any deviations planned from this?	We also felt it worked well. We developed great relationships with Public Rights of Way managers and it was a very positive process with good lessons learned. It is our intention to follow the same model.
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	One member of the LAF raised an issue with route 20161/1. It had five-bar gates on each side and so horse riders couldn't get through without dismounting. They didn't report it at the time, which was a shame. Can you make sure gates open easily with high latches on them?	High level latches were installed on gates to allow horse riders to pass without the need to dismount. It may be that landowners replaced these gates later. We would need to look into this, but will include this in our plans.
Consultation		
West Sussex Local Access Forum	Will we get a copy of the slideshow and the minutes?	Yes, PS will send out the slideshow immediately afterwards and the minutes will follow a little later.
Energy and Technology		
LB - Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers)	It is clearly not an option to extend the boundaries of Rampion 1 or 2 in the future, but if the turbines have a finite life, then has provision been made for advances in technology and the greater production of energy from replacement turbines in the future?	While turbines will undoubtedly become more efficient in the future, it is impossible to know whether in 25-30 years, the lifespan of this project, replacing the turbines will make sense. We simply don't know what the future holds - even now we are looking at nuclear fusion, hydrogen power and a ring main for off-shore windfarms in the North Sea that will interconnect wind farms.

<u></u>		T
LB - Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers)	There is development of an 85-hectare solar site nearby, storing energy in batteries. Is that concept appropriate for use with a wind farm?	It is also worth noting that whatever replaces the Rampion turbines would have to go through planning again. When you consider that turbines are getting bigger, so need to be spaced further apart, it may well be the case that the very small area which Rampion have identified as the only available space for a windfarm on the South Coast, may not allow for increased generation of power. Where electricity demand is high, it is more effective to connect power straight into the grid. Rampion is the only wind farm off the south coast, supplying energy to one of the most populated regions in Europe. With that level of energy need, we do not need to store surplus energy in battery banks as it is all used at all times. There has been mention of using excess energy for the production of hydrogen. If we were going to try and generate hydrogen, we would need to increase the number of cables to make it commercially viable. Again, for Rampion this isn't viable as the high regional electricity demand means that the electricity generated will all be used – there will be no surplus. In the North Sea, there are projects that already have the pipeline infrastructure and may trial hydrogen on the large scale required,
		trial hydrogen on the large scale required, particularly because there are far more wind farms in the North Sea with a lower electricity demand in the east of England, so there is more likely to be surplus generation and more interest in storage solutions and hydrogen.
Environmenta	al & Ecological	
	How long will it take for the	There is a full assessment of the carbon
	project to offset the CO2	balance of the project in the PEIR, chapter
	emissions used in the	5 appendix "greenhouse gas
LB - Brighton MTB	manufacture and construction of Rampion 2?	assessment".
(Mountain Bikers)		As a rule of thumb, a windfarm usually pays back the CO ₂ emitted in a maximum of 9 months. When you consider that their lifespan is 25-30 years you can see the
Socio- econor	 mic	positive net gain.
Socio- economic		

DB - Brighton LAF / Ramblers	It is unfortunate that we have to dig another cable trench and that Rampion did not future-proof the original cable route to cope with the expansion. Will this new trench be future-proofed so that another cable can be drawn through it at a future date?	Rampion 2 was completely unknown when we were developing the previous wind farm, so it couldn't be planned for. We only became aware when the Crown Estate invited existing wind farms to extend in 2018, several years after designs for Rampion 1 had been finalised. Cost to the consumer is paramount and we are obligated by the energy regulator, Ofgem, to reduce cost to the consumer. Therefore, a wind farm project has to be optimised for that individual scheme to maximise efficiencies and minimise costs. At the time of designing Rampion, the cable was therefore designed to transmit 400MW.
		We simply don't have the room to extend Rampion 2. We can't go further south as we have the shipping lane and the safety buffer. To the west is the shipping lane to Portsmouth and Southampton and to the east means we are already reducing the area of search to protect views from the heritage coast and traffic to and from Shoreham Port. We know we only have one opportunity to maximise the Rampion site and that is why we are working hard to optimise what we are doing here.
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	Will this development affect plans West Sussex Council has from leasing the seabed from the Crown?	We also lease the seabed from the Crown Estate and they would ensure any interactions are fully-managed. We would also do the same. We do know that Adur and Worthing Councils have said they want to lease some in relation to the Kelp Restoration Project and we are fully aware of that scheme. The array will not impact the kelp beds but we are working with 'Help Kelp' to share data on the seabed.
Other		
DB - Brighton LAF / Ramblers	Can you tell me the whereabouts of the visitor centre on the Brighton seafront?	If you go to rampionoffshore.com you will see a tab there with 'visitor centre'. If you click on that tab, it will allow you to book and give you directions. It is situated to the east of the British Airways i360, in the recently converted seafront arches. There is a model turbine outside.
TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum	Is there a helpline advertised for any problems?	Yes. 0800 2800 886 is our Freephone helpline number. It is the same one we used before and it has a dedicated call centre who will email us with any relevant

	queries. We do our best to promptly
	respond.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – encouraged to read the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR before focusing on specific areas of concern.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to analyse all the consultation feedback alongside further site-specific surveys and desk-based reviews, to then further refine the design prior to DCO submission.

The formal public consultation ends on 16th September 2021 and we will take the opportunity to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate this feedback where it has been possible, in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO submission.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT. The group was also encouraged to 'spread the word'. PS can send out posters or provide online visuals for social media.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Public Rights of Way Project Liaison Group (PLG)

12th October 2022: 2pm - 3.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Rob Gully – Senior Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Dave Brookshaw	Brighton LAF & Ramblers & Friends of
	South Downs
Malcolm McKerney	British Horse Society - Mid Sussex
	Bridleways Group
Glynn Jones	South Downs Local Access Forum &
	Friends of South Downs
Tricia Butcher	West Sussex Local Access Forum (V.C)
	(equestrian)
David Purcell	West Sussex Area Footpath Office,
	Ramblers Sussex
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Graeme Hawkins	Badger Trust Sussex

Meeting summary

Item 1: Statutory public consultation recap

- 12.5k views of Rampion 2 during statutory consultation.
- Over 1,700 written responses to statutory consultation.
- Formal 9-week consultation 14 July 16 September 2021 and then for a further 9-week period 7th February 11th April 2022.
- Summary Report available at detailed Consultation Report will be available as part of our development consent order (DCO) application early next year.

Item 2: Project update

This Public Rights of Way Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the refined boundary line of the offshore wind farm, the location of the substation

and potential changes to the onshore cable route. These amendments are a result of feedback from the previous consultation, ongoing engagement and Rampion 2's own engineering and environmental work. The PLG meeting provides information in advance of a locally targeted 6-week statutory public consultation on potential changes to the cable route proposals.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast, which supports the Government's aims to increase offshore wind capacity from 10gigawatts (GW) in 2020 to 50GW by 2030. Rampion 2 could produce clean, green electricity for over 1 million homes, driving down the cost of energy in the UK and saving around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year – all of which will help the UK achieve its target of reaching Net Zero by 2050.

Following statutory consultation, a refined version of the original 315 sq.km offshore DCO redline boundary was highlighted which has led to the final turbine array area being around half of the original area explored. A large area to the east and south east has been omitted, a further 10km^2 omitted from the west, and new gaps have been created between the existing wind farm and Rampion 2 turbine array areas. This is largely to address concerns regarding visual effects from the coast, in particular the Heritage Coast (Seven Sisters). These omissions have the added advantage of creating helicopter refuge areas to aid search and rescue, while protecting navigation from the English Channel shipping lane to Shoreham Port and improving navigation to Littlehampton Harbour. The final redline boundary is now 195 sq.km with the final area for turbines being reduced to a maximum of 160km^2 .

Moving onshore, the team confirmed the location of the substation will be at the Bolney Road Kent Street site, renamed 'Oakendene' due to the proximity to the Oakendene Industrial Estate.

Potential changes to the onshore cable route proposals are about to be consulted upon in a second statutory public consultation. The details of which will be released as part of the public consultation through a series of maps, descriptions and potential environmental impacts. More detailed information can also be found in the PEIR SIR (*Preliminary Environmental Information Report: Supplementary Information Report*).

Attendees were encouraged to attend the public and / or online consultation both to provide feedback, but also to identify specific areas of concern specific to their locality which they can then discuss further with the Rampion 2 team. This will help Rampion 2 produce the final onshore cable route and further reduce impacts before they submit the final proposals in a DCO application next year.

Public consultation details

- The public consultation runs for 6 weeks from 18th October 29th November 2022 and is both in-person and online.
- In person events: Arun Yacht Club 2nd Nov 1-8pm; Arundel Town Hall 1st Nov 1-8pm; Ashurst Village Hall 11th November 1-8pm; Washington Village Memorial Hall 12th November 1-8pm.
- Consultation materials are available at rampion2.com
- Feedback is encouraged online at **rampion2.com** but attendees can also download and email back to the team at rampion2@rwe.com or send forms / comments by freepost to "FREEPOST: RAMPION 2", no stamp required.
- Hard copies of consultation documents will be available at Libraries in: Henfield, Storrington, Steyning, Arundel, Ferring, Littlehampton and Bognor Regis.

- Rampion 2 are promoting this targeted public consultation via
 - Flyers 1km surrounding area from proposed cable route
 - Emails to stakeholder groups and PLG reps with an image and text to share on social media
 - Posters to be sent via email (and, if requested, via post) to community groups for noticeboards, libraries and village halls.
 - News release to local media on 18th October

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Project timeling	1е	
DB - Brighton LAF & Ramblers & Friends of South Downs	Very informative presentation that kept to critical points. It is more critical than it is has ever been to provide clean energy but it is a shame it is going to take so long. If only we could speed it up!	It would be great if it could be quicker but we cannot cut corners when we're undertaking detailed environmental assessments on a nationally significant infrastructure project. The good news is that we learnt a lot from the initial Rampion project and believe we can streamline some of the processes we used. We will do our utmost to try and speed it up to meet targets whilst also working hard to reduce impacts on the environment and local communities.
Public Rights	of Way	
DP - West Sussex Area Footpath Office, Ramblers Sussex	Can you provide a list of parishes that are touched by the revised cable route? We've got individual footpaths for each parish and it would be useful to be able to communicate out to each of those.	Paula will send out the slides as well as a list of parishes through which these proposed changes pass.
Consultation	and PLGs	
DB - Brighton LAF & Ramblers & Friends of South Downs	How will you notify people and when? West Sussex County Council, who are responsible for the Rights of Way, should ensure there's at least a 'closure' sign where any particular Right of Way leaves a main road. They should do this at around 3 months in advance of works.	At this stage we are consulting on a lot of different options and so notifications are focused on promotion of the face-to-face events and online materials. The different routes that we have marked on the map now, won't all end up being affected. We expect to submit one single route into our application early next year and then you will be able to see definitively which public rights of way are affected. Once we get close to the construction stage, our notifications will be much more targeted. At that point it will be about

		make sure appropriate notices are
	Cood www.contettors.co.d.c.l.c.t	displayed.
TD West	Good presentation and a lot	Yes. Paula will send out slides.
TB - West	of information to take in. It will	
Sussex Local	be good for all of our	
Access	members to see the slides –	
Forum (VC)	can those be sent out?	
(equestrian)	Communication is the most	
	important thing!)
	If you want to put up more	We are not aware of him. Paula will
	posters, a lot of the cable	contact Michael Luscombe to see if there
	route is within West Sussex	are useful places to put up posters.
TB - West	County Council area six, and	
Sussex Local	they have just employed	We do need to be careful with promotional
Access	Michael Luscombe to focus	posters as they are deemed to be fairly
Forum (V.C)	on that area. He might be a	inappropriate in a countryside setting.
(equestrian)	useful contact for you in terms	Livestock can end up eating them, they
(of signage.	can end up coming loose and littering the
		countryside and they can be destroyed by
		weather. Laminated legal notices will,
		however, be put around the region.
Environmenta	al & Ecological	
	Chris alluded to the fact that	It depends on the location of the footpath.
	the actual procedure to	For example, there are some locations
	protect Public Rights of Way	where we will have to have some longer-
	would be pretty much the	term diversions in place because we are in
	same as Rampion, which I	a particularly constrained location or, for
DB -	think was a two plus two days	example, we are not simply crossing it at
Brighton LAF	procedure for the actual	90 degrees. Much of this is referenced in
& Ramblers	closure, which is quite	the consultation booklet and the
& Friends of	minimal. That was well	environmental maps – they demonstrate
South Downs	broadcasted and was	the potential interaction between the
	acceptable.	changes and the existing Right of Way.
	Can you highlight which	
	specific footpaths will be	
	affected and for how long they	
01.0-: "	will be affected this time?	A la alia antan materia a sua a la ch
GJ - South	What do you mean by	A helicopter refuge area helps search and
Downs Local	helicopter refuge areas?	rescue should they need it. It creates a
Access		clear area free of turbines - a corridor
Forum &		where helicopters can find their bearings.
Friends of		
South Downs	Damaian 4	Ma shall be university as a second
TB - West	Rampion 1 was really good,	We shall be using the same trench and
Sussex Local	including the installation and	backfill method for installation, which
Access	reinstatement, so we are	means we can get in and out of there quite
Forum (V.C)	looking for the same from	quickly as the cables can be pulled
(equestrian)	Rampion 2. The impact of the	through the ducting at a later point. This
	onshore cable route on Rights	method meant most Public Rights of Way
	of Way was minimal with	were only closed for two days. We also

Rampion 1 - it was impressive. I just wondered whether there were any particular lessons learned with the rights of way that will be incorporated into plans for Rampion two?

got great feedback about the level crossing arrangements to keep routes open and the latches on gates so people didn't have to dismount from horses.

We did learn from the process; the industry as a whole is learning all the time. While we're reasonably pleased with the way the reinstatement of Rampion 1 went, we hope Rampion 2 will be the same, if not better. We think we can shave off some time as we have become more streamlined and efficient in the construction process. We're building more and more of these offshore substations and complex onshore cable routes, so we're quite confident we can we can reduce the timeline.

One area that we do want to improve on is communication, and that is where you can help. If you are able to send us the location of potential noticeboards or assist us with locked noticeboards, we can ensure more people are aware of our public consultations. (see response from TB - West Sussex Local Access Forum (V.C) (equestrian) re new contact.

Item 4. Action Points

DP - West

Office,

Ramblers

Sussex

Sussex Area Footpath

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – to assist with locations for posters – locked parish boards or new notice boards (please notify Paula).

PS – will send meeting notes to all attendees, along with a copy of the presentation, a list of the parishes through which the onshore cable route proposals and potential changes pass and a copy of the poster.

PS - Contact Michael Luscombe

Item 5. Next Steps

Following the public consultation period, Rampion 2 will be analysing feedback to further refine proposals. In spring 2023 Rampion 2 will submit the formal consent application to the DCO. A 12-to-15-month examination process will follow. If consent is awarded in 2024, earliest possible investment approval will be 2025 with work beginning in early 2026. By 2028/2029, Rampion 2 could be fully operational and connected to the grid.

The next meeting will be scheduled to coincide with Rampion 2 finalising the proposals and submitting the DCO application.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Public Rights of Way Project Liaison Group (PLG)

14th June 2023: 2pm – 3pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Karen Algate – Senior Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Luke Burstow	Brighton MTB (Mountain Bikers)
Dave Brookshaw	Brighton LAF & Ramblers
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Tricia Butcher & Graham Elvey	West Sussex Local Access Forum
	(equestrian)
David Purcell	West Sussex Area Footpath Office,
	Ramblers
Glynn Jones	South Downs Local Access Forum

Item 1: Public Consultation recap

Following the initial consultation in 2021, Rampion 2 analysed feedback received from statutory bodies, landowners, community organisations, residents and businesses. This was considered alongside findings from ongoing engineering and environmental studies and in October / November 2022, Rampion 2 offered a second public consultation showcasing a series of potential alternatives and modified cable routes. Over 800 people attended 20 meetings and events to discuss these options and 400 written responses were received.

Discussions continued in early 2023 with targeted consultation on a short, 3km potential alternative cable route known as '1d' on the approach to Sullington Hill. This was in addition to a local consultation to extend the Bolney National Grid substation and further targeted landowner consultations, held in April and May 2023. All feedback was studied carefully, culminating in a decision to select the cable route for Development Consent Order (DCO) submission, that was largely driven by ecological concerns whilst also reducing impacts on the residential and business community.

62 PRoWs will be crossed by the cable route but Rampion were able to confirm that none will be permanently closed and only a few will need to be diverted or temporarily closed for a short time (2 days set up 2 days demobilisation) to enable the 'level-crossing' arrangement to be put in place.

Item 2: Meeting summary

The Rampion 2 team offered a recap on the onshore fixed elements of the project, explaining their reasoning for the selection of the Bolney Road / Kent Street site (now named Oakendene) as the location for the substation. Its larger size provides greater flexibility during construction and for designing the substation, offering more space for mitigation landscaping and planting. Direct access from the A272 means there is no need to use country roads. Together, these factors reduce the potential impact on the community during the construction and operational period.

The team then moved on to show the onshore cable route they have chosen following the consultations. The selected route includes the Longer Alternative Cable Route (LACR) 1a with 1d, which proved to be the best performing for ecology, noise, traffic and impact on business.

Further north on the exit from the Oakendene Substation, the northern cable route option was selected to take the cables between Oakendene and Bolney substations.

Rampion 2 presented a recap on the offshore fixed elements. Large areas in the east and southeast of the original site have now been omitted, along with $10 \, \mathrm{km^2}$ from the western extent. The turbine array area being submitted in the DCO application is now around half the size of the original site area, with the number of turbines now reduced from 116, to a maximum of 90 turbines. This still gives Rampion the capacity to produce 1200 megawatts (MW) and by retaining the maximum 325m tip height, allows them to future-proof for advances in technology.

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response	
Project plans	Project plans		
LB - Brighton	What criteria are there for	We haven't undertaken detailed design	
MTB	deciding about the	work yet, so can't talk about specific	
(Mountain	diversions? What thought do	diversions, but we can refer to how we	
Bikers)	you put into maintaining	have worked previously as an example.	
ŕ	access for people with limited		
	mobility or for	During the construction of Rampion 1 we	
	weatherproofing etc?	worked in a timely manner, keeping the	
		diversion as close to the original route as	
	This is more for long-term	possible. Each diversion was managed to	
	diversions rather than the	allow the construction traffic to cross.	
	temporary ones.		
		In terms of long-term diversions, all the	
		information about how we plan to manage	
		PRoWs will be within our outline Code of	

Construction Practice (CoCP), which will be available when our DCO application has been accepted. You will also be able to find it on the Rampion 2 webpage on the Planning Inspectorate - see link on the presentation slides. Rampion 2's expectation would be that the relevant local authorities would review the outline CoCP document and ensure we are taking a robust approach with regards to the maintenance and management of our diversions. **Consultation and PLGs** LB - Brighton How are you managing the Normally we have Tricia Butcher from **MTB** consultation on PRoW West Sussex Local Access Forum and (Mountain diversions with statutory David Purcell from the West Sussex Area Footpath Office attend the meetings. Both Bikers) partners during the process? are statutory consultees so will be notified When in this process do you of any consultation periods or any see a PRoW consultation temporary diversion orders. taking place by West Sussex County Council? Will it be In terms of our processes and timeline, we before you submit your final will be submitting our DCO application this plans? summer and this will set out an intention to divert PRoWs. We accompany this with a Code of Construction Practice which includes a Public Rights of Way Management Plan. At this stage, it's just an outline plan of how we intend to manage those diversions. Should we be awarded consent there will be a number of Requirements, similar to planning conditions. During the agreement of DCO Requirements there will be a consultation on the detailed design, management and timing and operation of any PRoW diversions. Local authorities deal with DB -In order to allow construction traffic to **Brighton LAF** temporary closures all the cross the PRoW we need to set up a & Ramblers time. I was involved in 'level-crossing' style arrangement. This will allow us to manage any traffic, closing Rampion 1 and it went well. Can you confirm similar off the PRoW temporarily with gates while construction traffic passes along the cable notices will be going up? route - this usually just takes a couple of minutes and in most cases, during periods

where there are no pedestrians.

The cable route – you've discussed the routes in detail, which is good. Can you further clarify what you mean by 28 PRoWs closed for approximately 2 days though?

It will take us two days to set up these crossings, during which time the PRoW will be closed, with prior notification. They will then run on the level-crossing system during the construction. At the end of the construction, the PRoW will be closed for a further 2 days to demobilise them and return them to their original state.

In terms of notices, we will make sure there are plenty up in car parks and local spaces and will take advice from West Sussex County Council on when those notices should go up.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks

Item 5. Next Steps

The Development Consent Order (DCO) application will be submitted later this summer. Subject to the Planning Inspectorate accepting the application, the timetable for the examination process will be announced and there will be an opportunity for people to submit 'relevant representations' - essentially a request to be kept informed and to keep open the option to submit written representations and appear at Public Hearings during the examination phase. The examination is due to take place from the end of 2023 until spring 2024. The next PLG meetings are proposed to be held once the examination timetable has been announced.

A decision on whether to award DCO consent is most likely to happen towards the end of 2024.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending.

Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinso
Paula Seager –

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



2.1.7. Community Organisations PLG meeting minutes



Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Coastal

22 October 2020, 12noon – 2pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes – Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Cllr Jonathan Spencer	Bersted Parish Council
Cllr Alison Sharples	Bognor Town Council
Cllr Colin Humphris	Clymping Parish Council
Cllr John Gunston	East Preston Parish Council
Cllr Glen Hewlett	Felpham Parish Council
Cllr Keith Buckenham	Kingston Parish Council
Juliet Harris	Littlehampton Town Council
Joe Lake	Middleton-on-Sea Parish Council
Cllr Graham Amy	Newhaven Town Council
Cllr Caroline Spencer	Pagham Parish Council
Cllr Ron White	Peacehaven Town Council
Elizabeth Marogna	The Littlehampton Society
Cllr Ann Donoghue	Henfield Parish Council (member of the
-	Onshore PLG)
Note taker – Madeline Stoneman	Natural PR

Apologies:

 7 (pologico)	
Name	Organisation
Helen Plant	Lancing Parish Council

Meeting summary:

This Community (Coastal) Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together the community coastal interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment. The team are assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines (the same number as the existing Rampion wind farm) and an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid at Bolney.

An informal consultation with stakeholder organisations and the local community will continue to the end of the year, seeking feedback on the team's approach and identification of any other local issues and constraints that should be taken into account as the team

prepares draft proposals. Formal public consultation on the draft proposals will take place in spring 2021 prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in autumn 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The current area of search for the offshore wind farm and cable route can be reviewed on page 54 of the planning inspectorate website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000006-EN010117%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf

Minutes

Item 2 / 3 - Project overview, development process and timetable

CT / EW introduced the group to the Rampion 2 project – copy of presentation attached.

The green hatched area on slide 6 shows the broad offshore area of search being looked at and the red line boundary on slide 9 shows the onshore area of search for the cable route. Any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Any members of the group who would like to visit to the Rampion Visitor Centre to contact CT to organis

Item 4 - Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Point raised	Project response	
Visual and are	Visual and area		
AS – Bognor Town Council	In Rhyl, the offshore wind farm is ugly and has had a detrimental impact on tourism in the area. The government also states that turbines should be a minimum of 25 miles offshore, you are quoting 8 miles.	The project understands that while a consistent majority of over 80% support offshore wind farms, not everyone likes the visual impact of wind turbines as beauty is in the eye of the beholder. However, there is a consensus that alternative sources of energy are required to assist with combating climate change. An independent Populus survey conducted 18 months after the Rampion turbines had been operating, found that 85%	
GH – Felpham Parish Council	Wind turbines have become an attraction, and onshore turbines have more of an impact than offshore.	of those polled in the Sussex community felt positive towards Rampion and only 4% negative. There is a cluster of three separate wind farms off the coast at Rhyl. However, Rampion 2 will abut the existing Rampion site to become one site. The turbines will not be any closer to shore than the existing Rampion turbines, the nearest of which are around 8 miles offshore, which is in line with the minimum distance to shore set out by The Crown Estate and Government. Many wind farms are closer to shore than Rampion in the UK. It's not clear where the 25 miles figure comes from. The turbines cannot be any further offshore than our area of search, due to other	

		constraints such as the English Channel shipping lane (the busiest shipping lane in
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	What will the visual impact be?	Europe) and the safety buffer to the north of the shipping lane known as the 'traffic separation scheme' or TSS. Rampion has become a tourist attraction with charter vessels taking people out to see the wind farm, which is good for local business. The Rampion Visitor Centre is estimated to attract 100,000 visitors per year, but Covid has prevented that at this stage. There is no evidence of wind farms being detrimental to tourism, only anecdotal evidence to the contrary. Visual impact will be assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The project will be creating visualisations at key
EM – Littlehampton Society	Can the project create a mock up to show the size of the new turbines and how it will look from the coast.	points along the coast to show how the new turbines will look.
CS – Pagham Parish Council	What is the life span of the wind farm?	The lifespan is 25 years. As part of the application, there has to be a decommissioning plan. Meaning that before anything is built, there has to also be a plan to remove, so it is not just left at the end of its lifespan.
GH – Felpham Parish Council	The Protect Coastal England protest group is stating that the new turbines will be 325m tall, which is taller than the Shard.	The figure of 325m is a worst-case scenario to ensure latest technology by turbine manufacturers is considered, although this doesn't mean the tallest turbines would be selected. The project's assessments will be done on worst-case, so there are no surprises, but it probably will be less. The original Rampion scheme was actually consented for turbines of up to 210m but the final scheme used turbines 140m tall. The scheme will comprise up to 116 turbines, but depending on the turbine size used, there may be fewer turbines required to meet the same capacity.
JS – Bersted Parish Council	Will the new area be the same size as the current wind farm	It will be a larger area, but with a maximum of 116 turbines, the same amount as the operating Rampion wind farm. As the new turbines have a larger rotor diameter, they need to be spaced out more than the turbines within the existing Rampion wind farm to ensure one row of turbines does not 'steal the wind' from the row lying behind. The final wind farm area will be significantly smaller than the Area of Search on the chart. The new area will abut the current wind farm, to look like one development. The scoping activities will look to make sure the project delivers the optimum solution.

AC Bogner	Concerned about the	The lights are a sefety requirement for
AS – Bognor Town Council	Concerned about the flashing lights at night.	The lights are a safety requirement for aviation. Investigations are underway to see how these can be reduced, but they are an essential safety requirement.
Socio-econom	nic	
RW –	What will the local benefit	Rampion currently employs 65 full-time
Peacehaven Town Council	be? How much of the build cost will be retained locally with regards jobs etc?	permanent staff at Newhaven. Out of 40 technicians, eight have come through as apprentices and there is also a graduate programme. At the height of construction for
KB – Kingston Parish Council	Where will the turbines be made?	the existing Rampion wind farm, 650 people were employed, mainly offshore. The project has a duty to develop a Supply Chain Plan and a Supply Chain Working Group is being considered. It is difficult to commit to targets this early in the project and there will be specialist contractors required for areas of delivery that might not be available within the local supply chain e.g. turbines and foundations, but the project will look locally where possible.
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	Will any additional jobs be created at Newhaven?	Where these jobs are will depend on a number of factors such as the location of the final site selection and efficiency of
		operations. However, the facility in Newhaven has spare capacity to take on a larger team, if required.
	<u> </u>	
	l and ecological	I =
CH – Clymping Parish Council	Clymping Parish Council appreciated the opportunity to speak to the team recently as they know only too well the impact of climate change with sea defences having been breached. Clymping residents are extremely concerned about climate change and need to address it.	The project is aware of the current coastal erosion and it is being assessed to ensure we can address concerns as much as possible. The cables will be drilled from the intertidal zone under the beach to the agricultural land north of the beach.
KB – Kingston Parish Council	Is the project aware of the fish breeding grounds north of the scoping area?	Yes, the project is aware of the Kingmere MCZ where black seabream come to breed. For the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm, the project implemented piling restrictions during the breeding season, this was a precautionary measure as the impact from noise on breeding is unknown. The project is working with Natural England to look at all impacts to fish and marine life, and it will form a key part of the EIA.
Planning and	development	

CH - Clymping Parish Council	The cable route might look clear, but is the project aware of the plans for bunds along the Arun and the possibility of new homes being bult between Middleton-On-Sea and Littlehampton?	The project is in contact with the local planning authorities so any development proposals can be taken into account. The project requests the group sends through details of any proposals they are aware of to ensure everything is captured.
Toobnology	life anan	
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	Will the project be looking at battery technology, given that one issue with wind technology is that it only works when the wind blows?	Battery technology is not something that is needed for this site as Rampion is the only wind farm on the south coast of England, with this corner of the country having one of the highest population densities in Europe and a massive electricity demand. Battery storage would have more of a role in places that have a greater supply of wind power and lower electricity demands.
EM – Littlehampton Society	The turbines have a lifespan of 25-years, what happens after that time?	As part of the application, there has to be a decommissioning plan. Meaning that before anything is built, there has to also be a plan to remove it at the end of its lifespan. Technology is developing quickly and turbine technology continues to evolve, so there could be new options to repower the site when the turbines get to the end of their lifespan. However, this would be treated as a new project and would require a brand new planning application and rigorous consultation. Either way, they will not just be left.
	and community PLGs	
Newhaven Town Council	Wanted to reassure those to the west that the team worked closely with local groups on Rampion and that was not as bad as anticipated. Suggested the project team shared videos and content produced during Rampion to those new to the project.	CT encouraged PLG reps to visit the Rampion Visitor Centre and offered a 1.5 hour slot for those interested, when Covid restrictions allow. The Visitor Centre has a wealth of information on how we developed, built and operate Rampion and how we work with the Sussex community.
GA – Newhaven Town Council	Suggested the project team look at using empty shop units to get information to those that might not be accessing information online.	Engagement techniques are being considered in light of the current restrictions. We have previously distributed hard copies of information to local libraries and town halls.
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	With the wind farm creating three times the power, will the community fund reflect this and be three times the size?	The existing Rampion wind farm saw the introduction of the Rampion Fund – a £4m voluntary community benefit fund managed by Sussex Community Foundation. This fund provides the opportunity for community groups to apply for financial support to deliver

GA – Newhaven Town Council RW – Peacehaven Town Council	Are there any resources that can be shared with schools or plans to produce any? There are lots of local creatives that something like this could be outsourced to.	climate or environmental focused community projects. Six funding rounds have been held so far, and it will continue for another seven years. It is the intention to do something similar for Rampion 2, but too early to commit to a value. For information about the Rampion Fund: The Visitor Centre was designed as an educational resource, with five hours a day during term time being dedicated to school visits. The current global pandemic means this has not been possible. As the project develops, opportunities will be identified and shared. CT to contact Jennifer Donn to see if anything is currently available. Post meeting note: CT can report that the VC team is planning to develop an activity booklet for use by younger children in the VC and a worksheet for schools. Anyone who would like a visit to the visitor centre to email CT to organise:
CH – Clymping Parish Council	Can we have some information to be included in our local newsletters?	The project will be looking at its own newsletter with the first issue due end November. Post meeting note: CT has provided a short
		piece for the Clymping PC Newsletter. The project requested that Parish Councils provide details of channels they have that might be able to support the team to get messages out.
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	Have Telscombe Town Council, Rottingdean Parish Council and Seaford Parish Council been invited to join the PLGs?	Yes, they have been invited. The project will be keeping them up to date as the proposals develop.
JH – Littlehampton Town Council	Can substitutions be sent to the PLGs?	Yes, definitely. The terms of reference ask for only one attendee from each organisation, but let PS know in advance of any changes of attendee.
GH – Felpham Parish Council	A pressure group has requested to present at a Parish Council meeting, would the project be happy to present at another meeting to give a balanced view?	Yes, the project is happy to attend and present to any meetings or groups.
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	To be effective as a group we need to be involved as the proposals develop, so it would be useful to have regular meetings.	Agreed that meetings would be held in: - Jan/Feb 2021 – Preliminary Environmental Information Report - April 2021 – start of formal consultation - Late summer 2021 – ahead of submission

EM - Littlehampton Society		
Other		
RW –	Will there be any reduction	This is not something that we can influence
Peacehaven	in local utility bills to	directly as the regulatory framework within
Town Council	smooth the way?	the UK doesn't allow it.

Item 5 / 6 – Role and purpose of PLGs and representatives

CT explained the role and purpose of the PLGs. With such a large geographical area to cover, a population approaching a million people and a wide and diverse range of interests, the PLGs act as a conduit for a two-way information dissemination process. Each PLG covers a different area of interest and looks to make the most of the representatives' local knowledge, expertise and networks. This helps a small project team reach a far greater audience to raise awareness of the project, while also increasing the level of feedback to help shape the proposals. The process was very successful for the original Rampion project, benefiting both the project team and the Sussex community.

There are six PLGs covering the following interests:

- Onshore communities (along the proposed cable corridor)
- Coastal communities
- Environmental
- Sea Users
- Public Rights of Way
- Business & Tourism

There will also be commercial fisheries working groups and a local liaison group in the vicinity of the proposed substation.

Action Points

All present - The project requests the group sends through details of any proposals they are aware of to ensure everything is captured.

All present - The project requested that Parish Councils provide details of channels they have that might be able to support the team to get messages out (eg. Newsletters / Facebook forums / etc).

CT - to contact Jennifer Donn to see if anything is currently available. Post meeting note: CT can report that the VC team is planning to develop an activity booklet for use by younger children in the VC and a worksheet for schools.

CT – to provide Clymping PC with content for newsletter. Post meeting note: done.

Item 7 – Project Liaison Group Terms of reference

PS reviewed terms of reference with the meeting, copy attached. If we don't hear any feedback within 14 days, we will consider these approved.

Item 8 / 9 - Future meeting aspirations / timings

Meeting agreed 12 noon – 2pm was fine, as long as advance notice was provided. It is anticipated the next meeting will be in early 2021, when the Preliminary Environmental Information Report will be presented to include more refined proposals. A third meeting will be held in early April to present the draft proposals for consultation, ahead of the formal public consultation period in April and May. A fourth meeting will be held at the end of the summer to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals that will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or to the team.

Item 10 - AOB

CT / PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Onshore

22 October 2020, 4pm - 6pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Fruzsina Kemenes – Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Cllr Elisabeth Tooms	Amberley Parish Council
Cllr Rhys Evans	Angmering Parish Council
Cllr Steve Reading	Cowfold Parish Council
Cllr Sam Langmead	Ford Parish Council
Cllr Trevor Brown	Shermanbury Parish Council
Cllr Jason Emrich	Shipley Parish Council
Cllr Gail Kittle	Storrington & Sullington Parish Council
Cllr Fiona McConnachie	Thakeham Parish Council
Cllr Christine Beglan	Washington Parish Council
Jane Bromley	West Grinstead Parish Council
Note taker – Madeline Stoneman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Cllr Ann Donoghue	Henfield Parish Council (attending Coastal
	group for first meeting due to diary)
Karen Dare	Ashington Parish Council

Meeting summary:

This Community (Onshore) Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together community groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment. The team are assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines (the same number as the existing Rampion wind farm) and an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid at Bolney.

An informal consultation with stakeholder organisations and the local community will continue to the end of the year, seeking feedback on the team's approach and identification of any other local issues and constraints that should be taken into account as the team

prepares draft proposals. Formal public consultation on the draft proposals will take place in spring 2021 prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in autumn 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The current area of search for the offshore wind farm and cable route can be reviewed on page 54 of the planning inspectorate website:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010117/EN010117-000006-EN010117%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf

Minutes

Item 2 / 3 - Project overview, development process and timetable

CT / EW introduced the group to the Rampion 2 project – copy of presentation attached.

The green hatched area on slide 6 shows the broad offshore area of search being looked at and the red line boundary on slide 9 shows the onshore area of search for the cable route. Any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Any members o Rampion Visitor Centre to contact CT to organise

Item 4 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Visual and a		
RE – Angmering Parish Council	What will be the visual impact?	Visual impact will be assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The project will be creating visualisations at key points along the coast to show how the new turbines will look. The area shown on the presentation is the scoping area. The scoping activities will look to make sure the project delivers the optimum solution for a wind farm somewhere within the area of search, rather than using all the area shown. It will be a larger area than the existing Rampion wind farm but still with a maximum of 116 turbines, the same amount of as the operating Rampion wind farm. As the new turbines have a larger rotor diameter, they need to be spaced out more than the turbines within the existing Rampion wind farm to ensure one row of turbines does not 'steal the wind' from the row lying behind. The final wind farm area will be significantly smaller than the Area of Search on the chart. The new area will abut the current wind farm, to look like one development.
FM - Thakeham	What size is the substation?	The area of search is approximately 4.5 hectares, though the building will not fill this entire area. The
. Haitoriai II	Sasotation.	new substation will be larger than the existing

Daviala		Demonition with stations at Delicary The estimations in
Parish Council		Rampion substation at Bolney. The structure is mainly low level, with buildings no more than 10 metres and transformers up to 12 metres. There will be opportunities to look at planting and screening to provide a sympathetic design.
Socio-econon		
RE – Angmering Parish Council	Will the project be using the local workforce?	At the height of construction for the existing Rampion, 650 people were employed, mainly offshore. The project has a duty to develop a Supply Chain Plan and as per the existing Rampion wind farm, a Supply Chain Working Group is being considered. It is difficult to commit to targets this early in the project, and there will be specialist contractors required for areas of delivery that might not be available within the local supply chain, e.g. turbines and foundations, but the project will look locally where possible.
RE – Angmering Parish Council	Understand there was a community support fund during the existing Rampion, will there be any support to help Angmering Parish Council's work towards Carbon Neutral?	The existing Rampion wind farm saw the introduction of the Rampion Fund – a £4m voluntary community benefit fund managed by Sussex Community Foundation. This fund provides the opportunity for community groups to apply for financial support to deliver climate or environmental focused community projects. Six funding rounds have been held so far, and it will continue for another seven years. It is the intention to do something similar for Rampion 2, but too early to commit to a value. For information about the Rampion Fund:
	al and ecological	I
ET – Amberley Parish Council CB – Washington Parish Council JE – Shipley Parish Council	What will be the impact on the environment if you're laying a cable across the Downs? What is the actual route of the cable? Will there be opportunities to develop habitats and connected environments along the cable route?	The current area of search for the cable route can be reviewed on the planning inspectorate website (see link in introduction) The red line shows the broad area being looked at, so any concerns within the red lines shared with the project team to be included in the review process. This optimised route looks to minimise the cumulative impact to homes, businesses and the environment and avoid features such as ancient woodland as much as possible. The cable would be directionally drilled under major rivers and key transport infrastructure, such as the railways and the A27, with the remaining being trenched and reinstated. The impacts are only temporary during construction and the existing Rampion cable route is testament to this, as it's impossible to tell where the cable route now is.

	T	
JE – Shipley	Will you be going over or under the	The working width is 50m reducing to 30m at pinch points.
Parish	roads etc?	An Environmental Management Plan will ensure
Council		appropriate measures are put in place as
		necessary, and this includes returning to any
		areas in the future to carry out further repairs or reinstatement. Opportunities to enhance habitats
		will be reviewed as part of the assessment.
SL – Ford	Can the cable go up	This has been assessed and it is not possible.
Parish	the river?	Marine cables are bigger than those used onshore
Council		and would require a lot of construction along the
		river leading to significant environmental impacts.
ET –	How will you be	The project is working with Natural England to look
Amberley	taking into account	at all impacts to fish and marine life and this will
Parish Council	the Marine Conservation area	form a key part of the EIA. The project is aware of the Kingmere MCZ where
Council	and Kingmere	black seabream come to breed. During the
	breeding ground?	construction of Rampion, the project implemented
	3	piling restrictions during the breeding season, this
		was a precautionary measure as the impact from
		noise on breeding is unknown.
JE – Shipley	Do wind farms	Rampion wants to co-exist with the fisheries
Parish Council	actually protect fish as they prevent	industry and trawling can continue in the operational wind farm as the wind farm is laid out
Couricii	trawling?	in a way that allows vessels to traverse through
	trawing:	the turbines.
		There is anecdotal evidence that there are
		increases in fish species and numbers, along with
		other benefits for marine life around wind farms
SL – Ford	Dirde migrate up the	and other submerged offshore structures.
Parish	Birds migrate up the Arun, will there be	The project has been carrying out bird surveys since 2018 to monitor migration routes and
Council	any turbines in the	patterns.
	estuary mouth?	Some of these are included in the scoping report,
		the team will look at what else is available to
5-	Can the project share	share.
DE –	the bird flight information with the	The surveys from the existing Rampion said there
Cowfold Parish	Parish Councils?	would be no significant impact, so no future monitoring was required. As surveys are now
Council	T dristi Oddriolis:	being completed for Rampion 2, this will give the
	How much has	project the opportunity to see if anything has
	changed since	changed with the turbines now in place. We can
	Rampion became	look to share some of this data.
ET –	operational?	The project understands it's a balance and is
Amberley Parish		looking in detail at its impact on the environment.
Council		
Toohnology	life oner	
CB –	The turbines have a	As part of the application, there has to be a
Washington	lifespan of 25-years,	decommissioning plan. Meaning that before
Parish	what happens after	anything is built, there has to also be a plan to
Council	that time?	

Construction CB – Washington Parish Council	How many separate working bases will there be during construction?	remove, so it is not just left at the end of its lifespan. Technology is developing quickly and turbine technology continues to evolve, so there could be new options to repower the site when the turbines get to the end of their lifespan, but they will not just be left. There will be temporary site compounds set up to provide material storage and welfare facilities, the locations of these will depend on factors such as access. The workforce will then move along the	
		cable route from these bases to minimise the impact on local traffic, e.g. to keep construction traffic off the local road network. A Construction Management Plan will provide more details once the final route has been confirmed.	
Consultation	Consultation and PLGs		
DE –	Can we have some	The project will be producing its own newsletter by	
Cowfold Parish Council RE – Angmering Parish Council	information to be included in our local newsletters? Would the project team like to take a stand at the Council's virtual town hall event?	the end of November. The project requested that Parish Councils provide details of channels they have that might be able to support the team to get messages out. The project team will review what information can be provided to group members and share copies of any news releases that are issued.	
TB – Shermanbury Parish Council	Can we be involved in the consultation around the substation?	Yes, the project team will ensure there is consultation with the local community and stakeholders around the substation location.	
SL – Ford Parish Council	Request for clarification who sits on each PLG.	There are several PLGs as well as Expert Topic Groups (ETGs). The ETGs are specific to the EIA and follow an evidence plan process to look at the methodology of delivery. EW to provide diagram showing different groups with focus.	
SL – Ford Parish Council	Have Lyminster & Crossbush Parish Council been invited?	PS to check and action as necessary.	

Item 5 / 6 - Role and purpose of PLGs and representatives

CT explained the role and purpose of the PLGs. With such a large geographical area to cover, a population approaching a million people and a wide and diverse range of interests, the PLGs act as a conduit for a two-way information dissemination process. Each PLG covers a different area of interest and looks to make the most of the representatives' local knowledge, expertise and networks. This helps a small project team reach a far greater audience to raise awareness of the project, while also increasing the level of feedback to

help shape the proposals. The process was very successful for the original Rampion project, benefiting both the project team and the Sussex community.

There are six PLGs covering the following interests:

- Onshore communities (along the proposed cable corridor)
- Coastal communities
- Environmental
- Sea Users
- Public Rights of Way
- Business & Tourism

There will also be commercial fisheries working groups and a local liaison group in the vicinity of the proposed substation.

Action Points

All present - so any concerns within the red lines shared with the project team

All present - The project requested that Parish Councils provide details of channels they have that might be able to support the team to get messages out.

EW - to provide diagram showing different groups with focus.

PS - to check and action as necessary.

Item 7 – Project Liaison Group Terms of reference

PS reviewed terms of reference with the meeting, copy attached. If we don't hear any feedback within 14 days, we will consider these approved.

Item 8 / 9 - Future meeting aspirations / timings

Meeting agreed 2-4pm was fine, as long as advance notice was provided. It is anticipated the next meeting will be in early 2021, when the Preliminary Environmental Information Report will be presented to include more refined proposals. A third meeting will be held in early April to present the draft proposals for consultation, ahead of the formal public consultation period in April and May. A fourth meeting will be held at the end of the summer to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals that will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or to the team.

Item 10 - AOB

CT / PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:





Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Coastal

4th February 2021, 12noon – 1.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	·
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Cllr Alison Sharples	Bognor Town Council
Cllr Colin Humphris	Climping Parish Council
Cllr John Gunston	East Preston Parish Council
Cllr Glen Hewlett	Felpham Parish Council
Colin Hannon	Lancing Parish Council
Cllr Ian Buckland	Littlehampton Town Council
Joe Lake	Middleton-on-Sea Parish Council
Cllr Graham Amy (Mayor) also badger	Newhaven Town Council
protection group	
Cllr Ron White	Peacehaven Town Council
Elizabeth Marogna	The Littlehampton Society
Cllr Roger Dear	Bersted Parish Council
Cllr Valerie Masson	Kingston Gorse Parish Council
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

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Name	Organisation
Keith Buckenham	Kingston Parish Council
Caroline Spencer	Pagham Parish Council
Cllr Graham Holden	Yapton Parish Council

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

This Coastal Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented the initial proposals for the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The initial proposals have been publicised in a Virtual Village Hall – an online public consultation platform - allowing the wider Sussex community to review the information and feedback any specific local concerns.

The presentation showed the offshore Area of Search, which will enable up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. Since the first meeting, key progress had been made on the onshore elements of the project, with an indicative cable route and options being presented, alongside three substation search areas at the northern end of the route. The presentation also included work that had progressed on technical and environmental surveys and a review of consultation feedback to date, which was being used to help refine the proposals and produce the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Formal public consultation on the refined proposals and PEIR will take place in summer 2021, prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in late 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The Virtual Village Hall which includes detailed maps and a fly through of the indicative cable route and options, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team, can be viewed at www.rampion2.com.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 2. Update on stakeholder engagement

The Rampion 2 team has been meeting with statutory groups, having early discussions with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies. They have also met with many inland and coastal MPs, parish councils and local authorities (at both official and member level).

January 14th 2021 saw the successful launch of a Virtual Village hall, an online public consultation that allowed Rampion to showcase their proposals in line with Covid-19 restrictions. The online consultation is available for viewing until 11th Feb 2021 and has received favourable press coverage, allowing a wide audience to engage with the plans. Over 5,500 people have visited the Virtual Village Hall so far, with many sharing the link.

126 people have provided feedback to date, mostly from coastal communities. About 23% of the responses have been negative in nature, 34% positive and 43% neutral. All feedback received will be considered, even that which arrives after the closing date of the online exhibition. **Post meeting note:** Feedback was received from around 300 individuals or organisations by the closing date.

Item 3 - Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Point raised	Project response
Visual and are	ea	
CH - Climping Parish Council	Are you aware of the archaeological investigation in the Climping area? A civil survey has uncovered extensive archaeological finds and the process of trenching was due to begin in January, delayed because of Covid-19.	Yes, we are working closely with Geophysical survey specialists on the cable route around Climping as part of a larger commitment to include a formal programme of observation and investigation. The Rampion 2 team have already received comprehensive details from West Sussex County Council and once construction and exploratory surveys begin, a Written Scheme of Investigation will be produced, and an archaeologist will be invited to provide a watching brief where appropriate
CH - Climping Parish Council	Where are you likely to make the connection between offshore and onshore, how will it affect the flood plain and how will you avoid disruption in the village as road access is limited?	Rampion 2 propose to make the connection behind the beach in agricultural fields. We are very aware of the flood risk and have worked on a plan with the Environmental Agency to mitigate that risk, using horizontal drilling from the flood plain out to the sea. In terms of access to this point, it is part of our commitment, listed in the Commitments Register, to avoid unnecessary impact to existing dwellings. We plan to stay outside the village entirely and may even look at temporary access routes to prevent disruption.
CH - Climping Parish Council	Why does the wind farm need to be in the south if the whole country feeds off the National Grid? Surely it makes more sense to build bigger turbines over larger areas in the North Sea, where they are not in view.	We do all use the National Grid and many wind farms off the British coast feed into it, some much closer to land than Rampion 1 and 2. CT showed a map of the wind farms around the UK. There are 40+ offshore wind farms around the UK but only one off the south coast: Rampion. Yet the southeast is one of the most populated regions in Europe and therefore has an exceptionally high electricity demand. The majority of UK offshore wind farms, either operating or under construction, are off the east coast in the North Sea.
		It is sensible to build in the south where the electricity demand is high. It also makes sense to build off the Sussex Coast because west of the Isle of Wight there is the Jurassic Coast, water depths off Devon and Cornwall are too deep and if we travel east from Sussex, the English Channel narrows and the shipping is too congested.
EM – The Littlehampton Society	The substation is noted as covering 11 acres. What site will that be and how will that affect Climping? How long will all the equipment be on site?	We are currently exploring three potential sites for the substation in our Area of Search, which you can see shaded in grey on page 9 of the presentation. All of them are based around the Bolney area but only one is

		required, within which the permanent substation equipment would require 4.5ha.
		Climping would not be affected. The works in Climping will be temporary underground works only, with no permanent above-ground structures. After construction, all works will be buried and the land made good.
Socio-econom	nic	
IB – Littlehampton Town Council	Has there been any effect on fish stocks following Rampion 1 that need to be noted as part of Rampion 2 plans?	There is no specific evidence from Rampion 1 that there has been any effect on fish stock. In fact, our post-construction fish ecology surveys from Rampion 1 have seen an increase in fish, particularly black bream.
	l and ecological	
GH - Felpham Parish Council	Is the offshore cable for Rampion 1 fully underground and is that the plan for Rampion 2?	Rampion 1's existing offshore cables are largely buried to their target depth of 1m and minimum depth of 0.5m. Where this was not able to be achieved in very hard ground, shallow buried cables are protected with rock berms. Our aim is to bury as much of the cabling as we can for Rampion 2, but where the site does not allow this, we will protect the cables. When we do this, fishermen and environmental agencies are informed so that they are aware of the locations.
IB – Littlehampton Town Council	Are you stating that by drilling under Climping beach you are not going to be contributing to any kind of flood defence?	Rampion 2 are not categorically saying yes or no to contributing to flood defences. We are in discussions with environmental agencies about the sea defences and flood risk and the horizontal drilling is to mitigate damage to the beach.
GA – Newhaven Town Council	Have you used Lidar for walkover and do you plan to employ an archaeologist if / when work begins?	Yes, the walkover helped us to understand the potential geophysical and topographical constraints. Once we have put together a written scheme, we will have a full watching brief.
GA – Newhaven Town Council	Are you going to need badger licenses and will you be putting in artificial setts like in Rampion 1?	We don't need to get badger licenses at the moment as the cable route is still being refined. We are working with licensed ecologists to check routes and we will do our best to avoid badger populations. Once a route is agreed, we will get any necessary licenses, avoiding setts where possible and placing artificial setts if necessary.
EM – The Littlehampton Society	People in the Littlehampton area are dedicated to ecology and we have many nature reserves and marine conservation zones that could be impacted by Rampion 2. We have lots	We are currently undertaking wintering bird surveys including in and around the Arun and we are consulting with numerous agencies, e.g., Sussex Wildlife Trust, Natural England and the RSPB agree methodologies for assessment. If you'd like to submit any information regarding particular species, we will provide it

Diaminaras	of birds migrating and our two entomology experts that live in the area, are concerned about migration routes for birds, butterflies and moths; the impact of the sound of the drilling and pile driving, as well as the turbines themselves. If we did our own independent assessment, could we compile it and add it to your Environmental Assessment?	to our ecologists, and any data would be gratefully received.
Planning and CH - Lancing	I understand that the	When we developed Rampion 1, we had no
Parish Council	existing cable route is not suitable for Rampion 2 as you were unaware you would be building another wind farm, but will an easement be put in place for Rampion 2 so that we don't need another cable line in the future?	idea that there would be a further opportunity to increase wind energy on the Sussex coast. Consequently, Rampion 1 was designed to take the power from a 400-megawatt windfarm. It simply can't take the much greater levels that Rampion 2 will generate, so a second cable route is necessary. We will not need to consider easement for future projects as this will be the final project for Rampion in this area – we can't go further north, south, east or west due to fixed offshore constraints, e.g. shipping lanes. That is why we are scoping out a much larger area for Rampion 2 – so that we can choose the best possible site for the optimum wind farm.
IB – Littlehampton Town Council	Much of the land around Climping is owned by the Baird family. Rather than taking the cable route through the village, has there been a discussion with the Bairds about using their fields? Last year we had major flood issues to Ferry Road and Rope Walk, with water flowing up the A259. Could you come across one of those fields where flood defences have been breached?	We are in discussions with landowners about using their land and how we can best minimise disruption. We are also aware of the flood concerns in and around this area and are also in discussion with the Environment Agency to address these concerns and the location of the landfall.
GA – Newhaven Town Council	When you build Rampion 3, will you use Pevensey Marshes or Tidemills as they are the only locations to the east that would be suitable. Councils of various groups are looking to purchase the area so that we can have a	We are not going to build a third Rampion project. Rampion 2 covers a large area of interest, including offshore areas as far east as off the coast of Peacehaven. If we do decide to build turbines at this easterly point of the Offshore Area of Search, the cable will still be routed onshore at Climping.

	T	,
ENA TI	managed nature reserve and it would be helpful to know if we should leave an area for a trench?	Minus Liver and will be a second of the seco
EM – The Littlehampton Society	Lighting did not appear in the scoping report. Do you have an idea of the impact?	Visual impact will be assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Details on this will be released as part of formal consultations later this year.
Technology /	life span	
RW – Peacehaven Town Council	How long will the scheme be in place and what is the decommissioning process?	The operation design is 30 years but a new planning and consultation process could then be held to repower the scheme with the latest technology of the day, as the electrical infrastructure is sufficiently robust to accommodate a future project on the same site. As part of the application, there has to be a decommissioning plan and a financial commitment is part of this. This means that before anything is built, there has to also be a plan to remove it, so it is not just left at the end of its lifespan.
Conquitation	land community PLGs	
CH - Climping Parish Council	Climping PC was not listed in the presentation as a parish you've spoken to, although you have. We have also communicated information in the November and Feb edition of our newsletter to stimulate debate.	Thank you for sharing information and we will amend that in the presentation.
JG - East Preston Parish Council	Protect Coastal England have been quite vocal about their opposition – have you been in touch?	We have been in touch with Protect Coastal England and have twice asked if they want a meeting. Feedback is that they are not keen to do this until we can present a definite plan on numbers and height. We cannot do this yet.
CH - Climping Parish Council	Climping PC have also had contact from PCE.	We are still looking at the maximum design scenario, which includes turbines that are up to a maximum of 2.3 times (not 4 x) the height of Rampion 1 turbines. We are unlikely to opt for anything as high as that but need to state the worst-case scenario to ensure we don't end up consenting to a project for turbines that are no longer available in the market place. We have also committed to 116 as the maximum number of turbines we will install, and it may be less than that. The larger they are, the less we need to maximise output for the project. Part of the decision-making process is to balance out an industry-wide view with our environmental impact

	I	accompanie in order to make the right
		assessments in order to make the right choice of turbines.
JG - East Preston Parish Council	Thank you for the online updates – they have been very informative – but I am concerned about the high number of parishioners who don't have access to internet. How can you engage with them? Can you put anything in the post? Good presentation and it	We are happy to post copies when someone requests it and have made a point of saying at the Virtual Village Hall that there is an option to email or phone Chris if a hard copy is needed. We can also send the information via email as a PDF, which is preferable to printing hard copies. Hopefully by the time it comes to the formal consultation we will be able to meet with people, particularly the hard-to-reach groups, in person. Thank you for your feedback.
Felpham Parish Council	has been shared extensively on websites etc – particularly with wind energy supported by David Attenborough. Sadly, opposition is likely to be more vocal.	
CH - Lancing Parish Council	Thank you for the information – it was very useful. Are you consulting Shoreham Port authority and Chichester anchorages? There are many sailing boats who like to sail around the Rampion.	Yes, we are in touch with Shoreham Port Authority and hope that Rampion 2 will make for a larger sailing circuit.
CH - Lancing Parish Council	Will we get minutes and copies of presentation?	Minutes and the presentation will be sent out by PS.
IB – Littlehampton Town Council	On Monday at the Town Council, they are planning to write to you about a public meeting for the locality, in particular Climping and Littlehampton.	Rampion's understanding is that Climping and Littlehampton are keen to organise a joint meeting when we have refined proposals and collated feedback from this informal consultation. We would be looking at May for a possible joint meeting.
JL- Middleton- on-Sea Parish Council	We have received lots of criticism about the Rampion 2 project, in particular a three-page document with imagery from someone who was keen for it to be placed on the parish council website and in the newsletter. Whilst the parish council has stepped back from taking a view until we have the final approved version from Rampion, it is our responsibility to share the views of locals and to encourage debate. We will	A lot of the criticisms are based on more than our maximum design scenario, which includes turbines that are up to a maximum of 2.3 times the height of Rampion 1 turbines and a maximum of 116 turbines. We are unlikely to build this high or install as many turbines, but we submit a worst-case scenario to allow for technology changes in the time-period of our planning and development. We want to be able to respond and benefit from new methods and equipment rather than find ourselves restricted by early figures. As a comparison, with Rampion 1 we had consent for 210m high turbines that could produce 700 megawatts. However, we

CH-	be publishing the letter with a disclaimer from the parish council that this is not our view. We don't know how many people are looking at websites and news forums but we do have people reading the Middleton news. Climping PC has also	ended up constructing a 400MW wind farm with turbines at 114m high – much less than the worst case that was consented. Please keep us aware of any posts on the website or in your newsletters so that we can do our best to address the issues.
Climping Parish Council	received similar and is taking the same response to points of view. The village news is not the same as the parish views but we feel a duty to report it. There is a report due to come out.	
EM – The Littlehampton Society	I couldn't find anything about height in the Virtual Village Hall.	
GA – Newhaven Town Council	There has been criticism about the original trench and the impact on the landscape, which is making people wary of a new trench. Is there a way we can see a before and after image to help reassure people?	Yes, although immediately after construction there will be a scar, we have images that show before and after the Rampion 1 cable was laid (in the most sensitive section of the route over chalk grasslands) and this is proof that the landscape heals itself. The before and after photos are on Board 5 of the virtual exhibition. We have a commitment to monitor the reinstatement every year for 10 years, but the scar has already disappeared. We have subsequently added a before and after image of Tottington Mount to the
Othor		attached presentation.
Other RW –	A lot of people would like	Whilst I think it's fantastic that people want to
Peacehaven Town Council	to invest in this technology. Is it worth exploring whether there is opportunity to invest?	invest in renewable energy, it wouldn't be applicable for this project. We have 3 partners in place as part of a joint venture and this is a multi-billion-pound project – selling small shares would not work. There are potential options for communities
		keen to invest in renewable energy that might be more applicable to individuals and small groups, for example Community Energy South, who invest in community-scale renewable energy projects.

Item 4. Action Points

EM – to send details of Latin names for birds that Littlehampton Parish is concerned about.

CT – to add Climping Parish Council to the slide deck as a council Rampion have spoken to.

JL / CH - Please keep CT aware of any posts on the website or in your newsletters regarding the project.

CT – to provide before and after imagery of the trench to aid understanding of the scar (in attached presentation now).

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this informal consultation stage and get involved during the formal consultation in the summer.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to consider all the feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results. A formal public consultation period will then begin late spring through the summer and PLG meetings will take place approximately one week beforehand to discuss the more detailed proposals that will be consulted on.

A fourth meeting will be held after the consultation, late summer/early autumn, to present consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals which will form part of the development consent order to be submitted end September / early October. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT.

Item 6. AOB





Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Onshore

4th February 2021: 4pm – 5.30pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair - Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce - Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Elisabeth Tooms	Amberley Parish Council
Rhys Evans	Angmering Parish Council
Karen Dare	Ashington Parish Council
Sam Langmead	Ford Parish Council
Bryan Curtis	Poling Parish Council
Trevor Brown	Shermanbury Parish Council
Jason Emrich	Shipley Parish Council
Gail Kittle	Storrington & Sullington Parish Council
Fiona McConnachie	Thakeham Parish Council
Cllr Christine Beglan	Washington Parish Council
Cllr John Goring	Wiston Parish Council
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

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Name	Organisation
Geoff Uren	Amberley Parish Council
Steve Reading	Cowfold Parish Council
Anne Donoghue	Henfield Parish Council
_	Hurstpierpoint & Sayers Common Parish
Sarah Groom	Council
John	Steyning Parish Council
Jane Bromley	West Grinstead Parish Council

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

This Onshore Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented the initial proposals for the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast which could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The initial proposals have been publicised in a Virtual Village Hall – an online public consultation platform - allowing the wider Sussex community to review the information and feedback any specific local concerns.

The presentation showed the offshore Area of Search, which will enable up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines to connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. Since the first meeting, key progress had been made on the onshore elements of the project, with an indicative cable route and options being presented, alongside three substation search areas at the northern end of the route. The presentation also included work that had progressed on technical and environmental surveys and a review of consultation feedback to date, which was being used to help refine the proposals and produce the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Formal public consultation on the refined proposals and PEIR will take place in summer 2021, prior to the submission of final proposals which will form the basis of the development consent application, planned to be submitted in late 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

The Virtual Village Hall which includes detailed maps and a fly through of the indicative cable route and options, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team, can be viewed at

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Item 2. Update on stakeholder engagement

The Rampion 2 team has been meeting with statutory groups, having early discussions with Local Planning Authorities, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies. They have also met with many inland and coastal MPs, parish councils and local authorities (at both official and member level).

January 14th 2021 saw the successful launch of a Virtual Village hall, an online public consultation that allowed Rampion to showcase their proposals in line with Covid-19 restrictions. The online consultation is available for viewing until 11th Feb 2021 and has received favourable press coverage, allowing a wide audience to engage with the plans. Over 5,500 people have visited the Virtual Village Hall so far, with many sharing the link.

126 people have provided feedback to date, mostly from coastal communities. About 23% of the responses have been negative in nature, 34% positive and 43% neutral. All feedback received will be considered, even that which arrives after the closing date of the online exhibition. **Post meeting note:** Feedback was received from around 300 individuals or organisations by the closing date.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Visual and are		
BC - Poling Parish Council	Can you advise what is the anticipated size, configuration and number of the cables planned to provide the onshore cable run?	Rampion 2 will have up to 4 circuits onshore amounting to a maximum easement width of 20m, with a maximum working width of 50m, reducing to 30m at pinch points. The horizontal directional drilling compound is slightly larger and wider as it needs to accommodate the drilling.
CB - Washington Parish Council	The present route goes through Washington village recreation ground and allotments, very close to the school. It is not clear to parishioners why Rampion have chosen this route as there will be significant upheaval. Please can you clarify why other routes were discounted?	We did look at another site that runs to the south but it was rejected because of the steep escarpment. It also crossed ancient woodlands, which we try to avoid where possible, as they have a high level of environmental designation. In terms of crossing the recreation ground and allotment, we are exploring directionally drilling underneath the A roads and the rec ground and allotments between, all in one drill. This means we won't have to dig through the space but can work from the outer edge. We will provide an Alternatives Chapter in the PEIR to explain all options considered and our chronology and justification of decision-making.
GK - Storrington & Sullington Parish Council	The cable route near Storrington is outside of the original estimation because the escarpment was too steep, but this is the South Downs!	Steep escarpment poses a number of problems. Aside from the engineering challenges of laying the cable on sheer sides of areas of the South Downs, we have to consider the area from a wider perspective. It is difficult to change directions to suit the topography of the land and so we need to look at the best possible route with minimal directional change. We will look at the particular area in question and confirm more detailed designs and the chronology of decision-making.
J G Wiston Parish Council	The cable route is a concern. Aside from going through Washington village, you are planning to dig trenches in Sullington Hill, rather than following the old sea gas route on a less steep area of the South Downs.	We understand the biodiversity of that area is important and we take that on board as a response. We have worked hard to assess every single aspect of the route and our refined plans are designed to reduce the cumulative impact to homes, businesses and the environment as much as is possible. We have put together a design constraints map based on our findings and this will be presented as part of the preliminary environmental report.

	T	
	Sullington Hill is one	
	of best sites in the	
	area for biodiversity.	
J G Wiston Parish Council	Have you walked the whole cable route on the ground or was it done remotely? I know that a large area of the proposed	Following some uncertainty on the answer to this, EW and CT have subsequently checked with the Rampion 2 engineering team and received the following answer: The majority of the indicative cable route has been
	cable route goes through Wiston Estate and they have not given permission for you to access their land.	walked by our engineers and ecologists. However, where landowner permission has not been forthcoming, much of the visual survey work has been undertaken from footpaths and other public rights of way in close proximity of the indicative cable route.
SL - Ford Parish Council	Can you go into more detail about the cable routes around Ford, in particular the route you will take across the A27?	Part of the assessments that we have taken include options to directionally drill under major rivers and key transport infrastructure, such as the railways and the A27. This avoids any disruption to transport and keeps traffic moving.
BC - Poling Parish Council	Can I be copied into any responses made to Sam Langmead in our neighbouring Parish, as I am interested in the same queries, as we have the potential for 3 sites for crossing the A27.	EW will look at the particular area in question and get back to both SL and BC with the detailed designs and chronology of decision making around the A27.
CB - Washington Parish Council	What is longest distance you can drill underground without a break?	EW will find out and come back with detail.
	al and ecological	
SL - Ford Parish Council	Has there been any biodiversity net gain metric for the offshore site?	Nothing at the moment but we are looking into it. It doesn't apply for major infrastructure projects but we are currently evaluating opportunities within the project proposal.
SL - Ford Parish Council	There is a lot of focus on the chalkland of the Downs but there is also concern for construction vehicle damage to agricultural soils. This often doesn't show up for years.	We have a whole section on agricultural soils in our environmental reports. We are doing assessments and surveys as well as talking to landowners in order to minimise impact. As part of this we will also look at timings so that we can limit for how long and when the trenches are open. As with the chalklands, we have on-going monitoring commitments to ensure the land recovers.

GK - Storrington & Sullington Parish Council FM - Thakeham Parish Council	What are the effects of wind farms on migratory birds? Is it possible to paint the tip of the Rampion 2 blades black to help birds to avoid them?	The project has been carrying out bird surveys since 2018 to monitor the use of the site by birds and marine mammals, including the identification, where possible, of any migration routes and patterns. The response of nature conservation bodies to surveys from Rampion 1 was that there would be no significant impact on birds. Our surveys for Rampion 2 will give the project the opportunity to see if anything has changed with the turbines now in place. The results will be assessed by specialist ornithologists and our findings will be discussed with statutory conservation bodies, including whether there are any design features that can be included ensure that birds avoid the turbines.
ET - Amberley Parish Council	Do you know what the impact of the turbine noise will be above and below the water and what the effect will be on local wildlife?	Originally, the noise stemming from onshore wind turbines came from the mechanical elements. Technology has moved on and now the only noise you can hear is the swishing sound as the blades pass through the air, and only then if you are very close to the turbine – perhaps 100m. Offshore you can't really hear them until you're very close as the swishing sound is drowned out by the wind and waves. It certainly wouldn't travel to the shore. Our environmental agencies are happy that there is no noise impact underwater from turbines but we will look at the construction noise as part of our environmental report.
Technology /	life span	
FM - Thakeham Parish Council	At the end of life, what happens to wind turbine blades?	As part of the application, there has to be a decommissioning plan. This means that before anything is built, there has to also be a plan to remove it, along with a financial commitment, so it is not just left at the end of its lifespan. In the past, recycling wind farm blades was not possible. There are now more options available and we hope to be able to recycle them in line with our company policy to reuse and recycle wherever possible. We will also be producing a carbon balance report.
Planning and		Ma and matter dispute described a Described C
TB - Shermanbury Parish Council	Have The Crown Estate requested that Rampion look at building Rampion 3?	We are not looking to develop a Rampion 3. Rampion 2 covers a large area of scope and this is the last project we intend to do in this area. There is no availability of sea area to the north, south, east or west of our Area of Search due to shipping routes and proximity to the coast.
Consultation BC Poling	I liked the Virtual	Appreciate the feedback
BC - Poling Parish Council	Village Hall and think it will soon become the norm for wide scale consultation like	Appreciate the feedback.

	this. For me being able to log into it when I wanted is the main advantage.	
TB - Shermanbury Parish Council	Are you liaising with West Grinstead as the online cable route will affect them?	West Grinstead were invited to attend today's meeting but we did not hear back from them. Chris Tomlinson also has a separate meeting planned with them.
TB - Shermanbury Parish Council	How are you managing the mailout about the route and the substation? The locations are very	The Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) will be agreed by local Councils and this will be clarified in that process before the formal public consultation.
	sensitive and residents have complained that they have received the same letters as	Letters have only been sent out at this stage to landowners likely to be affected by the indicative cable route either directly (crossing their land) or indirectly (crossing nearby their land / property).
	landowners about their land being on the route. Also, some farms adjacent to the route have not even received letters.	EW and CT subsequently checked with Rampion 2's land agents who confirmed Wiston Estate and Sullington Manor Farm owners are listed as having been sent letters.
Other	1000ivou iottoro.	
RE - Angmering Parish Council	Are you confident you can raise the capital investment to fund this project?	We are part of a joint venture of three energy investment companies and are not concerned about the capital. We have also had additional major investors approach us.

Item 4. Action Points

EW – to respond to CB at Washington Parish Council about the route around Storrington and get back with the detailed designs chronology of decision making.

EW – to respond to GK at Storrington and Sullington Parish Council about the route around Washington and get back with the detailed designs chronology of decision making.

EW – to respond to SL at Ford Parish Council and BC at Poling Parish Council about the route across the A27 and get back with the detailed designs chronology of decision making.

EW – to respond to CB at Washington Parish Council to confirm the longest distance Rampion can drill underground without a break

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this informal consultation stage and get involved during the formal consultation in the summer.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to consider all the feedback alongside technical and environmental survey results. A formal public consultation on refined proposals and the PEIR will then be held in the summer and PLG meetings are proposed to take place approximately

one week beforehand to give you advanced sight of the more detailed proposals that will be consulted on.

A fourth meeting will be held after the consultation, most likely in the autumn, to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate the feedback, where possible. This will amount to the final proposals which will form part of the development consent application to be submitted before the end of the year. We will review a meeting schedule beyond this during the fourth meeting.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT.

Item 6. AOB





Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Coastal / Onshore

21st July 2021, 4pm - 6pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Eleri Wilce – Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Ayse Demirer - Environment specialist	Rampion 2
Cllr John Gunston	East Preston Parish Council
Cllr Keith Buckenham	Kingston Parish Council
Cllr Caroline Spencer	Pagham Parish Council
Cllr Ron White	Peacehaven Town Council
Elizabeth Marogna	Littlehampton Society
Cllr Glen Hewlett	Felpham Parish Council
Cllr Roger Dear	Bersted Parish Council
Cllr Stuart Weatherly	Climping parish Council
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Did not attend:

Name	Organisation
Cllr Alison Sharples	Bognor Town Council
Helen Plant	Lancing Parish Council
Cllr Ian Buckland	Littlehampton Town Council
Mr Joe Lake	Middleton-on-Sea Parish Council
Cllr Graham Amy	Newhaven Town Council
Cllr Graham Holden	Yapton Parish Council

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

The Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented an update on the formal consultation which has now commenced. Further details regarding the proposals for Rampion 2 were presented. The proposals are for an additional offshore wind farm off the Sussex coast adjacent to the Rampion project, which could generate clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The Consultation launched on 14th July 2021 at rampion2.com/consultation and runs for nine weeks until 16th September 2021, and Rampion 2 encourage the Sussex community to

review the information and respond to the consultation using the Consultation Response form available on the website.

The presentation showed refinements to the offshore Area of Search, within which up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines will connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. The presentation also provided more in-depth information about the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Since the last meeting in early 2021, key progress has been made to refine the optimum site for the windfarm within the area of search. Refinements to the boundary and cable routes have been informed by consultation feedback and environmental and engineering studies and reports, all of which are described in the PEIR, and its Non-Technical Summary.

The online draft proposals at videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Feedback from this formal public consultation will help inform the submission of final proposals in the form of a development consent application, planned to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2022. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to quadruple offshore wind capacity to help secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Item 3 - Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Point raised	Project response
Consultations	and PLG's	
	There are communities on the coast who do not have an understanding of what is going on. Were communities like Bolney, Rustington and Selsey invited to this PLG? How are you reaching people?	We have set up two PLG groups with different focuses, one for those along the cable route and one for those in coastal areas, and we have invited all parishes in these areas. We are talking to Bolney Parish Council, as well as Twineham and Cowfold directly. We have also been in talks with Newhaven, Seaford and Lewes District Council.
EM - Littlehampton Society RW - Peacehaven Town Council	Are you liaising with Newhaven, Seaford and Lewes district council?	We are doing as much as we can to raise awareness of the proposals and have had extensive media coverage. We have statutory consultees as part of the planning process, and several parishes will have received a formal letter. We have chosen to extend upon the list of statutory consultees and have invited 150 different parish council chairs and clerks to attend one of two virtual events, the first of which is next Thursday. If you feel there are communities that we have not reached, we encourage you to share details of the online proposals. PS also has posters and information for social media that we could send out.

EM Littlehampton Society	I would like to invite everyone to a meeting at the New Millennium Chambers on 24 August, 7pm-9pm so we can share ideas. I would also like to invite the Rampion team to present proposals there as feedback tells us that most people want the chance to speak face to face.	The meeting sounds like a great idea, please do share the information. Unfortunately, we cannot commit to attending to do a face-to-face presentation because although the Government have relaxed the rules on group meetings, our company policy has not changed. We are only allowed to meet people face to face in a totally covid-controlled environment, for example the landowner surgeries we are hosting tomorrow and Friday with a maximum of 6 people, in a venue which we have arranged and managed to meet our Covid safety requirements. Rampion are continuously keeping their policy under review and if it is possible for a representative to attend, we will do our best to make the meeting. Unfortunately, this cannot be CT, who is unavailable on that date.
GH - Felpham Parish Council	We are statutory consultees but we are finding some difficulty with responding as this is a very different planning application from the ones we normally deal with. There are 10,000 residents and I am not sure how we can support or oppose a scheme like this on their behalf without having a referendum. We are pointing people to the presentation but all we are saying is that we have kept involved and have seen the changes. We have a planning council meeting on 10th and it would be helpful to have these slides in advance of this.	You are doing the right thing. As a statutory consultee your role is not to approve or reject proposals, it is to share information to help people to make up their own minds and to respond, if you choose, along with your opinion. Pointing people to where they can find more information is exactly what we need as this encourages more people to share their feedback and allows us to understand additional information and consider anything we may have missed.
GH - Felpham Parish Council	I'm not sure you have got the point across that this is based on the worst-case scenario. People think there will be 116 Eiffel towers on Felpham beach. How can you strengthen understanding?	The best way to communicate this is to point you in direction of our visualisation video. This explains the process of making the photo montages and gives a clear idea of what the turbines might look like from 62 different viewpoints along the coast and inland in Sussex. We can also look at whether there is anything
JG - East Preston Parish	Thanks for the article, it will be sent for our newsletter next week.	else we can do to spread that message. Unfortunately, Covid restrictions mean we are limited with face-to-face contact but we are looking at whether we can get out later in the

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Socio-economic
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Can you go into more Our lease is with the Crown Estate as
RW - element of the project? to them when the turbines are up and
Peacehaven Presumably there will be running. Presumably, as landowners, that
Town Council no effect to business rates means a proportion will go back to the
etc but nationally is there exchequer but in terms of exact detail and
going to be funding for other fiscal policies, that is outside the remit

	NHS etc? I also	of my role. If you would like to put it into an
	understand you only pay a license for 10 years, what happens after that? Are there further licenses? Finally, what happens to the tax - does it go to Germany or to the exchequer?	email, we can send it to the right person to address those issues.
RW - Peacehaven Town Council	How much will be built in the UK?	Government policy is driving us toward UK content and there is an emphasis and expectation that organisations and developers should go the extra mile to ensure local content. We have a procurement policy that supports this, where we explore and use UK content where we can. Rampion 1 shows our commitment, with the cables coming from JDR in Hartlepool and the off-shore substation, our most expensive and technical piece of kit, coming from Scotland.
		Of course, it is not possible to source everything in the UK, particularly some of our more specialist equipment, but things have improved since Rampion1. The Isle of Wight now has an offshore blade factory and there is a turbine assembly factory in Hull. We can't confirm that we will use these but we will certainly be looking at them.
Environmenta	l and ecological	
KB - Kingston Parish Council	During Rampion 1, you stopped drilling during the breeding season for black bream. Can you direct me to current plans for stopping drilling during breeding seasons?	It is too early to include that level of information in the proposals. We have presented our findings to date on fish breeding and seabed ecology in chapter 8 and 9 of the PEIR. We have set up expert topic groups that can advise on technical and scientific aspects of fish breeding around the wind farm, which will inform any mitigations to reduce impact on fish breeding. These will then be presented to the relevant bodies for approval.
		Technology has moved forward since Rampion 1 and we are now exploring new and novel solutions to reduce the impact on fish breeding, for example using dampeners or double curtains around the piling hammers.
Technical	Olida A agree that the district	TCC in the Treffic Community Colleges #
	Slide 4 says the turbines cannot go further south due to the shipping lane and TSS. Can you confirm what TSS is?	TSS is the Traffic Separation Scheme - the safety buffer between busy international shipping lane (the English Channel) and the inshore traffic area.
Technology /	life span	

The South coast is densely populated but if Rampion 2 feeds into the National Grid, why do we need the wind farm here and not in another area where there is more wind and where it will be less imposing? As it goes into the National Grid, it is incorrect to say that Rampion 2 will power homes in Sussex as we don't know this is the case.

EM -Littlehampton Society

I have also read that there are plans to connect wind farms under the sea, so as to make best use of the wind in different areas.

It stabilises the grid if you put power in from all around the country and the reality is that when we feed in to Bolney, most of the power will feed out to the local area as everything is fed in and drawn out at the substation. We appreciate you cannot trace electrons though, so we do make the point that Rampion 2 can generate power equivalent to 1 million homes, which is the *equivalent* of half the homes in Sussex, rather than being specific that it is powering Sussex.

We also feel that the South should contribute to the National Grid. South East England is densely populated and has huge energy needs. It makes sense to build Rampion 2 here, near to the demand centre. Furthermore, the wind speeds are very suitable for offshore wind farms off the Sussex coast and Rampion exceeded expectations last year, generating 15% more than the forecast average.

As an organisation, RWE are looking into increasing the grid in the future. We have 2 extension sites in progress - Five Estuaries and North falls, as well as the construction of Triton Knoll and Sofia in the North Sea off of the East Coast. We were also successful in round 4 with 2 sites at Dogger bank. These may form part of the 'Ring of Power' mooted to connected some offshore wind farms together in the North Sea but this isn't an option for Rampion and it is the only wind farm off the South coast.

Other

CS submitted a question by email regarding connecting offshore wind farms before bringing power to shore

CS - Pagham Parish Council

Out in the North Sea, where the majority of operational offshore wind farms are located along with the majority of those in construction, consented or in planning, there is discussion regarding a means of linking offshore wind farms together with subsea cables, creating an offshore 'ring main' or 'ring of power' before then connecting the electricity from a number of wind farms to the national grid onshore, via one cable route carrying larger cable circuits. The intention I believe is to reduce the number of cable routes coming to shore and continuing over land.

For Rampion however, this is not an option because Rampion is the only wind farm off the south coast of England and Rampion 2 the only proposed wind farm off the south coast of England, with the next nearest offshore wind farm being off the east coast of

Kent. Therefore, Rampion and Rampion 2 must make their own connections to the National Grid in Sussex.

Item 4. Action Points

EM – to share information about the meeting at New Millennium Chambers in case R2 team can attend.

EW / CT – to respond to CS with question submitted via email (complete)

RW - to submit fiscal queries to EW who will forward to relevant person who can respond

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – encouraged to read the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR before focusing on specific areas of concern.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to analyse all the consultation feedback alongside further site-specific surveys and desk-based reviews, to then further refine the design prior to DCO submission.

The formal public consultation ends on 16th September 2021 and we will take the opportunity to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate this feedback where it has been possible, in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO submission.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT. The group was also encouraged to 'spread the word'. PS can send out posters or provide online visuals for social media.

Item 6. AOB





Community Project Liaison Group (PLG) Onshore

20th July 2021: 4pm - 6pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair - Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development & Stakeholder Manager	Rampion 2
Eleri Wilce - Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Elizabeth Tooms	Amberley Parish Council
Karen Dare	Ashington Parish Council
Cllr Sam Langmead	Lyminster & Crossbush Parish Council
Cllr Anne Donoghue	Henfield Parish Council
Cllr Fiona McConnachie	Thakeham Parish Council
Cllr John Goring	Wiston Parish Council
Cllr Patrick Heeley	Washington Parish Council
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Did not attend:

Name	Organisation
Geoff Uren	Amberley Parish Council
Kevin Haag	Angmering Parish Council
Trevor Brown	Shermanbury Parish Council
Jason Emrich	Shipley Parish Council
Gail Kittle	Storrington & Sullington Parish Council
Cllr Christine Beglan	Washington Parish Council
Jane Bromley	West Grinstead Parish Council
Sid Garner	Wiston Parish Council

Meeting summary:

Item 1. Project Update:

The Environmental Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the developing proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm.

The Rampion 2 team presented an update on the formal consultation which has now commenced. Further details regarding the proposals for Rampion 2 were presented. The proposals are for an additional offshore wind farm off the Sussex coast adjacent to the Rampion project, which could generate clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year and create green sector jobs and investment.

The Consultation launched on 14th July 2021 at rampion2.com/consultation and runs for nine weeks until 16th September 2021, and Rampion 2 encourage the Sussex community to review the information and respond to the consultation using the Consultation Response form available on the website.

The presentation showed refinements to the offshore Area of Search, within which up to a maximum of 116 new wind turbines will connect to the National Grid at Bolney, via an underground cable route from landfall at Climping Beach. The presentation also provided more in-depth information about the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Since the last meeting in early 2021, key progress has been made to refine the optimum site for the windfarm within the area of search. Refinements to the boundary and cable routes have been informed by consultation feedback and environmental and engineering studies and reports, all of which are described in the PEIR, and its Non-Technical Summary.

The online draft proposals at www.rampion2.com/consultation, include detailed maps, videos, visualisations and a series of Fact Sheets, as well as the opportunity to feedback to the project team.

A copy of the presentation is attached and any local issues and concerns within these areas can be shared with the project team for consideration as they develop their draft proposals.

Feedback from this formal public consultation will help inform the submission of final proposals in the form of a development consent application, planned to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2022. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest, with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to quadruple offshore wind capacity to help secure clean energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Item 3 – Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Construction		
ET - Amberley Parish Council	How much disruption will there be to Climping Beach when you bring the cable on shore?	Climping Beach would not be affected. We are going to drill underneath the beach, starting from the agricultural fields behind. The drill will come out below mean low water springs.
PH Washington Parish Council	Washington appears to be the only village in which the preferred route bisects the village itself, cutting across the village allotments and playground. As a parish, we responded to earlier conversations asking planners to review alternative routing options, but we did not hear anything	Alternative routes are set out in chapter 3 of the PEIR and we have included lots of detail about why B is our preferred route and what the challenges and constraints are for alternative routes. There are topographical and archaeological interest areas, as well as other conflicting planning designations in that area. This consultation is to gather feedback on the preferred cable route, so I would encourage you to ask parishioners to respond and if you think there are areas that we have not covered, this is exactly what we want to hear from you.

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	back until we saw these documents in which the preferred route through Washington is actually B, whilst route A runs to the South. As residents become more engaged, then there will undoubtedly be a lot of questions about why B over A. Expectation locally is that these routes should still be under consideration and that more options should be investigated around Washington as the area between the routes is large.	We have also committed to a directional drill underneath the road and the recreation ground in Washington, so the surface ground will not be disturbed.
JG - Wiston Parish Council	Wiston is also on the preferred route. In previous meetings you told us that the southern route was problematic because of the steep escarpment, ancient woodlands and the archaeological element. This does not offer a strong enough reason: topographically, it is just as steep on the preferred route and the ancient woodland is now just full of dead and dying Ash trees. In addition to this, you are increasing the challenges by going underneath / close to 15 houses rather than 4 and going underneath 5 roads rather than 3.	Alternative routes are set out in chapter 3 of the PEIR and we have included lots of detail about why B is our preferred route and what the challenges and constraints are for alternative routes. If you feel that the assessment, we have made does not feel fair, we ask you to respond and challenge the assumptions we have made and the proposals we have put forward. The cable route will not be going underneath houses at any point.
Environmental an		T
PH Washington Parish Council	Concern raised about the effects of	This will be an armoured cable that is buried at 1.5 metres. Cables such as this run under

	high voltage cabling running underneath	streets all over the UK - there is no risk to public health from electromagnetic fields as result of
Socio Economia	public grounds.	these buried cables.
JG - Wiston Parish Council	How does the benefit fund work and will there be anything for the affected villages?	We are really proud of the work we are doing with Sussex Community Foundation, who administer funds to benefit communities. To date, we have spent 1.6 million on over 114 projects with them, benefiting over 1 million people in Sussex. We have every intention to establish a community fund for Rampion 2 but we can't commit to a figure yet. We certainly will do something though and it will likely be similar in nature to the original Rampion fund. In terms of how the process works, we set project selection criteria and key benefit areas with the Sussex Community Foundation. Some of the criteria is themed, for example we have tried to incorporate a focus on climate-aware projects, helping with solar roofs or providing electric minibuses. This encourages learning about renewable energy as well as helping to save ongoing expenses for community organisations and charities. We have also approved projects to enable greater access to / understanding of the South Downs National Park.
		To find out more about the Rampion fund, go onto https://sussexgiving.org.uk/give-to-your-community/our-funds/named-funds/rampion-fund/. Here you can read the guidance sheet to find out how to apply and see where the benefit areas are - along the coast and stretching up the cable route to the substation area. For the Rampion 2 fund, the benefit area would reflect the final location for the wind farm, cable route and substation.
PH Washington Parish Council	If the preferred route were to go forward, what restraints may apply for planting and building around the recreation ground.	The HDD cable running under Washington Village would be deeper than the trenched cable, and not as wide (only 15m), however we suspect that building above the cable will be discouraged. EW will confirm the exact depth and likely building permissions. Planting would have no restrictions.
SL - Lyminster & Crossbush Parish Council	At the last meeting we were told that you had inspection chambers every 1km so that you could pull	EW apologised and confirmed that Rampion 2 are investigating the issues concerned and will go back with information before meetings with the landowners.

out cable and replace it if there was a problem, then we heard from your contracted company that this is not the case. We also have several landowners who have received letters saving they have just 4 days in which to sign a license agreeing access to land again something Rampion 2 had agreed with their contracted company but had not spoken to us about. This has been very poorly received.

In terms of building over cables, this is not an option. Cables in cities run under the pavements and roads, not under buildings.

It might appease landowners if Rampion 2 were to give consent to build above the cable line rather than leaving the land sterile for future use. If, as you say, cables run underground everywhere in cities and you do not need inspection chambers, why is this a problem?

Item 4. Action Points

EW will look into exact depth of proposed cable route through Washington and confirm likelihood to PH and SL for option to build above the cable route.

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – encouraged to read the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR before focusing on specific areas of concern.

Item 5. Next Steps

The next steps for the project are to analyse all the consultation feedback alongside further site-specific surveys and desk-based reviews, to then further refine the design prior to DCO submission.

The formal public consultation ends on 16th September 2021 and we will take the opportunity to present formal consultation feedback, analysis and proposed changes to accommodate this feedback where it has been possible, in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO submission.

The project team encouraged the group to submit feedback and queries at any time either via PS or direct to CT. The group was also encouraged to 'spread the word'. PS can send out posters or provide online visuals for social media.

Item 6. AOB



Community Onshore Project Liaison Group (PLG)

12th October 2022: 6pm-8pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Rob Gully – Senior Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Angela Standing	Arundel Town Council
Ann Donaghue	Henfield Parish Council
Mark Knight	Ashurst Parish Council
Donna Everest	Cowfold Parish Council
Kerry Thompson	Lyminster & Crossbush Parish Council
Bryan Curtis	Poling Parish Council
Fiona McConnachie	Thakeham Parish Council
Jason Thomas	Washington Parish Council
John Goring	Wiston Parish Council
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Meeting summary

Item 1: Statutory public consultation recap

- 12.5k views of Rampion 2 during statutory consultation.
- Over 1,700 written responses to statutory consultation.
- Formal 9-week consultation 14 July 16 September 2021 and then for a further 9-week period 7th February 11th April 2022.
- Summary Report available at detailed Consultation Report will be available as part of our development consent order (DCO) application early next year.

Item 2: Project update

This Community Onshore Project Liaison Group (PLG) brings together local interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team about the refined boundary line of the offshore wind farm, the location of the substation and potential changes to the onshore cable route. These amendments are a result of feedback from the previous consultation, ongoing engagement and Rampion 2's own engineering and environmental work. The PLG meeting provides information in advance of a locally targeted 6-week statutory public consultation on potential changes to the cable route proposals.

The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast, which supports the Government's aims to increase offshore wind capacity from 10gigawatts (GW) in 2020 to 50GW by 2030. Rampion 2 could produce clean, green electricity for over 1 million homes, driving down the cost of energy in the UK and saving around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year – all of which will help the UK achieve its target of reaching Net Zero by 2050.

Following statutory consultation, a refined version of the original 315 sq.km offshore DCO redline boundary was highlighted which has led to the final turbine array area being around

half of the original area explored. A large area to the east and south east has been omitted, a further 10km² omitted from the west, and new gaps have been created between the existing wind farm and Rampion 2 turbine array areas. This is largely to address concerns regarding visual effects from the coast, in particular the Heritage Coast (Seven Sisters). These omissions have the added advantage of creating helicopter refuge areas to aid search and rescue, while protecting navigation from the English Channel shipping lane to Shoreham Port and improving navigation to Littlehampton Harbour. The final redline boundary is now 195 sq.km with the final area for turbines being reduced to a maximum of 160km².

Moving onshore, the team confirmed the location of the substation will be at the Bolney Road Kent Street site, renamed 'Oakendene' due to the proximity to the Oakendene Industrial Estate.

Potential changes to the onshore cable route proposals are about to be consulted upon in a second statutory public consultation. The details of which will be released as part of the public consultation through a series of maps, descriptions and potential environmental impacts. More detailed information can also be found in the PEIR SIR (*Preliminary Environmental Information Report: Supplementary Information Report)*.

Attendees were encouraged to attend the public and / or online consultation both to provide feedback, but also to identify specific areas of concern specific to their locality which they can then discuss further with the Rampion 2 team. This will help Rampion 2 produce the final onshore cable route and further reduce impacts before they submit the final proposals in a DCO application next year.

Public consultation details

- The public consultation runs for 6 weeks from 18th October 29th November 2022 and is both in-person and online.
- In person events: Arun Yacht Club 2nd Nov 1-8pm; Arundel Town Hall 1st Nov 1-8pm; Ashurst Village Hall 11th November 1-8pm; Washington Village Memorial Hall 12th November 1-8pm.
- Consultation materials are available at rampion2.com
- Feedback is encouraged online at rampion2.com but attendees can also download
 and email back to the team at rampion2@rwe.com or send forms / comments by
 freepost to "FREEPOST: RAMPION 2", no stamp required.
- Hard copies of consultation documents will be available at Libraries in: Henfield, Storrington, Steyning, Arundel, Ferring, Littlehampton and Bognor Regis.
- Rampion 2 are promoting this targeted public consultation via
 - Flyers 1km surrounding area from proposed cable route
 - Emails to stakeholder groups and PLG reps with an image and text to share on social media
 - Posters to be sent via email (and, if requested, via post) to community groups for noticeboards, libraries and village halls.
 - News release to local media on 18th October

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Public Consulta	tion & PLG's	
MK Ashurst Parish Council	Chris, how many actual responses did you get to the initial consultation? You talked about views but I didn't get the number of responses.	We had over 1700 responses across our two statutory public consultation periods.
MK Ashurst Parish Council	Why does the consultation process take so long? Why do we have to wait so long to see feedback?	Consultation reports are legally part of the application process. We have to show all the responses we have received through multiple consultations and how they have influenced the outcome. We need to demonstrate how we responded and what we have considered. That is why the main consultation report is not published until submission stage. We have produced a summary document of feedback that will be available next week at the public consultation (see 1. It summarises some of the things you've seen here today - why we've made changes to the offshore boundary and why we've chosen the substation – and highlights the key
DE Cowfold Parish Council	Is it possible that in addition to the public meetings, a member or members of the Rampion team would be available to address parish councils on the route and therefore the local parish members? What would be the best way to contact your groups?	Absolutely, that is possible. These PLG's include a huge number of parishes and we recognise that those on the proposed route will have very different focuses. That is why we recommend you review the proposals on Tuesday and identify the areas of concern. We can then arrange a meeting to discuss those points with your parish, bringing in experts if that is applicable. Please do note, we are working with upwards of 20 parishes affected by the route, so we would appreciate it if neighbouring parishes could consider grouping together for joint meetings. We have also organised a Parish Council Online Forum on 3 rd November at 6 - 7.30pm – those interested in attending can register by emailing rampion2@naturalpr.biz stating which PC they represent
JG Wiston Parish Council	It hasn't really been a particularly useful meeting as far as I'm	We are sorry you didn't find it useful. We wanted to explain the rationale behind all the different developments that have happened since the last

<u> </u>		,
	concerned. All it has told us is that we have to wait a week to find out more	PLG meetings, including our decision-making process for the location of the onshore substation and the refinement of the offshore boundary line.
	to find out more information.	We also felt it would be useful to introduce the changes to the onshore cable route that will be revealed as part of the public consultation. The area of interest is different depending on where you are on the route, so this PLG was intended to prepare you for the consultation period so that you would know what to look out for and how to navigate the consultation when it does arrive. Members of your parish will be receiving flyers in the post and this will help you discuss what is happening with them and identify the areas of concern specific to your parish so that you can discuss them with us at the consultation events or, if necessary, plan individual or joint parish meetings with Rampion 2 and our team of
		specialists. We want the process to be as efficient as possible and this allows us to be far more targeted.
BC Poling Parish Council	Enjoyed the presentation and appreciate the heads up.	Thank you.
	I presume the alternative routes and access routes have been cleared with landowners, so it's not as if they will come as a surprise to	When we choose a route, we have to weigh a number of things: environmental effects, the ability to engineer the route and how we will deliver the route, so it's key that we work with landowners. We consult with them in parallel to the public consultation and try to work together to reach a 'negotiated agreement'.
MK Ashurst Parish Council	What happens if you don't reach an agreement? Can you just force your way through?	Should a landowner refuse to give permission, development consent orders could be granted that give us the ability to seek rights and compulsory acquisition, but this is not our preferred route and is very rarely necessary. We would always like to continue discussions to try to understand the reasons why people don't want to reach an agreement. There were 60 landowners affected by Rampion and all of them were negotiated.
		Newly affected landowners are contacted on a different legal basis. It's a different part of the Planning Act that we use to address them and they are contacted direct.

BC Poling Parish Council	The heritage coast - is it a statutory designation?	Although the National Park and the Heritage Coast are given significant weight, when we're looking at Development Consent Orders, we work within the constraints of National Policy Statements, rather than local, planning policy. For Rampion 2, we are working in line with the Renewable Energy National Policy Statement, relevant to the onshore cable and substation, and the Electrical Networks National Policy Statement. Both of these refer to things like the Heritage
		woodland, etc as part of their policy. If you are interested in researching this further, I would recommend looking at gov.uk or do an internet search for National Policy Statements EN1, EN3 and EN5, which are the primary ones for the type of development we're bringing forward.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – to assist with locations for posters – locked parish boards or new notice boards (please notify Paula).

PS – will send meeting notes to all attendees, along with a copy of the presentation, a list of the parish councils through which the onshore cable route proposals and potential changes pass through and a copy of the poster.

Item 5. Next Steps

Following the public consultation period, Rampion 2 will be analysing feedback to further refine proposals. In spring 2023 Rampion 2 will submit the formal consent application to the DCO. A 12-to-15-month examination process will follow. If consent is awarded in 2024, earliest possible investment approval will be 2025 with work beginning in early 2026. By 2028/2029, Rampion 2 could be fully operational and connected to the grid.

The next meeting will be scheduled to coincide with Rampion 2 finalising the proposals and submitting the DCO application.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinso
Paula Seager –

<u>Community Coastal Project Liaison Group Project Liaison Group</u> (PLG)

13th October 2022: 6pm – 7.30pm

Attendees:

Organisation	Name
Natural PR - Chair	Paula Seager
Rampion2 - Development & Stakeholder	Chris Tomlinson
Manager	
Rampion 2 – Senior Consents Manager	Rob Gully
Clymping Parish Council	Henry Burrell
East Preston Parish Council	John Gunston
Felpham Parish Council	Glen Hewlett
Kingston Parish Council	Keith Buckenham
Middleton-on-Sea Parish Council	Joe Lake
Peacehaven Town Council	Ron White
The Littlehampton Society	Elizabeth Marogna
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

C	Organisation	Name
L	ittlehampton Town Council	Cllr Buckland

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The Rampion 2 team presented a project update on the wind farm expansion project off the Sussex coast, which supports the Government's aims to increase offshore wind capacity from 10gigawatts (GW) in 2020 to 50GW by 2030. Rampion 2 could produce clean, green

electricity for over 1 million homes, driving down the cost of energy in the UK and saving around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year – all of which will help the UK achieve its target of reaching Net Zero by 2050.

Following statutory consultation, a refined version of the original 315 sq.km offshore DCO redline boundary was highlighted which has led to the final turbine array area being around half of the original area explored. A large area to the east and south east has been omitted, a further 10km^2 omitted from the west, and new gaps have been created between the existing wind farm and Rampion 2 turbine array areas. This is largely to address concerns regarding visual effects from the coast, in particular the Heritage Coast (Seven Sisters). These omissions have the added advantage of creating helicopter refuge areas to aid search and rescue, while protecting navigation from the English Channel shipping lane to Shoreham Port and improving navigation to Littlehampton Harbour. The final redline boundary is now 195 sq.km with the final area for turbines being reduced to a maximum of 160km^2 .

Moving onshore, the team confirmed the location of the substation will be at the Bolney Road Kent Street site, renamed 'Oakendene' due to the proximity to the Oakendene Industrial Estate.

Potential changes to the onshore cable route proposals are about to be consulted upon in a second statutory public consultation. The details of which will be released as part of the public consultation through a series of maps, descriptions and potential environmental impacts. More detailed information can also be found in the PEIR SIR (*Preliminary Environmental Information Report: Supplementary Information Report*).

Attendees were encouraged to attend the public and / or online consultation both to provide feedback, but also to identify specific areas of concern specific to their locality which they can then discuss further with the Rampion 2 team. This will help Rampion 2 produce the final onshore cable route and further reduce impacts before they submit the final proposals in a DCO application next year.

Public consultation details

- The public consultation runs for 6 weeks from 18th October 29th November 2022 and is both in-person and online.
- In person events: Arun Yacht Club 2nd Nov 1-8pm; Arundel Town Hall 1st Nov 1-8pm; Ashurst Village Hall 11th November 1-8pm; Washington Village Memorial Hall 12th November 1-8pm.
- Consultation materials are available at rampion2.com
- Feedback is encouraged online at rampion2.com but attendees can also download
 and email back to the team at rampion2@rwe.com or send forms / comments by
 freepost to "FREEPOST: RAMPION 2", no stamp required.
- Hard copies of consultation documents will be available at Libraries in: Henfield, Storrington, Steyning, Arundel, Ferring, Littlehampton and Bognor Regis.
- Rampion 2 are promoting this targeted public consultation via
 - Flyers 1km surrounding area from proposed cable route
 - Emails to stakeholder groups and PLG reps with an image and text to share on social media
 - Posters to be sent via email (and, if requested, via post) to community groups for noticeboards, libraries and village halls.
 - News release to local media on 18th October

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Consultation		
GH - Felpham Parish Council	We've received a lot of criticism from the parishes west of the area that believe the bay will be full of turbines. The map at the beginning of the presentation shows the extent of the field on the western edge. If we were to draw a line between the last of the turbines on the west end, where does it come to?	The furthest point west would line up with Middleton on Sea. We will produce a map that shows the wider context and will help you see where the turbines will be within the bay.
GH - Felpham Parish Council	You asked earlier about publicising these consultations, I'm due to go on holiday next week but to confirm, we will list the public consultation on the Felpham website. I also have the keys to the noticeboard.	Paula will be in touch with information and is also sending to clerks and mailing hard copy posters.
RW - Peacehaven Town Council	What will the community benefits be? How will they be maintained and maximised?	We have every intention of doing something similar to Rampion 1. For that project, we put 4 million into The Rampion Fund, and that was split across a number of projects. As well as the RNLI and the Rampion Visitor Centre, £3.1 million was used to set up the Rampion Fund, which is managed by the Sussex Community Foundation (SCF), who administer the Fund to benefit projects for local charities and not-for-profit organisations. We work closely with SCF to ensure recipients receive money to spend on projects that benefit disadvantaged communities, but with a unique theme – to promote awareness raising of climate change and renewable energy through e.g., solar panels or electric vehicles. In turn, such projects reduce annual overheads and increase the money that charities can spend on their primary objectives.
RW - Peacehaven Town Council	How will you ensure skills, training and benefits remain in the area? And are you talking to local colleges to ensure skills are developed in the local area?	Again, we hope to replicate the success of Rampion 1, where we had over 1,000 construction and have 65 full time, permanent operational jobs, as well as apprenticeship and graduate schemes. 12 of our apprentices have completed the

scheme and many have stayed with us to become fully-fledged turbine technicians working on the Wind Farm.

Rampion was also proud to support and sponsor the University Technical College (UTC) in Newhaven, working with students and taking them out to the site. Unfortunately, the UTC has now closed but there are ongoing conversations between Newhaven and our operations base about a future academy.

On the construction side, our supply chain plan is an integral part of our bid for the Contract for Difference agreement. This plan will demonstrate how we're looking at maximising opportunities and benefits in terms of suppliers in Sussex, then the wider southeast and finally, across the UK. We have a dedicated Supply Chain Manager, Suzanne Proctor, who is currently speaking to the people that used to sit on our Supply Chain Steering Group about the benefits of continuing this process.

Of course, often we are restricted by the niche nature of the project - for example we cannot source a turbine supplier locally as there isn't one. However, we can link Tier 1 suppliers to local suppliers further down the supply chain to enable us to bring significant local benefit.

RW -Peacehaven Town Council Are you giving serious consideration to letting locals invest in this? In the long run that will probably be to the benefit of everyone, including Rampion.

There's at least three local energy co-ops and I suspect a lot more people who would be significantly interested in investing in something like this. I know that you were approached with Rampion 1.

We did have a detailed discussion with Brighton Energy Co-op and Community Energy South around the original Rampion project surrounding community investment into the scheme, but unfortunately each turbine costs many millions of pounds. This is more than the individual energy co-ops can invest, so it would end up with hundreds, possibly even thousands of different individuals contributing to a small percentage of just one of the 90 turbines. They wouldn't be able to influence the project or if they could it would become unwieldy. It makes more sense for them to focus on meaningful ownership of smaller projects, such as projects on a scale of the

	T	Oh un dah ay una a tarah kara ara ta da a a a a
		Glyndebourne turbine or the 100kW solar roof the Rampion Fund supported at Care4Veterans in Worthing, so they can influence the direction. All these projects make a difference and every kW of renewable energy installed saves carbon emissions, no matter the size and scale of the project.
EMThe Littlehampton Society	Your project in Wales, Awel y Mor, was scaled back by about 50% because of tourism factors and the sites proximity to receptors like National Parks. Obviously, Rampion 2 is very similar but we did not get the same scale back. Why is this? To clarify - the reduction mentioned was in the number of Megawatts rather than the sea area.	Awel y Mor is a different team and so we cannot comment on the specifics. Every project responds and evolves following feedback and investigation into environmental and external factors. In our case, we started with 315km²but were able to scale that back to 160km², an almost 50% reduction, to accommodate feedback regarding visual impacts. Yet, we have been able to maintain an installed capacity of the optimum 1200 Megawatts. The fact that Awel y Mor has scaled by a similar amount is just a coincidence. Rampion 2 is designed to maximise offshore wind capacity in line with Government targets. Although we have reduced the area, we are still able to generate 1200 Megawatts, which is the maximum we can generate as part of the Grid Connection Agreement. It's in all best interests to maintain the installed capacity, if at all possible, to maximise contribution to the Government targets, to secure energy supplies and reduce carbon emissions.
EM - The Littlehampton Society	In your PEIR the cost of the project is stated as 2.87 billion for Rampion. Is that going to change? In your PEIR, you also mentioned that many of your studies were desk based or inconclusive, stated due to COVID restrictions. Have you made any further progress on this or is your PEIR a closed book?	The PEIR is the start point from which to build. We have a rolling programme of surveys, for example some which require whole year cycles and some that need to be surveyed at a particular time, but all our findings are added as supplementary reports to the PEIR and all of these go on to inform the final Environmental Statement that we submit with our DCO application. In terms of the value, the reason we don't quote figures is because the industry is moving on at such a pace. It's clearly a multi-billion-pound scheme but the turbines and economies of scale are

		changing all the time and it's only when we get to that final investment decision in 2025, that we can fully understand both the design and the final value.
EM - The Littlehampton Society	Will you be in receipt of a Contract for Difference and does Rampion 1 have one.	Rampion 2 will be bidding for a Contract for Difference (CFD). Rampion 1 is not - it was the last renewable obligation (ROC) scheme prior to the CFD coming into force.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks and encourage people to feedback at this formal consultation stage.

ALL – to assist with locations for posters – locked parish boards or new notice boards (please notify Paula).

CT – to send GH a map that shows the wider context of the location of the turbines within the bay.

PS – will send meeting notes to all attendees, along with a copy of the presentation, a list of the parishes through which the onshore cable route proposals and potential changes pass and a copy of the poster.

Item 5. Next Steps

Following the public consultation period, Rampion 2 will be analysing feedback to further refine proposals. In spring 2023 Rampion 2 will submit the formal consent application to the DCO. A 12-to-15-month examination process will follow. If consent is awarded in 2024, earliest possible investment approval will be 2025 with work beginning in early 2026. By 2028/2029, Rampion 2 could be fully operational and connected to the grid.

The next meeting will be scheduled to coincide with Rampion 2 finalising the proposals and submitting the DCO application.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinson
Paula Seager –

<u>Community (Coastal) Project Liaison Group Project Liaison Group</u> (PLG)

14th June 2023: 5pm – 6pm

Attendees:

Organisation	Name
Natural PR - Chair	Paula Seager
Rampion2 - Development & Stakeholder	Chris Tomlinson
Manager	
Rampion 2 – Senior Consents Manager	Karen Algate
Lancing Parish Council?	Celia Price
Littlehampton Town Council	Cllr Christine Wiltshire
Felpham Parish Council	Cllr Glen Hewlett
Clymping Parish Council	Tim Hibbert
The Littlehampton Society	Elizabeth Marogna
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Item 1: Public consultation recap

Following the initial consultation in 2021, Rampion 2 analysed feedback received from statutory bodies, landowners, community organisations, residents and businesses. This was considered alongside findings from ongoing engineering and environmental studies and in October / November 2022, Rampion 2 offered a second public consultation showcasing a series of potential alternatives and modified cable routes. Over 800 people attended 20 meetings and events to discuss these options and 400 written responses were received.

Discussions continued in early 2023 with targeted consultation on a short, 3km potential alternative cable route known as '1d' on the approach to Sullington Hill. This was in addition to a local consultation to extend the Bolney National Grid substation and further targeted landowner consultations, held in April and May 2023. All feedback was studied carefully, culminating in a decision to select the cable route for Development Consent Order (DCO) submission, that was largely driven by ecological concerns whilst also reducing impacts on the residential and business community.

Item 2: Meeting summary:

The Rampion 2 team offered a recap on the onshore fixed elements of the project, explaining their reasoning for the selection of the Bolney Road / Kent Street site (now named Oakendene) as the location for the substation. Its larger size provides greater flexibility during construction and for designing the substation, offering more space for mitigation landscaping and planting. Direct access from the A272 means there is no need to use country roads. Together, these factors reduce the potential impact on the community during the construction and operational period.

The team then moved on to show the onshore cable route they have chosen following the consultations. The selected route includes the Longer Alternative Cable Route (LACR) 1a with 1d, which proved to be the best performing for ecology, noise, traffic and impact on business.

Further north on the exit from the Oakendene Substation, the northern cable route option was selected to take the cables between Oakendene and Bolney substations.

Rampion 2 presented a recap on the offshore fixed elements. Large areas in the east and southeast of the original site have now been omitted, along with $10 \, \mathrm{km^2}$ from the western extent. The turbine array area being submitted in the DCO application is now around half the size of the original site area, with the number of turbines now reduced from 116, to a maximum of 90 turbines. This still gives Rampion the capacity to produce 1200 megawatts (MW) and by retaining the maximum 325m tip height, allows them to future-proof for advances in technology.

Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Construction		
TH (Clymping Parish Council)	We were not too happy about the number of construction compounds being proposed. We put forward a solution — I'm not sure whether or not you've considered that solution in terms of the compound location? Are you aware of major problems that have been occurring on Climping Beach over the last few months? We have had major difficulty with flooding which has created issues relating to the access to the beach.	We will be drilling underneath the intertidal zone and Climping beach and the compound will likely be located where we bring the cables ashore to join the onshore cables, a few hundred metres north of the beach. We will share the map so you can see the compound area – anything that is greyed out is no longer being proposed, instead we are looking at the pink areas which are confirmed we are taking to DCO submission following a review of the various consultations that we summarised during the presentation. Keep in mind this is just a preview – we will have much more detailed maps going into the DCO application later in the summer.
TH (Clymping Parish Council)	The county council have just completed a consultation on improving the A259, which includes a number of issues around the Climping area. I think we will need a clearer understanding of the relevant timescales for Rampion 2 as I believe the Council's work on the A259 is on a similar timeline. I suspect you would need to address this before your DCO application.	In terms of the timeline for construction, should we get approval, we would be looking at starting in late 2026 / early 2027. As part of the process, we would engage with the local authority as well as the highways authority to ensure we are co-ordinating with regards to our work. This would include phasing it, so the area is not cut off.

Environment / Ecology

EM (The Littlehampton Society)

I am concerned about erosion around the horizontal drilling sites. It is full of flint and sand with lots of plants. Drilling can cause a disturbance / collapse and speed up the erosion. What will be done to compensate for that? Will there be some kind of proposal in place to correct any damage?

We understand your concerns and are committed to restoring the land back to what it was before we started to work.

The key thing is to make sure we have a robust design in place to prevent erosion. At this point it is too early to discuss depths but when we come to laying out the plans, our engineers will make their calculations based on extensive technical and environmental studies so that we can ensure we are protecting the area.

In terms of the process, we would be drilling down from a relatively distant location underneath the beach and then on shore. The drilling has to be of sufficient depth to ensure we clear whatever is above – be it beach, river or road – so it could be as deep as 15 to 20 metres.

We use a relatively small diameter drill that does not leave a cavity, as robust cable ducting is pulled through very quickly to fill the space.

Timeline

CW (Littlehampton Town Council)

Can I clarify what will actually happen next?

We are looking at submitting our DCO application later this summer. There will then be 4-6 weeks for the planning inspectorate to review it. If they accept the application, there will be a period in which you can register your interest.

To make sure you don't miss your chance to respond, we recommend you register on the Planning Inspectorate website – follow the link on the presentation slides. This also means you will be kept abreast of all the developments and invited to make subsequent written representations or attend public hearings to speak.

It's also the best way to see all of the information that has been submitted to the planning inspectorate, not just by us but by other interested parties.

EM (The Littlehampton Society)

When you say summer for submission, when exactly do you mean?

We are keen to move as quickly as possible to submit our application but it is difficult for us to say exactly when that will be – this is a big, complicated project with a huge amount of work going into the final proposals & plans, Environmental Statement and Consultation Report. Pulling all of that detail together to get it submitted is a challenging process.

In case your concern is that it will be submitted during the summer holidays and your opportunity to comment is missed, I can assure you that there is a six-week period of review and so it is unlikely that we would be accepted before the end of the summer holidays. It is only at that point of acceptance that we would get in touch to encourage you to feedback to the planning inspectorate.

Project

CW (Littlehampton Town Council)

I understand technology is changing all the time but when will we know what size the turbines will actually be? And will that predetermine where you're actually going to put them?

If further investigation for the location, specifically the boreholes, determines that the location is not suitable, is there a possibility that it may not go ahead?

It is far too early in the process to know the final size of the turbines – we would not know this until we reach the point of ordering them, which would be in 2026 / 2027. That is why our plans have a 'worst case scenario' - the greatest number of turbines, the largest sea area, the highest turbines – this allows us to assess impact whilst also future-proofing for what's likely to be available in the marketplace at the time of order.

In terms of locating the turbines, that relies on a number of things. Rampion 1 has given us a good understanding of the seabed, but subject to consent we would carry out more detailed geotechnical site investigations, where you drill a borehole at least 50 metres into the seabed across a good number of sites on the seabed area. The data will help inform what kind of foundations we need in relation to the weight, size and kinetic forces of our turbines, and how we space them for maximum efficiency. This is an iterative process, and we will keep you informed as we progress.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks

CT & KA – liaise with TH (Clymping PC) about access at Climping and timeline of construction in relation to the Council's work on the A259. CT to also send a map to show more detail on the compound.

Item 5. Next Steps

The Development Consent Order (DCO) application will be submitted later this summer. Subject to the Planning Inspectorate accepting the application, the timetable for the examination process will be announced and there will be an opportunity for people to submit 'relevant representations' - essentially a request to be kept informed and to keep open the option to submit written representations and appear at Public Hearings during the examination phase. The examination is due to take place from the end of 2023 until spring 2024. The next PLG meetings are proposed to be held once the examination timetable has been announced.

A decision on whether to award DCO consent is most likely to happen towards the end of 2024.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending. Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:



Community Onshore Project Liaison Group (PLG)

14th June: 6pm-7pm

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Chair – Paula Seager	Natural PR
Chris Tomlinson - Development &	Rampion 2
Stakeholder Manager	
Karen Algate – Senior Consents Manager	Rampion 2
Cllr David Green	West Grinstead Parish Council
Donna Everest	Cowfold Parish council
Cllr Fiona McConnachie	Thakeham Parish Council
Annie Hirst	Twineham / Bolney Parish Council
Jason Thomas	Washington Parish Council
John Goring	Wiston Parish Council
Mark Pinnell	Patching Parish Council
Renee Hobson	Angmering Parish Council
Paul Oakham	Storrington and Sullington District Council
Richard Richards	Poling Parish Council
	Ford Parish Council / Lymister and
Cllr Sam Langmead	Crossbush
Tim Worley	Worling Camp Parish Meeting
Trevor Brown	Shermanbury Parish Council
Barry Hodson	Warningcamp Village meeting
Note taker – Ruth Chapman	Natural PR

Apologies:

Name	Organisation
Daryn Grossmith	Henfield Parish Council
Nicky Hanley	Bolney (represented by Annie Hirst above)

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Item 3: Feedback on project overview

Raised by	Issue / concern	Project response
Public Consultation & PLG's		
SL (Ford Parish Council)	Raised concerns about Poling community not being listened to and this route being consulted on for a shorter period than some others. At the start of the process, you told us that cost was not a factor in your decisions about the Lyminster section, and that community and environmental impacts were the biggest concerns for the decision-making process. Why are you not listening to landowners?	We have held consultations on the cable route to listen and taken into account the comments we have received from statutory organisations, landowners, parish councils, local authorities, businesses and members of the local community. It is precisely because of the many differing views, coupled with engineering, practical and environmental issues, that we have come back several times to consult on alternatives. Unfortunately, on a project this big, we cannot accommodate every stakeholder's feedback and we are sorry about that. However, the feedback helps us to choose the least impactful route overall and to further reduce impacts to those who are affected by the selected route.
	When the landowner has suggested that you take an alternative route	Our decisions are all set out in the consultation report, which is an integral part of the DCO application. We're not hiding anything – it

	across their land, you've ignored them and taken the simplest route straight through the middle of the field.	includes a detailed report about all the issues that were raised through feedback at the various consultations, how we've accommodated the feedback or why we may have been unable to do so. We are listening to you though, and we understand the frustrations from landowners in the Poling area. We will look into this in further detail and come back to you.
JT (Washington Parish Council)	Washington Parish Council would like it to be noted in the PLG minutes our opposition to the route, supporting everything that Sam (SL) has said and saying Washington has had a similar experience.	
JG (Wiston Parish Council)	Agreed with SL and JT.	
DE (Cowfold Parish council)	It would be very useful if the Rampion 2 project team could create an overview document for those not as intimately involved, as opposed to the more technical documents often shown. I think that would give you a wider engagement and also make sure that people are understanding what they're reading - some of the feedback has suggested there is too much information to absorb. Would it be possible for that summary to be made accessible to parish councils to be included on their own websites?	That's a really good point. There is a huge amount of information that we are obligated to pull together under the regulations and a lot of it won't be relevant to everyone. When we send in our DCO application there will be a Non-Technical Summary submitted with our application. That will be a summary of all of the different chapters, without all the technical data that people may struggle with. It sets out the key mitigations and what the residual impacts are. I would recommend that you look at that. In terms of sending a copy for you to host, we would rather encourage people go online to the planning inspectorate website so that they are engaging properly with the process. We wouldn't want someone to respond to you with their feedback, rather than the take the official route. Once we have submitted, there will be a whole examination library of documents available to you via the link that we are sending out, including the Non-Technical Summary.

	Raised concerns the	We know this was raised before but there were
	cable route goes through the middle of Washington and over people's driveways and 200 yards from an 11th century chapel. Why did you ignore the Southern route that avoided the area?	good reasons why we couldn't explore the southern route further. When we look at a cable route there are multiple factors to consider. Every change we make in a particular locality might have a knock-on impact further east or west, south or further north and so on.
JG (Wiston Parish Council)		We are essentially looking at a trenchless crossing through Washington. We've held various meetings and events at the community centre and fully recognise the importance of this area to the local community. That's why we made the decision to drill a long, trenchless tunnel underneath the A24, the recreational ground, the allotments and the A283, coming out briefly before going underneath the A283 again. This has been designed to reduce the disturbance on the local community of Washington, as much as we possibly can.
JG (Wiston Parish Council)	Is Carter Jones still employed by you? They do not respond to emails.	We apologise if you've not been getting responses from land agents. Karen will look into that.
AH (Twineham / Bolney Parish Council)	The selected route from Oakendene to Bolney is not clear on the map.	This is headline information. You can see the options in our earlier consultations from October / November for detailed maps, at rampion2.com. We've selected the Northern Route from Oakendene.
TB (Shermanbury Parish Council)	We have a number of applications around Shermanbury and Wineham - three battery storage plants of well over 100 batteries and a solar farm. Looking at the applications, it is possible they are all going to happen at the same time. How are you going to manage that when it's basically just one narrow lane? What processes have you got to combine and create a project plan with all the other conflicting interests	We have already noticed this area is a pinch point. The good news is we are in touch with those other parties that are working there. Our construction, or the construction of all of those projects, will only work if we all work together and with the National Grid. We want to work collaboratively to ensure the best chance of success for everyone.

	around the Bolney substation?	
SL (Ford Parish Council)	I know from talking to other landowners that you've had discussions with the Duke of Norfolk and the Angmering Park estates about cable locations in a W formation to try to reduce the amount of land impacted. Will you be making that sort of information available to the wider public?	We've got lots of different people working on the project in different roles. I'm not aware of what you mean by these type 'W' formations but we can follow this up and come back to you.
JG (Wiston Parish Council)	Are we going to get slides and minutes for this meeting circulated?	Yes
Construction		
RR (Poling Parish Council)	Are you going to be closing Poling Street while you trench the road, which causes huge issues to residents and is an issue for emergency services, or will you drill underneath?	We don't have an intimate knowledge of the plan for every road on the route but will find out from the Onshore Consent Manager in the morning and we will get back to you. Normally we drill under the main roads, railways and rivers, while we trench the smaller local roads. This does not mean shutting the road - we would normally trench halfway across that road and use traffic lights to keep half the road open. We did this on Bob Lane, a very narrow road, and it worked well. Post meeting note: CT sent a response to RR to confirm that following consultation feedback, a decision had been made to use a trenchless crossing technique under Poling Street, rather than trenching.
JT (Washington Parish Council)	The maps you have provided are not clear. Can you give us more detail as to where the proposed [Washington] compound site is and give us some idea of the proposed installation date?	There were three compounds that we consulted on in the Washington area last year and the map we have shown you in the presentation today is only designed as a simple preview of our chosen site to the east of the village, north of the A283. There will be a much larger scale map in the DCO application but we are not in a position to show that at the moment as we work to finalise thedocumentation.

		To read more about the chosen site, it is possible to review the consultation materials from October / November 2022, which are on our website at rampion2.com. If you hover over the consultations tab, click on the 2022 statutory onshore consultation (Oct/Nov) and look at the most easterly site around Washington, that is the one that has been selected as the construction compound. We will also send you the details via email.
		In terms of when it will be installed, it depends on consent and then the final investment decision. At the moment, the best estimate is the end of 2026 / early 2027.
MP (Patching Parish Council)	Can I request for a map with improved scale that shows parish boundaries so that we can be better informed?	We don't have anything that detailed at this stage. There will be more details in our DCO application and if you register with the Planning Inspectorate you will be able to access all of those documents.
AH (Twineham / Bolney Parish Council)	Will you be tunnelling with the HDD under Wineham Lane?	CT believed that it was confirmed as a trenchless crossing under Wineham Lane but would double check and respond.
AH (Twineham / Bolney Parish Council)	Can you confirm that construction hours will be 8/6 and no weekend or evening workings? Last time we had workers working at half past six in the morning and finished at 9.20pm at night, drilling at weekends, reversing beepers etc. There was no consideration of local people, just a desire to get the job done when it suited Rampion.	We absolutely understand that you want shorter working hours to best protect your residents but from our perspective, we want to get in, do the job and get out again as quickly as we can, as that causes the least disruption in the long term. The best way to do that is to elongate working days slightly. The information about our construction plans will all be in our outline Code of Construction Practice that we'll be submitting alongside our application. We would recommend you make a representation at this point and we can work together on a solution. We're very open to having discussions with you and with the examining authority about how to ensure that we construct this project in an appropriate way that protects local residents who live nearby. We will of course be undertaking and submitting an Environmental Statement that factors in potential impacts and there are definitely things that we can do to reduce noise or light nuisance to local residents, for example with sound screens and

		light hoods. There are many options available
		to us.
AH (Twineham / Bolney Parish Council)	How long do you expect the construction of the connecting cable from Oakendene to the National Grid to take?	That's impossible to say at this stage while it's a relatively short section of the route, we don't know how contractors are going to plan the works. As with Rampion 1 the work is often completed in short stints, with different contractors coming at different times. So, whilst construction might take two years, that does not mean we will be working constantly within that time.
		Another advantage of going to Oakendene was that we're not going to be having a substation site off Wineham Lane as we did with Rampion. This means there will be no need for traffic lights on Wineham Lane for the substation construction, which we know did not go down well. We will still need a compound for drilling but this is a much smaller operation for a much shorter time.
PO (Storrington and Sullington District Council)	My question has to do with the construction access roads in Storrington and Sullington. When you look at the map, there are six possible entry routes. Is it the Intention to have access points on all those roads, or is this just an outline from which you would choose one or more?	It might well be that these are operational accesses which would be used during the operational lifespan of the project. We have to have the ability to get into each different land parcel where the cable runs during the operational lifespan of the wind farm, just in case of any problems. Those accesses may only be used once a year but on the scale of map that we've shared, it would be really difficult to distinguish the difference between a construction and an operational access. This might be best discussed over email as it is quite specific to one part of the route. We will get back to you about which of those are operational and how that might work.
Community benefits		
MP (Patching	With the route now chosen, can you tell us how the parishes will benefit? In particular, the	We are committed to biodiversity net gain, but at the parish level it is going to be difficult to give you any information today.
Parish Council)	social value contributions and biodiversity net gains that the project will be making at a parish level and how will you feed	We have taken on board the importance of communicating the social and environmental benefits at a Parish level, rather than through the whole scheme and will come back on that at a later date.

	back to the parish	
	•	
SL (Ford Parish Council)	communities? You talk about generating enough power to cover Sussex twice over – in Ford parish council we have a number of major projects taking place, including a hugely inefficient incinerator. My experience of other infrastructure projects is that they have often supplied power at a reduced rate to local communities that are affected. Could Rampion 2 consider the same? This would support local communities affected by the route in a far better way than making donations to local charities. If not, can they justify why not?	We acknowledge your point about the social and environmental benefits going to those communities living in the parishes but unfortunately, we are unable to discount the cost of power. We get asked this quite regularly, as you can imagine, but we're not a retailer of electricity to consumers. This is also a joint venture project. Ultimately, we have selected the route with the least impact overall, but where we can we will also work with communities to minimise those impacts. Unfortunately, we cannot avoid all inconveniences – this is a nationally significant, major infrastructure project. We have not heard of any other developer who has been able to discount energy prices but it would be interesting to see the details.
AH (Twineham / Bolney Parish Council)	I agree with Sam Langley about community benefits – it would be great to see a reduction in energy costs. We did get some community benefits from Rampion 1 such as fingerposts and benches for the cricket pitch, but there was an awful lot of inconvenience to gain those things. We don't get direct benefits as we're not landowners.	Again, as we are not an electricity retailer and we are working in a joint venture, this is not something that can happen.

Item 4. Action Points

ALL – to share information with networks

CT – to respond to SL about the landowner in Poling and the reasoning re: route through landowner's field

CT – to speak to the Onshore Consent Manager and respond to RR about how the Poling Street crossing will be managed

CT – to send JT information about the chosen compound site

SL – to go back to CT with details about other providers who have supported communities through reduced energy bills

CT – to respond to JG about the reasoning behind the dismissal of the southern route near Washington

KA – to contact land agents Carter Jones to investigate the lack of response to emails from landowners

CT – to confirm to AH whether they are tunnelling under Wineham Lane

CT – to respond to PO about operational construction access points in Storrington and Sullington.

CT – at a later stage, when more information available, to provide more info on a community benefits package and how it would offer benefit at a local level

Item 5. Next Steps

The Development Consent Order (DCO) application will be submitted later this summer. Subject to the Planning Inspectorate accepting the application, the timetable for the examination process will be announced and there will be an opportunity for people to submit 'relevant representations' - essentially a request to be kept informed and to keep open the option to submit written representations and appear at Public Hearings during the examination phase. The examination is due to take place from the end of 2023 until spring 2024. The next PLG meetings are proposed to be held once the examination timetable has been announced.

A decision on whether to award DCO consent is most likely to happen towards the end of 2024.

Item 6. AOB

PS thanked everyone for attending.

Contact details for the team to provide feedback or comments:

Chris Tomlinso
Paula Seager –



- 2.2. Other engagement activity
- 2.2.1. Exhibition banners from June 2023 event in Cowfold



Consultation and engagement

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

We consulted local authorities, including Horsham District Council and West Sussex County Council, on our strategy for consultation.

The Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sets out how we intended to consult with local communities within the vicinity of the project proposals, providing details of how we would publicise the consultation, how the consultation materials could be accessed and how to respond to the consultation.

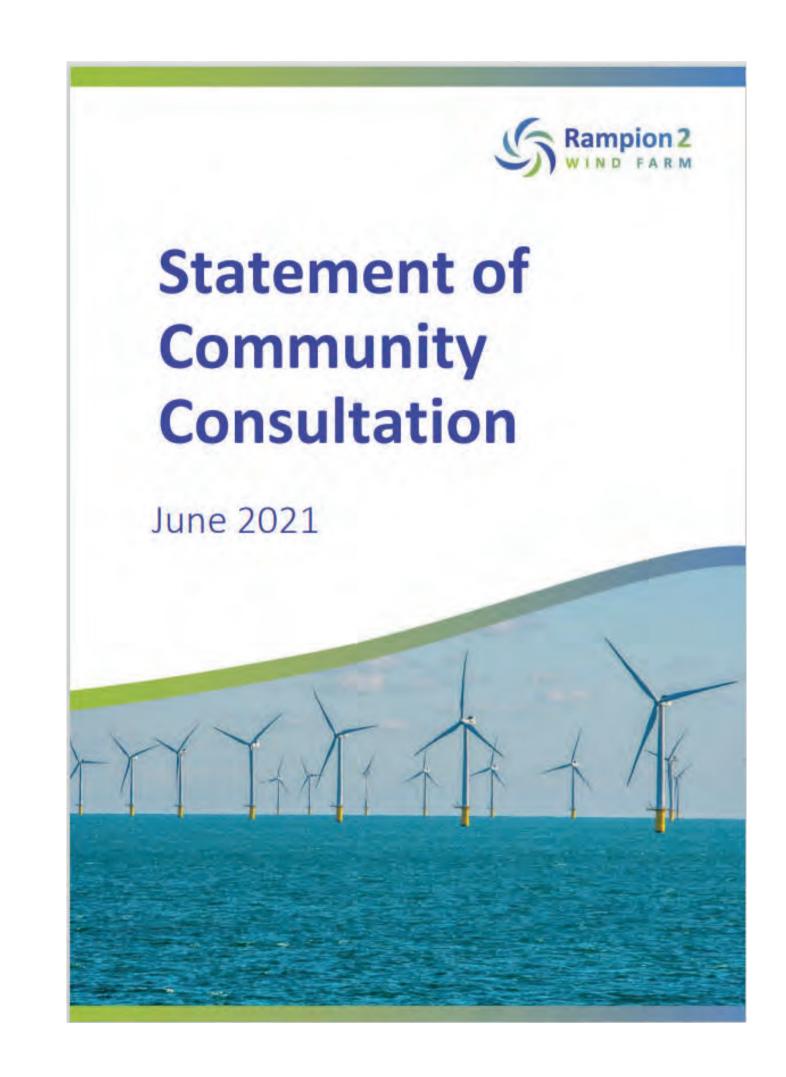
The SoCC was subsequently approved by the relevant local authorities.

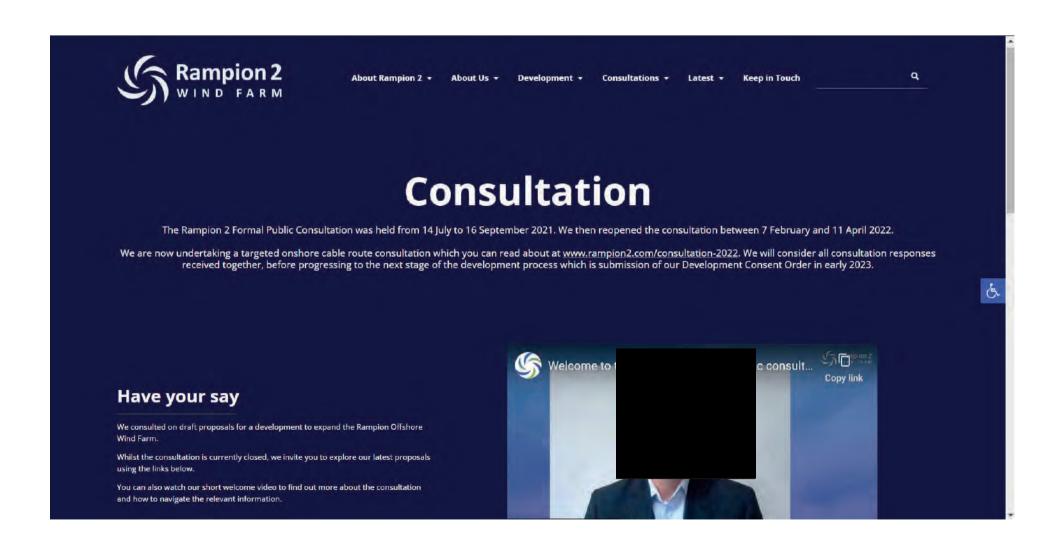
July-September 2021 project wide statutory consultation

The 9-week consultation was held during Covid pandemic restrictions in line with the advice and guidance from Government at that time, regarding safe working practices. As a result, virtual methods of consultation were employed.

All our consultation proposals were presented at **rampion2.com**:

- Over 4,500 viewed our consultation materials online
- Over 1,700 written responses received a greater number of responses than those received during the original Rampion consultation in 2012





Adequacy of consultation

As an integral part of our Development Consent Order (DCO) application, we will be submitting a comprehensive Consultation Report, describing in detail all of the consultation activity undertaken and how these were promoted in line with the agreed requirements in the SoCC.

Consenting process - Next steps

The consenting process provides the opportunity to provide further comment on our final proposals. If our DCO application is accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, we will write to stakeholders and publicise our application so you can make a 'Relevant Representation' to formally register your interest in making a 'Written Representation' during the examination of our proposals. You can also request to speak at Public Hearings.

Ongoing engagement on the substation design

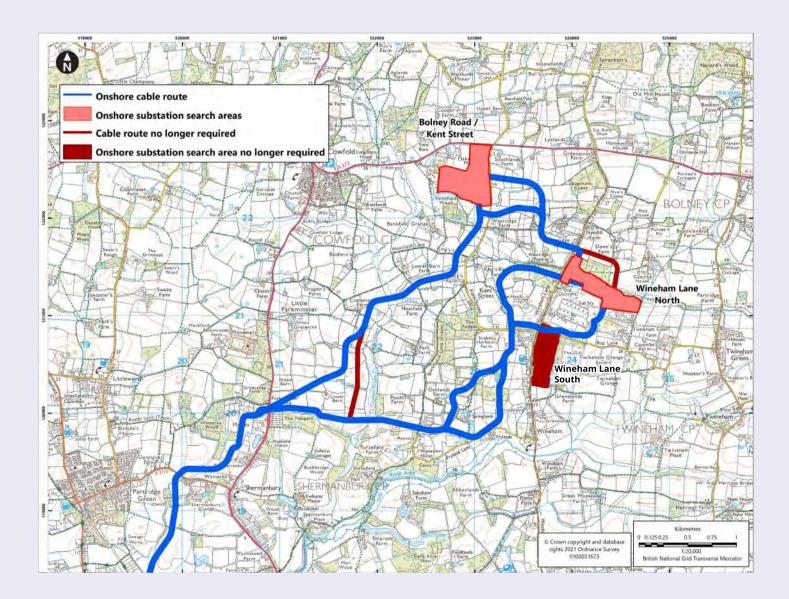
If the DCO application has been accepted, we will be establishing a Local Liaison Group for representatives of key community & business organisations in the vicinity of the Oakendene Substation site. This group will be consulted on the evolving design, mitigations and construction planning for the substation site. Local residents will be able to make their voice heard through representatives of the group.



Onshore substation site selection

January/February 2021

3 sites taken to non-statutory consultation. Following consultation feedback, Wineham Lane South was discounted as it was a more restricted site and was found to have the most environmental constraints and community concerns.

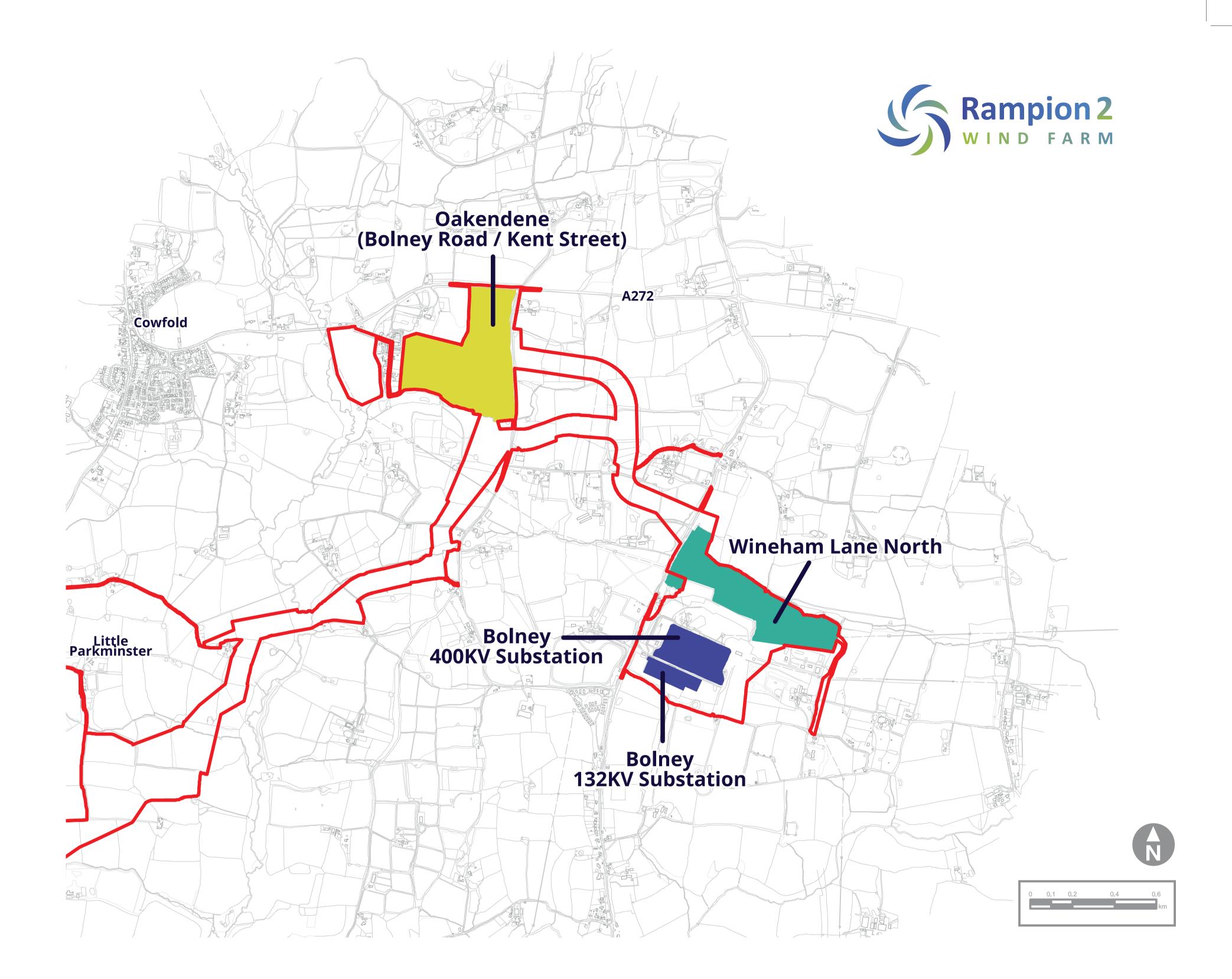


July - September 2021

Bolney Road/Kent Street and Wineham Lane North taken to statutory consultation.

July 2022

Following consideration of statutory consultation feedback, environmental and engineering considerations, Bolney Road/Kent Street (now named 'Oakendene') was selected as the onshore substation site.



Reasons for selecting the Oakendene Substation site include:

- Larger site with more usable shape and orientation which makes construction easier and safer
- Greater flexibility during construction to allow for permanent substation, construction laydown areas, welfare and parking etc.
- Greater flexibility for designing the substation while giving space for mitigation landscaping and planting to better screen the site and provide new habitat for wildlife
- Direct access off the A272 with no need to use country roads such as Wineham Lane
- No requirement to close or divert a Public Right of Way as would have been required for Wineham Lane North
- Competing land interests at the Wineham Lane North site





Design evolution and mitigations







Mitigating visual impact through landscape design

Viewpoint SA1: Kent Street

The final form of the onshore substation will be finished to a high standard of design, using quality materials and integrated into the surrounding environment through the adoption of a robust, sustainable landscape planting strategy, taking account of the Strategy for West Sussex Landscape and the land management guidelines.

We will develop a Landscape Design Plan to mitigate landscape and visual effects and where possible, protect landscape character, key characteristics and elements, and enhance landscape quality through the use of sustainable landscape design techniques. Our Landscape Design Plan will take account of the Landscape Character Assessment of West Sussex (West Sussex Council, 2003), and will be included as part of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan.

We have produced the following visualisations to help provide an interpretation of what the substation will look like from various surrounding locations, after the mitigation planting has had 10 years to mature.



Figures produced to accord with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 6/19: Visual Representation of Development







Viewpoint SA2: A272

Viewpoint SA3: Public Right of Way 1786, Taintfield Wood

Figures produced to accord with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 6/19: Visual Representation of Development



Figures produced to accord with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 6/19: Visual Representation of Development



Managing construction



Working hours

Core working hours for onshore construction works for the proposed Development are:

07:00 to 19:00 hours Monday to Friday; 08:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturday.

No activity outside these hours including Sundays, public holidays or bank holidays will take place except in exceptional circumstances such as a concrete pour, delivery of an abnormal load or completion of a horizontal directional drill.



Highway safety on the A272

Construction access will be designed to Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) design standards, as agreed with West Sussex County Council. Please see our 'Design evolution and mitigations' map for further information.

Noise

Where noisy activities are planned and may cause disturbance, the use of mufflers or silencers, acoustic barriers and other suitable solutions will be applied.

An Outline Code of Construction Practice (COCP) will be submitted with our DCO application and adopted, to minimise temporary disturbance to residential properties, recreational users and existing land users. It will also provide details of measures to protect environmental receptors, such as dwellings.

Air quality

The proposed heavy goods vehicle (HGV) routing will avoid the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Cowfold, where possible.

Best practice air quality management measures will be applied as described in the Institute of Air Quality Management (2016) guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 2016, v1.1.





Wildlife & ecology

Surveys

Details of surveys will be appended to the final Environmental Statement, an integral part of our Development Consent Order (DCO) application, which you will be able to view on the Planning Inspectorate website after application acceptance.

Trees and hedgerows

As the permanent substation equipment will be taking up a much reduced area of the original site area, we are able to avoid most of the mature trees. For those that can't be avoided, we will be planting up areas around the rest of the site as part of our mitigation plan. We will also drill underneath mature trees to the south of the substation site, to avoid their removal in siting our underground cables.





Wildlife

Habitat loss is minimised in the Cowfold area through use of trenchless crossings of the Cowfold Stream, a tributary of the Cowfold Stream, the A281 and the tree belts around the proposed substation location.

Please see our Design evolution and mitigations map to discover how we are reinforcing habitats suitable for nightingales, dormouse and bats, both pre-construction and post construction, to more than offset any losses to facilitate installation of cables.

The design also ensures that dispersal routes east to west and north to south are maintained at all times, thereby avoiding isolation of any local populations.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

We have also voluntarily committed to deliver a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10% for the onshore elements of the project, measured using Natural England's Biodiversity Metric. This means that we will calculate the habitat lost as a result of our project (in biodiversity units), and ensure that this is replaced elsewhere, with a 10% uplift.

Use of biodiversity units takes into account the significant value of mature trees.





3. Non-statutory consultation – 14 January to 16 September 2021

3.1. Publicity

3.1.1. **A5 flyer**







We are investigating an offshore Area of Search to establish the best site for the turbines, and an onshore cable corridor to identify the least impact route for the power cables, which will be undergrounded from Climping Beach to Bolney. Three potential sites are being considered for a new substation, needed to connect the power to the national grid at Bolney.

Take a tour around our virtual exhibition at www.rampion2.com where you can explore our proposals with maps and videos, arrange an online meeting with members of the Project Team and give us your feedback, highlighting any issues you think we should be taking into account.

More detailed draft proposals will then be developed, informed by results from a number of technical and environmental surveys, and feedback from experts and local people. We will then hold a formal public consultation inviting your feedback on our detailed draft proposals, in late spring 2021.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Rampion 2 Project Team contacts:

www.rampion2.com rampion2@rwe.com 0800 2800 886 RWE Renewables UK Limited Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

med or tracycled proper. Please recycle this in air.

Registered in England and Wales no. 03758404



3.1.2. **A5 flyer door-drop distribution zone**



3.1.3. Example social media graphic





3.1.4. Social media insights report (Instagram)

Posting and advertising promotions - 14 January to 11 February 2021)

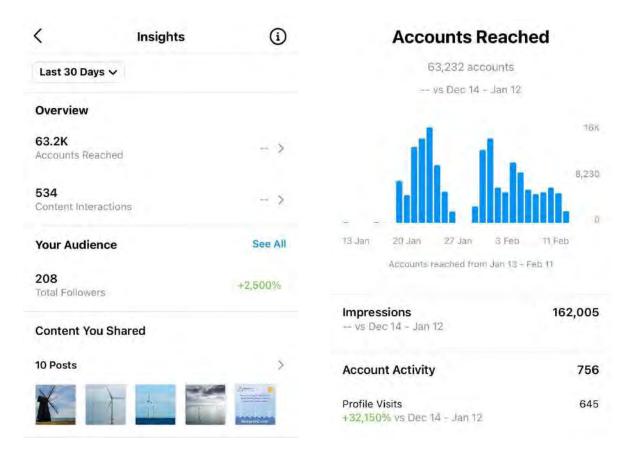
Individual Instagram accounts reached	63,232
Impressions (views)	162,005
Direct clicks to website from Instagram promotions	1,499
New Instagram page followers	215
Visits to Instagram page from promotions	481
Instagram post likes	534
Instagram profile visits	645

Audience Targeted

Coastal strip – Bognor Regis to Seaford (including Littlehampton, Worthing, Shoreham, Brighton & Hove, Newhaven and villages in between; plus Lewes) **Cable route** – Climping to Twineham (including Chichester, Arundel, Pulborough, Steyning, Hassocks, Henfield and villages in between; plus Haywards Heath and wider Mid Sussex)

Total potential reach in this geographical audience – 570,000 (depending on budget spend)

Age targeted - all Instagram ages 13+



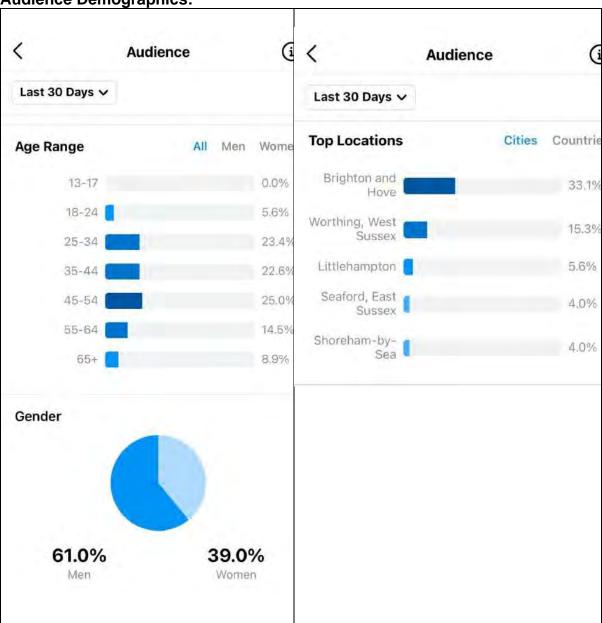
Promotions – Insights and Website clicks (12th February snapshot/best performing promotions)

Total website click through from Instagram promotions = 1,499



Performance similar across the types of promotion in terms of cost to reach ratio, though ran artwork with words twice, achieving slightly more reach with that version.

Audience Demographics:





3.1.5. Email to stakeholders

Subject: Rampion Offshore Wind Farm update - exciting new proposals for Rampion 2

Email text:

Further to our ongoing discussions with you I am writing to let you know about the first public consultation on our initial proposals for Rampion 2, which we are launching tomorrow.

Rampion 2 could generate clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes and offset around 1.8 million tonnes of CO₂ every year, in addition to what Rampion already provides. It can make a significant contribution to tackle climate change and meet Government targets to quadruple the UK's offshore wind capacity by the end of the decade.

On Thursday 14 January, we are launching the first of two consultations, seeking feedback from local communities on our initial proposals. Visit our website to view further information about the project and then take a tour of our Virtual Village Hall exhibition where you can study maps and charts, watch a video flying over the onshore cable route options, find out how the operating Rampion Wind Farm was built and book a virtual meeting with members of the Project Team.

We would very much welcome feedback on our initial proposals so that we are aware of all local issues, concerns and constraints as we prepare more detailed proposals for a second consultation in late spring. You can submit your views in an online feedback form during your visit to the Virtual Village Hall exhibition, at any time during the consultation period being held from **14 January to 11 February 2021**.

I would be very grateful if you could raise awareness of our consultation by sharing this email with your organisation and we would very much appreciate it if you can share the attached news with your networks - through your community newsletters, emails or websites, Facebook, Instagram or Twitter pages - so that as many people as possible in your communities have the opportunity to input at this first consultation stage.

Attached is an image you are welcome to use on your channels to help encourage people to visit the consultation site and have their say.

Please let me know if you have any questions or if you or anyone from your local community is not able to access the information online.

Many thanks for your cooperation to date and your help in informing the further refinement of the Rampion 2 proposals.



3.1.6. Stakeholders contacted by email

Members of Parliament

- Andrew Griffith MP and parliamentary assistant
- Peter Bottomley MP and parliamentary assistant
- Nick Gibb MP
- Gillian Keegan MP
- Tim Loughton MP
- Jeremy Quin MP
- Mims Davies MP
- Caroline Ansell MP
- Maria Caulfield MP
- Lloyd Russell-Moyle MP
- Caroline Lucas MP
- Peter Kyle MP
- Bob Seely MP

Local Authorities

- Adur District Council and Worthing Borough Council Paul Brewer, Tricia Winter, Francesca Lliffe, Chloe Clarke, James Applieton, Heather Kingston
- Arun District Council Karl Roberts, Carolyn Nysingh, Sue Bowley, Neil Crowther, Roger Spencer, Carrie OConnor, Jane Fulton, Councillor Gunner
- Brighton & Hove City Council Nick Nibberd, Max Woodford, Rachel Williams, Kirsten Firth
- Chichester Borough Council Tony Whitty
- East Sussex County Council Simon Bailey, Andy Cottell
- Horsham District Council Matthew Porter, Elizabeth DePauley
- Lewes & Eastbourne District Council Peter Sharp
- Mid Sussex District Council Abby Bevan (for forwarding to Management Team)
- South Downs National Park Authority Vicki Colwell, Mike Hughes
- Wealden District Council Chris Bending, Councillor Newton, Debbie Packham
- West Sussex County Council Amy Harrower, Mike Elkington, Councillors Urguhart, Pendleton, Markwell, Barling, Marshall, Barnard and Dennis

Parish Councils

- Bognor Sheila Hodgson (Project Officer)
- Bolney Nicky Hanley
- Clymping PC Colin Humphries (Chair) and Val Knight (Clerk)
- Cowfold Jan Wright (Clerk) and Steve Reading
- East Preston Simon Cross (Clerk) and Councillor John Gunston
- Middleton on Sea Joe Lake (Clerk)
- Shermanbury Trevor Brown (Chair), Caroline Foster, Chris Whitton, Graham White, Marilyn Amos, Patrick Field, Susan Giddings, Parish Clerk
- Twineham Annie Hurst (Chair) and Dawn Langston

Shoreham Port



• Tom Willis CEO



3.1.7. Community poster





3.1.8. Press release

14 JANUARY 2020

Rampion 2 wind farm extension opens informal consultation

The Rampion 2 team has launched a four-week informal consultation this week [January 14], to raise awareness and seek feedback on their initial proposals to expand the Rampion Wind Farm off the Sussex coast.

A full and formal consultation will follow later in the year, ahead of submission of a development consent application to build the new, clean energy infrastructure project.

Depending on the final scheme, Rampion 2 could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK and reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year, in addition to Rampion's existing generation.

In autumn last year, it was announced that an offshore 'Area of Search' was being assessed for a maximum of up to 116 turbines, the same number as the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm. The results of technical and environmental surveys and stakeholder feedback will be used to identify the optimum site for the new wind farm, which will be located somewhere within this area.

A subsea export cable is proposed to bring the power ashore under Climping beach, with an underground onshore cable route required to bring the power inland to connect to the national transmission grid at Bolney, where three potential sites are being considered for a new substation.

"For the past 18 months, we have undertaken a series of desktop studies and site surveys to establish the physical lay of the land. We have also been talking with many local authorities, MPs, parish councils and experts on wildlife, environment, transport, geology, archaeology, business and fishing," said Chris Tomlinson, Development & Stakeholder Manager, Rampion 2.

"We will use the results of our investigations and stakeholder engagement to identify the best possible sites for the onshore and offshore project elements, while minimising disturbance to the local community and environment in delivering this vital green energy project.

"At this early stage, we would very much welcome feedback from the Sussex community so that we are aware of all local issues, concerns and constraints as we prepare more detailed proposals for a formal public consultation later this year."

The development will build on the expertise and learnings from the original Rampion project to ensure best practice, maximising the positive environmental and economic benefits,



while mitigating impacts on wildlife and the community and minimising inconvenience during construction.

A 'virtual village hall' exhibition experience has gone live at for people to find out more and to share their views and any local information they think may be important for the project design. Online visitors can tour the exhibition to study maps and charts, watch a video flying over the onshore cable route options, find out how the operating Rampion Wind Farm was built, or arrange a virtual meeting with members of the Project Team to ask more detailed questions.

Formal public consultation on detailed proposals will take place in mid-2021 prior to further refinements of final proposals which will form the basis of the Rampion 2 development consent application, planned to be submitted late in 2021. If consent is awarded, construction would begin 2025/26 at the earliest with a view to having a completed, operational project before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean, green energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Rampion is the only wind farm off the south coast of England and this densely populated region is where much of the electricity demand is concentrated. The cost of offshore wind has halved in just two to three years and is now cheaper than nuclear and coal, while creating tens of thousands of jobs nationwide. The UK leads the world in offshore wind and the government is committed to quadrupling offshore wind capacity to 40 gigawatts (GW) by 2030. Rampion 2 can make a major contribution to this target.

Rampion 2 is being developed by RWE, one of the UK's most established and experienced renewable energy producers, number two globally for offshore wind and a world leader in renewable energy production. It is developing the project on behalf of a joint venture company including a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge (a leading North American energy infrastructure company), together with owners of the existing Rampion offshore Wind Farm and they have signed an Agreement for Lease with The Crown Estate (managers of the seabed) securing an option to develop on the site.

END

Media enquiries: Paula Seager, Natural PR, Email: r Tel:

Editors Notes re: Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm:

Potential to supply over 1 million UK homes¹ with clean renewable electricity, reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes² per year and create green sector jobs and investment.



Assessing an Area of Search off the Sussex coast to identify a suitable site for up to 116 new wind turbines, and assess an onshore Area of Search to identify a route for underground cables to connect the power to the National Grid.

Formal public consultation on draft proposals in mid-2021 prior to submission of final proposals. If consent awarded, construction to begin 2025 at the earliest.

References:

- ¹ based on an average annual domestic household electricity consumption of 3,618 kWh (BEIS, Dec 2019)
- ² the calculation made using a static figure of 446g/kWh representing the energy mix in the UK (BEIS, July 2020)

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Rampion 2 is being developed by a joint venture company owned by RWE Renewables (50.1%), a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) (25.0%) and Enbridge (24.9%). RWE Renewables is developing the project on behalf of the joint venture.

The project site is adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm around 13km from the Sussex coastline and could feature up to 116 wind turbines (the maximum number of turbines has been capped at the same number as at the existing wind farm). Further details can be found at

RWE Renewables

RWE Renewables, the newest subsidiary of the RWE Group, is one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. With around 3,500 employees, the company has onshore and offshore wind farms, photovoltaic plants and battery storage facilities with a combined capacity of approximately 9 gigawatts. RWE Renewables is driving the expansion of renewable energy in more than 15 countries on four continents. By the end of 2022, RWE Renewables targets to invest €5 billion net in renewable energy and to grow its renewables portfolio to 13 gigawatts of net capacity. Beyond this, the company plans to further grow in wind and solar power. The focus is on the Americas, the core markets in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.

Macquarie-led consortium

The Macquarie-led consortium supporting Rampion 2 comprises Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, Macquarie's Green Investment Group and Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5 is a long-term infrastructure fund managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets, one of the world's leading alternative asset managers. Macquarie's Green Investment Group is a specialist in green infrastructure principal investment, project development and delivery, green impact advisory and the management of portfolio assets. Both businesses form part of Macquarie Group Limited – a diversified financial group providing clients with asset management and finance, banking,



advisory and risk and capital solutions across debt, equity and commodities. Founded in 1969, Macquarie employs more than 16,000 people in 31 markets. For further information, please visit Macquarie.com

USS is the largest private pension fund in the United Kingdom with £75 billion under management (as of August 2020). It has over 400,000 individual members working at more than 340 higher education institutions. Through its Private Markets Group, USS invests extensively in infrastructure such as ports, utilities, and green energy.

Enbridge Inc.

Enbridge Inc. (TSX:ENB)(NYSE:ENB) is a leading North American energy infrastructure company. We safely and reliably deliver the energy people need and want to fuel quality of life. Our core businesses include Liquids Pipelines, which transports approximately 25 percent of the crude oil produced in North America; Gas Transmission and Midstream, which transports approximately 20 percent of the natural gas consumed in the U.S.; Gas Distribution and Storage, which serves approximately 3.8 million retail customers in Ontario and Quebec; and Renewable Power Generation, which generates approximately 1,750 MW of net renewable power in North America and Europe. The Company's common shares trade on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges under the symbol ENB. For more information, visit



3.1.9. **Media coverage**

Date	Publication	Topic
140121	Bognor Observer	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	Brighton and Hove	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	Independent	
_	Chichester Observer	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	Littlehampton Gazette	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	Mid Sussex Times	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	Midhurst & Petworth	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	Observer	
	Shoreham Herald	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	Sussex Express	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	West Sussex County Times	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	Worthing Herald	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	BBC South East Today TV	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	BBC South Today	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
140121	BBC Sussex and Surrey	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	Radio ALL DAY News	
140121	BBC Sussex Radio	Rampion 2 Consultation with Chris
		Tomlinson
	Brighton and Hove News	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	ITV Meridian	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	ITV Meridian Tonight	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
	The Argus	Rampion 2 Consultation Open
	The Argus	Rampion 2 Informal Consultation
200121	Bognor Gazette	Rampion 2 Consultation starts
210121	Worthing Herald	MP Tim Loughton on consultation
280121	BBC South TV	Wind farm extension consultation
010221	Building Adur Worthing	Wind farm Informal consultation
	magazine	
010221	Clymping Village News	Rampion 2 Consultation launch

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



3.2. Consultation material

3.2.1. Virtual exhibition – copy of content

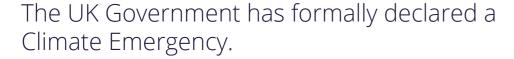
Appendix A:





Click to watch the welcome video on YouTube





UK Government target for offshore wind

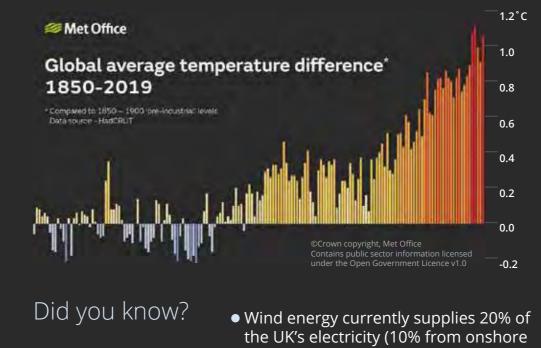
40 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by the end of this decade. This equates to a quadrupling of offshore wind capacity from around 10 gigawatts (GW) in 2020, to 40GW by 2030.

Securing our energy supplies

Around 5% of UK electricity is still generated by coal but this is going to be phased out in the next 2 – 3 years and requires clean, green energy to replace it.

Electric Vehicles and hydrogen

Great strides have recently been taken in securing a greener future for transport, aviation and heating, through advancements in battery technology and applications for hydrogen fuel. However, these technologies are only carbon neutral if the electricity needed to charge batteries and produce hydrogen, comes from renewable energy sources.



• The UK is the windiest

• Wind is leading the way

for renewable energy.

country in Europe.

- and 10% from offshore wind).
- The cost of offshore wind has halved in the last few years and is now cheaper than nuclear and coal.



Why off the Sussex coast?

There are 40 offshore wind farms around the UK. Only one of these is on the south coast - Rampion. Yet the south east of England is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe and therefore has a massive electricity demand, so it makes sense to generate the power where the demand centre is located.



Find out more about climate change, the history of electricity and wind energy technology, at our Rampion Visitor Centre:

www.rampionoffshore.com/visitor-centre



The Development Process

The Consenting Process

As the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm will generate over 100 megawatts (MW) of power, it is defined as a **Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project** (NSIP). This means that the development consent application (like a planning application) is assessed and determined under the **Planning Act 2008**.

The development consent application is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination, following engagement and consultation with important consultees such as local authorities, key stakeholders and the local community, to help shape the proposals. The final decision is made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Consultation

We are taking this early opportunity to carry out a voluntary informal consultation exercise, to raise awareness of the project and invite feedback on any issues you think we should be taking into account. We will consider this feedback alongside the results of our technical and environmental surveys, to produce our refined draft proposals. However, this is only the first opportunity for you to have your say.

Under the Act, we are required to carry out **formal consultation** with communities and statutory organisations, before an application can be made. We will therefore be formally consulting on our

refined draft proposals in late spring. This will include more detailed information, including a defined onshore cable route and information on how we intend to construct the project and mitigate impacts.

We will accommodate feedback wherever we can. Otherwise we will explain the technical, environmental or other reasons why we were unable to do so.

A detailed analysis of the feedback and the subsequent changes we make will be set out in our **Consultation Report**. This will form an integral part of the development consent application.



Environmental Impact Assessment

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, our proposals are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) before the application can be made. The purpose of the EIA is to:

- Look at current environmental conditions
- Identify potential significant environmental effects that may arise
- Propose ways to reduce impacts through mitigation by design or other measures

The ultimate aim is to design a project with minimal environmental impact or disruption to the community during construction and operation. We have conducted a review of environmental designations and a full suite of environmental surveys to establish the baseline for assessing the project and determining the impacts on e.g.

- Birds & ecology
- Traffic & transport
- Fish & marine ecology
- Archaeology

- Shipping & navigation
- Socioeconomic
- Landscape
- Seascape

Examples of mitigation techniques to protect wildlife include badger sets [left, top] and Great Crested Newt fencing [left, bottom]

Rampion 2 Initial Proposals

A wind farm project is made up of several major physical components:

- Wind turbines and foundations
- Offshore substation(s)
- Inter-array cables
- Offshore export cables
- Landfall (where cables come ashore)
- Onshore cable circuits
- An onshore substation

Every physical component is integral to a wind farm project and without any one of these the wind farm wouldn't work. Each individual component requires a different section of land or sea and each may encounter unique engineering and environmental challenges.

If a project of this scale is to be successfully consented and built, the physical components must be collectively designed such that they work together as a unit, while being individually assessed to mitigate and minimise impacts on the environment and the community.

The first step in the development process is to understand hard or fixed constraints, which cannot be overcome. These constraints may restrict a particular project component to a specified location or may prevent a project component from being located in a particular local area.



How many turbines will there be?

It's too early to say how many turbines there will be. However, the operating Rampion Wind Farm has 116 turbines and there will be no more than an additional 116 turbines for Rampion 2.

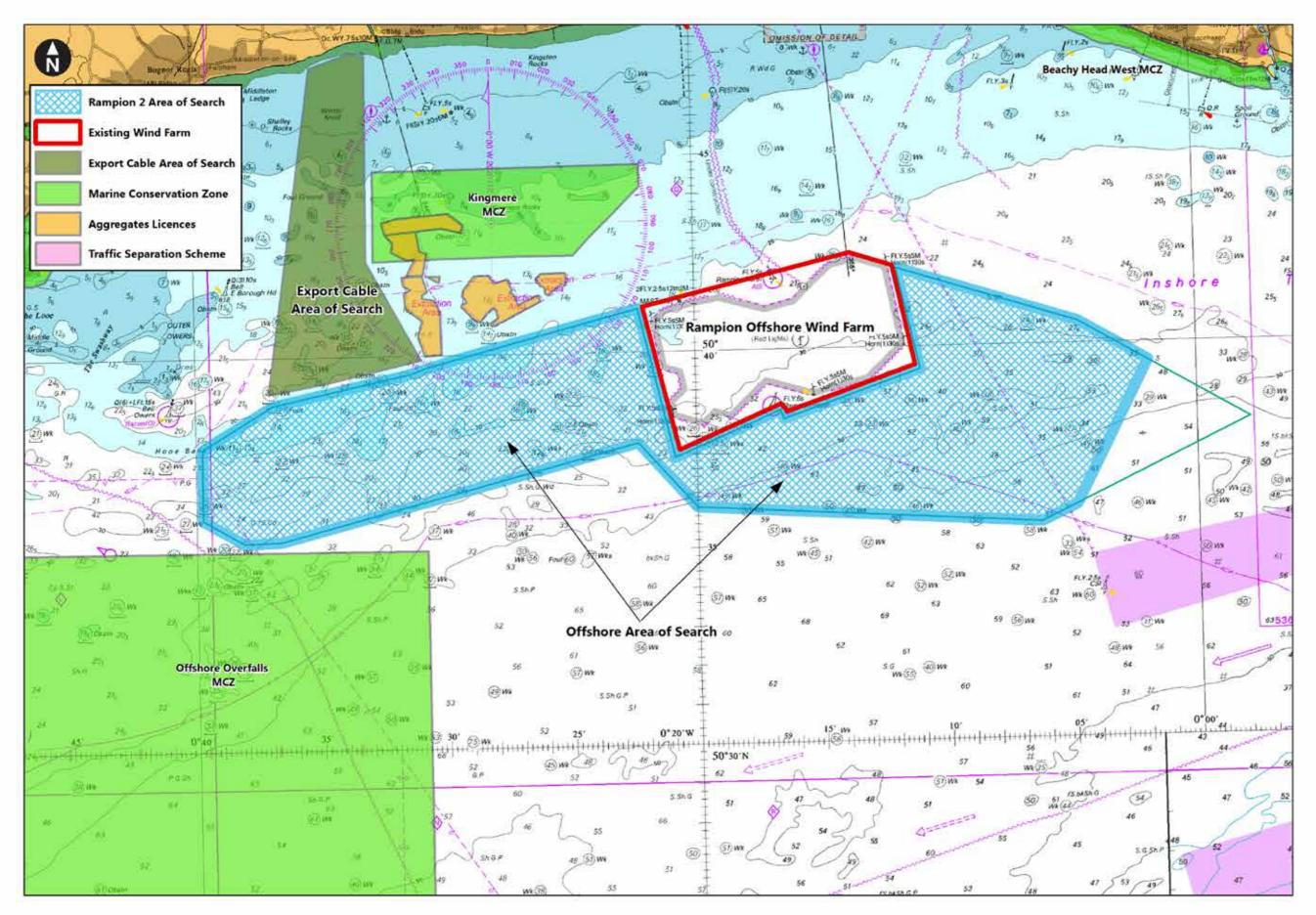
Offshore Area of Search

The chart on the next exhibition panel shows the Area of Search (AoS) for the Rampion 2 offshore wind farm. This does not mean that turbines will be erected everywhere across the AoS, but rather that we need to explore all the constraints in order to identify the best and optimum site for a wind farm somewhere within the AoS.

This will be determined following consultation with stakeholders and communities, alongside the data collected from a range of technical and environmental surveys.

Technical surveys will assess precise water depths, tidal flows, seabed geology and ground conditions, areas of shallow gas, wrecks and potential unexploded bombs.

Environmental surveys will assess the benthic (seabed) environment, marine mammals, birds, fish and shellfish.





Offshore Area of Search

The chart shows the Area of Search (AoS) for the Rampion 2 offshore wind farm. This does not mean that turbines will be erected everywhere across the AoS, but rather that we need to explore all the constraints in order to identify the best and optimum site for a wind farm somewhere within the AoS.

Why can't the turbines be located further offshore?

The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in Europe, which is situated between the two pink areas on the AoS chart. The pink areas themselves show the Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS), which must be kept clear of permanent obstructions as it acts as a safety buffer between the English Channel shipping lane and the Inshore Traffic Zone.

To the west of the TSS is the shipping lane that takes traffic between the English Channel and Portsmouth & Southampton ports, so there is no option to extend the Area of Search to the south.



Connecting to the grid

One of the first requirements for a wind farm development is to establish where the power can be connected to the national grid network.

Rampion 2 could generate three times the amount of power as the operating Rampion wind farm, making it equivalent to the size of a large power station.

While we would like to connect the power nearer the coast, a project producing this level of power generation can't connect to the distribution grid, which serves our homes and businesses. There isn't the available capacity and if there were, it would require a number of offshore cables connecting into various populated locations, each requiring a new substation.

Connection options and Connection Agreement

We commissioned National Grid to conduct a Feasibility Study for connection into their system and we also investigated a number of alternative connection points at different 'nodes' along the transmission grid. Other options involved more lengthy and costly offshore export cables, which are 5-10 times the cost of onshore cables and would render the project commercially unviable.

At the second closest connection node at Lovedean in Hampshire, we looked at some potential onshore cable routes but not only were they 10km longer, they would also require a significantly longer section through the South Downs National Park and were more environmentally challenging.

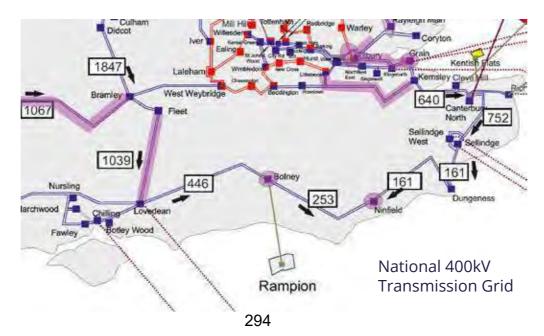
National Grid, who makes the decision on where we can connect to their system, determined the connection point as Bolney in Mid Sussex. This was based on technical criteria and Grid Code obligations to the regulator (Ofgem). Our agreement is for a connection in 2028/29.

Bolney is by far the closest connection point requiring the shortest onshore and offshore cable routes with the shortest route through the national park and the least disturbance to local ecology, marine features and other sea users.

The Transmission Grid or 'electron motorway'

We must connect to the high voltage (400kV) transmission grid, what we sometimes call the, 'electron motorway', which is designed to take power from large generating plant.

The transmission system runs west to east inland from Hampshire, through Sussex to Kent and ultimately to London, to carry the power. Every so often along the network are 'nodes' where major generators can connect their power and where lower voltage distribution networks (like the equivalent of A and B roads) can tap into the power to feed the southeast region, one of the highest electricity demand centres in the country.

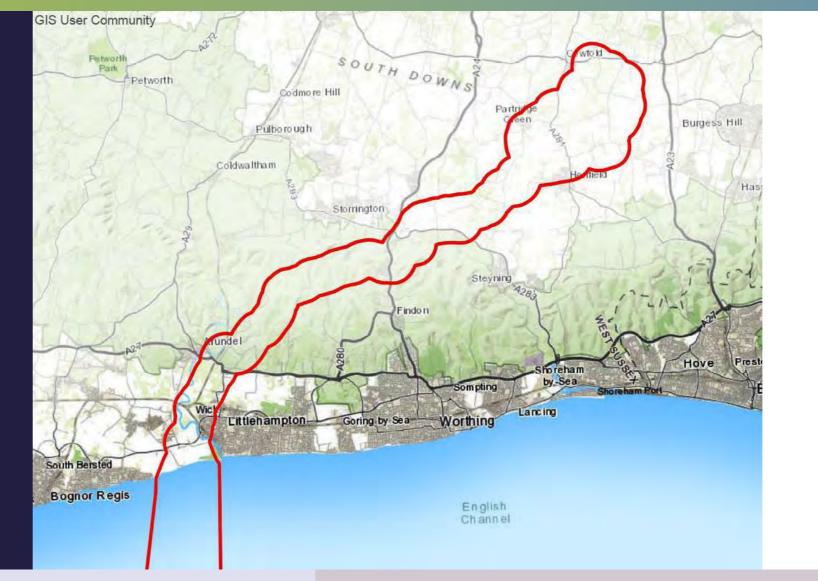




Onshore Cable Route

The ultimate objective is to connect the power from the wind farm to the transmission grid at Bolney using the shortest, least-impact cable route.

The cable circuits will be buried underneath the seabed and we will bury the onshore cables underground for the entire cable route, so the impacts will be temporary in nature during construction only and there will be no pylons.





Cable route scoping boundary

The cable area of search or 'scoping boundary' sets out a broad envelope within which we assess the technical constraints and environmental sensitivities, to identify the least impact 50m-wide cable route. This process involves input from statutory bodies and other stakeholders to help inform what assessments and sensitivities need to be taken into account.

Landfall

The first challenge is to identify where we can bring the cables ashore, known as 'landfall', where the offshore cables are joined to the onshore cables. Ideally, this location would be in the most direct path between the wind farm and Bolney. However, the Sussex coastline is a densely populated linear urban development, which severely restricts the number of potential landfall options.

Why can't we take the same route as the existing Rampion infrastructure?

See our FAQs in Appendix A

While at first sight it may appear that there are one or two areas of open space along the coast e.g. Goring Gap, as the cables move further north they would hit a dead end as they meet settlements which we are unable to drill under.

The open space that is closest to a direct line between the offshore Area of Search and Bolney, that also has the potential for a cable route to continue north, is Climping Beach just to the west of Littlehampton Harbour. We're aware of flood risks in this location, so we will be drilling under the beach to the agricultural land beyond. Having identified the optimum landfall location, we then set out to investigate a broad corridor between Climping and Bolney.

Due to the east-west linear nature of the South Downs National Park, crossing it with the cable route will be unavoidable. We are designing the route to be as short as possible through the South Downs and we will introduce construction methods to ensure swift and successful reinstatement of the landscape.

Onshore cable route





During construction After r

After reinstatement

To date, we have carried out a constraints mapping exercise and a number of site surveys to identify sensitive or challenging features, such as:

- Steep slopes
- Ancient Woodland
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Chalk grasslands
- Wildlife habitats
- Archaeology
- Local Nature Reserves

Where possible, we will avoid these sensitive locations but in short sections where it may be unavoidable, we will introduce construction methodologies and other mitigation measures to protect wildlife, landscape and archaeology during construction.



Cable route construction

The underground cable route is constructed in a way to minimise impacts, as far as possible.

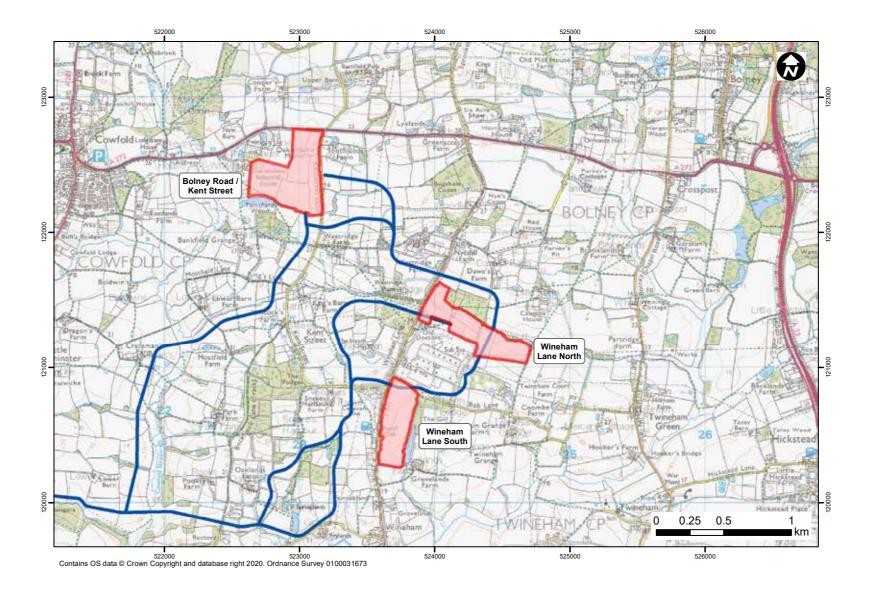
To bury the cable, we will use a trench and ducting methodology, whereby we dig trenches, install ducting and backfill the trenches to allow for quick reinstatement of the landscape. We will come back at a later date to pull the cable through the ducting, using small joint bays at approximately 1km intervals along the route, as the cables come in rolls of 1km sections.

To cross particularly challenging obstacles such as rivers, railways and major roads, we will use a horizontal directional drilling (HDD) technique to tunnel below these features. This avoids impacts on the river environment, while keeping traffic and trains running throughout construction.

Watch the flyover video of our proposed indicative cable route which we believe is the least impact. The video also includes a number of multiple branch options in some sensitive locations, where we are seeking feedback as we further refine the route.

Onshore substation

Somewhere near the connection point at Bolney, a new Rampion 2 onshore substation is required to transform the power from the wind farm up to the required voltage (400kV), in order to connect to the transmission grid.



The onshore substation would be the **only permanent onshore above-ground structure** for the entire project, which requires an area of 4.5 hectares for the substation itself, in addition to areas for landscaping, access and drainage, plus construction laydown areas, compounds and access tracks.

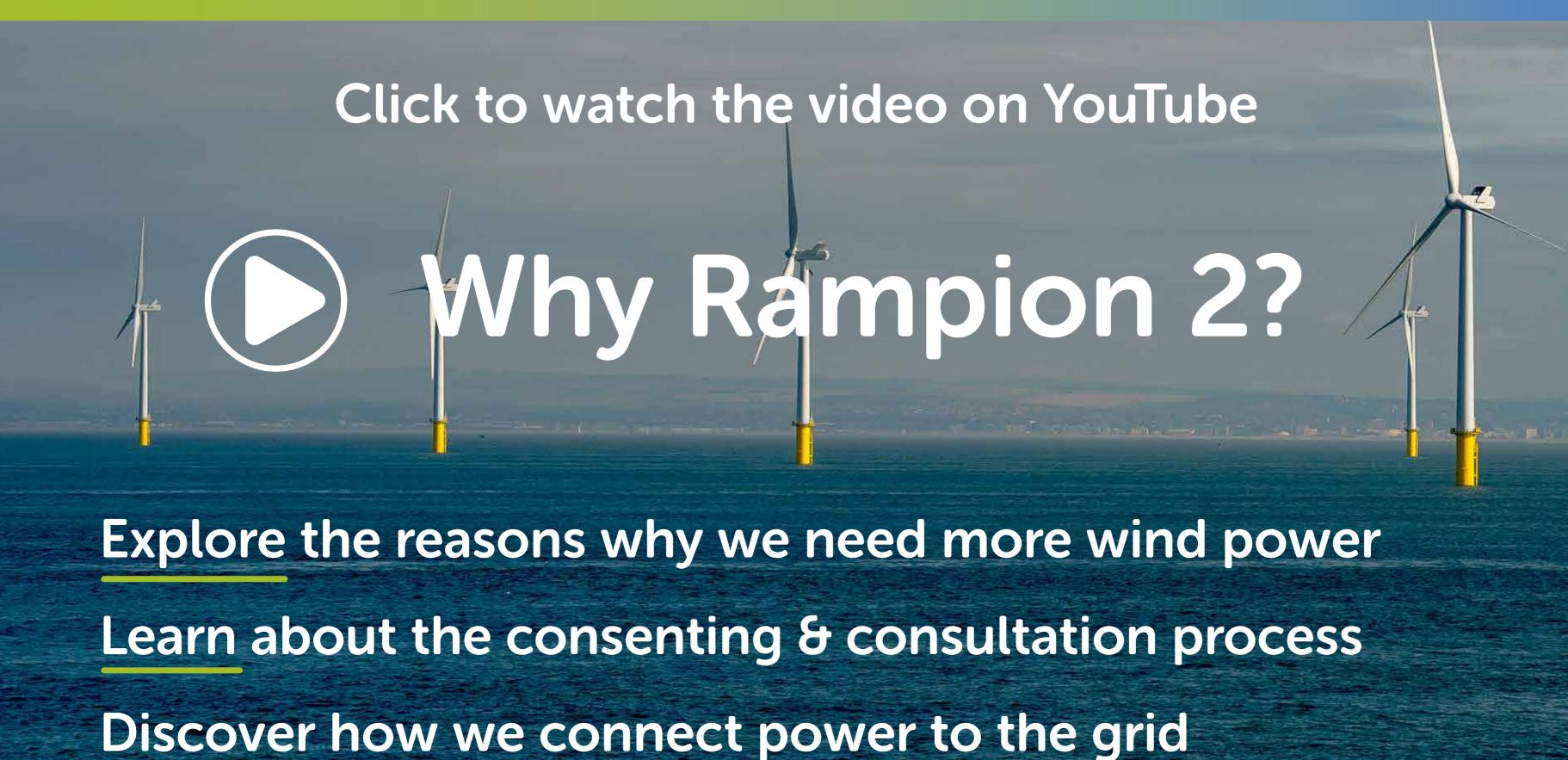
We initially investigated seven substation search areas within 5km of the Bolney connection, to seek to identify the site of least impact. Four of these have now been discounted for a combination of reasons, such as:

- Ancient Woodland and biodiversity
- Flood Zones and associated watercourses
- Sewage works and potential ground contamination
- Insufficient overall size to support the construction activities and landscaping
- Proximity to existing properties

A more detailed explanation of the assessment and ranking / selection will be included in the EIA (Alternatives Considered chapter) in due course.

We are liaising with the parish councils local to the three remaining substation search areas and seeking feedback through the informal and formal consultations, to understand local community concerns. We are inviting feedback on the pros and cons of the three search areas, while also seeking input to help identify any parts of those areas that are more or less favourable for locating the permanent substation equipment.

Taken together with the results from our technical and environmental surveys, we will then be in a better position to progress the least impact search area and identify the best site for the substation equipment



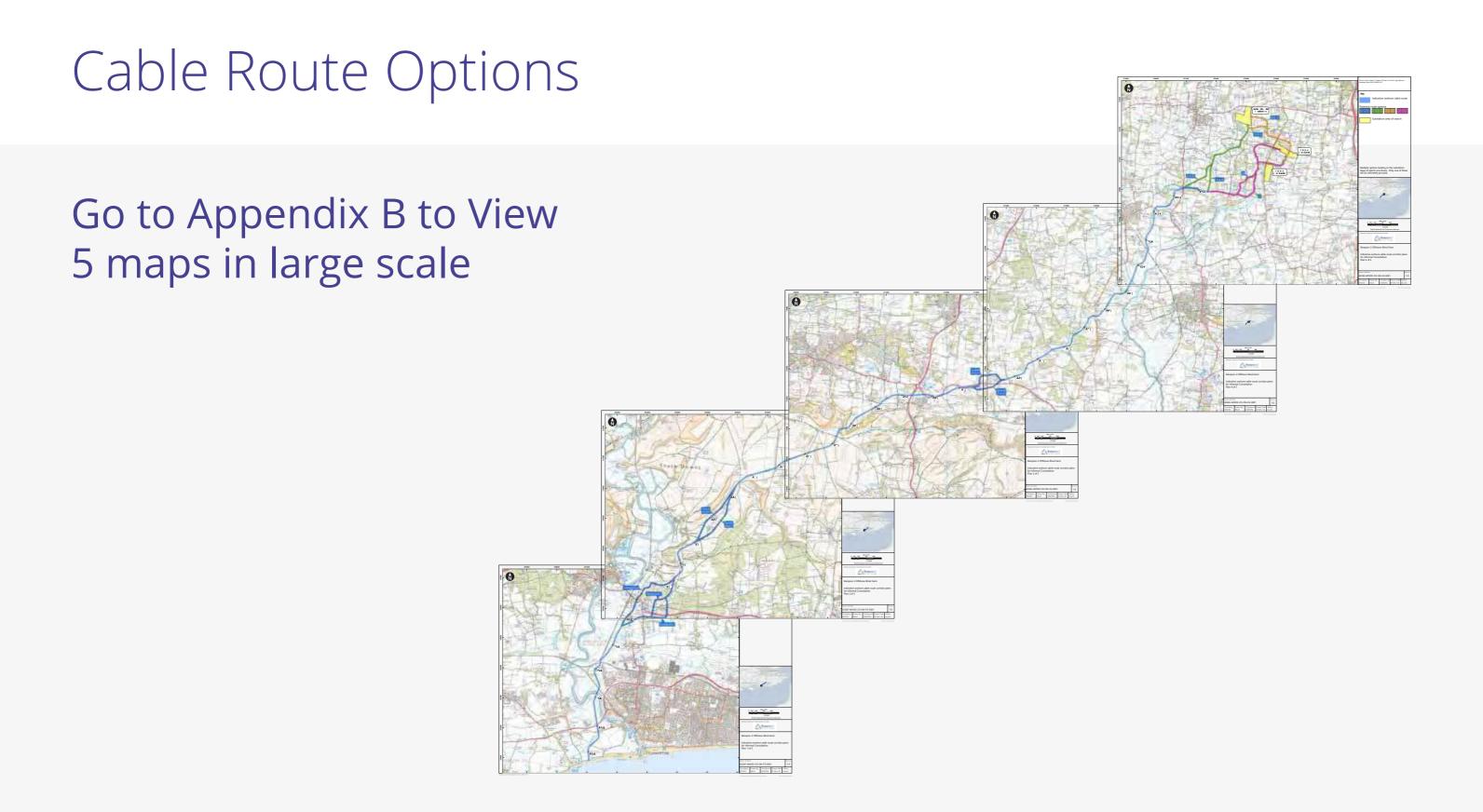


Conshore Cable Route Flyover

Discover how we identify the best cable route

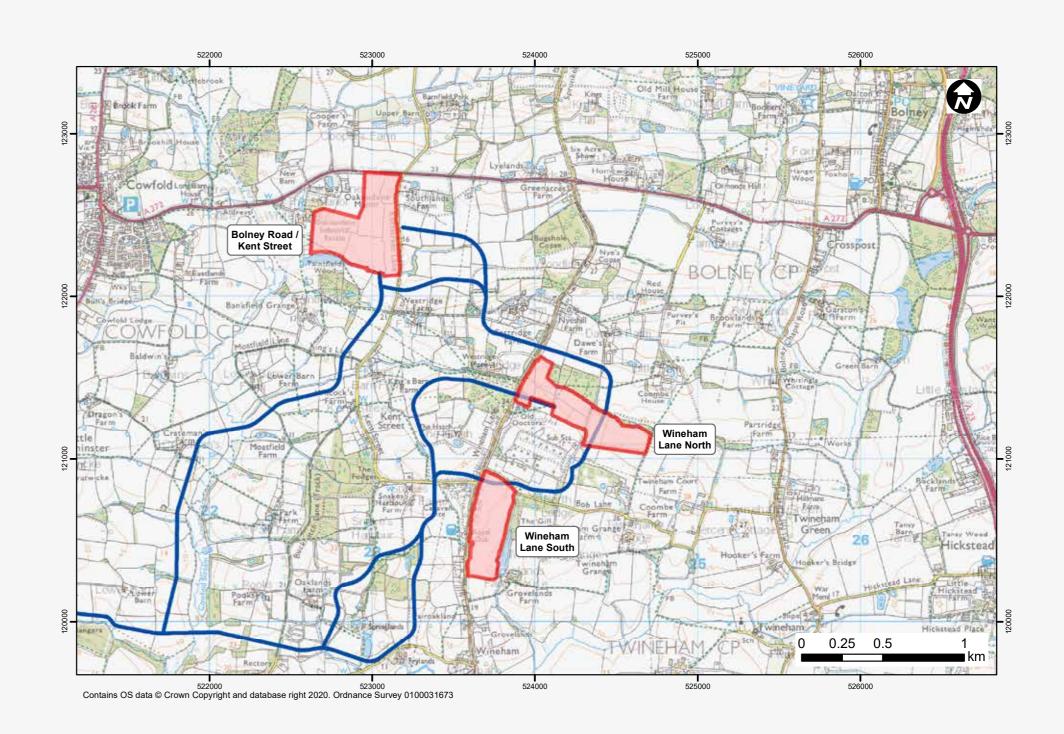
Learn about the technical & environmental considerations

Explore our three onshore substation search areas



Substation Search Areas

Go to Appendix C to view the 3 search areas in large scale



Project Benefits

The existing Rampion project:

Supplies clean, green electricity for the equivalent of almost 350,000 homes, that's around half the homes in the whole of Sussex.

Saves around 600,000 tonnes of CO2 every year.

The Rampion 2 project could:

Produce clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes!

Save around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 each year.

This would make a significant contribution to meet Government targets for offshore wind and help tackle climate change.

Rampion in the community

Rampion has already:

- Employed 65 full time, permanent staff at the Operations Base in Newhaven Port
- Supported 8 students on our graduate scheme and took on 8 apprentices by 2019, some of whom are now fully qualified turbine technicians
- Acted as a catalyst for the regeneration of Newhaven Port
- Spent £1.6 million to support 114 community projects from our £3.1 million Rampion Fund, benefiting almost 1 million people across Sussex, with the remaining Fund available until 2027
- Opened a Visitor Centre on Brighton seafront, which is free for all, to tell the climate, energy and Rampion story in a fun and engaging way

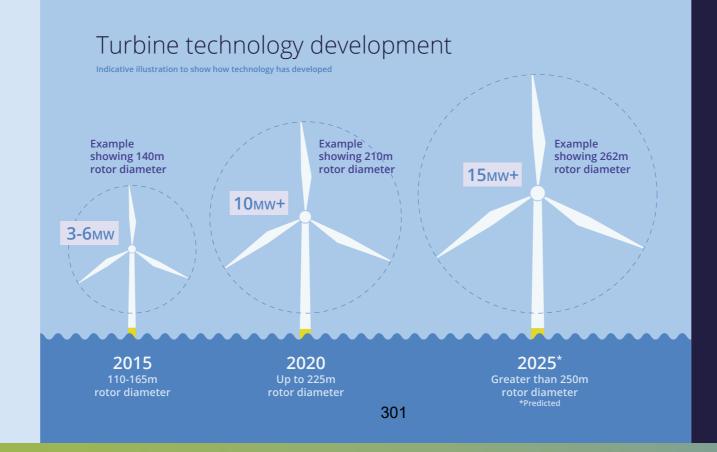
Technological advancement

Wind turbine technology has rapidly advanced in recent years, producing much more power per unit.

A 50% increase in tip height more than doubles the power output of a wind turbine and the power of offshore turbines has increased 5-fold in just 20 years.

It's early days in the development process and a few years before we'll be in a position to order turbines. So, for the purpose of our EIA we are assessing a worst-case scenario for up to 2.3 x the existing Rampion turbine height, but in reality it's unlikely to be more than double the height.

With an assumption that the turbines will be 75% taller than the existing turbines, the power output per turbine would be around 3 x the existing Rampion turbines.







Wind is now an essential renewable resource for powering our modern world with clean, green energy and the UK is the European and World leader in offshore wind generation.

In 2019, UK wind energy:

- Generated electricity to power the equivalent of nearly 18m homes
- Became the second largest power source, providing 20% of electricity
- Reduced CO2 emissions by nearly 29 million (m) tonnes, saving 14m tonnes from offshore wind alone

In 2020, UK wind energy:

- Broke a record to provide 40% of our electricity on one day
- Contributed to coal-free electricity generation for a record 67 days in a row

The offshore wind industry aims to double jobs to over 27,000 and invest nearly £50billion in UK infrastructure by 2030.



Current Status

- Seabed agreement for lease signed with The Crown Estate (landlord of the seabed), within which a refined wind farm proposal will be formed over the coming months
- National Grid have confirmed a Connection Agreement into the high voltage 400kV transmission grid at Bolney, in 2028/2029
- Early discussions held with 11 Local Planning Authorities, Parish Councils, MPs, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies
- Scoping Opinion received from the Planning Inspectorate informing what is required to be assessed
- A number of technical and environmental surveys carried out, informing the onshore and offshore project elements e.g. full offshore site geophysical survey, vessel traffic and ecological surveys
- Early assessment of an onshore cable route Area of Search, leading to identification of an indicative cable route and some options for consideration
- Informal consultation underway, seeking feedback of local issues in relation to the onshore and offshore Areas of Search

Next Steps



Analyse feedback alongside results of technical and environmental surveys, to refine proposals and produce Preliminary Environmental Information Report ²



Formally consult with stakeholders and communities on:

- refined proposals, including a defined onshore cable route
- information on construction and mitigation methodologies
- photomontages taken from a range of Sussex viewpoints



Analyse feedback from formal consultation, determine onshore substation site selection. further refine proposals, produce Consultation Report and detailed Environmental Statement



Indicative timing for formal consent application



2028 Rampion 2 project fully operational and connected to the grid 2029

^{1.} This is an indicative project timetable, which is subject to change, particularly in light of the continuing Covid situation. We will only be carrying out activities when 202 safe to do so and will use virtual consultation tools until it is safe to meet face to face. is safe to meet face to face.

We want to hear from you

For this first round of consultation, we are keen to hear any local Issues and constraints you think we need to take into account within the onshore and offshore areas of search, as we look to refine the proposals.

What are the local issues that matter to you?

Is there anything you think we may have missed?



Online feedback form

The best way for you to give your feedback is by using the feedback form: Click here to complete your feedback form



Email or phone

Should you have any questions or points of clarification about the project or consultation, you can:



Email us at rampion2@rwe.com

Call us on 0800 2800 886 (Freephone)



Book a virtual meeting

Should you wish to have a virtual meeting with members of the Project Team, please use our interactive booking system here.

If you are a member of a community group or should you have any family, friends or colleagues who you think may be interested, please feel free to convene a group meeting with us, as it will help us maximise our reach to a wider audience.



Covid19 Restrictions

We are all working in unusual times and while we would much prefer to meet you face to face, we have had to close our Worthing Office since March and unfortunately, we are unable to hold public exhibitions as we did for the original Rampion project.

We hope you have found our Virtual Village Hall a useful tool to learn about the development process, explore our initial proposals and provide your feedback.

Meet the team

We would like to build on our existing relationships from the Rampion project, while also reaching new communities who weren't so involved the first time around, so we can remain a long-term, good neighbour of the Sussex community.















Appendix

- A Frequently Asked Questions
- **B** Cable Route Options
- C Substation Search Areas
- D Information for landowners
- E Scoping Report
- F Rampion Fund + Visitor Centre information

Frequently Asked Questions Offshore Wind Farm



There are 40+ offshore wind farms around the UK but only one on the south coast of England – Rampion. Yet, the southeast of England is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe and is therefore a huge demand centre for electricity, so we believe this site has potential to make a greater contribution to electricity generation, close to where the demand centre is located. Elsewhere on the south coast, there are constraints to the west of the Isle of Wight such as the Jurassic Coast and deeper waters, whilst the grid is less robust given the lower population density in the southwest. There are constraints further east as the English Channel narrows off the Kent coast, which is also a very busy shipping area.

What is an Area of Search and why are they so large?

An Area of Search is initially identified for investigation, to find the optimum site for a wind farm or cable route. We need to carry out a number of technical and environmental surveys, which may discount areas from being suitable for development and we will also consider consultation feedback to help identify the best site for the project components, somewhere within the Area of Search.



Why is the project forecast to be so much bigger than Rampion?

The original Rampion Wind Farm was consented for up to 700 megawatts (MW) but in the end we built 400MW, being the optimum scheme for the technology and installation capabilities at that time. Since then, turbines have become more powerful, there have seen significant improvements in what can be technologically achieved, and a larger scheme reduces the cost of deployment thereby reducing cost to the end consumer.

Why is the maximum height of the turbines so much larger than the existing project?

Rampion 2 is effectively 10 years on from the original project and if consented, we will be placing turbine orders a decade later than we did for Rampion, with turbines not being installed until 2027 at the earliest. Technology has already advanced apace, so we need to make a sensible forecast of what the available turbine technology might be several years from now, to avoid consenting a technology that may no longer be available in the marketplace.

We therefore need to assess what we think will be the maximum turbine height when we come to construction, but we won't necessarily end up building that maximum case, e.g. Rampion had consent for 210m turbines, yet the Rampion turbines we built are 141m tall, two-thirds of the consented figure.

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Frequently Asked Questions Offshore Wind Farm



At this stage we're still focusing on issues and constraints within the areas of search, to identify what the boundary for the scheme will be. This site boundary will be refined in response to constraints, the results of technical and environmental surveys and stakeholder feedback. We will be preparing visualisations once the scope and boundary has been sufficiently refined and these will form part of the second consultation in late spring/summer.

Of note, a wind farm is a low density development with around 1km spacing between the turbine towers, which are themselves only around 10m in diameter.

How has the operating Rampion Wind Farm been received by the Sussex community?

In 2010, we commissioned an independent survey to gauge the feeling of the Sussex community to the prospect of a wind farm off the Sussex coast. 80% felt positive. We carried out the survey again in 2019 after the turbines had been up and running for 18months and 85% of the respondents support the wind farm with only 4% opposing the scheme.



Onshore Electrical Infrastructure

Why didn't the original Rampion project include cables that could accommodate more electrical capacity?

At the time of investment in 2015, there was no immediate prospect of future Crown Estate leasing rounds for this area. The Crown Estate first suggested a round for extension proposals in 2018. The industry regulator requires every project to be designed and invested in an economic and efficient manner, to minimise cost to the end consumer, which prevents us from building speculative/spare capacity. The cables for the original Rampion project were therefore rated at a maximum capacity of 400MW.

Why can't the original Rampion cable route be used again, with the Rampion 2 cables running in parallel?

There are a number of pinch points where the land is congested with other constraints. The original landfall location at Brooklands Pleasure Park, in Lancing, is highly congested with underground pipes and services, as well as cables from the original Rampion scheme. There is insufficient remaining space to cross Teville Stream and drilling is not an option due to the location of an old landfill site.

Further north at Tottington Mount, the original cable route has utilised the available width on the crest of the hill, such that a parallel route would require 'benching' into the side of a hillside (such as used for roads/railways running across slopes), which is not an option due to visual and habitat sensitivities.

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Frequently Asked Questions Onshore Electrical Infrastructure



- How much area is needed for the permanent onshore substation equipment?
 - The area to site the permanent substation equipment will be no greater than 4.5 hectares (ha). To put this into context, the three search areas for the substation are:
 - Bolney Road/Kent Street 21ha
 - · Wineham Lane North 16ha
 - · Wineham Lane South 13ha
- How will you manage the noise, air quality, traffic and other disturbances during construction?

As far as possible, construction activity would be planned to minimise disruption to residents and businesses in the local area. We will be carrying out an assessment of construction impacts (transport, noise, air quality) in a Preliminary Environmental Information Report and we will consult on our proposed measures to minimise and mitigate impacts in a second, formal consultation in late spring 2021. This will include a cumulative assessment taking into consideration other local construction projects that are likely in the timeframe of the construction of Rampion 2.

? Will the power be used in Sussex?

The electricity generated feeds into the National Grid system and is therefore distributed to where there is demand. Given the power is connected in Sussex, it is likely that much of the electricity generated by Rampion 2 will be consumed across a broad area covering Sussex. It's impossible to track electrons but the grid ensures the energy is not wasted, so on occasions when local demand is low and the wind farm is operating at peak, the power may be used further afield.

Continued on next page >

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Frequently Asked Questions More about wind power



Major strides have been made in the past few years, effectively halving the cost of offshore wind with advances in technology, supply chains and economies of scale.

Offshore wind is becoming widely known as an established cost-effective low carbon source of generation, which will continue to play a vital role in helping the power sector decarbonise over the coming decade and beyond.

? What happens when the wind doesn't blow?

Offshore wind speeds are higher and more consistent than onshore and whilst output will vary over time, offshore wind farms generate electricity around 85% of the time. If wind is not blowing in one region of the UK then it is likely to be generating power elsewhere in the country, and the national transmission grid has a diverse mix of other energy generators to ensure that supply and demand are always in balance.



? What is the lifetime of the project?

Offshore wind turbines were forecast to have a lifetime of 20-25 years but as the first commercial offshore turbines have already been operating for nearly 20 years and technology has continued to advance, the predicted lifetime has increased to nearer 30 years. At the end of their life, the wind turbines will be removed from the seabed and if wind energy is still an essential requirement for our energy mix, they may be repowered with the latest technology of the day, but that would be subject to a new consent application and consultation at that time.

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Frequently Asked Questions Consultation questions



We very much welcome and value feedback from everyone and we will analyse all feedback to identify local issues and take them into account in shaping the project. The consultation feedback will be documented in a Consultation Report, which will be published to form an integral part of the consent application. Whilst we may not be able to accommodate every suggestion, we are committed to responding to issues raised in a fair and transparent manner.

If this is decided by central government, can local stakeholders really influence the project?

Although it's ultimately the Planning Inspectorate who examine the final application and make their recommendation to the Secretary of State, local authorities and other local stakeholders are statutory consultees to this process and their views hold a lot of weight. We also consider feedback from local communities across a wide area and will accommodate feedback where we can but if this is not possible, e.g. for technical, environmental, commercial or community reasons, we will explain why this is the case. The Consultation Report will record what we've taken into account, the changes we have made, and if we can't take feedback into account we will explain the reasons why we have been unable to do so.



? Is this my only opportunity to have my say?

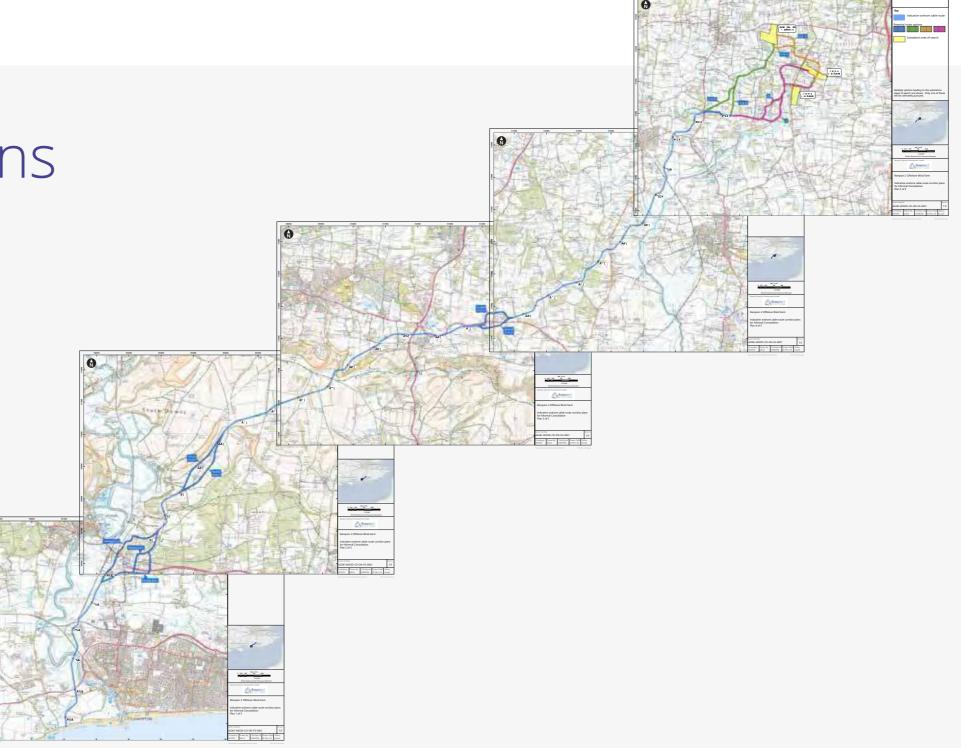
No, this is only the first consultation where our intention is to attract high-level feedback on the general scope of the project and the local issues you think we should be taking into account in the areas of search. We will then refine our proposals in light of this feedback and the results from our technical and environmental surveys, before publishing more detailed plans for a second consultation in late spring / summer. We are currently working with local authorities to agree how this will be conducted to ensure a comprehensive and meaningful process, which we will publish in a Statement of Community Consultation in the spring.

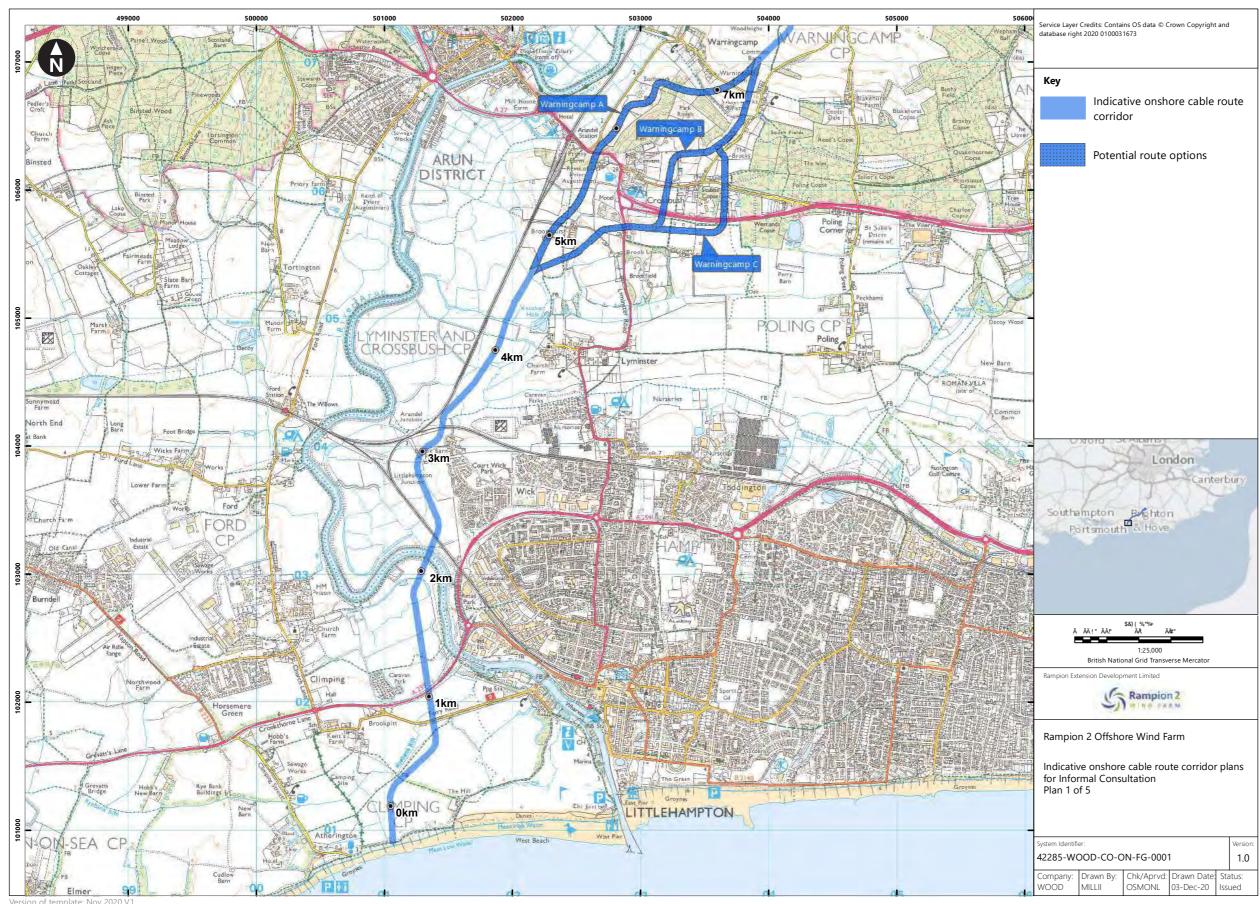
310 Page 5 of 5



Cable Route Options

5 maps in large scale on following pages

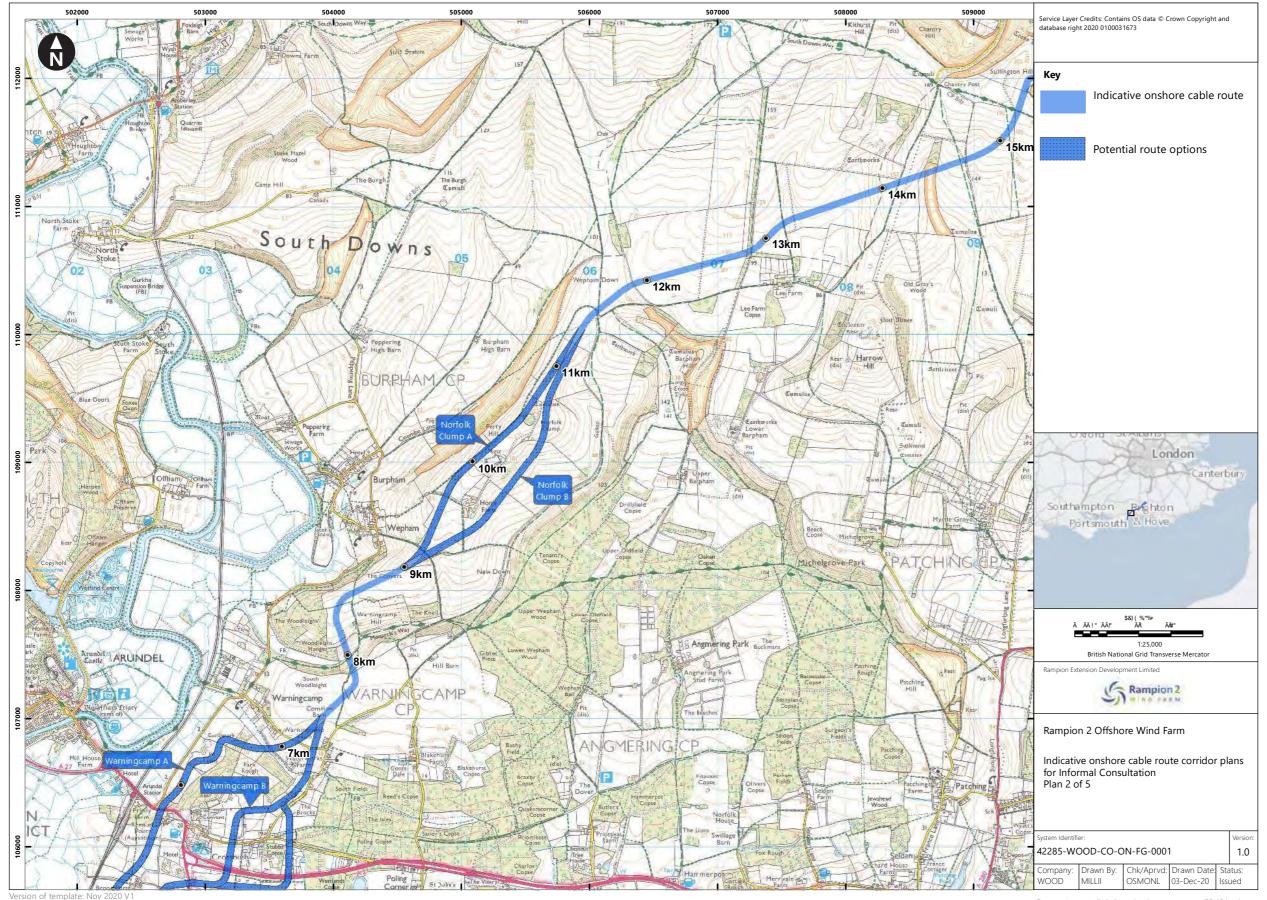






Cable route options

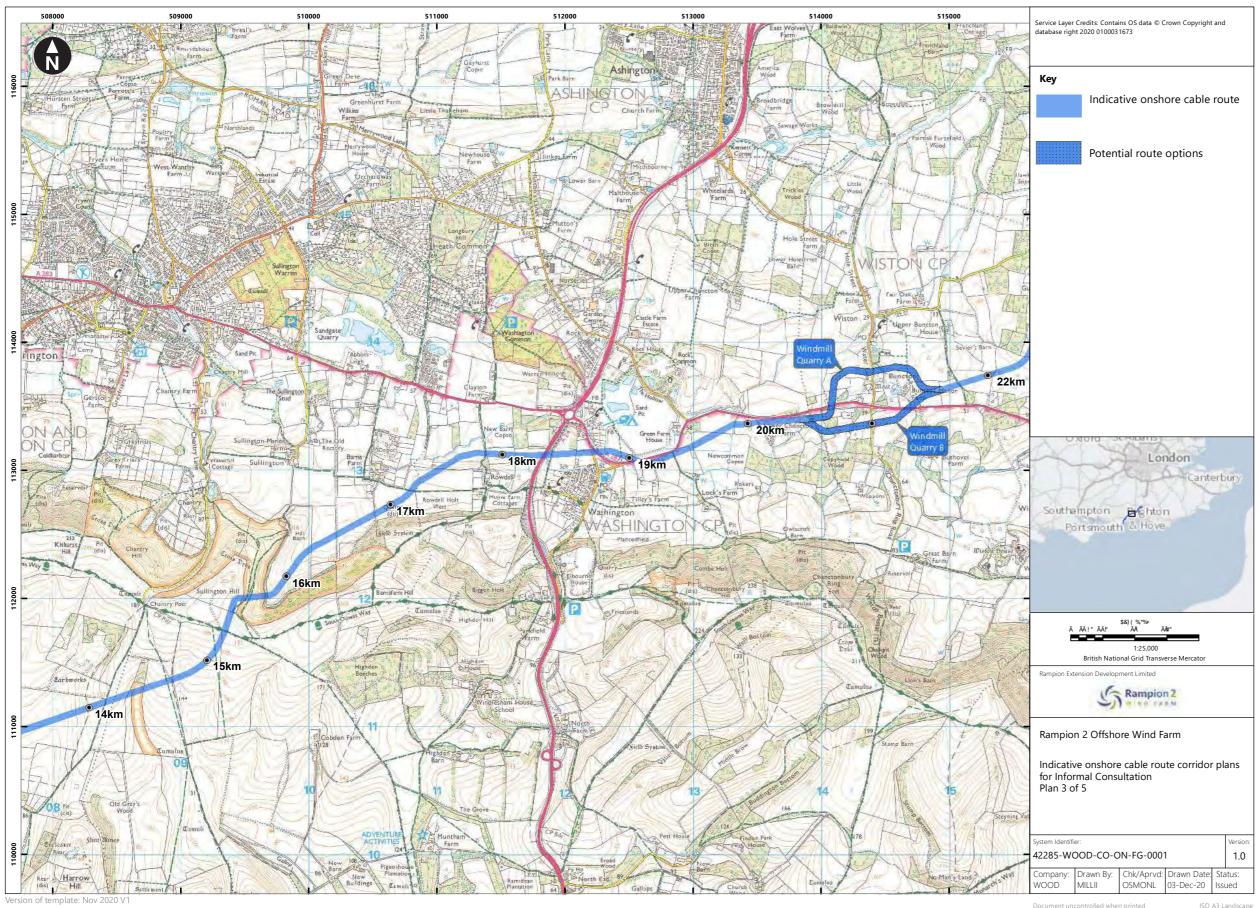
Map 1 of 5





Cable route options

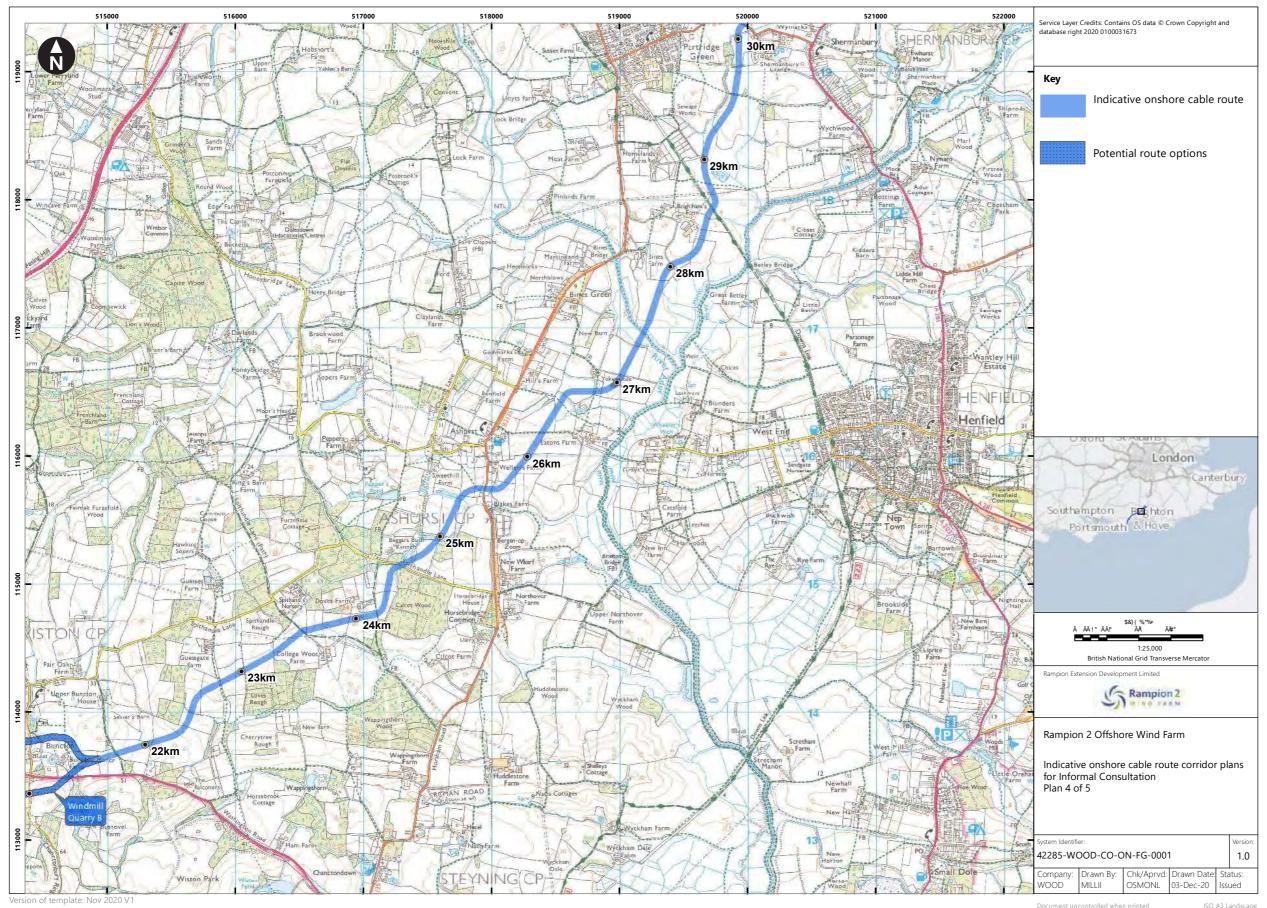
Map 2 of 5





Cable route options

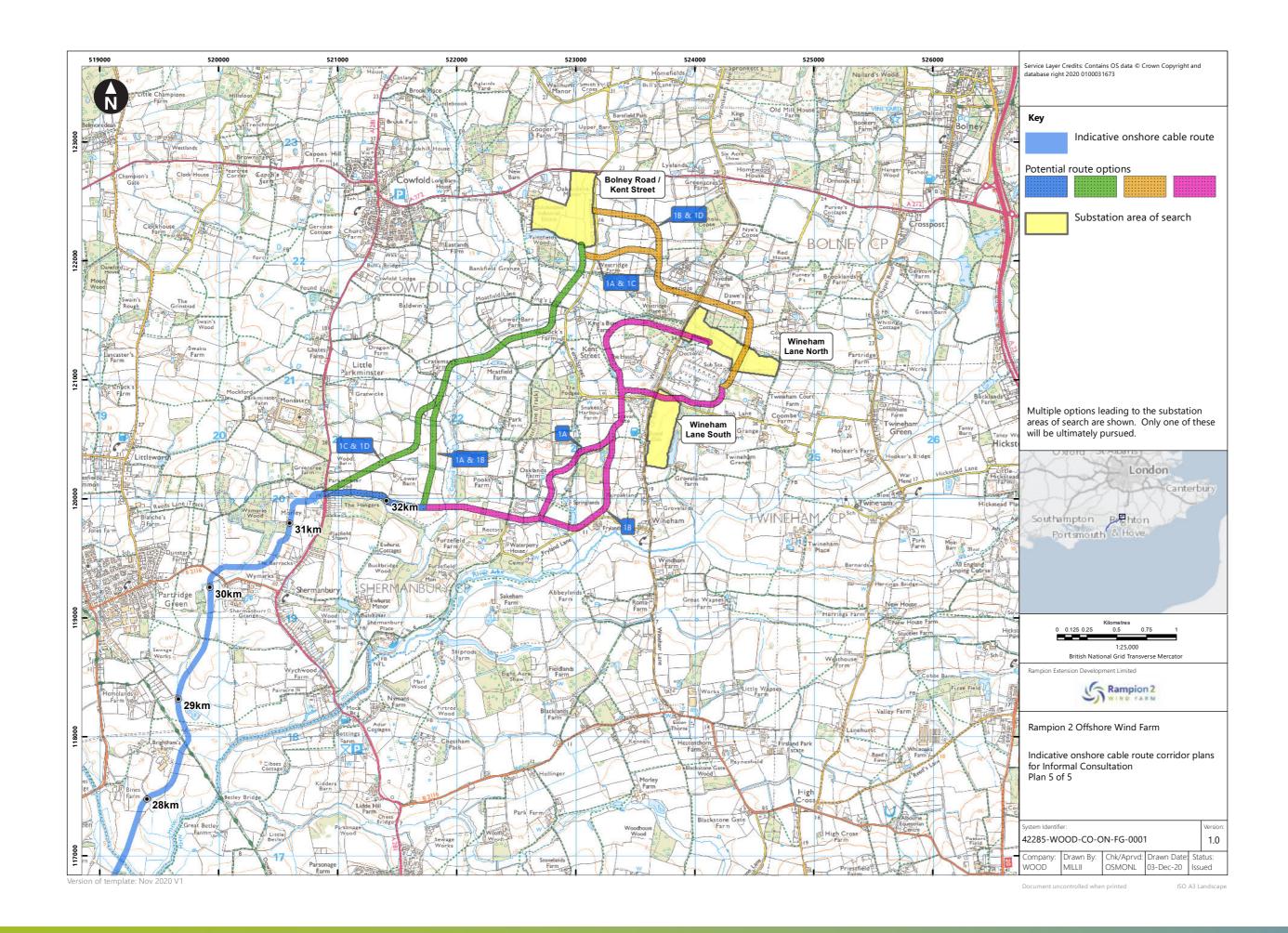
Map 3 of 5





Cable route options

Map 4 of 5





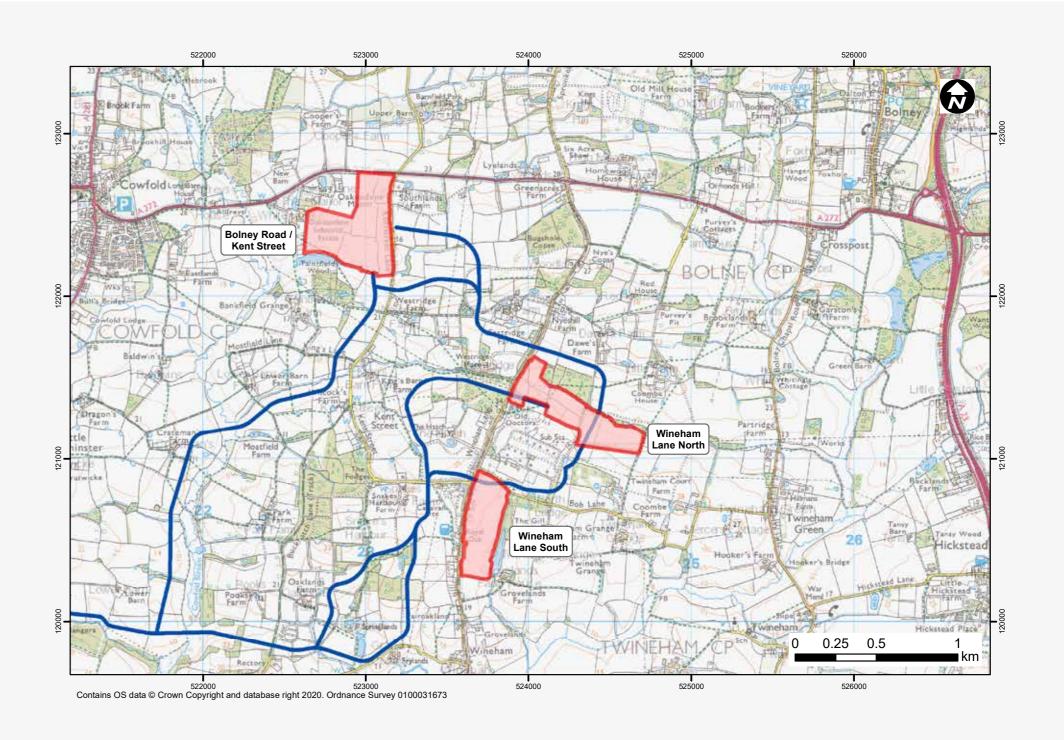
Cable route options

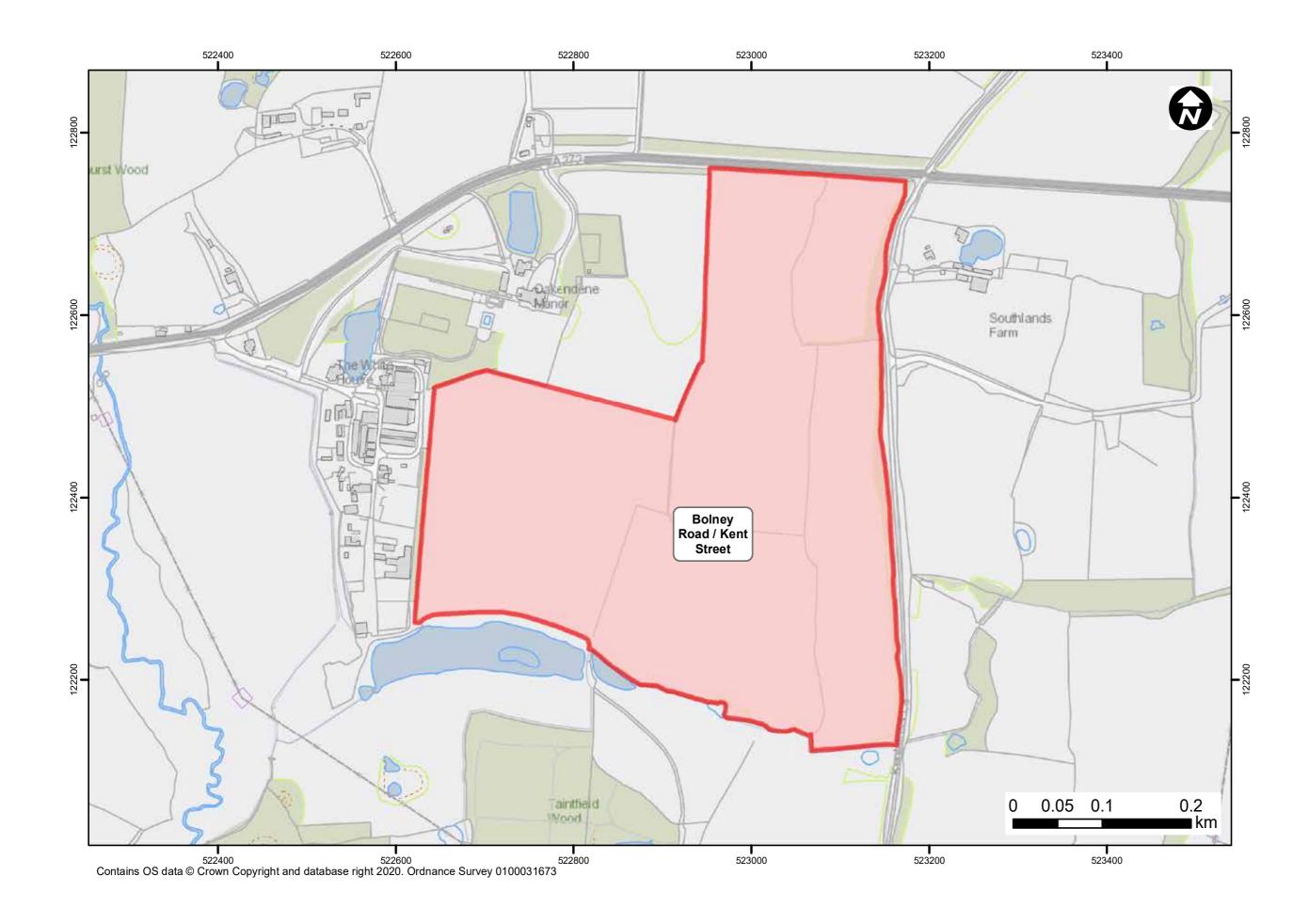
Map 5 of 5



Substation Search Areas

3 search areas in large scale on following pages

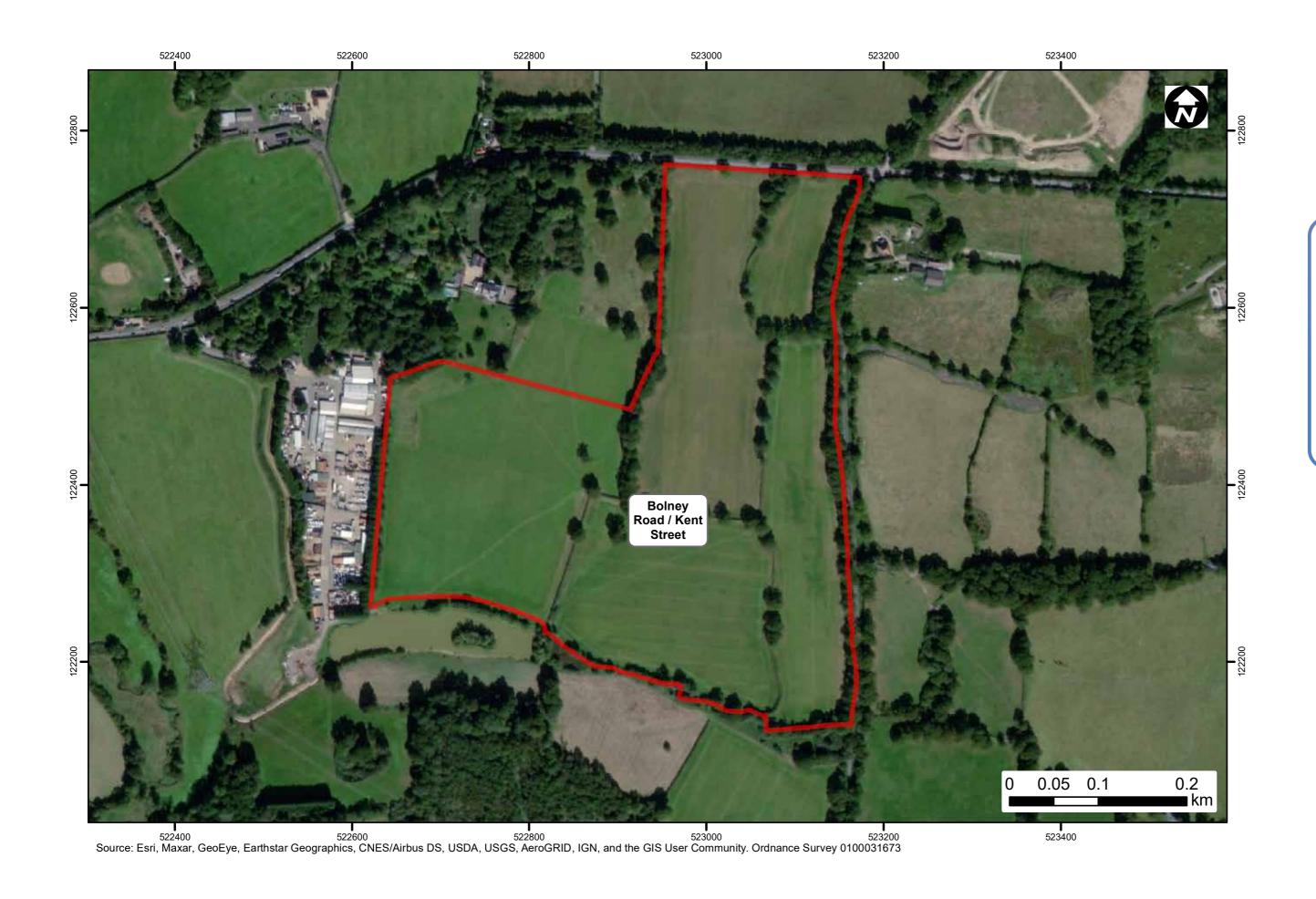






For potential onshore substation

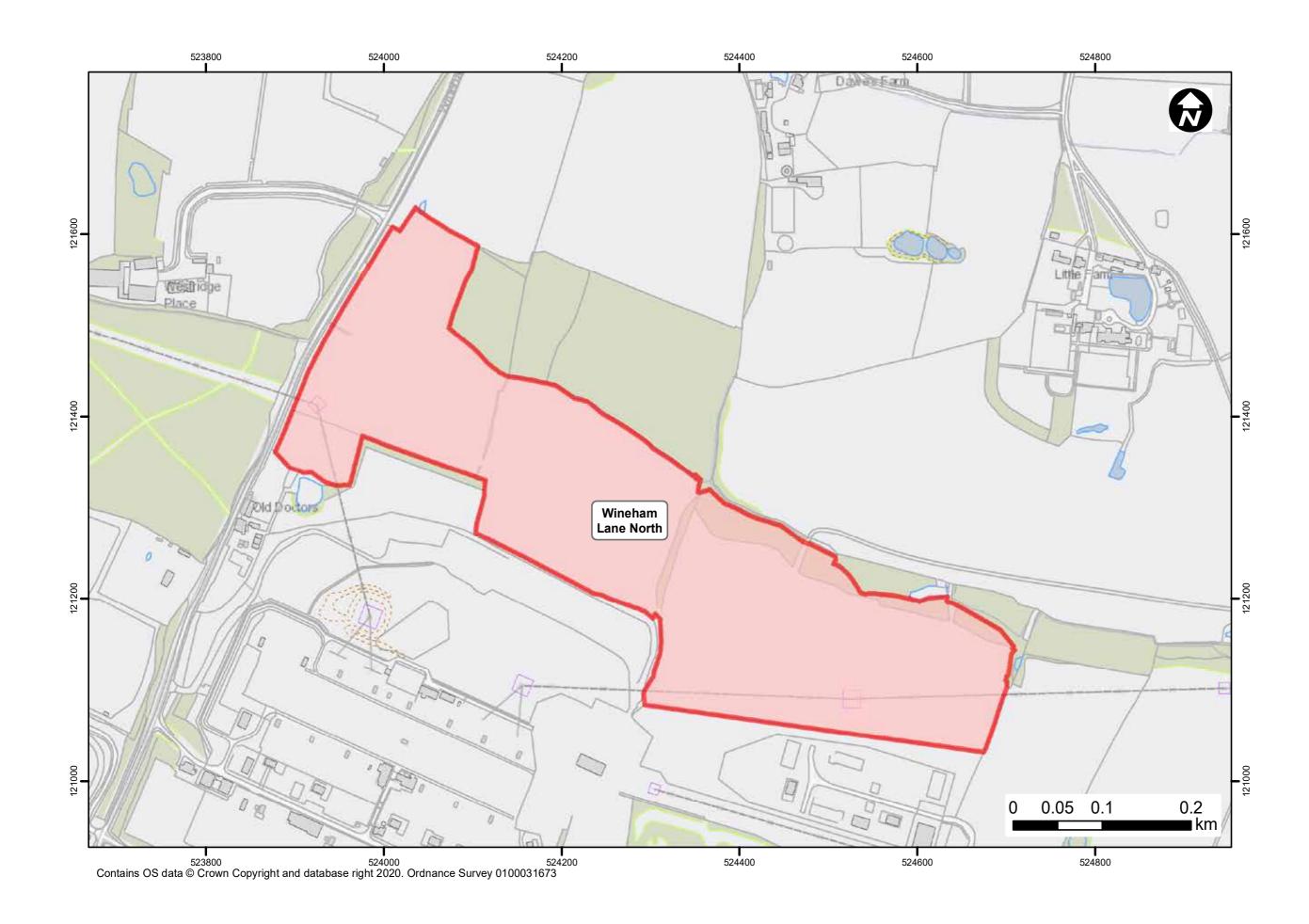
Area 1 of 3





For potential onshore substation

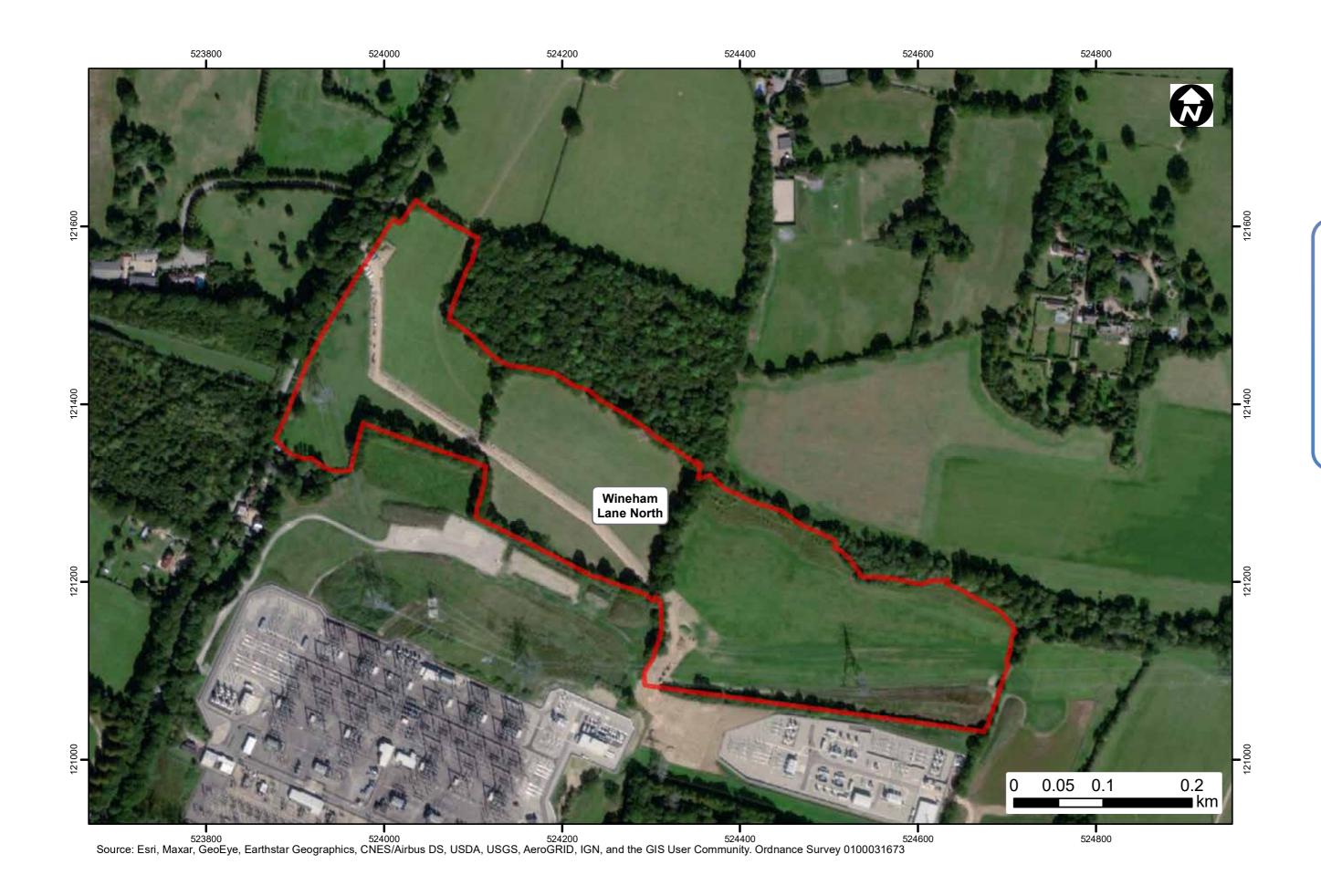
Area 1 of 3





For potential onshore substation

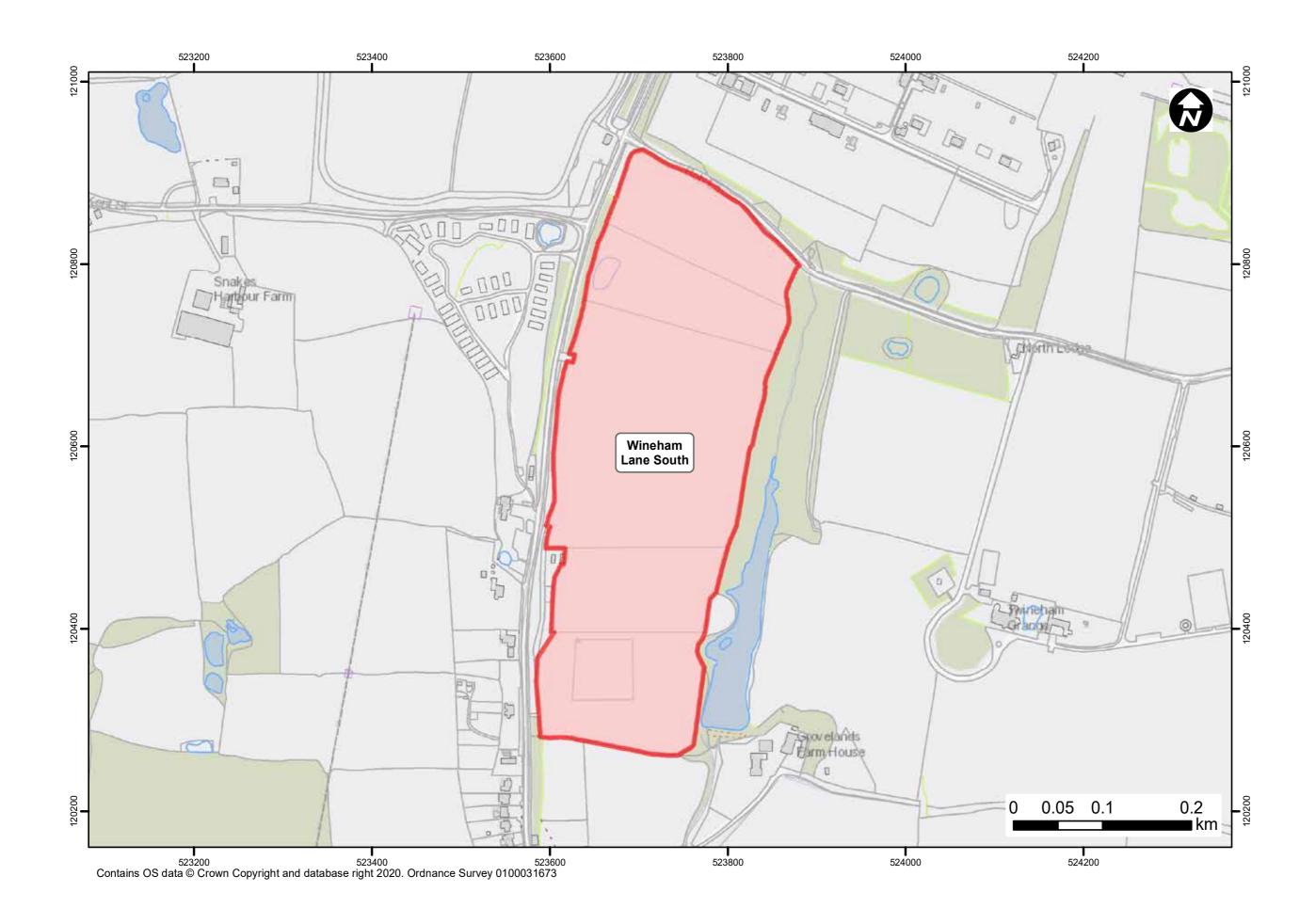
Area 2 of 3





For potential onshore substation

Area 2 of 3





For potential onshore substation

Area 3 of 3





SEARCH AREA

For potential onshore substation

Area 3 of 3



Information for Landowners

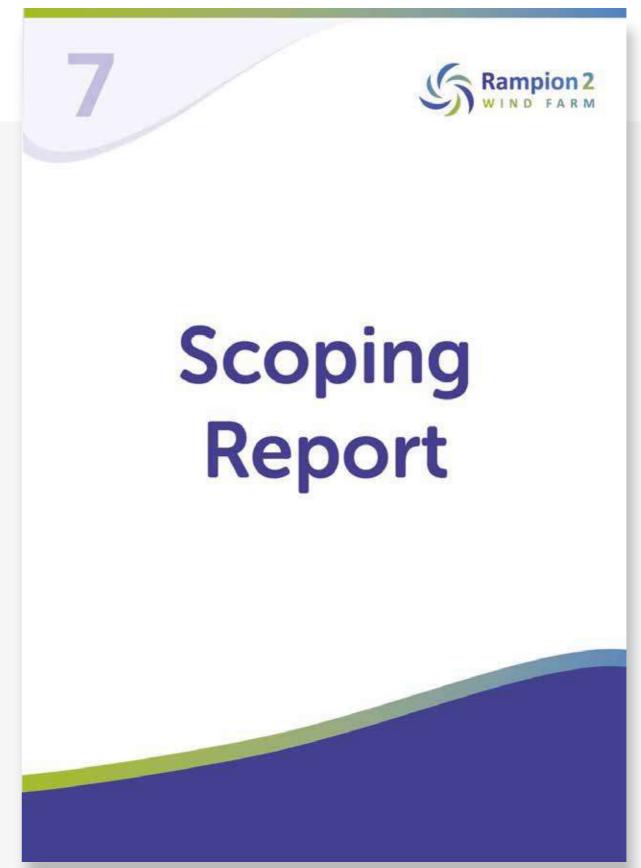
The Rampion 2 Team is aware that other land agents have simply taken the Scoping Boundary for the onshore cable route and written generic letters to all properties in the area, offering their professional services to landowners in any negotiations.

As the Rampion 2 Team refine a cable route within the Scoping Boundary, their land agent, Carter Jonas, will contact the respective landowners individually and directly. No other land agent works for the Rampion 2 Team.

The Rampion Team have also highlighted that they reached agreements with all landowners that they identified along the 27km cable route for the original Rampion project, and did not compulsorily purchase any land or property against the wishes of any owners.

The Team emphasise that they work closely with landowners and the local community to minimise impacts during construction, and wish to highlight that the impact along the cable route would be temporary in nature, during construction only, with the land restored to at least the same standard upon completion of the cable installation.

Go to Appendix E folder to View:



Go to Appendix F folder to View:









We want to hear from you

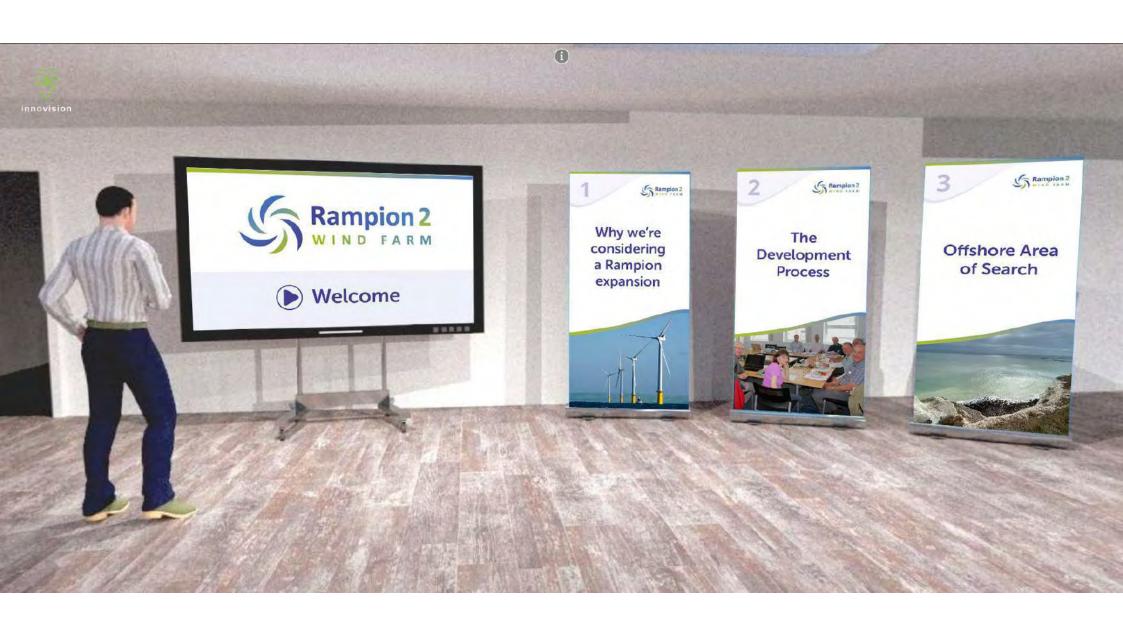
Click to go to our online feedback form



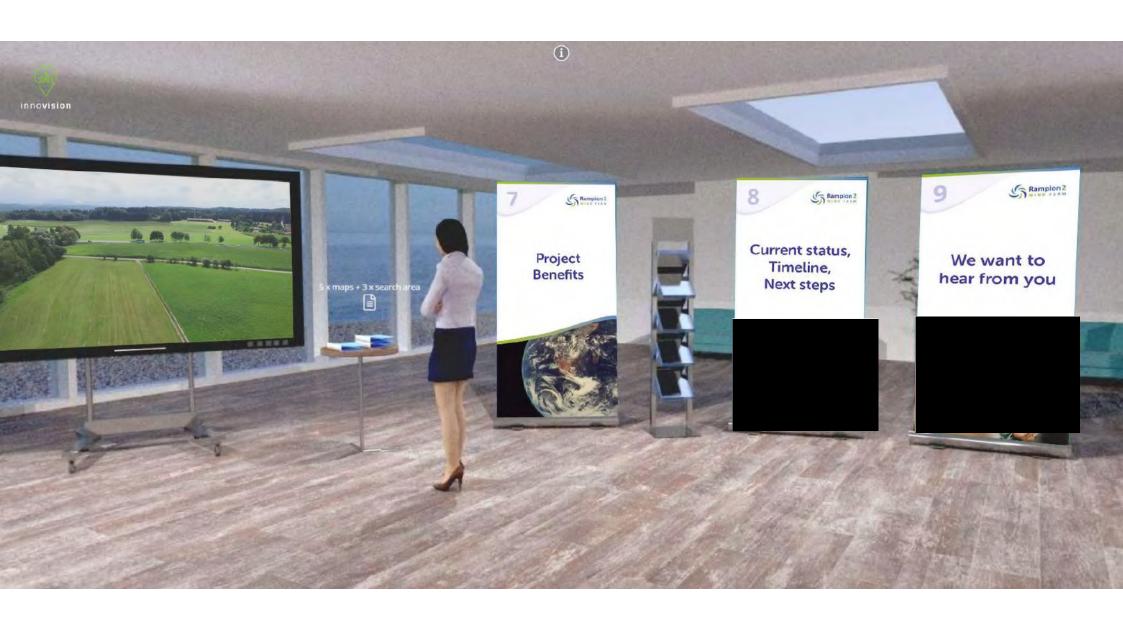
Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.

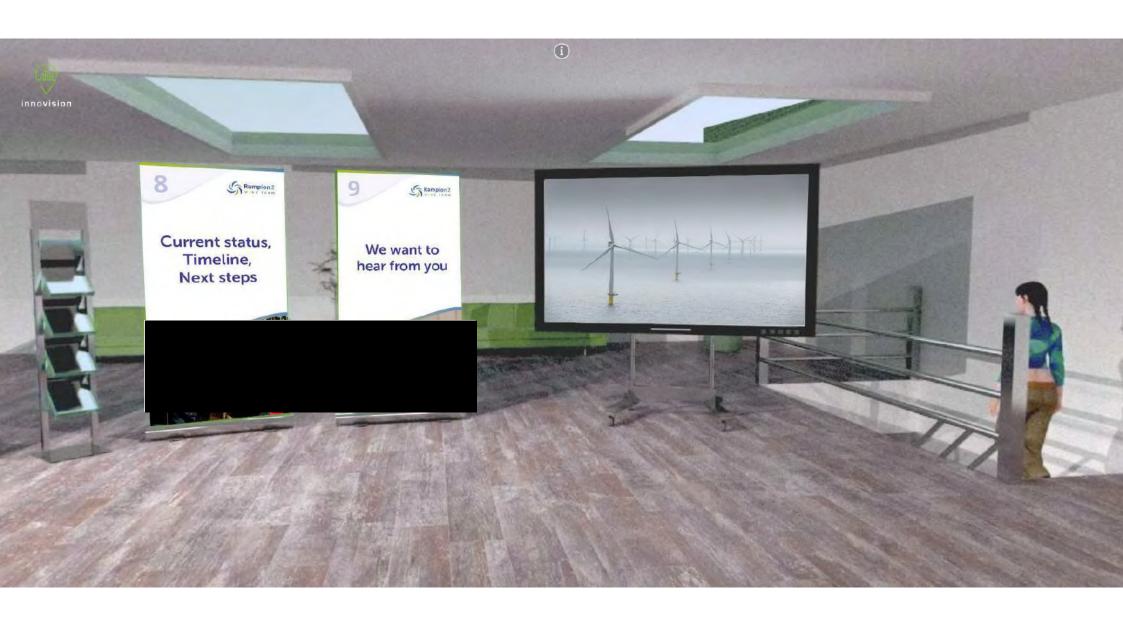


3.2.2. Virtual exhibition – image capture of event space









Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



3.2.3. Rampion Find Guidance Sheet and Factsheet





Rampion Fund at Sussex Community Foundation

Fund outline

The Rampion Fund at Sussex Community Foundation is a community benefit fund set up by Rampion Offshore Wind Ltd and managed by Sussex Community Foundation. The Fund supports organisations working for the benefit of the people of Sussex, with the area of benefit delineated overleaf, from Littlehampton Harbour in the west, to Beachy Head in the east and up to the A272 near Twineham in the north close to the wind farm's onshore substation.

The Rampion Fund at Sussex Community Foundation seeks to support projects that benefit the local community, in particular those with links to environment and ecology, climate change and energy and improving the sustainability of community facilities. Priority will be given to projects that also help to tackle disadvantage and improve people's lives and well-being.

Applications must benefit the community within the drawn area in the map (Area 1) at the end of this document.

How much is available?

The overall value of the Fund that Sussex Community Foundation is managing is £3.1 million. This amount includes an endowment fund for the long-term benefit of Sussex communities and ring-fenced amounts for East Worthing and Lancing Communities, the communities around the electrical substation near Twineham and sea-user organisations (see the areas of benefit map on page 4 for more information).

Who can apply?

The fund is open to charities, community groups and not-for-profit organisations which demonstrate:

- their own bank account
- a constitution or set of governing rules
- accounts or records of expenditure
- relevant policies (such as child protection, vulnerable adults, health and safety etc).

What size of grants are available?

The fund can support both small and larger grants for community projects that benefit the area. Small grants are generally up to £10,000 and large grants of up to £50,000. Projects applying for above £10,000 must secure at least 50% match funding in order to be successful. Projects that have a capital element must demonstrate that they have identified funding for maintenance and repair. All facilities must have a

minimum term lease arrangement of 10 years and written landowner consent where relevant.

How to apply

Applications can be made on our Rampion application form, which can be accessed via the following link: www.sussexgiving.org.uk/rampion. Applications can be made at any time throughout the year and follow our set closing dates of January, May and September each year. We are also happy to receive informal enquiries to our grants team via email at grants@sussexgiving.org.uk or by telephone on 01273 409 440.

Fund criteria

We do not want to be overly prescriptive in defining eligible projects so the list below is intended to offer examples of the types of projects and initiatives we would consider, though we are open to other ideas.

- Projects that encourage the sustainable use of resources and assist in tackling climate change;
- Projects with a focus on energy use and energy efficiency;
- Renewable and sustainable energy initiatives for community facilities;
- Projects that improve the sustainability of community facilities
- Support for marine ecology, nature conservation and environmental improvements;
- Projects with a focus on marine safety;
- Projects that enhance awareness understanding and active engagement of the special nature of the south downs and marine environment, e.g. The Living Coast, UNESCO designation;
- Increasing opportunities to take part in onshore and offshore sports and recreational pursuits;
- Increasing the value, experience and understanding of the natural heritage by both visitors and residents

You can see more of the sort of work and projects we fund on our website:sussexgiving.org.uk/rampion

Capital Projects

For grant applications of over £10,000 towards capital expenditure items we would expect to see:

- Explanation of why a particular intervention is proposed over another, i.e. a wind turbine over solar panels
- Evidence that you have considered sustainable building practice, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and resource efficiency as part of your proposal
- Evidence that you have consulted with external organisations for advice and support on your project (where this is outside the scope of your organisation's knowledge and expertise)
- Documents to confirm lease arrangements (10 year minimum term) and provide written landowner consent where relevant
- Letters of support from relevant local authorities or stakeholder groups we expect to see a good level of ownership in the facility. We would particularly

encourage applicants to demonstrate how funding provides an opportunity to broaden the access to a wider range of groups and communities.

- Evidence that 50% match funding has been secured
- Provision for maintenance and repair
- Three estimates for the proposed works or equipment, and an explanation of why a preferred supplier has been indicated
- Capital budgets can also contain a contingency line to help cover unexpected or increased costs.

Applicants are encouraged to be bold and innovative in their projects and approaches to energy efficiency. The Carbon Trust offer a number of free guides designed to help organisations on their path to energy efficiency, which may help to inform a grant application.

What projects are not eligible?

- Sporting activities that harm or degrade natural habitat or wildlife;
- Beautification competitions (e.g. Village in bloom);
- Events unless they have a specific focus on the environment or sustainability;
- Highways improvements;
- Promotion of specific religious or political beliefs;
- Projects that are the statutory responsibility of a local authority;
- Individuals:
- Schools (PTA's may be eligible providing resource will be available to the wider community and accessible outside of school hours);
- Organisations or activities which don't benefit communities in Sussex;
- Organisations that discriminate on the basis of race, religion, national origin, disability, age, or sexual orientation;
- Projects which will be used to make awards to a third party;
- Projects which only benefit animals;
- Organisations who have not returned monitoring from previous SCF awards;
- Retrospective funding for activities or projects that have already taken place

What is the decision-making process?

Once we receive your application, we will check that you are eligible and have supplied the information we need. The application will then be assessed, and presented to the Rampion Fund panel for consideration. The panel will include trustees of the foundation and representatives of Rampion Offshore Wind ltd. This process takes about eight to ten weeks from the deadline and we will let you know the outcome of your application very shortly afterwards.

Am I eligible to apply?

Most of our grants are awarded to not-for-profit volunteer led organisations whose annual income does not exceed £1 million. We define 'not for profit' organisations as those:

- Whose governing body (board or management committee) is entirely voluntary, although out of pocket expenses may be paid, and has a minimum of three unrelated people (if some are related there must be at least three who are not)
- Whose members do not receive any financial benefit

- Whose income and assets are used for exclusively charitable purposes (and any remaining assets are transferred to a charitable organisation)
- That do not pay any dividend or distribute any surplus to shareholders or members

Your organisation does not have to be a charity but it does need to have:

- its own bank account, with at least two cheque signatories (who are not related to each other)
- a constitution or set of governing rules, with a minimum of three trustees/committee members, as above
- accounts or records of expenditure
- relevant policies (such as child protection, vulnerable adults, health and safety etc).

We can accept applications from social enterprises, CICs and Companies Limited by Guarantee carrying out activities which are charitable. However, these organisations must have:

- Demonstrable public benefit and clear protection against private benefit
- A minimum of three unrelated directors, the majority of whom are not paid either as directors or for delivering the activities of the organization (if some are related there must be at least three who are not)
- A majority of non-executive directors approving the salaries and benefits of any paid directors, which should be reasonable and proportionate to the work they do and the financial position of the organisation
- An asset lock body (in the case of CICs) with objectives which are charitable and similar to the CIC

What is the payment process?

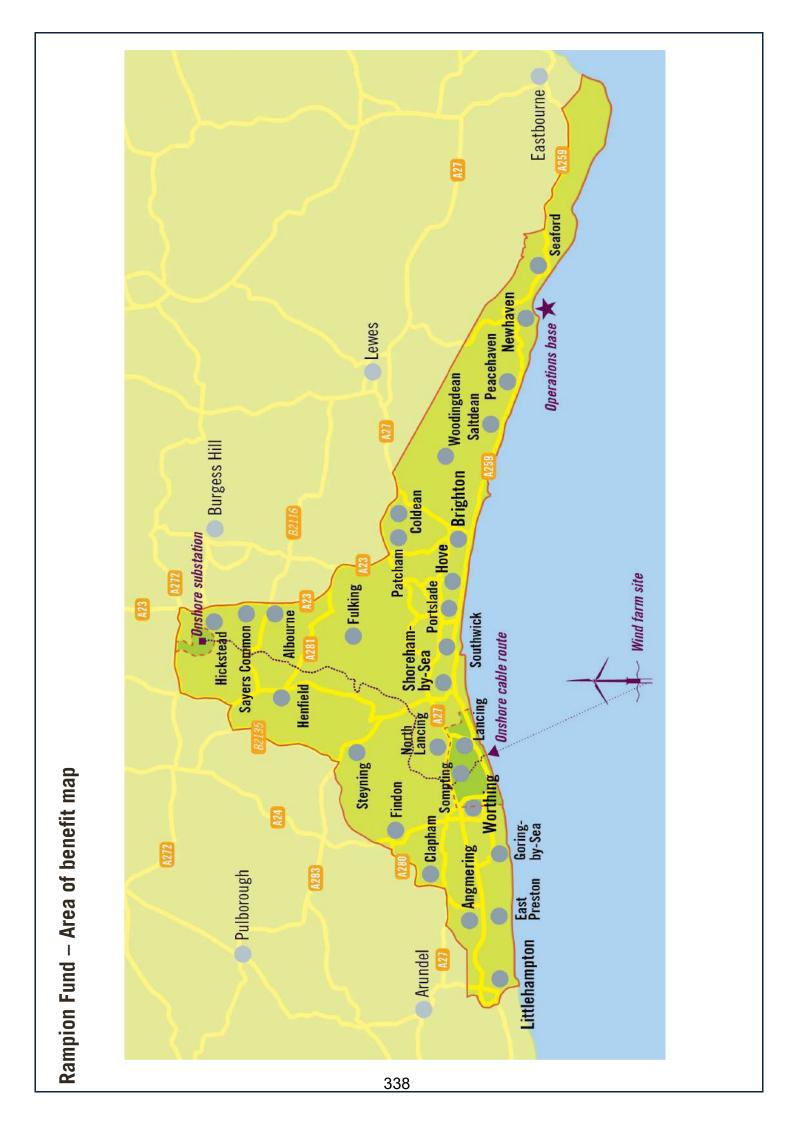
If you are offered a grant, you will receive payment up front, once you have agreed to our terms and conditions. In some circumstances and particularly for larger grants you may be paid in stages following interim reports and/or evidence of expenditure.

You will be required to complete an online monitoring form once you have spent your grant/completed your project.

Where can I get more help?

If you have any questions about this guidance or our application process, please contact us at grants@sussexgiving.org.uk or by calling 01273 409440. We will be happy to help.

Grantees will be required to publicise the Rampion Fund at Sussex Community Foundation in all publicity, printed and online materials and through signage, where appropriate. Logos are available via our website.







The Rampion Fund at Sussex Community Foundation is a community benefit fund set up by Rampion Offshore Wind Ltd and managed by Sussex Community Foundation.

The Rampion Fund supports organisations working for the benefit of the people of Sussex, with the area of benefit delineated overleaf, from Littlehampton harbour in the west to Cuckmere Haven in the east and up to the A272 near Bolney in the north.



Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club, Newhaven has reduced its carbon footprint after switching to solar power to save money and now sends power back to the National Grid.

The Fund

The Fund will support projects that benefit the broad community, in particular those with links to environment and ecology, climate change and energy, and improved community facilities. Priority will be given to projects which benefit disadvantaged people and communities.

Butterflies of the Biosphere is part of the Living Coast, the Brighton & Lewes Downs World UNESCO Biosphere region, which covers almost 400 square kilometres of land and sea across the Downs.

Value

The overall value of the Fund that Sussex Community Foundation is managing is £3.1 million.

- 1. £2 million will be available to support eligible community projects, with a proportion being invested as an endowment fund for the long-term benefit of Sussex communities;
- 2. A further £500,000 will be available to support eligible community projects in the East Worthing and Lancing communities (Area 2);
- 3. A further £300,000 will be available to support eligible community projects in the designated area south of the A272 where the electrical substation is situated (Area 3);
- 4. A further £300,000 will be available to support sea-user organisations.

Grants of between £1,000 and £10,000 are available, with higher grants of up to £50,000 for larger capital projects.





The Sail Boat Project provides a range of learning activities based around sailing to widen access to the sea in marginalised coastal communities.

Who can apply?

The Fund is open to charities, community groups and not-for-profit organisations.

How to apply

Applications should be made on our general application form. For more information, an application form and more detailed criteria, visit www.sussexgiving.org.uk/rampion or call our Grants team on 01273 409440.

Sussex Community Foundation 15 Western Road, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1RL



Volunteers at Transition Town Worthing create community growing projects and enhance green spaces around Worthing.



Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



3.2.4. Feedback form

Rampion 2 Consultation Feedback Form

Fields marked as MANDATORY must be completed. Failure to do so may result in your answers not being counted as part of the survey.

Have your say on our early proposals

We welcome all comments and feedback on our proposals. It is particularly helpful for us to know what you think we should take into account within our onshore and offshore areas of search as we further refine our proposals. Responses to consultation may be made publicly available, but any personal information will be kept confidential and will be safeguarded and processed in accordance with the requirements of privacy and data protection legislation and in line with the Rampion 2 Privacy Policy. The feedback form consists of three pages. The first page provides an opportunity to comment on our proposals and the quality of our consultation. The second page includes short questions regarding your demographics that we would like to collect for the purpose of monitoring the equality of our consultation. The third page is where you actively submit your response after you've provided your name, email address and post code and confirmed that you've read the Rampion 2 Privacy Policy. Rampion 2 and our trusted third party suppliers will use your personal information for the purpose of administering this consultation and assessing the responses. Using your email address, we may contact you to let you know when the results of the consultation are published.

Offshore turbines Do you have any comments on the proposed offshore area of search for wind turbines?

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Offshore export cables
Do you have any comments about the area of search for the subsea offshore export cables?
Landfall
Do you have any comments about landfall at Climping beach?
Onshore cable route
Do you have any comments on the indicative onshore cable area of search and route options
presented in our flythrough video?

Page 2 343

Potential substation locations Do you have any comments on the pros and cons of each of the three search areas identified for the proposed onshore substation, including any comments on helping identify the least impact site for	
the substation equipment within each search area?	
If responding in an official capacity on behalf of an organisation, business or campaign group, please provide us with the name of that organisation and your position within it.	
If responding as a person or business that has an interest in land around the indicative underground cable route or route options, or a similar interest in land around the three search area options we have identified for the new substation, please provide us with your Party ID. The Party ID is provided in the package of information mailed to people we have identified as havin an interest in these areas of land. If you have an interest in land (such as a tenancy agreement or a right of way) but have not received a package from us, or you otherwise can't provide a Party ID, please let us know in the comment box below	_
Quality of this consultation Do you have any comments about this consultation? Specifically, we'd like to know if you have any feedback on the Virtual Village Hall exhibition as a method for communicating project information digitally during Covid-19 restrictions.	

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Equality monitoring

Information about your demographics is treated as Special Category Personal Data. It will be anonymised and will not be associated with your consultation feedback or any personal details you have provided. We are asking these questions to ensure our consultations reach all sections of the community and to improve our effectiveness when we communicate with stakeholders. You do not have to provide any personal information if you don't want to.

Age Please select only 1 option Under 15 16-20 21-25 26-30 31-35 36-40 41-45 46-50 51-55 56-60 61-65 66-70 71+

Page 4 345

Gender			
Please s	Please select only 1 option		
	Male		
	Female		
	Trans Male		
	Trans Female		
	Gender neutral		
	Prefer not to say		
	Other		
	▲ MANDATORY		
	(No more than 100 characters)		

Page 5 346

Ethnic group			
Please select only 1 option			
	Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi		
	Asian or Asian British - Chinese		
	Asian or Asian British - Indian		
	Asian or Asian British - Other		
	Black or Black British - African		
	Black or Black British - Caribbean		
	Black or Black British - Other		
	Mixed - White and Asian		
	Mixed - White and Black African		
	Mixed - White and Caribbean		
	Other Ethnic Group - Arab		
	Other Ethnic Group - Kurdish		
	Other Ethnic Group - Latin American		
	Other Ethnic Group - Turkish		
	White - British		
	White - Irish		
	White - Other		

Page 6 347

Prefer not to say

	Other
	▲ MANDATORY
	(No more than 100 characters)
Sexi	ual Orientation
Please	e select only 1 option
	Heterosexual
	Gay Man
	Lesbian
	Bisexual
	Prefer not to say
	Other
	▲ MANDATORY
	(No more than 100 characters)

Page 7 348

Religious faith				
Please s	Please select only 1 option			
	Buddhist			
	Christian			
	Hindu			
	Jewish			
	Muslim			
	Sikh			
	No religion			
	Prefer not to say			
	our day-to-day activities limited because of a disability?			
Please s	select only 1 option			
	No			
	Yes, limited a little			
	Yes, limited a little Yes, limited a lot			
	Yes, limited a lot			
	Yes, limited a lot Prefer not to say			
	Yes, limited a lot Prefer not to say Other			
	Yes, limited a lot Prefer not to say Other MANDATORY			

Page 8 349

What happens next?

On the next page you will be asked to provide your name, email and postcode and submit the information you have completed in this consultation. We will review the feedback and assess the responses. We will report back to respondents on what we have heard during the consultation and how we have refined our proposals in light of the issues and ideas raised. A second, more detailed round of consultation will be carried out in late spring 2021 as part of the statutory consenting process, when we will be seeking feedback on the merits of our refined draft proposals. The feedback will help us finalise detailed proposals for our Development Consent Order (DCO) application, which we intend to submit to the Secretary of State in late 2021.

Page 9 350

Your details	
First name MANDATORY	
Last name ▲ MANDATORY	
Email address A MANDATORY	
Demographic Data	
Postcode ▲ MANDATORY	
Newsletter Subscription Status Please select only 1 option	
No Response	
Subscribed	
Unsubscribed	
Event Subscription Status	
Please select only 1 option	
No Response	
Subscribed	
Unsubscribed	

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3.3. Interim Consultation Report

3.3.1. Note: Appendixes showing the consultation material and feedback form have been replaced as they are presented in the previous section.



Informal Consultation Analysis

Interim Report July 2021



1

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

From 14 January 2021 to 11 February 2021, Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED) on behalf of its joint venture partners RWE, a Macquarie-led consortium (25.0%) (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge (24.9%) undertook a non-statutory consultation on the early proposals for Rampion 2.

The purpose of this report is to summarise the primary comments and concerns raised in the responses made to this informal consultation. Feedback from this consultation, together with preliminary environmental impact assessments and discussions with local authorities and other key stakeholders, has informed the proposals presented in the Formal Public Consultation from 14 July to 16 September 2021. Full details of this consultation can be viewed at

The informal consultation presented information about the proposals online, along with a consultation questionnaire which included open questions (i.e. free text responses) to encourage qualitative feedback. People were invited to give their views either by filling in the questionnaire online or via post or email.

1.2 Objectives

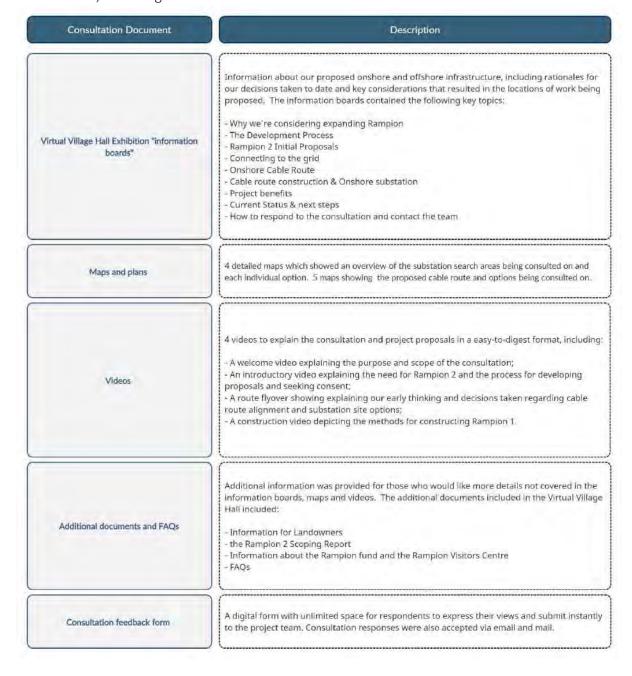
The informal consultation had a particular focus on gathering views on our proposals that would inform decisions regarding the boundary for preliminary environmental impact assessments. We asked the public to tell us what we should take into account within our scoping stage onshore and offshore areas of search to further refine our proposals. The primary objectives of the consultation were as follows:

- To garner early insight on the key interests, priorities and issues that communities have in advance of formulating more refined proposals with smaller areas of search and options to consider;
- To unearth additional local considerations and constraints that may not previously have been known to the project development team, to inform further environmental impact assessments;
- To increase awareness of the project among local communities and the wider public, to drive more wide-spread interest in the formal consultation.



1.3 Format of the consultation

The consultation was conducted at a time when project design was still in at an early stage and proposals were still subject to preliminary environmental impact assessment. However, we aimed to ensure that we provided sufficient project and background information to enable communities to provide informed responses to the consultation, while encouraging them to raise issues and suggestions that they would like us to consider as the proposals developed. In order to achieve this, we provided a suite of materials to support the consultation, including:





The full suite of consultation materials used during this consultation can be viewed in Appendix A.

2.0 CONSULTATION RESPONSE THEMES

The consultation consisted of 6 questions about the proposals which people could respond to. In addition, the consultation requested people to identify whether they were responding on behalf of an organisation, business or campaign group, or if they were a person or business that has an interest in land around the indicative underground cable route or route options, or a similar interest in land around the three search area options we have identified for the new substation. Finally, a series of questions about the demographics of the respondent was asked and analysed to help ensure the Formal Consultation adopted adequate measures to engage and consult with a diverse range of people and groups across the population in the project area.

Code frames were developed to categorise the responses and codes were grouped into themes. The code frames enabled the number of comments regarding particular issues to be quantified.

2.1 Offshore turbines

In the consultation feedback form, we asked for comments on the proposed offshore area of search for wind turbines. This question was in open text format, allowing people to write in their views in an open text box.

Positive comments

Support for the offshore turbines could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were welcomed, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Support on the basis of encouraging renewable energy projects or wind energy in particular;
- Support on the basis of concern over climate change.

Negative comments

The primary concerns about the offshore turbine proposals could be summarised by the following top themes:



- General comments that the proposals were not acceptable, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Concerns about the size of the turbines in relation to the existing Rampion project, in particular with regards to the visual impact to coastal communities;
- Concerns about the noise impacts to local communities during construction (i.e. night time drilling);
- Comment that the area as a whole is not appropriate for further development and/or should be located at Dogger Bank or elsewhere in the UK;
- Concerns on the basis of the proximity of the turbines to the coast, particularly on the basis of negative visual impacts;
- Concerns about the impacts to the local fishing industry.

Neutral comments

Some responses to this question could not be classified as either positive or negative because of the phrasing or tone, or because they posed a question or suggestion. These could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals seemed adequate;
- A desire to avoid impacts to the Sussex coast, but understanding of the need for the project;
- Requests to ensure that we prioritise remediation, restoration, and/or enhancement of the underwater environment;
- Suggestions to locate turbines where the impact to the heritage coast is minimised.

2.2 Offshore export cable

In the consultation feedback form, we asked for comments about the area of search for the subsea offshore export cables. This question was in open text format, allowing people to write in their views in an open text box.

Positive comments

Support for the offshore export cable proposals could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were welcomed, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Support on the basis of constraints described as part of the consultation which have resulted in the proposed area of search as opposed to alternative locations;
- Support for the proposals on the condition that measures be taken to protect underwater habitats;



Negative comments

The primary concerns about the offshore export cable proposals could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were not acceptable, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Concerns about the effects of construction to the fish population and subsequent impacts on the fishing industry;
- Statements of opposition on the basis that the offshore wind farm should not be built, in particular references to relocating the project to Dogger Bank;
- Concern about the proximity to the Marine Conservation Zone, in addition to statements about the negative impacts to the seabed and sea life;

Neutral comments

Some responses to this question could not be classified as either positive or negative because of the phrasing or tone, or because they posed a question or suggestion. These could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals seemed adequate;
- Requests to ensure that impacts to sea life and the seabed are avoided and minimised;
- Suggestions to include within our proposals commitments to enhance the underwater environment, with particular requests to invest in restoration of sea grass and kelp forests;
- Suggestions to consider how we can minimise impacts to the fishing industry and shipping lane;
- Request to ensure that these proposals are future-proofed to avoid any additional impacts from further expansions not yet planned.

2.3 Landfall

In the consultation feedback form, we asked for comments on the proposed landfall at Climping Beach. This question was in open text format, allowing people to write in their views in an open text box.

Positive comments

Support for the landfall at Climping Beach could be summarised by the following top themes:



- General comments that the proposals were welcomed, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Support on the basis of the proposed approach to use horizontal directional drilling (HDD) under the beach to minimise impacts to the beach;
- Support on the basis of perceived effort taken to minimise impacts to the environment and wildlife and positive example of Rampion 1;
- Support on the basis of there not being another suitable location for the landfall.

Negative comments

The primary concerns about the offshore turbine proposals could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were not acceptable, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Statement of opposition on the basis that the offshore wind farm should not be built;
- Concerns about construction impacting the ability to use and enjoy the beach or interrupt public rights of way;
- Concerns about the impact of the proposals on the environment and wildlife, with particular comments about the beach being a designated SSSI;
- Concern about disruption during construction local residents, including noise, loss of amenity and traffic;
- Statements that the original Rampion project should have planned for this future expansion so the existing landfall site could be reused.

Neutral comments

Some responses to this question could not be classified as either positive or negative because of the phrasing or tone, or because they posed a question or suggestion. These could be summarised by the following top themes:

- Queries as to what would be visible or what the experience would be during construction;
- Suggestions to include proposals to improve the beaches flood defences / mitigate existing coastal erosion as part of the project;
- Statements that the proposal is acceptable provided that the cable is drilled at the beach and/or construction activity is kept to a minimum;
- Statements that the construction impacts to the environment / wildlife must be avoided or kept to a minimum;
- Requests to avoid night time drilling / construction activity;
- Suggestions to investigate an alternative landfall site at Goring Gap, or to use the existing landfall location used to build Rampion 1.



2.4 Onshore cable route

In the consultation feedback form, we asked for comments on the indicative onshore cable area of search and route options presented in our flythrough video. This question was in open text format, allowing people to write in their views in an open text box.

Positive comments

Support for the onshore cable route could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were welcomed, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Support on the basis that the Rampion 1 construction and remediation was performed well;

Negative comments

The primary concerns about the onshore cable route could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were not acceptable, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Statements that the cable route should not be placed within South Downs National Park;
- Assertions that the route is not acceptable on the basis that the wind farm should not be located in this region;
- Concerns that there wasn't enough foresight during planning of the original Rampion 1 project to future proof infrastructure requirements for Rampion 2;
- Concerns that the cable route is too long, resulting in unnecessarily large impacts, and that a shorter, more direct route to the National Grid should be sought.
- Concerns about the business and community impacts of route options around Washington Parish, particularly with options B and C.

Neutral comments

Some responses to this question could not be classified as either positive or negative because of the phrasing or tone, or because they posed a question or suggestion. These could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals seemed adequate;
- Requests for more detailed plans on avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating impacts to the South Downs National Park, SSSI, and ancient woodlands



- Requests to ensure that we prioritise remediation, restoration, and/or enhancement of the environment;
- Suggestion to drill the entire length of the route to avoid surface impacts;
- Suggestion to route the underground cable south of Sullington Hill to minimise impacts to the sensitive environmental features and wildlife;
- Preference for a cable route via the Kent Street/Bolney Road substation option, to mimimise further impacts to the community around Wineham Lane, who have been subject to the construction of Rampion 1.

2.5 Potential substation locations

In the consultation feedback form, we asked for comments on the pros and cons of each of the three search areas identified for the proposed onshore substation, including any comments on helping identify the least impact site for the substation equipment within each search area. This question was in open text format, allowing people to write in their views in an open text box.

Positive comments

Support for the onshore cable route could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were welcomed, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Support on the basis that the Rampion 1 construction and remediation was performed well;

Negative comments

The primary concerns about the onshore cable route could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals were not acceptable, without further explanation as to the reason;
- Concerns about local community impacts on the basis that the construction of the substation for Rampion 1 is / was a poor experience;
- Concerns about noise, dust, construction traffic and lights that would result from construction and operation of the 2 Wineham Lane substation site options;
- Specific concerns about the impacts of construction to the Royal Oak Pub business.

Neutral comments



Some responses to this question could not be classified as either positive or negative because of the phrasing or tone, or because they posed a question or suggestion. These could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the proposals seemed adequate;
- Preference for the Kent Street/Bolney Road options, due to the other options' proximity to residences and feeling that the local community has experienced enough development and disruption during construction of Rampion 1;
- Requests to avoid construction works at night;
- Requests to provide sufficient screening/landscaping or take other measures to minimise visual impacts of the infrastructure in a rural area.

2.6 Quality of the consultation

In the consultation feedback form, we asked for comments on about this consultation? Specifically, we asked respondents if they had any feedback on the Virtual Village Hall platform as a method for communicating project information digitally during Covid-19 restrictions.

Positive comments

Supportive comments could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that the consultation was welcome due to their support of the proposals;
- Comments that the Virtual Village Hall platform was well presented and accessible;
- Comments that the platform provided a suitable alternative to traditional engagement methods during Covid-19.

Negative comments

The primary concerns about the quality of the consultation could be summarised by the following top themes:

- General comments that respondents did not like the virtual platform;
- Comments that the platform was difficult or slow to navigate and concerns that it wasn't accessible for those who have limited IT skills, or those viewing it on smaller tablet or smartphone screens;
- Concerns that public consultation should not take place in an exclusively virtual format and should only proceed when we are able to engage with communities face-to-face;
- Comments that respondents found it difficult to find the place where they could submit their consultation response.

Neutral comments



Some responses to this question could not be classified as either positive or negative because of the phrasing or tone, or because they posed a question or suggestion. These could be summarised by the following top themes:

- Suggestions to provide the materials in PDF format for those without IT know-how;
- Requests for additional information about the proposals to address anticipated concerns, such as more specific commitments to the environment, landowners and communities.

3.0 ONGOING DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Whilst development of our proposals is ongoing and no final decisions have been made, the following section sets out how we've used the feedback from the informal consultation to explore, learned from build upon our proposals as presented in the July 2021 formal public consultation:

3.1 Offshore proposals

As part of the July 2021 consultation, we have reduced the offshore Area of Search from 315km² at Scoping phase, to 270km², which includes reducing the area on the east side to reduce the impact on the Sussex Heritage Coast.

We also developed consultation materials which provide more specific, easy-to-digest information about the background to determining the location of the offshore wind farm and how the proposed offshore infrastructure could be constructed, building upon best practices and lessons learned from Rampion 1. See our consultation factsheets titled <u>Overview of Proposals</u> and <u>Offshore Construction Methodologies</u> located on our website Rampion2.com/consultation.

In addition, we produced for consultation an Outline Code of Construction Practice, which sets out our proposed working practices for managing the construction impacts of Rampion 2. See our <u>Outline Code of Construction Practice</u>, located on our website Rampion2.com/consultation.

In order to provide more clarity on the potential look of the offshore turbines, we produced a video which explains our approach to measuring the potential maximum visual impacts. See our Offshore Visual Impacts video located on our website Rampion2.com/consultation.



3.2 Onshore proposals

As part of the July 2021 consultation proposals, some of the key refinements and commitments we are now making includes:

- 1) Commitment to drill underneath Clymping Beach, in order to minimise disturbance to people and the environment;
- 2) Reduced the two westerly route options at Warningcamp to minimise impacts to environmental sensitivities;
- 3) Removal of one of the Norfolk Clump route options, which we currently believe to have greater archaeological features;
- 4) Commitment to drill under Sullington Hill and Washington Parish recreation ground, to minimise environmental and community impacts;
- 5) Removed the Winehem Lane South Substation site option from consideration to minimise local community impacts.

All of these changes to our proposals are presented in a <u>fly-over video</u> located on our website Rampion2.com/consultation.

We also developed consultation materials which provide more specific, easy-to-digest information about how the proposed onshore infrastructure could be constructed, building upon best practices and lessons learned from Rampion 1. See our consultation factsheets titled Managing Construction Impacts - onshore located on our website Rampion2.com/consultation.

In addition, we produced for consultation an Outline Code of Construction Practice, which sets out our proposed working practices for managing the construction impacts of Rampion 2. See our <u>Outline Code of Construction Practice</u>, located on our website Rampion2.com/consultation.

3.3 Consultation approach

As part of the July 2021 formal consultation, we have redesigned our website to present the consultation materials in a way that is navigable and using more traditional PDF formats. This is to ensure that those with less IT knowledge are able to view, access and download the information that they are interested in.

As part of the July 2021 consultation, we are also exploring opportunities to supplement virtual engagement with small group or 1:1 meetings with members of the community with those that feel that they would like face-to-face engagement with members of the project team in order to understand the proposals and express their views.



- 4. Project wide statutory consultation 14 July to 16 September 2021
- **4.1.** Statement of Community Consultation
- 4.1.1. **Draft Statement of Community Consultation**



Draft Statement of Community Consultation

For response from Local Authorities under S47 (2) of the Planning Act 2008

Kindly requesting responses by 28 April 2021



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Introduction

Purpose of the Statement of Community Consultation

Our 'Statement of Community Consultation' (SoCC) describes how we, Rampion Extension Development Limited, intend to consult about the proposed Rampion project. Reading our SoCC will help inform you, a member of the public, about our formal public consultation on Rampion 2.

The ultimate purpose of our public consultation is to ensure that local communities and other stakeholders have a chance to understand, comment on and inform the Rampion 2 proposals.

This SoCC is prepared in accordance with section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and explains how we will consult the local community ahead of applying for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build the project. Amongst other matters, this document sets out:

- When we will hold our consultation
- The information that will be included in it
- Who we will consult
- The method we will use to reach communities and gather their views
- How we will take into account the feedback received in shaping the proposals

As part of the preparation and finalising of the SoCC, we are consulting with the following local authorities

Local Authorities who are potentially affected by onshore proposals¹

Arun District Council
Horsham District Council
Mid Sussex District Council
South Downs National Park Authority
West Sussex County Council

Additional bodies consulted who are potentially effected by offshore proposals

East Sussex County Council
Adur District Council
Worthing Borough Council
Chichester District Council
Brighton and Hove City Council
Eastbourne Borough Council
Lewes District Council
Isle of Wight Council
Wealden District Council
Marine Management Organisation

Their feedback regarding our approach to consulting the community will be given due regard ahead of finalising this SoCC for inspection by the wider public.

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/43

S43(1) Consultees as prescribed in the Planning Act 2008



The planning process

Rampion is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. This means that we must apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) which will permit us to build the project.

We will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate who will only accept the application on behalf of the Secretary of State for examination if it complies with the relevant statutory formalities and standards. It is our current intention to submit this application in December 2021.

Once the application is accepted for examination, we are required to carry out further publicity in relation to the scheme. Interested parties will then be able to register their interest in the application with the Planning Inspectorate, who will assess the application in an examination on behalf of the Secretary of State for BEIS.

During the examination of the application interested parties will be able to submit written comments on the proposals and participate in the public hearings. Following the examination, the Planning Inspectorate will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State BEIS who will then decide whether or not to grant a DCO.

Further information about the DCO application and examination process is available on the Planning Inspectorate website at https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/ or by calling PINS at 0303 444 5000

The Planning Act 2008 and consultation

DCOs are governed by a statutory process which requires us to consult in accordance with the Planning Act 2008, in particular including provisions such as:

- Section 42 (duty to consult) This section requires us to consult certain organisations, people and categories of people about the proposed application. The consultees include certain local authorities, persons with rights over land and other prescribed persons.
- Section 47 (duty to consult local community) This section requires us to prepare and publish a statement setting out how we propose to consult local people about the proposed application. We must consult with the relevant local authorities before publishing such a statement, and the local authorities must reply within 28 days. The consultation must then be carried out in the manner set out in the statement. This statement has been produced following such consultation.



• Section 48 (duty to publicise) - This section requires us to publicise the proposed application, including in the national and local press and to specify a deadline for consultation responses to be received.

Earlier this year we undertook informal consultation and held meetings with technical consultees. We are currently at the stage in developing our proposals where we will consult to meet the above requirements – this is known as a statutory consultation. We will use the feedback that we receive to help us develop our final proposals for Rampion 2 before submitting our DCO application.

As part of our DCO application, we will submit a Consultation Report detailing our approach to consultation, the feedback that we receive during the statutory consultation, and how we have given due regard to it in finalising the proposals. When considering our DCO application, the Secretary of State must consider whether the consultation that we have undertaken has been adequate and compliant with the legislative requirements.

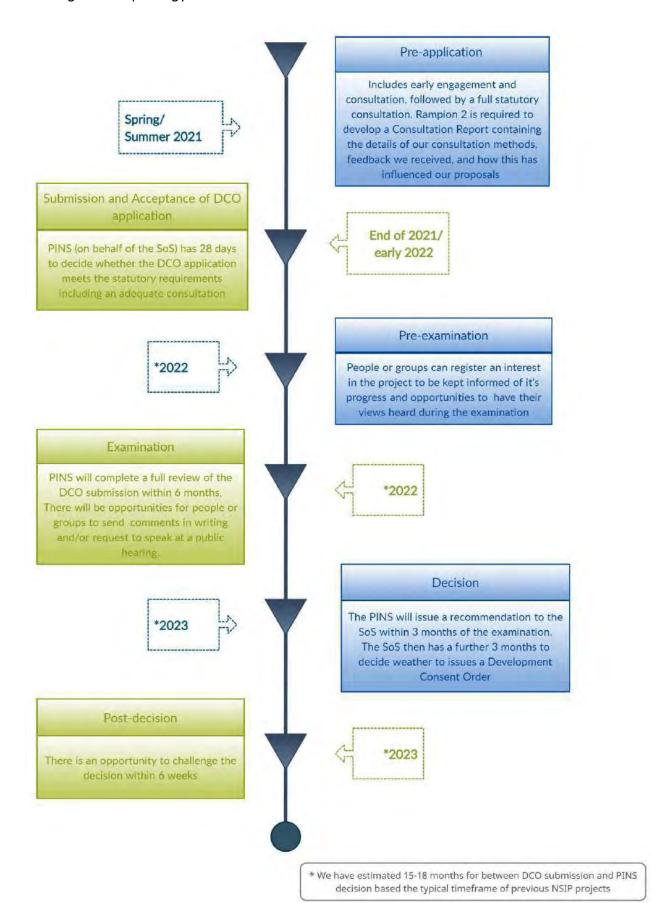
Environmental Impact Assessment

For the proposed Rampion 2, we are required to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of our proposals. In legal terms, this means it is considered to be 'EIA development' for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

Therefore we must assess the potential environmental impacts from our proposals and, where appropriate, propose mitigation. We will report on this process in a document called an Environmental Statement ('ES') which will form part of the DCO application we submit. At this statutory consultation stage, we will be sharing and seeking feedback on the preliminary results of our assessments, through a document referred to as a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).



Figure 1: The planning process



5



The Proposed Rampion 2 Wind Farm

About us

Rampion 2 is owned by a joint venture company called Rampion Extension Development Limited. The joint venture company comprises of: RWE (50.1%), a Macquarie-led consortium (25.0%) (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge (24.9%).

RWE is developing the project on behalf of the joint venture. RWE ranks among the largest global players in renewable power generation with a total installed generation capacity of 9 gigawatts and an additional 2.6 gigawatts under construction. The company specialises in onshore and offshore wind, utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) solar power and energy storage projects. RWE employs 3,600 renewables professionals who develop, build and operate large renewable energy assets in 15 countries across Europe, the Americas and Asia-Pacific. RWE's goal is to rapidly expand the use of renewable energy technologies that address the growing concern about energy security, energy affordability, and climate change.

Background to Rampion 2

Rampion 2, is a proposed expansion of the existing Rampion offshore wind farm, located in the English Channel off the Sussex coast. The broad offshore area of search being reviewed for development is adjacent to the existing Rampion wind farm which was initially established by The Crown Estate who own and lease the seabed.

Offshore wind is one of the most cost-effective means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and the UK Government has identified it as a key solution. The Government has set a target to deliver over a third of UK electricity from Offshore Wind by 2030, up from 10% today.

There is an exciting new opportunity emerging for the to contribute to decarbonising the UK's power supplies in a significant way. To give you an idea; maximising the project's technical potential would enable Rampion 2 to meet the electricity needs of over 1 million homes and save 1.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. The design will be optimized, chiefly based on environmental, economic and engineering factors; considering your views as members of the public as well as the views of other consultees.

Rampion 2 proposals

Infrastructure being proposed as part of the development includes:

• Up to 116 wind turbines, up to three offshore substations and an export cable search area to bring the power to shore at Climping Beach



- An underground electricity cable connection from Climping Beach to Bolney, Mid Sussex, where the electricity would need to connect into the National Grid transmission system.
- One new substation located near the existing Bolney substation, which would be required to transform the power from the wind farm up to the required voltage (400kV), in order to connect to the transmission grid.

Our approach to Community Consultation

Principles of community consultation

Our community consultation on the Rampion 2 project will aim to ensure that people and communities who feel that they are affected by the development have a chance to understand, comment on and inform the proposals.

Rampion 2 will aim to adhere to established best practice principles when undertaking its consultation. In addition we are adopting the following objectives for our Community Consultation:

- 1. We aim to engage stakeholders in a timely manner enabling you to voice your views so that you can influence our plans where appropriate;
- 2. We will aim to be inclusive reaching a large and diverse community;
- 3. We aim to be proportionate targeting those who live or work in the vicinity of the project and users or visitors to the area who may be indirectly affected;
- 4. We aim to be transparent by:
 - a. Making communities aware of the proposals and keeping them informed throughout the planning process
 - b. Preparing communities for the consultation through early and ongoing engagement
 - c. Reporting back to consultees what we heard through the consultation how input has informed our proposals

Consulting during the COVID 19 pandemic

We are consulting at a time when the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic means there are restrictions on holding public meetings and events.

We are aware of how important it is to make sure that anyone in the community who wants to find out more or share their views on the proposals can do so. We have developed a consultation programme designed to allow people from across the community to respond while complying with Government requirements in relation to COVID 19 at the time of publishing this SoCC. This means that the consultation will proceed on a virtual basis.



Community Consultation Timeline

The Community Consultation for Rampion 2 will take place over a 6 week time period between [XX] and [XX]. (date to be confirmed when this statement is finalised). We will publicise the dates of the consultation in local newspapers.

During this consultation period, the latest information about our proposals will be available for view at our virtual exhibition space on

What will be consulted on

We encourage local communities to give their views about how Rampion 2 proposals may affect them or their local area. We will be seeking specific feedback to help develop our proposals regarding, but not limited to:

- Feedback on our assessment of the onshore and offshore environmental and community impacts and proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts;
- Feedback on our early thinking on a construction methodology and the measures we would require of our contractors and sub-contractors to minimise any impacts of construction on the local communities;
- Comments on the merits or disbenefits of remaining substation and cable route alignment options.

Who we will consult in the community

We will strive to reach out to all local communities and those who visit the area with the opportunity to participate in the consultation. We will carefully consider the views of members of the public who feel they have an interest in or will be impacted by Rampion 2 proposals. Our consultation will be accessible to any member of the public as it will be available online.

In order to be proportionate in our approach to publicising the consultation and engaging with the local community, we have identified 'zones of consultation' to define our scale and methods for publicising the consultation.

Zone	Parameters
Zone 1	Those persons or groups most likely to have a direct interest in or experience impacts from any of the proposed onshore substation options presented during the community consultation. This Zone is defined as those within 3km of the proposed substation options
Zone 2	Those persons or groups most likely to have a direct interest in or experience impacts from the proposed onshore landfall and underground cable route options presented during the



	community consultation. This Zone is defined as those within 1km of either side of the outer cable corridor (PIER) boundary.
Zone 3	Those person or groups whose property is within 100m of the Sussex Coastline between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, and the eastern coastline of the Isle of Wight between Seaview and Ventnor.
Wider Area	Those persons or groups outside of the target zones listed above, but who may have an interest in the proposals and want the opportunity to have their say. This area is defined as those persons or groups who may use the Sussex Bay for business or pleasure purposes, and those within the local authority areas that may host proposed onshore infrastructure or may have coastal views of the proposed offshore infrastructure.

Publicising the consultation

We will use a range of techniques to maximise awareness of the project. These are designed to allow people with different needs across the community to take part in the consultation in a way that is convenient to them while complying with Government guidance on COVID 19. These are set out in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Methods for promoting consultation

Consultation leaflets distributed to postal addresses with information about the consultation and how to people can have their say. Addresses which will be included in the leaflet distribution area include:



Zone 1: within 3km of the proposed substation options

Zone 2: within 1km on either side of the outer cable corridor (PEIR) boundary

Zone 3: within 100m of the Sussex Coastline between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, and the eastern coastline of the Isle of Wight between Seaview and Ventnor



Publicising the consultation with information on how to view the proposals and respond to consultation with posters at local information points within the consultation zones 1, 2 and 3 and the wider area. We will also seek to inform the wider public about the consultation through news releases and social media.



Publish statutory notices in local and national newspapers giving details about the consultation

Use our existing stakeholder database to send a targeted email newsletter at the start of the consultation to local community groups and organisations who have signed up for project updates or otherwise provided permission to be contacted about the project.



Engage with groups and organisations that represent local communities within consultation zones 1, 2 and 3, including:

- Parish Councils and resident's associations
- Local interest groups and businesses
- Groups that represent different demographics, such a young people and faith and cultural groups
- Intertidal groups such as fisheries, recreational sea users and marine organisations

Methods of engagement may include virtual meetings, phone calls, emails, and social media





Removing barriers to participation

It is important to ensure that consultation is inclusive and enables participation from a wide range of audiences, including those who are seldom heard in public consultation such as seasonal workers and those for whom English is not a first language. We will do this by identifying the reasons why some people might not wish to or be able to engage with us and make every effort to remove their barriers to participation.

Figure 3: Our methods for removing barriers to participation

Potential barrier	Those who might experience this	How we plan to address it	
No time to participate	- Long or unusual working hours - Managing various commitments - Parents of young children	- Consultation materials and questionnaire will be made available 24/7 on our website - We will offer opportunities for virtual meetings on evenings and weekends Consultation documents will be organised such that participants can easily direct their attention to the information that interests them most and at the level of detail they feel they require to provide intelligent consideration	
Not aware of the project or the consultation	- Didn't see any advertisements - Not linked to local civil groups or community networks - Other things competing for your attention	- Use a variety of techniques for publicising the consultation, including traditional media, social media, and posters at places within communities they are most likely to be seen - Early engagement with local parishes to ensure we are reaching out to all local communities and publicising through the best channels	
Don't believe that participating will make any difference	- Had a bad experience with similar projects, the planning system or politics in the past	- Ensure our consultation includes a Legacy Document setting out successes and challenges from the original Rampion Wind Farm and how we plan to apply lessons learned to Rampion 2 - Brief local communities and Parish Councils in advance of the consultation on the project design development and planning processes - Communicate in our consultation documents our early construction plans and principles - Provide virtual meetings with those that have concerns based on previous experiences, to hear and understand their perspective to help shape our proposals going forward	
Not able to understand the proposals or consultation materials	Do not speak English as a first language or have a lower literacy level Information is too technical to be understood by the average person	- Identify local cultural and religious groups and contact them ahead of consultation to ensure that our approach best meets the needs of its members and ask them to to disseminate information and encourage participation information - Provide the opportunity to request project materials in different languages or in Easy Read format - Ensure that consultation documents are written in plain English and that we supplement technical concepts with visual aids (videos, graphics, diagrams, etc)	
Not able to access information	- Anyone with a disability - Those that have slow internet speeds, limited or no access to a computer, or difficulty navigating complex websites		



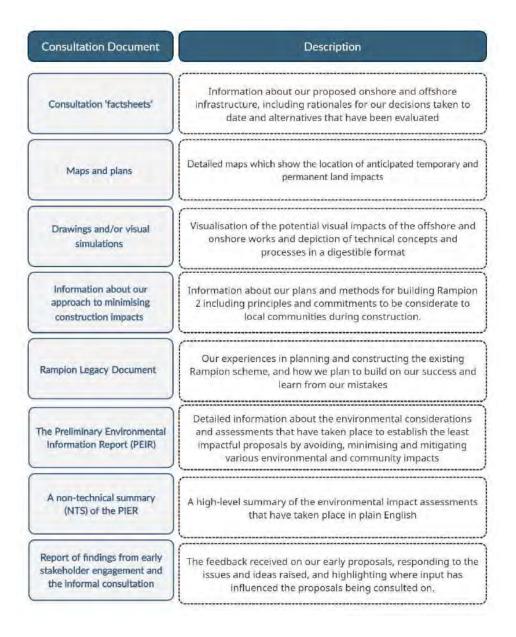
The Consultation Arrangements

We will use a range of techniques to consult the community. These are designed to allow people with different needs to take part in the consultation in a way that is convenient to them while complying with Government guidance on COVID 19. These are set out below.

Information to be provided to consultees

In order to ensure that communities have sufficient project and background material to be provide informed consideration and feedback on our proposals, we will prepare a number of documents, maps and plans showing the nature and location of the proposed scheme.

Figure 4: The Consultation Documents





These consultation documents will be presented on our will be taken to ensure the information is accessible to participants with all levels of digital proficiency, by ensuring the navigation to documents is clear and intuitive and is functional for those who have lower internet speeds or lack IT knowledge. Additionally, all consultation documents will be available in PDF versions, which can be downloaded directly from the website or requested by emailing us at rampion2@rwe.com or our calling our freephone telephone line 0800 2800 886.

We encourage people and groups to review the consultation documents in digital form, but we will accept requests for hard copies of consultation materials via phone or email for, which will be managed on a case-by-case basis. Where reasonable and depending on the specific consultation document(s) requested, we may charge a fee for printing and mailing.

Methods for delivering consultation

Our consultation activities include a range of methods to ensure our consultation can be accessed by all members of the community, which is especially important given current restrictions on meeting in person owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Consultation website

Digital engagement

Our digital engagement platform will present our plans and all consultation documents, including the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and the PEIR Non-Technical Summary. The aim of this platform is to provide a wide-reaching way of engaging with anyone interested in the project.

Stakeholder meetings and briefing sessions will be arranged with local parish councils and local stakeholder groups. These meetings will be held via online meetings and webinars due to restrictions on public gatherings.

Collecting consultation responses

To capture participants' feedback, we will produce a consultation questionnaire inviting comments. The questionnaire will be made available on our website alongside the other consultation documents, but participants may also request fillable copies by email or a hard copy by mail.

Reacting to the evolving social distancing guidelines

As and when government guidance allows for public buildings to open and host hard copy consultation documents, we will display hard copies of the consultation documents, or ensure that there is computer access to those documents at publicly available locations. Can We will liaise with the relevant local authorities to identify the potential for providing



documents at publicly available locations. Where this proves possible we will advertise these locations on the second sec

Using feedback to inform Rampion 2 proposals

Following the community consultation, we will consider all the views that we receive and continue to develop our design for the proposed Rampion 2 ahead of submitting our DCO Application to the Secretary of State. Our DCO application will include a Consultation Report setting out how we have had regard to all responses received.

Any comments received will be analysed and may be made available in due course to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities so that feedback can be considered as part of the DCO process. We will ensure that any personal details are not placed on public record, will be held securely by Rampion Extension Development Ltd and its agents in accordance with the data protection laws and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequent DCO application and, except as noted above, will not be passed to third parties.

Contact us

Our team is on hand to help with queries and register your comments on the proposals for Rampion 2.

Email us at: rampion2@rwe.com

Call our freephone information line at: 0800 2800 886

Visit our website at:

Follow us on Instagram @rampion2windfarm

Landowner interests

If you are a landowner, have an interest in any of the land which interacts with our proposals, or if you have any questions relating to land interests in the area, please contact our appointed land agents from Carter Jonas by:

Calling: 0121 794 6250

Emailing: rampion2@carterjonas.co.uk

If you would like this document in another language, large print, audio or braille formats, please contact us using the details above.

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



4.1.2. Example letter to local authority





Arun District Council 1 Maltravers Rd Littlehampton BN17 5LF United Kingdom

Rampion 2 Project
Rampion Extension Development Ltd

c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

25 March 2021

Proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Project located in the English Channel in the South of England (known as Rampion 2) by Rampion Extension Development Limited ("the Applicant").

Rampion Extension Development Limited (the Applicant) will be submitting to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the development of an offshore windfarm with an installed capacity of up to 1200 megawatts to be located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm in the English Channel off the south coast of England. The application is being made pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 ("the Act"). Further details of the proposal and the land affected are set out below.

The application, if accepted, will be examined by the Planning Inspectorate and a recommendation will be made to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy who will then decide whether or not to approve the DCO. The development will comprise both onshore and offshore infrastructure and will be EIA Development pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. If granted, the DCO will provide consent for the construction, operation and maintenance of the windfarm but will also grant other powers that are required for the development, such as the power to compulsorily acquire land or use land temporarily that the Applicant does not own.

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to provide your comments on the draft Statement of Community Consultation ("SOCC") which the Applicant must prepare as part of the pre-application process.

Statement of Community Consultation

Please see enclosed with this letter a copy of the draft SOCC which sets out how the Applicant proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the land affected about the proposed development.

As part of the application and pursuant to Section 47 of the Act, the Applicant must prepare a SOCC on which it must consult certain local authorities which fall within the definition set out in Section 43(1) of the Act.

You are being specifically consulted on the Statement of Community Consultation as a local authority within Section 43(1) of the Act as the land affected by the Development falls within the area for which you are the local authority.

Please refer to paragraph 38 of the Pre-Application Guidance which sets out the role of the local authority in responding to the SOCC. In summary, you are being asked to comment on the Applicant's proposed consultation techniques and methods in light of your knowledge of the local area.

We refer you to paragraph 35 of the Pre-Application Guidance. This provides that local authorities should, as far as practicable, co-ordinate their responses to the Applicant to ensure that the consultation proposals set out in the Statement are coherent, effective and work across local authority boundaries. The Applicant will also be consulting the following local authorities and bodies as part of its preparation of the SOCC:

Section 43(1) Authorities

Arun District Council
Horsham District Council
Mid Sussex District Council
South Downs National Park
West Sussex County Council

Additional Consultees

East Sussex County Council
Adur District Council
Worthing Borough Council
Chichester District Council
Brighton and Hove City Council
Eastbourne Borough Council
Lewes District Council
Isle of Wight Council
Wealden District Council
Marine Management Organisation

Please note that your comments on the SOCC are separate to your comments on the merits of the proposed development. As a statutory consultee in relation to the proposed development, you will receive a separate notice pursuant to Section 42 and Section 48 of the Act in due course.

Paragraph 32 of the Pre-Application Guidance confirms that the Planning Inspectorate can put local authorities in touch with other local authorities who have experience of the regime to learn from another authority how it went about planning, resourcing and engaging with the DCO process. If you consider that this would be helpful, we ask that you contact the Planning Inspectorate directly.

Please see the Pre-Application Guidance - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/4
18009/150326 Pre-Application Guidance.pdf

Page 3

The Land Affected

The Application relates to an offshore area adjacent to the existing Rampion offshore wind farm. The onshore area elements comprise an unground electricity cable running approximately 36km from a landfall at Climping, West Sussex to a 'satellite' substation located in the vicinity of the existing Bolney Substation, Mid Sussex.

Providing your comments

Comments are invited on the draft SOCC. The Act allows a period of 28 days for consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation from the day after receipt of this letter and enclosures. We anticipate, that you will receive this letter on 26 March 2021 which would give a deadline for responses of 23 April 2021. The consultation officially commences today and we have decided to provide for more than the statutory minimum and accordingly please note the deadline for receipt of responses is 28 April 2021

Please could you respond using one of the following methods:

By e-mail (preferred): Rampion2@rwe.com

By Post: Attn Eleri Wilce, Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, United Kingdom CV4 8PB

Yours Sincerely

Eleri Wilce

Consents Manager Rampion 2 RWE Renewables UK



4.1.3. Local authorities comments and consideration

LPA	Section	Comment	Project
Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC)	Approach to community consultation	As long as you can be sure they meet all of the Gunning principles you should be able to avoid any future judicial review. These principles are i.that consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage; ii.that the proposer must give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit of intelligent consideration and response; iii.that adequate time is given for consideration and response; and iv.that the product of consultation is conscientiously taken into account when finalising the decision	Table added to SoCC with principles and details of how they are adhered to.
West Sussex County Council (WSCC)	Community consultation timeline	6 weeks might be too short	Consultation to be extended to 9 weeks
MSDC	Community Consultation timeline	a. Notwithstanding statutory requirements, the proposed 6 week period seems short, particularly due to the necessity of a virtual consultation only, which is obviously required due to the current COVID -19 restrictions b. However, with libraries opening from this Monday (12 April) in West Sussex there may shortly be the possibility of in person/outdoor consultation exhibitions too	Consultation to be extended to 9 weeks Additional wordings added regarding the possibility of smallscale, in-person, outdoor meetings and community engagement methods having regard to Covid-19 guidelines for safe working practices. Inclusion of libraries updated.



South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	Community consultation timeline	Due to the virtual-only approach requiring that those needing hard copies will be delayed in receiving project informaion (via mail) they think we should extend to 7-8 weeks.	Consultation to be extended to 9 week.)
WSCC	Consulting during Covid	Would like to see this section specifically reference specific gov't/PINS guidelines about carrying on with projects	Additional wording added.
WSCC	Consulting during Covid	Wonder if we can include a mobile F2F where people who want to discuss issues in person can meet us in an outdoor 1:1 format?	Additional wordings added regarding the possibility of small-scale, in-person, outdoor meetings and community engagement methods having regard to Covid-19 guidelines for safe working practices.
SDNP	Information to be provided to consultees	In the SoCC we commit downloadable PDF documents, which may pose a problem for translation/visual imparement reading apps ensure that the PDF is considered accessible in this regard	Accessibility of PDF documents checked and wording updated in the SoCC.
MSDC	Methods for promoting consultation	a. It would be worth using MSDC and our channels as a conduit for the consultation b. This particularly with the fairly recent set up of Community champions to allow us to target hard to reach communities	Wording and commitments updated.
SDNP	Other (non SoCC)	SDNP will struggle to respond to the consultation before Sept 10 deadline because the council that approves the response breaks at the end of June and doesn't reconvene until October	Response deadline discussed separately.

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



WSCC	Publicising the consultation	include information about who is part of the PLGS and how we will reach out them to disseminate information about the consult	Wording and commitments updated.
SDNP	Publicising the consultation	Would like to see the SoCC commit to reaching out to PCs and requesting that they advertise the consultation with their contacts/communities of the consultation via their website, email dist list, newsletters and/or village hall notice boards	Wording and commitments updated.
SDNP	Publicising the consultation	Would like to see how we plan to reach out to visitors/non-residents more clearly (posters along SDW, businesses and groups in tourism/recreation sector	Wording and commitments updated.
WSCC	Who we will consult in the community	Would like us to provide rationale for the 100m coastal leaflet boundary (zone 3), and perhaps rough numbers that this translates to?	Wording updated to include explanation.
WSCC	Who we will consult in the community	Specifically reference how those outside of the leaflet zone will find out about the proposals	Wording updated to include explanation.
SDNP	Who we will consult in the community	Would like to see the SoCC target visitors more explicitly ie dog walkers, tourists, recreational sea users	Wording and commitments updated.
SDNP	Who we will consult in the community	Would like us to include a map of the leafletting zones	Included in final SoCC.

Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



4.1.4. Published Statement of Community Consultation



Statement of Community Consultation

June 2021





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Introduction

Purpose of the Statement of Community Consultation

Our 'Statement of Community Consultation' (SoCC) describes how we, Rampion Extension Development Limited, intend to consult about the proposed Rampion project. Reading our SoCC will help inform you, a member of the public, about our formal public consultation on Rampion 2.

The ultimate purpose of our public consultation is to ensure that local communities and other stakeholders have a chance to understand, comment on and inform the Rampion 2 proposals.

This SoCC is prepared in accordance with section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and explains how we will consult the local community ahead of applying for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build the project. Amongst other matters, this document sets out:

- When we will hold our consultation
- The information that will be included in it
- Who we will consult
- The method we will use to reach communities and gather their views
- How we will take into account the feedback received in shaping the proposals

As part of the preparation and finalising of the SoCC, we requested feedback from the following local authorities who are potentially affected by onshore proposals¹:

- Arun District Council
- Horsham District Council
- Mid Sussex District Council
- South Downs National Park Authority
- West Sussex County Council

They all provided feedback regarding our approach to consulting the community which has been considered and reflected where appropriate in this document for inspection by the wider public.

In addition, we sent requested feedback from the following bodies due to the potential for their communities to be affected by our offshore proposals:

- East Sussex County Council
- Adur District Council
- Worthing Borough Council
- Chichester District Council
- Brighton and Hove City Council

- Eastbourne Borough Council
- Lewes District Council
- Isle of Wight Council
- Wealden District Council
- Marine Management Organisation

.

S43(1) Consultees as prescribed in the Planning Act 2008 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/43



We did not receive any additional feedback from these bodies in response to our request for feedback. However, we previously engaged with a number of them in advance of consulting and incorporated their informal advice and views as part of the development of this SoCC.

The Planning Process

Rampion is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. This means that we must apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) which will permit us to build the project. It is our current intention to submit this application in late 2021 or early 2022.

We will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) who will only accept the application on behalf of the Secretary of State for examination if it complies with the relevant statutory formalities and standards. PINS will consult with local authorities on the adequacy of consultation.

Once the application is accepted for examination, we are required to carry out further publicity in relation to the scheme. Interested parties will then be able to register their interest in the application with The Planning Inspectorate who will assess the application in an examination on behalf of the Secretary of State for BEIS.

During the examination of the application interested parties will be able to submit written comments on the proposals and participate in the public hearings. Following the examination, the Planning Inspectorate will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State BEIS who will then decide whether or not to grant a DCO.

Further information about the DCO application and examination process is available on the Planning Inspectorate website at https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/ or by calling PINS at 0303 444 5000.

The Planning Act 2008 and consultation

DCOs are governed by a statutory process which requires us to consult in accordance with the Planning Act 2008, in particular including provisions such as:

- Section 42 (duty to consult) This section requires us to consult certain organisations, people and categories of people about the proposed application. The consultees include certain local authorities, persons with rights over land and other prescribed persons
- Section 47 (duty to consult local community) This section requires us to prepare and publish a statement setting out how we propose to consult local people about the proposed application. We must consult with the relevant local authorities before publishing such a statement, and the local authorities must reply within 28 days. The



consultation must then be carried out in the manner set out in the statement. This statement has been produced following such consultation

• Section 48 (duty to publicise) - This section requires us to publicise the proposed application, including in the national and local press and to specify a deadline for consultation responses to be received

Earlier this year we undertook informal consultation and held a number meetings with specialists from statutory bodies and representative community organisations. We are currently at the stage in developing our proposals on which we will consult to meet the above requirements — this is known as a statutory consultation. We will use the feedback that we receive to help us refine our final proposals for Rampion 2 before submitting our DCO application.

As part of our DCO application, we will submit a Consultation Report detailing our approach to consultation, the feedback that we receive during the statutory consultation, and how we have given due regard to it in finalising the proposals. When considering our DCO application, the Secretary of State must consider whether the consultation that we have undertaken has been adequate and compliant with the legislative requirements.

Environmental Impact Assessment

For the proposed Rampion 2, we are required to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of our proposals. In legal terms, this means it is considered to be 'EIA development' for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

We must assess the potential environmental impacts from our proposals and, where appropriate, propose mitigation or possible enhancement measures. We will report on this process in a document called an Environmental Statement ('ES') which will form part of the DCO application we submit. At this statutory consultation stage, we will be sharing and seeking feedback on the preliminary results of our assessments, through a document referred to as the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).



Figure 1: The planning process





The Proposed Rampion 2 Wind Farm

About us

Rampion 2 is owned by a joint venture company called Rampion Extension Development Limited. The joint venture company comprises of: RWE² (50.1%), a Macquarie-led consortium (25.0%) (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge (24.9%).

RWE is developing the project on behalf of the joint venture. RWE ranks among the largest global players in renewable power generation with a total installed generation capacity of 9 gigawatts and an additional 2.6 gigawatts under construction. The company specialises in onshore and offshore wind, utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) solar power and energy storage projects. RWE employs 3,600 renewables professionals who develop, build and operate large renewable energy assets in 15 countries across Europe, the Americas and Asia-Pacific. RWE's goal is to rapidly expand the use of renewable energy technologies that address the growing concern about energy security, energy affordability, and climate change.

Background to Rampion 2

Rampion 2 is a proposed expansion of the existing Rampion offshore wind farm located in the English Channel off the Sussex coast. The broad offshore area of search being reviewed for development is adjacent to the existing Rampion wind farm which was developed under The Crown Estate's third leasing Round of Offshore Wind. The Crown Estate own and lease the seabed.

Offshore wind is one of the most cost-effective means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and the UK Government has identified it as a key solution. The Government has set a target to deliver over a third of UK electricity from Offshore Wind by 2030, up from 10% today.

Rampion 2 will contribute to decarbonising the UK's power supplies in a significant way. To give you an idea; maximising the project's technical potential would enable Rampion 2 to meet the electricity needs of over 1 million homes and save 1.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. The design will be optimized, chiefly based on environmental, economic and engineering factors; considering your views as members of the public as well as the views of other consultees.

-

² Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk ("RWE) https://www.group.rwe/en

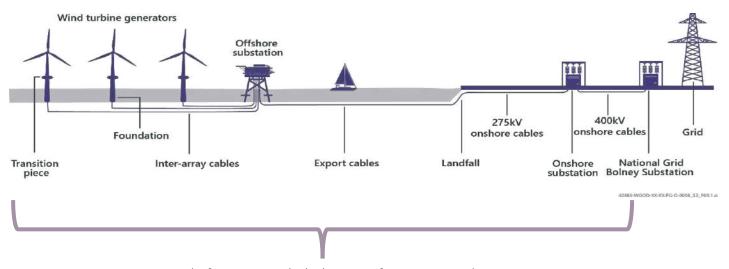


Rampion 2 proposals

Infrastructure being proposed as part of the development includes:

- Up to 116 wind turbines, up to three offshore substations and an export cable search area to bring the power to shore at Climping Beach
- An underground electricity cable connection from Climping Beach to Bolney, Mid Sussex, where the electricity would feed into the National Grid transmission system.
- One new substation located near the existing Bolney substation, which would be required to transform the power from the wind farm up to the required voltage (400kV), in order to connect to the transmission grid.

Figure 2: Rampion 2 Wind Farm Components



New proposed infrastructure to be built as part of Rampion 2 Wind Farm



Our approach to community consultation

Principles of community consultation

Our primary objective for the community consultation is to ensure that people and communities who feel that they are affected by the development have a chance to understand, comment on and inform the proposals.

There are founding principles that apply to public consultation in the UK to ensure that project such as Rampion 2 undertake lawful consultations. These are known as The Gunning Principles:

Principle #1: Consultation must take place when the proposal is still at a formative stage

Principle #2: Sufficient reasons must be put forward for the proposal to allow for intelligent

consideration and response

Principle #3: Adequate time must be given for consideration and response

Principle #4: The product of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account

The Rampion 2 community consultation will adhere to these principles by adopting the following key commitments:

Gunning 1: Formative stage

Our community consultation will be held ahead of finalising project designs and environmental assessments and will be subject to review and possible changes taking into account feedback received in consultation.

Gunning 3: Adequate time

We will extend the community consultation beyond the 28 days (4 week) statutory requirement to 63 days (9 weeks), to ensure that members of the community have adequate time to review our consultation documents, raise questions, ideas or concerns with the project time and submit a consultation response.

Gunning 2: Intelligent consideration

Our consultation material will include background information describing the design development process, alternative options assessed, both positive and negative effects of the development and reasonings for the preferred proposals being presented for public input.

Gunning 4: Feedback taken into account

We will collect and review all responses received and analyse key themes to identify opportunities to inform and improve our proposals. We will report back to respondents our responses to the issues raised during the consultation, identifying how feedback has been considered and taken into account.



In additional to these key principles, we are adopting the following objectives for our community consultation:

- 1. To reach out to and engage with people and groups from a wide range of demographics which reflect the large and diverse population surrounding the project area;
- 2. To be proportionate in our engagement efforts and awareness campaign targeting those who live or work in the vicinity of the project and visitors who use the area for school and recreation;
- 3. To be transparent by:
 - a) Making communities aware of the proposals and keeping them informed throughout the planning process
 - b) Preparing communities for the consultation through early and ongoing engagement
 - c) Making information available to those that responded to the consultation which sets out what we heard through the consultation and how input has informed our proposals

Consulting during the COVID-19 pandemic

We are aware of how important it is to make sure that anyone in the community who wants to find out more or share their views on the proposals can do so. We are consulting at a time when the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic may mean that there are restrictions or social gathering requirements that affect holding public meetings and events.

Given the uncertainties of social distancing requirements during our consultation period, for the purpose of this SoCC, we are formally planning for primarily virtual methods of consultation and engagement. However, we will give consideration to small-scale, in-person, outdoor meetings and community engagement methods having regard to the latest advice and guidance from Government regarding Covid-19 and safe working practices³.

-

³ Guidance from the UK Government https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus



Community Consultation Timeline

The community consultation for Rampion 2 will take place over a 9-week time period between **14 July and 16 September**. We will publicise the dates of the consultation in local newspapers.

During this consultation period, the latest information about our proposals will be available for view on ______.

What will be consulted on

We encourage local communities to give their views about how Rampion 2 proposals may affect them or their local area. We will be seeking specific feedback to help develop our proposals regarding, but not limited to:

- Feedback on our preliminary assessment of the onshore and offshore environmental, community and economic impacts and proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts;
- Feedback on our early thinking on a construction methodology and the measures we would require of our contractors and sub-contractors to minimise any impacts of construction on local communities;
- Comments on the merits or disbenefits of substation and cable route alignment proposals where there are options being considered.

Who we will consult in the community

We will strive to reach out to all local communities and those who visit the area with the opportunity to participate in the consultation. We will carefully consider the views of members of the public who feel they have an interest in or will be impacted by Rampion 2 proposals. Our consultation will be accessible to any member of the public as it will be available online all day, every day during the consultation period.

In order to be proportionate in our approach to publicising the consultation and engaging with the local community, we have identified 'zones of consultation' to define our scale and methods for publicising the consultation.



Figure 3: Rampion 2 Consultation area



Those persons or groups most likely to have a direct interest in or experience impacts from any of the proposed onshore substation options presented during the community consultation. This Zone is defined as those within 3km of the proposed substation options



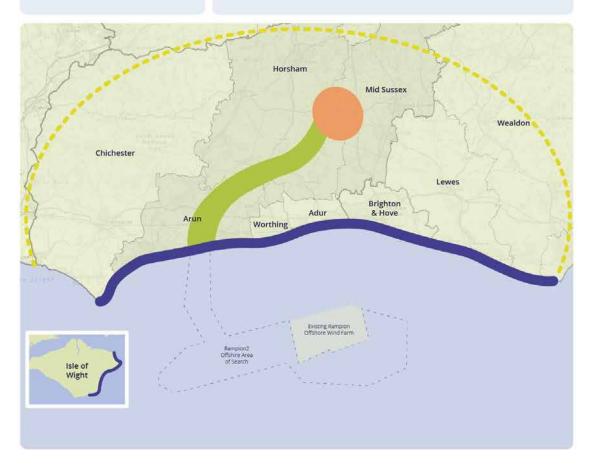
Those persons or groups most likely to have a direct interest in or experience impacts from the proposed onshore landfall and underground cable route options presented during the community consultation. This Zone is defined as those within 1km of either side of the outer cable corridor (PEIR) boundary.



Those person or groups whose property is within 100m of the Sussex Coastline between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, and the eastern coastline of the Isle of Wight between Seaview and Ventnor.



Those persons or groups outside of the target zones listed above, but who may have an interest in the proposals and want the opportunity to have their say. This area is defined as those persons or groups who may use the Sussex coast, South Downs National Park and Public Rights of Way for business or pleasure purposes, and those within the local authority areas that may host proposed onshore infrastructure or may have coastal views of the proposed offshore infrastructure.





Publicising the consultation

We will use a range of techniques to maximise awareness of the project. These are designed to allow people with different needs across the community to take part in the consultation in a way that is convenient to them while complying with Government guidance on COVID-19. These are set out in Figure 2 below.

Figure 4: Our methods for promoting consultation



Consultation leaflets distributed to postal addresses with information about the consultation and how to people can have their say. Addresses which will be included in the leaflet distribution area include:

Zone 1: within 3km of the proposed substation options

Zone 2: within 1km on either side of the outer cable corridor (PEIR) boundary

Zone 3: within 100m of the Sussex Coastline between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, and the eastern coastline of the Isle of Wight between Seaview and Ventnor



Raise awareness of the consultation with posters at local information points within consultation zones 1, 2 and 3, and the wider area, including notice boards along the South Downs Way and other Public Rights of Way. We will also seek to inform the wider public about the consultation through news releases, social media and providing promotional materials to Parish Councils and other community groups and organisations.



Publish statutory notices in local and national newspapers giving details about the consultation



Use our existing stakeholder database to send a **targeted email newsletter** at the start of the consultation to local community groups and organisations who have signed up for project updates or otherwise provided permission to be contacted about the project.



Engage with groups and organisations that represent local communities, businesses and recreational and tourist activities within consultation zones 1, 2 and 3, including:

- · Parish Councils and resident's associations
- Local interest groups and businesses
- · Groups that represent different demographics, such a young people and faith and cultural groups
- Intertidal groups such as fisheries, recreational sea users and marine organisations

Methods of engagement may include virtual meetings, phone calls, emails, and social media. We will provide project information and request that they disseminate to their communities and networks.



Removing barriers to participation

It is important to ensure that consultation is inclusive and enables participation from a wide range of audiences, including those who are seldom heard in public consultation such as young people and those for whom English is not a first language. We will do this by identifying the reasons why some people might not wish to or be able to engage with us and make every effort to remove their barriers to participation.

Figure 5: Our methods for removing barriers to participation

Potential barrier	Those who might experience this	How we plan to address it
No time to participate	 Long or unusual working hours Managing various commitments Parents 	 Consultation materials and questionnaire will be made available 24/7 on our website We will offer opportunities for virtual meetings on evenings and weekends. Consultation documents will be organised such that participants can easily direct their attention to the information that interests them most and at the level of detail they feel they require to provide intelligent consideration
Not aware of the project or consultation	 Didn't see any advertisements Not linked to local civil groups or community networks Other things competing for your attention 	 Use a variety of techniques for publicising the consultation, including traditional media, social media, and posters at places within communities they are most likely to be seen Early engagement with local parishes to ensure we are reaching out to all local communities and publicising through the best channels
Don't believe participating will make any difference	 Had a bad experience with similar projects, the planning system or politics in the past Those who wish to understand the proposals by speaking face-to-face with the project team 	 Ensure our consultation includes a Legacy Document setting out successes and challenges from the original Rampion Wind Farm and how we plan to apply lessons learned to Rampion 2 Brief local communities and Parish Councils in advance of the consultation on the project design development and planning processes Communicate in our consultation documents our early construction plans and principles Offer virtual meetings with those that have concerns based on previous experiences, to hear and understand their perspective to help shape our proposals going forward
Not able to understand the proposals or consultation materials	Do not speak English as a first language or have a lower literacy level Information is too technical to be understood by the average person	 Identify local cultural and religious groups and contact them ahead of consultation to ensure that our approach best meets the needs of its members and ask them to disseminate information and encourage participation information Provide the opportunity to request project materials in different languages or in Easy Read format Ensure that consultation documents are written in plain English and that we supplement technical concepts with visual aids (videos, graphics, diagrams, etc)
Not able to access information	 Anyone with a disability Those that have slow internet speeds, limited or no access to a computer, or difficulty navigating complex websites 	 Identify local groups that represent persons with disabilities and contact them ahead of the consultation to ensure that our approach best meets the needs of its members and ask them to disseminate information and encourage participation Provide the opportunity to request project materials in different formats (eg large print, or audio) Ensure that consultation documents are written in plain English and are easy to navigate and download from our website, and that we supplement technical concepts with visual aids (videos, graphics, diagrams, etc)



The Consultation Arrangements

We will use a range of techniques to consult the community. These are designed to allow people with different needs to take part in the consultation in a way that is convenient to them while complying with Government guidance on COVID 19. These are set out below.

Information to be provided to consultees

In order to ensure that communities have sufficient project and background material to provide informed consideration of and feedback on our proposals, we will prepare a number of documents, maps and plans showing the nature and location of the proposed scheme.

Figure 6: The consultation documents

Consultation Document	Description
Consultation 'factsheets'	Information about our proposed onshore and offshore infrastructure, including rationales for our decisions taken to date and alternatives that have been evaluated
Maps and plans	Detailed maps which show the location of anticipated temporary and permanent land impacts
Drawings and/or visual simulations	Visualisation of the potential visual impacts of the offshore and onshore works and depiction of technical concepts and processes in a digestible format
Information about our approach to minimising construction impacts	Information about our plans and methods for building Rampion 2 including principles and commitments to be considerate to local communities during construction
Rampion Legacy Document	Our experiences in planning and constructing the existing Rampion scheme, and how we plan to build on our success and learn from our mistakes
The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	Detailed information about the environmental considerations and assessments that have taken place to establish the least impactful proposals by avoiding, minimising and mitigating various environmental and community impacts
A non-technical summary (NTS) of the PEIR	A high-level summary of the environmental impact assessments that have taken place in plain English
Report of findings from early stakeholder engagement and the informal consultation	The feedback received on our early proposals, responding to the issues and ideas raised, and highlighting where input has influenced the proposals being consulted on.



These consultation materials will be presented on our website www.Rampion2.com. Every effort will be taken to ensure the information is accessible to participants with all levels of digital proficiency, by ensuring the navigation to documents is clear and intuitive and is functional for those who have lower internet speeds or lack IT knowledge. Additionally, all consultation documents will be available in PDF versions, which can be downloaded directly from the website or requested by emailing us at rampion2@rwe.com or calling our freephone telephone line 0800 2800 886 (Freephone line hours of operation 7am-9pm Monday to Saturday).

We encourage people and groups to review the consultation documents in digital form, but we will accept requests for hard copies of consultation materials via phone or email for, which will be managed on a case-by-case basis. Where reasonable and depending on the specific consultation document(s) requested, we may charge a fee for printing and mailing.

Methods for delivering consultation

Our consultation activities include a range of methods to ensure our consultation can be accessed by all members of the community, which is especially important given current Covid-19 restrictions on meeting in person owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Website

A dedicated website will be available to find out more information about the project and latest proposals at ______ The website will be updated with our consultation documents, including links to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), the PEIR Non-Technical Summary and the Consultation Questionnaire. The aim of this platform is to provide a wide-reaching way of engaging with anyone interested in the project.

Briefings and Q&A sessions will be arranged with local Parish Councils and local community groups. These meetings will be held via online meetings and webinars due to restrictions on public gatherings.

Virtual project presentations open to the wider public to allow people to ask questions about the consultation and our proposals directly to members of the project team. The details of these virtual presentations will be promoted on our website and in our targeted email newsletter.

Reacting to the evolving social distancing guidelines

Provided that Government guidance allows for public buildings to remain open during the community consultation period, we will provide computer access to the consultation documents at select publicly accessible venues. These venues and their opening hours and any arrangements required for viewing the information will be publicised on our website and in statutory public notices beginning 14 July 2021.



Given the uncertainties of social distancing requirements, for the purpose of this SoCC, we are formally planning for primarily virtual methods of consultation and engagement. However we will give consideration to.

Using feedback to inform Rampion 2 proposals

Collecting consultation responses

To capture participants' feedback, we will provide a consultation questionnaire inviting comments. The questionnaire will be made available on our website www.Rampion2.com alongside the other consultation documents, but participants may also request fillable copies by email or a hard copy by mail

The Consultation Report

Following the community consultation, we will consider all the views that we receive and continue to develop our design for the proposed Rampion 2 ahead of submitting our DCO Application to the Secretary of State. Our DCO application will include a Consultation Report setting out how we have had regard to all responses received.

Any comments received will be analysed and may be made available in due course to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities so that feedback can be considered as part of the DCO process. We will ensure that any personal details are not placed on public record, will be held securely by Rampion Extension Development Ltd and its agents in accordance with the data protection laws and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequent DCO application and, except as noted above, will not be passed to third parties.







Contact us

Our team is on hand to help with queries and register your comments on the proposals for Rampion 2.

Email us at: rampion2@rwe.com

Call our freephone information line at: 0800 2800 886

Visit our website at:

Follow us on Instagram @rampion2windfarm

Landowner interests

If you are a landowner, have an interest in any of the land which interacts with our proposals, or if you have any questions relating to land interests in the area, please contact our appointed land agents from Carter Jonas by:

Calling: 0121 794 6250

Emailing: rampion2@carterjonas.co.uk

If you would like this document in another language, large print, audio or braille formats, please contact us using the details above.





4.1.5. Notices of publication of Statement of Community Consultation

Notices published to publicise the Statement of Community Consultation and fulfil the requirement on Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 are reproduced in the in the following pages. Below is a table of the publications.

<u> </u>	
Publication	Dates of publication
Mid Sussex Times	10 June 2021
Sussex Express	11 June 2021
The Argus	7 June 2021
West Sussex County Times	10 June 2021
West Sussex Gazette	9 June 2021

Classified

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GENERAL NOTICES



More information about the project can be found on our website www.Rampion2.com

Notice Publicising a Statement of Community Consultation

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED"), a joint venture company comprising RWE, a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge, is promoting the development of an offshore wind farm project known as Rampion 2.

Rampion 2 is a proposed expansion of the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm, located in the **English Channel off the Sussex** coast. The broad offshore area of search being reviewed for development, which is adjacent to the existing wind farm, was initially established by the Crown Estate who own and lease the seabed.

The Infrastructure being proposed as part of the development includes

- Up to 116 wind turbines, up to three offshore substations and an export cable search area to bring the power to shore at Climping Beach
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Jubilee Library Hove Library Portslade Library	Jubilee Street, Brighton BN1 1GE 182-186 Church Rd, Hove BN3 2EG, Old Shoreham Rd, Portslade BN41 1XR	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/libraries- leisure-and-arts
Southwick Library Shoreham-by-Sea Library Worthing Library Ferring Library	24 Southwick St, Southwick, BN42 4FT St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA Richmond Rd, Worthing BN11 1HD Ferring St, Worthing BN12 5HL	https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/
Rustington Library Littlehampton Library Bognor Regis Library Selsey Library	Claigmar Road, Rustington, BN16 2N Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE School Lane, Selsey, PO20 9EH	library-details/
Arundel Library Storrington Library Henfield Library	Surrey Street, Arundel, BN18 9DT Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA Off High Street, Henfield, BN5 9HN	*Due to evolving social distancing guideline it is advised to visit the website provided to find out about potential restrictions and safety measures before attending the facility.

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Email: rampion2@rwe.com

Free phone information line: 0800 2800 886 hours of operation 7am-9pm Mon-Sat

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Department for Transport TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

The Secretary of State gives notice of an Order made under Section 247 of the above Act entitled "The Stopping up of Highway (South East) (No.15) Order 2021" authorising the stopping up of a length of Wales Farm Lane, at the Plumpton College site, at Plumpton in the South Downs, This is to enable development as

permitted by South Downs National Park Authority under reference SDNP/19/03366/OUT.

Copies of the Order may be obtained, free of charge, from the Secretary of State, National Transport Casework Team, Tynesade House, Skinnerburn Road, Newcastle Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7AR or nationalcasework@dfi.gov.uk by quoting NATTRAN/SE/S247/4623.

Any person aggrieved by or desiring to question the validity of or any provision within the Order, on the grounds that it is not within the powers of the above Act or that any requirement or regulation made has not been complied with, may, within 6 weeks of 11. June 2021 apply to the High Court for the suspension or quashing of the Order or of any provision included.

G Patrick, Casework Manager



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SECTION 47 PLANNING ACT 2008

For information about access & opening hours*





GENERAL NOTICES



More information about the project can be found on our website www.Rampion2.com

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You can either resist responsibilities, or see them as an opportunity to make an impression. If you are holding back, then it may be because you prefer to chart your own course rather than follow the rules. However, embracing these tasks could allow you to showcase your skills. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 084 GOP PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE

TAURUS (21 APRIL - 21 MAY)

There can be much that is hidden beneath the surface. And although you could be looking for answers, they might not show up right away. You may need to be content with hints and intuitive nudges for now. You can have more of a desire to go with the flow, Taurus. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 085 GOP PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE

GEMINI (22 MAY - 21 JUNE)

With the Moon in a secluded sector linking to Uranus, you could ignore feelings that are telling you to look after yourself or to take a break. However, if you can tune into your body a little more deeply, you may sense that some self-care might leave you more upbeat, Call for more news...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 086 600 PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE

CANCER (22 JUNE - 23 JULY)

You may be drawn to someone who you can work or collaborate with, or you might have romantic inclinations towards this person. It's also possible that spending quality time with your partner could rekindle that loving spark, and find you resolving a disagreement. Call for more....

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 087 60p PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



LEO (24 JULY - 23 AUGUST)

You may decide to challenge something that seems to have become the accepted way of doing things. You could though be facing reluctance from others, as feelings about this matter might be entrenched. With the Moon making some fraught ties, choose your battles wisely. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 088 + ACCESS CHARGE



VIRGO (24 AUGUST - 23 SEPTEMBER)

If you feel stuck for any reason, then moving your body may be one way to get things flowing again. Whether you go for a long walk or opt for something more vigorous that gets your circulation going, such activities can help shake off any lethargy and go for it. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY PRADINGS CALL 09065 856 089 + ACCESS CHARGE



Looking for a financial breakthrough? As the Moon angles towards Saturn and aligns with Uranus, the feeling that something needs to be done could intensify. The coming week or so might find you even more eager to resolve an issue that may have bugged you for some time. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 090 + ACCESS CHARGE



SCORPIO (24 OCTOBER - 22 NOVEMBER)

An opportunity to travel, study or take a bold step forward, could show up. If you have an interest in taking things further, seize it, as your focus can shift over coming days, and before you know it, you may be busy dealing with new responsibilities, Scorpio. Call for more news and advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 091 60P PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



SAGITTARIUS (23 NOVEMBER - 21 DECEMBER) Have trouble concentrating? This may be down to a restless angle that makes it hard to settle to anything, especially those tasks that are difficult on the best of days. You might find it easier if you work for short intervals, then take a break for a few minutes to do something different, Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY PRADINGS CALL 09065 856 092 + ACCESS CHARGE



CAPRICORN (22 DECEMBER - 20 JANUARY)

Although you may have plans, another side of you can feel like stepping back and allowing yourself the chance to unwind. Will you be able to relax if you go down this route though? It's possible that you have high hopes for one idea, and this could drive you to push even harder. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 093 + ACCESS CHARGE



AQUARIUS (21 JANUARY - 19 FEBRUARY)

Current activity in your sector of communication can inspire heart-to-heart conversations. Even so, don't force such things. If you feel that now is not the time to talk to someone about an important issue, then leave it, When you're relaxed, you might feel more comfortable. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 094 + ACCESS CHARGE



PISCES (20 FEBRUARY - 20 MARCH)

Something someone says could unsettle you, and leave you on tenterhooks. An edgy blend of energies hints that you might feel surprised by their revelation, and have a desire to set things right. Before you say anything, it may be wise to reflect on the best way to handle this. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 095 600 PER MINUTE READINGS CALL



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Henfield Library

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A PREMISES LICENCE UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003 Notice is hereby given that WASP Property Ltd has applied for a premises licence to the Licensing Authority for Lewes District Council in relation to The Great Thathed Barn at Falmer Court. East Street, Falmer, BNI 9P8 to permit the provision of the following licensable activities: Retail Sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises Monday to Sunday 1000hrs to 23.30hrs. The register for the Licensing Authority for Lewes District Councils kept at the Council Offices, Southover House, Southover Road, Lewes BNI TAB. The application may be viewed by appointment — please contact kensing@ewe-eastboutes.govid. Responsible Authorities of the Council of the Council Offices, 1000 National Council Council State of the Council Offices of

PATRICIA ANN BASSETT (Deceased)

(Deceased)

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atrick rundell

Key aspects involving Neptune, suggest a part of you may feel like retreating from the world and doing things at your own pace. This might not be possible though, if you have responsibilities to attend to. Another restless link suggests a temptation to seek out excitement. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 084 60P PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE

You may be ready to believe someone when they tell you something of interest, and yet your sixth sense might tell you not to. Mercury's tie with ethereal Neptune, could be a call not to take them at face value, but to look more deeply into their motives, Taurus. Call for more astral advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 085 + ACCESS CHARGE



GEMINI (22 MAY - 21 JUNE)

You likely won't lack opportunities to make your mark, but it might help if you have a definite plan. While it could be easier to leave things to chance today and over coming days, you may accomplish so much more if you make a list and work through it step by step. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 086 60P PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



CANCER (22 JUNE - 23 JULY)

With the Moon making some powerful ties, you could fee emotional about an issue that it's been difficult to talk about If you were to discuss it with someone you trust, you migh you were to discuss it with someone you trust, you might otice an immediate sense of relief. This is the best time to solve anything that's hanging over you. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 087 60P PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



LEO (24 JULY - 23 AUGUST)

If any of your relationships, whether romantic or platonic, require attention or even a decision, this can be an opportunity to work on them. Key factors suggest you may be more sensitive to others' feelings, which could pave the way for a heart-to-heart, Call for more astral advice...

FOR WEEKLY PRADINGS CALL 09065 856 088 + ACCESS CHARGE



VIRGO (24 AUGUST - 23 SEPTEMBER)

With an expansive influence presently on the cards, new ideas and opportunities can show up when you make a point of linking with kindred spirits, And with Saturn rewinding in your lifestyle zone, this is the time to adjust your routines to make the most of new options. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 089 60p PER MINUTE READINGS CALL



LIBRA (24 SEPTEMBER - 23 OCTOBER)

The presence of Saturn in innovative Aquarius, may encourage you to tap into your creative side and to experiment with new ideas. As it makes a leading aspect, you might spot an opportunity to earn extra money from a hobby, which could be very useful in so many ways. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 090 + ACCESS CHARGE



SCORPIO (24 OCTOBER - 22 NOVEMBER)

Potent lunar aspects in a private sector, can encourage you to trust your instincts regarding a key relationship. If you're collaborating on a project or keen to get to know someone better, then your feelings could give valuable guidance as you proceed. Call for more news and astral advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 091 + ACCESS CHARGE



SAGITTARIUS (23 NOVEMBER - 21 DECEMBER)

You may need to resolve one or more issues that have come to a head recently. With uncomfortable angles showing up, you might also need to make some decisions. The key to improving matters can be to stay in communication and to negotiate with those involved. Call for more advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 092 + ACCESS CHARGE



CAPRICORN (22 DECEMBER - 20 JANUARY)

An upbeat conversation could move you, and might encourage you to explore the possibilities in an idea or opportunity. While this can be a time of gathering information and making new connections, a deeper pulse could also encourage healing discussions when needed. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 093 + ACCESS CHARGE



AQUARIUS (21 JANUARY - 19 FEBRUARY)

If something doesn't go as planned, it isn't because you've lost your touch, but more to do with the stellar backdrop which can make things rather hit and miss. Instead of giving yourself too much to do, it may be wiser to limit yourself to one or two tasks that are easily accomplished. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 094 + ACCESS CHARGE



PISCES (20 FEBRUARY - 20 MARCH)

Jupiter and visionary Neptune may find you keen to explore options that might have a mystical bias, or that could expand your horizons in more ways than one. Your open mind may find you fascinated by a range of ideas, if you can commit, life could change for the better. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY PRADINGS CALL 09065 856 095 + ACCESS CHARGE



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A personalised illustration will explain features and risks.

Find out how much you could release, call

Freephone 08000 810 817 or visit www.equity.agepartnership.co.uk

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GENERAL NOTICES

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 APPEAL UNDER SECTION 78 Hearing

Date: Wednesday 30th June 2021 at 10:00am, resuming at 9:30am on Thursday 1st July 2021. The Hearing will be held virtually via Microsoft

REASON FOR HEARING

Appeal by Fairfax Acquisitions Ltd, relating to the application to Horsham District Council for Outline planning application with all matters reserved (except access) for 35 dwellings, including 35% affordable housing, with vehicular and pedestrian access via Dropping Holms, the provision of public open space, associated infrastructure, and landscaping at Land North of Sandy Lane, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9UN

An Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will hold a Hearing opening on the date shown above to decide the appeal. The Hearing will be held as a virtual event run by an Inspector in the normal way, but with the parties invited to join via Microsoft Teams or telephone.

Documents relating to the appeal can be viewed on the Council website under reference DC/20/0427. Anyone wishing to attend the Hearing must make that interest known to the Planning Inspectorate Case Officer as soon as possible prior to the Hearing, either by email or telephone. When contacting the Case Officer, it would be helpful if you could confirm whether you want to take an active part in the proceedings or attend only as an observer.

Planning Inspectorate Reference:

APP/Z3825/W/20/3261401 - (DC/20/0427)

Planning Inspectorate Contact:

Heather Langridge - 0303 444 5405

GVOL

GOODS VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENCE

Colin Crabtree Ltd trading as Peak Access of C/O A4c, Unit 18 & 19 Dean House Farm, Church Lane, Newdigate, Surrey, United Kingdom, RH5 5DL is applying for a licence to use Unit 10B Edolphs Farm, Norwoodhill Road, Charlwood, Surrey RH6 0EB as an operating centre for 2 goods vehicles and 4 trailers. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Hillcrest House, 386 Harehills Lane, Leeds, LS9 6NF, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office

Goods Vehicle Operator's Licence

CBL (Clive Barford Ltd) of DUMPERS DROVE, HORTON HEATH, SOUTHAMPTON SO50 7DP is applying to change an existing licence as follows: To keep an extra 2 goods vehicles and 0 trailers at the operating centre at CRAWLEY ROAD, FAYGATE, HORSHAM, WEST SUSSEX RH12 4SE. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Hillcrest House, 386 Harehills Lane, Leeds, LS9 6NF, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

GVOL

Goods Vehicle Operator's Licence

Christopher Harrison of 49 Barrhill Avenue, Brighton, BN1 8UE is applying for a licence to use Old Brick Yard, Stonehouse Farm, Handcross Road, Plummers Plain, Horsham, RH13 6NZ as an operating centre for 1 goods vehicle and 0 trailers. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Hillcrest House, 386 Harehills Lane, Leeds, LS9 6NF, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

Put your feet up, relax and

let us bring you the news



SECTION 47 PLANNING ACT 2008

GENERAL NOTICES



More information about the project can be found on our website www.Rampion2.com

Notice Publicising a Statement of Community Consultation

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED"), a joint venture company comprising RWE, a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge, is promoting the development of an offshore wind farm project known as Rampion 2.

Rampion 2 is a proposed expansion of the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm, located in the English Channel off the Sussex coast. The broad offshore area of search being reviewed for development, which is adjacent to the existing wind farm, was initially established by the Crown Estate who own and lease the seabed.

The Infrastructure being proposed as part of the development includes:

- Up to 116 wind turbines, up to three offshore substations and an export cable search area to bring the power to shore at Climping Beach
- An underground electricity cable connection from Climping Beach to Bolney, Mid Sussex, where the electricity would need to connect into the National Grid transmission system
- One new substation located near the existing Bolney substation, which would be required to transform the power from the wind farm up to the required voltage (400kV), in order to connect to the transmission grid

About the application process

Rampion 2 is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. This means that RED must apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for statutory powers to build and operate the project.

RED will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate who will only accept the application on behalf of the Secretary of State for examination if it complies with the relevant statutory formalities and standards.

About the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

The Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sets out how RED intend to consult with local communities within the vicinity of the project about the proposed development, and the preliminary environmental information which will inform the Environmental Statement, during the pre-application process. It provides details on how the project information can be accessed and how to respond to the consultation.

Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 RED has a statutory duty to consult the local community about its proposals in accordance with its SoCC.

The SoCC is available for inspection free of charge on the project website Rampion2.com/consultation.

Paper copies of the SoCC are available for pickup (subject to availability) from 7 June until 12 July 2021 at the following publicly accessible facilities:

Location	Address	For information about access & opening hours
Seaford Library Newhaven Library	15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford BN25 1QX 36-38 High Street, Newhaven BN9 9PD	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries
Peacehaven Library	Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	mips.//new.castsussex.gov.aiv.iis/aires
Jubilee Library	Jubilee Street, Brighton BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/libraries-
Hove Library Portslade Library	182-186 Church Rd, Hove BN3 2EG, Old Shoreham Rd, Portslade BN41 1XR	leisure-and-arts
Southwick Library	24 Southwick St, Southwick, BN42 4FT	
Shoreham-by-Sea	St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	
Library		
Worthing Library	Richmond Rd, Worthing BN11 1HD	
Ferring Library	Ferring St, Worthing BN12 5HL	https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/
Rustington Library	Claigmar Road, Rustington, BN16 2N	library-details/
Littlehampton Library	Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	
Bognor Regis Library	London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	
Selsey Library	School Lane, Selsey, PO20 9EH	
Arundel Library	Surrey Street, Arundel, BN18 9DT	*Due to evolving social distancing guideline it
Storrington Library	Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	is advised to visit the website provided to find
Henfield Library	Off High Street, Henfield, BN5 9HN	out about potential restrictions and safety measures before attending the facility.

If you are unable to access the SoCC as prescribed above or you required it in another language, large print, audio or braille approach, please contact RED using these details:

Email: rampion2@rwe.com

Free phone information line: **0800 2800 886** hours of operation 7am-9pm Mon-Sat.

ENTERTAINMENTS



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Notice Publicising a Statement Rampion 2 of Community Consultation

> Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED"), a joint venture company comprising RWE, a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and Enbridge, is promoting the development of an offshore wind farm project known as Rampion 2.

> > Address

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More information about the project

can be found on our website

www.Rampion2.com

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PLANNING NOTICES

STATUTORY NOTICES

Council which require

statutory publicity under

Article 15 of the Town &

Procedure) Order 2015,

Conservation Areas)

Regulations 1990 (As

General Permitted

Country Planning

Regulations 1992

Littlehampton

Amended), Part 16 of the

Development Order 2015

and Regulation 5 Town and

(Modification and Discharge

of Planning Obligations)

Regulations 5 & 5A of the

(Development Management

Country Planning

About the application process

Rampion 2 is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. This means that RED must apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for statutory powers to build and

RED will submit the DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate who will only accept the application on behalf of the Secretary of State for examination if it complies with the relevant statutory formalities and standards

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Jubilee Library	Jubilee Street, Brighton BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/libraries-
Hove Library	182-186 Church Rd, Hove BN3 2EG,	leisure-and-arts
Portslade Library	Old Shoreham Rd, Portslade BN41 1XR	leisule-aliu-alis
Southwick Library	24 Southwick St, Southwick, BN42 4FT	
Shoreham-by-Sea	St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	
Library		
Worthing Library	Richmond Rd, Worthing BN11 1HD	
Ferring Library	Ferring St, Worthing BN12 5HL	https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/
Rustington Library	Claigmar Road, Rustington, BN16 2N	library-details/
Littlehampton Library	Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	
Bognor Regis Library	London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	
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If you are unable to access the SoCC as prescribed above or you required it in another language, large print, audio or braille format, please contact RED using these details:

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL WEEKLY PLANNING LIST

Advertised in the West Sussex Gazette on the 10th June 2021

Due to the current exceptional circumstances, the application, plans and documents may only be inspected on line at:

www.arun.gov.uk/weekly-lists . Until further notice only electronic comments can be accepted as staff will be working from home and will not have access to any paper representations.

Comments on applications should be made before 1st July 2021 and it may not be possible to take into account any comments received after 1st July 2021.

reserves the right to redact/remove all relevant information. Do not include information which is defamatory or breaches equality or any other legislation. The Council will aim to redact signatures, telephone numbers

and email addresses but please help us by not including this information within the comments section if you are submitting through the website or in the main body of your letter. For details of what we do with your

Unfortunately it is not possible for the Council to respond to each letter individually but your comments will be carefully considered before the application is determined. Unless you comment using the online facility,

your representation will not be acknowledged, but you will be advised if the application is to be determined by the Planning Committee and you will be informed of the decision. The progress of the application can be

Should the application, subsequently go to an appeal the Planning Inspectorate will publish any comments made to the Council on their website: https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/ but they will protect personal

details. Please note that where an appeal relates to a refusal of a householder, advert or minor commercial application, there is no further opportunity to make comments on the application. The only comments they

All representations including names and addresses are published on the website so please make sure your views are clear and only include information that you are happy for the public to view. Do not include personal information or information from third parties unless you have their permission to do so. If a complaint is received that permission has not been given for comments included about a third party, the Council

Email: rampion2@rwe.com

SECTION 47 PLANNING ACT 2008

For information about access & opening hours*

Free phone information line: 0800 2800 886 hours of operation 7am-9pm Mon-Sat

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SPECIAL

OFFERS

LU/124/21/PL Change of use from C2

Residential Institution to HMO (Sui Generis). This site may affect the setting of listed buildings & affects the character & appearance of the East Street. Littlehampton Conservation Area.

18-22 East Street Littlehampton

Pagham

P/132/20/RES Readvertisement due to amended plans

Town and Country

Planning Acts 1990 Planning (Listed

Building and

Conservation Area)

Publicity for Applications

Slindon Parish Council

SDNP/21/02648/LIS

adjacent to the property.

commented on at:

National Park Authority

local

at your

information

finger tips...

Site Address: Courthill Farm House, Court Hill

Farm Road, Slindon, West Sussex, BN18 0RJ,

refurbishment of Courthill Farmhouse, including

habitable accommodation. Minor repairs will also

http://planningpublicaccess.southdowns.gov.uk/onl

Comments to be received no later than 30 June

TIM SLANEY, Director of Planning, South Downs

Sign up to South Downs News, our monthly

newsletter at www.southdowns.gov.uk/join-the-

newsletter

conversion of the service range into ancillary

be carried out to the open cart shed building

Applicant Name: Rebecca Mitchell

Reason for advert: Listed Building

Related documents may be viewed and

Case Nos: SDNP/21/02647/FUL and

Proposal: Internal and external repair &

following P/30/19/OUT for Applications submitted to the 300 No. new homes, internal this week that Arun District roads, footpaths & cycleways, car parking & landscaping. This application applications received you will AL/55/21/PL affects the setting of a listed building & falls within Strategic Site H SP2, CIL Zone 1 (Zero Rated). Planning (Listed Building and Land north of Hook Lane **Pagham**

Yapton

will consider are those submitted on the original planning application.

Y/71/21/OUT Outline application with

access for up to 73 No. new dwellings (but retaining Oak Trees & Little Meadow dwellings), 405 sqm of new light industrial buildings as part of an enlarged employment site & Public Open Space. The existing junction of Grevatts Lane West & Bilsham Road will be closed & Grevatts Lane West 9 Horton Place diverted to a new access point to the South. This application may affect the setting of Grade II Listed Buildings & is a Departure from the Development Plan Land At Little Meadow And

OTHER NON STATUTORY NOTICES Please be aware that in

East Of Bilsham Road

Yapton

South Downs

National Park Authority

addition to the applications Approval of reserved matters listed below, there may be

Angmering Aldingbourne

need to go to the Arun Distict Replacement of existing other development

personal information, please refer to our privacy statement comments on planning applications which is available on our website www.arun.gov.uk/planning-privacy-statements.

To register to receive notification of planning applications in your area please go to https://www.arun.gov.uk/planning and click into Local Planning Application Finder.

A/56/21/PL Readvertisement due to Amended certificate Change of Use of land from

other applications received

Council do not advertise in

the press. To view all

Angmering

agricultural to storage site for up to 4 fairground rides, associated infrastructure (including MOT base) and erection of a storage shed Arundel Road Angmering

A/93/21/HH Conversion of garage into garden room

Angmerina A/102/21/HH Erection of single storey side extension following the

demolition of existing conservatory Milner Cottage The Thatchway Angmering

A/100/21/T Fell 12 No. Monterey Pine trees Land to North of New Road

PUBLIC NOTICES

shop unit. This application is in CIL Zone 2 (zero rated) as Aldingbourne Post Office Westgate Street Aldingbourne

AL/57/21/HH

Erection of single storey front and rear extension and two storev side extension following the demolition of existing single storey side extension 31 Barnett Close Westergate Aldingbourne Newlands Road

Erection of single storey front, side/rear extension and detached garage following the demolition of existing detached garage 44 Grosvenor Gardens

AW/193/21/T above road level.

222 & T-223) to approx 2.5m The Grange **Grange Court** Aldwick

Bersted BE/82/21/PL

1 No. 2-bed & 2 No. 1-bed flats above shop premises to 56 Downview Road rear of Truevision. This site is Felpham in CIL Zone 4 (Zero

Rated) as flats. 240-242 Chichester Road Bersted

BE/86/21/PL

Part change of use of existing logistics building for a training centre, and associated external alterations and landscaping. This application is within CIL Zone 4 (zero rated) as other Littlehampton development. Rolls Royce Technology And **Logistics Centre**

Bersted

East Preston EP/58/21/HH Erection of part single, part two storey rear extension with roof terrace, garden outbuilding in rear and

detached garage to front following the demolition of existing sun room and roof Crown lift 2 No. Yew trees (T- terraces Mistibeech 15 Tamarisk Way East Preston

Felpham

FP/123/21/HH Erection of two storev side extension and alteration to

fenestration/openings Kingston

K/22/21/HH Erection of additional storey to create a second floor with a rear terrace and a two storey side extension

29 Coastal Road Kingston

South Shore House

LU/166/21/HH

Single storey rear extension & first floor extension over existing. 3a Butts Mead

Littlehampton **Pagham**

P/68/21/PL Part change of use of existing amusement arcade to managers accommodation Erection of single storey front (resubmission following P/48/20/PL). This site is in

CIL zone 4 & is CIL Liable as conversion new dwelling. Pagham Beach Amusement Arcade 129 East Front Road

58 Holmes Lane

P/81/21/HH

outbuilding.

Rustington

R/121/21/HH

with 1 x rear dormer

47 Angmering Way

Replace existing white

P.V.C.u windows with similar

Rustington

R/122/21/PL

67 The Martlets

R/124/21/HH

45 Mallon Dene

R/129/21/HH

Rustington

Detached outbuilding

ancillary to main dwelling.

infill and porch extension,

side extension and garage

Rustington

Pagham

28 Greenways

Removal of existing

single storey front/side

extension and detached

conservatory and erection of

single storey rear extension,

Erection of single storey rear

extension and loft conversion

PROPERTY WANTED





Sell in days – or in your timescale No fees & no obligation Any condition or location



FOR THOSE WHO



EVERY WEEK IN PAPER AND ONLINE

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of 39 Pearson Road,

Arundel BN18 9HP, who died on 08/12/2020, are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 10/08/2021, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have

Premier Solicitors Premier House Lurke Street Bedford MK40 3HU

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Aldwick AW/191/21/HH

Aldwick

highways england

A27 TRUNK ROAD (MASH BARN LANE LAY-BY) TEMPORARY TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS

Notice is hereby given that Highways England

Company Limited intends to make an Order

Sussex, under Section 14(1)(a) of the Road

Traffic Regulation Act 1984 because works

The effect of the Order would be to authorise

the 24-hour closure of the lay-by adjacent to

These measures would be in the interests of

roundabout and all associated works.

The Order would come into force on

The temporary closure would be clearly

Monday 5th July 2021.

during the works period.

England and Wales.

info@highwaysengland.co.uk

https://www.highwaysengland.co.uk

It is expected that the work would last for

approximately 15 months starting on or after

3rd July 2021 and have a maximum duration of

eighteen months, until completion of the works.

indicated by traffic signs when it is in operation

J Downham, an Official of Highways England Co Ltd. Ref: HE/SE/2021/A27/120

Highways England Company Limited, (Company No. 9346363). Registered Office:

Bridge House, Walnut Tree Close, Guildford,

Surrey, GU1 4LZ. A company registered in

For enquiries, please contact the Customer Contact Centre on 0300 123 5000 or

road safety while contractors construct a new

the westbound carriageway of the A27 between

points 503 metres and 66 metres east of Mash

are proposed to be executed on the road.

on the A27 Trunk Road in the County of West

GVOL

Goods Vehicle Operator's Licence

Kieran Crumley trading as K Crumley

Construction of Hurston Place Farm, Hurston

Lane, Pulborough, RH20 2EW is applying for a

licence to use, Hurston Place Farm, Hurston

Lane, Pulborough, RH20 2EW as an operating

centre for 1 goods vehicle and 0 trailers. Owners

or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the

operating centre(s) who believe that their use or

enjoyment of that land would be affected, should

make written representations to the Traffic

Commissioner at Hillcrest House, 386 Harehills

Lane, Leeds, LS9 6NF, stating their reasons,

within 21 days of this notice. Representors must

at the same time send a copy of their

representations to the applicant at the address

given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making

Representations is available from the Traffic

JOYCE SMITH

(Deceased)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons

naving a claim against or an interest in the Estate

of the above named, late of Croft Meadow, Tanyard

Lane, Steyning, West Sussex, BN44 3RJ, who died

on 27/04/2020, are required to send written

particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before

10/08/2021, after which date the Estate will be

distributed having regard only to the claims and

interests of which they have had notice

Deibel & Allen Solicitors, Keasley House 10

Franklin Road Portslade East Sussex BN41 1AN.

MARGARET MARY FERRIER

(DECEASED)

Commissioner's office

TRUSTEES NOTICES

Pagham

PROPERTY





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4.1.6. **Deposit locations**

Location	Address
Seaford Library	15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford, BN25 1QX
Newhaven Library	36-38 High Street, Newhaven, BN9 9PD
Peacehaven Library	Meridian Centre, Peacehaven, BN10 8BB
Jubilee Library	Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE
Hove Library	182-186 Church Road, Hove, BN3 2EG
Portslade Library	Old Shoreham Road, Portslade, BN41 1XR
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Shoreham-by-Sea Library	St Mary's Road, Shoreham, BN43 5ZA
Worthing Library	Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1HD
Ferring Library	Ferring Street, Worthing, BN12 5HL
Rustington Library	Claigmar Road, Rustington, BN16 2N
Littlehampton Library	Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA
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Arudnel Library	Surrey Street, Arundel, BN18 9DT
Storrington Library	Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA
Henfield Library	Off High Street, Henfield, BN5 9HN



4.2. Notifications under section 42

4.2.1. List of section 42 consultees

4.2.2. Regulation 42(1)(a) - prescribed persons

Consultee	Name	Address
The relevant AONB	High Weald AONB	High Weald AONB Unit, Woodland Enterprise
Conservation Boards	I ngh waala na na na	Centre, Woodland Enterprise Centre, Hastings
		Road, Flimwell, East Sussex TN57PR
The relevant AONB	High Weald AONB	High Weald AONB Unit, Woodland Enterprise
Conservation Boards	I light Wedia / CHD	Centre, Woodland Enterprise Centre, Hastings
Concorvation Boards		Road, Flimwell, East Sussex TN57PR
The Chichester Harbour	The Chichester Harbour	The Harbour Office Itchenor West Sussex PO20
Conservancy	Conservancy	7AW
Isle of Wight AONB	Isle of Wight AONB	AONB Unit, Seaclose Offices Fairlee Road
5	_	Newport Isle Of Wight PO30 2QS
Canal and River Trust	Canal and River Trust	Canal & River Trust Head Office, First Floor North,
		Station House, 500 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes MK9 1BB.
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORA5 Directorate of Airspace Policy Civil Aviation
·	(CAA)	Authority CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority	200 Lichfield Lane, Mansfield NG18 4RG
The Crown Estate	The Crown Estate	1 St James's Market London SW1Y 4AH
Commissioners	Orowii Eduto	1 St Samos S Warnet London SWII 47411
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	Head Office Horizon House Bristol BS1 5AH
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing
		West Susex BN11 1LD
Equality and Human Rights (Commission	Fleetbank House 2-6 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8JX
The Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission	Bucks Horn Oak Farnham Surrey GU10 4LS
The Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission	Bucks Horn Oak Farnham Surrey GU10 4LS
OFGEM	OFGEM	10 South Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14
OI OLIVI	OI CEWI	4PU
The Health and Safety	Health and Safety	NSIP Consultations 5.S.2 Redgrave Court Merton
Executive	Executive	Road Bootle L20 7HS
Historic England	Historic England	4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill
		London EC4R 2YA
The Joint Nature	Joint Nature	Monkstone House City Road, Peterborough PE1
Conservation Committee	Conservation Committee	1JY
The Marine Management	Marine Management	Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle
Organisation	Organisation (MMO)	upon Tyne NE4 7YH
The Marine Management	Marine Management	Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle
Organisation	Organisation (MMO)	upon Tyne NE4 7YH
The Marine Management	Marine Management	Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle
Organisation	Organisation (MMO)	upon Tyne NE4 7YH
The Maritime and	The Maritime and	Bay 2/06, Spring Place, 105 Commercial Road,
Coastguard Agency	Coastguard Agency	Southampton SO15 1EG
	National Air traffic Services	4000 Parkway, Fareham Hampshire PO15 7FL
The National Health	NHS England - South	NHS England, Legal Team, 4W08 4th Floor,
Service Commissioning	East	Quarry House, Leeds LS2 7UE
Board		,
The National Health	NHS England - South	York House 18-20 Massetts Road Horley Surrey
Service Commissioning	East	RH6 7DE
Board		
The relevant Clinical	NHS West Sussex CCG	NHS West Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group,
Commissioning Group		Wicker House, High Street, Worthing BN11 1DJ
Natural England	Natural England	Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing,
Tatalal Eligiana	Tatara England	West Sussex BN11 1LD
Natural England	Natural England	Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing,



Natural England	Natural England	Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing, West Sussex BN11 1LD
Office of Rail Regulation and approved operators	Office of Rail and Road	Office of Rail and Road 25 Cabot Square London E14 4QZ
Railways	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	2 Eversholt Street London NW1 2DN
Railways	Highways England Historical Railways Estate	37 Tanner Row Pier Road, York YO1 6WP
Public Health England, an executive agency of the Department of Health	Public Health England	CRCE/NSIP Consultations, Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0RQ
The relevant fire and rescue authority	West Sussex Fire and Rescue Service	West Sussex Fire & Rescue Service Service headquarters, County Hall, Chichester West Sussex PO19 1RQ
The Relevant Highways Authority	West Sussex County Council	County Hall, West Street, Chichester, PO19 1RQ
The relevant strategic highways company	Highways England - South East	National Traffic Operations Centre, 3 Ridgeway, Quinton Business Park, Birmingham B32 1AF
The relevant internal drainage board	River Arun Internal Drainage District (IDD) c/o Environment Agency	National Customer Contact Centre PO Box 544 Rotherham S60 1BY
The relevant police and crime commissioner	Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner	Office of the Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner, Sackville House, Brooks Close, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2FZ
The Secretary of State for Defence	Ministry of Defence	MOD Safeguarding Defence Infrastructure Organisation Kingston Road Sutton Coldfield B75 7RL
The Secretary of State for Defence	Ministry of Defence	MOD Safeguarding Defence Infrastructure Organisation Kingston Road Sutton Coldfield B75 7RL
Trinity House	Trinity House	Trinity House, Tower Hill, London EC3N 4DH
Shoreham Port	Julian Seaman	Nautilus House 90-100 Albion Street Southwick Brighton BN42 4ED
Royal National Lifeboat Institute	RNLI	West Quay Road Poole Dorset BH15 1HZ

4.2.3. Regulation 41(1)(b) and 43(1)

Consultee	Name	Title	Address
Adur & Worthing District Council	Mr Alex Bailey	Chief Executive	Portland House, 45 Richmond Rd, Worthing, BN11 1HS
Adur & Worthing District Council	Mr Andy Willems	Head of Place & Economy	Portland House, 46 Richmond Rd, Worthing, BN11 1HS
Arun District Council	Mr Nigel Lynn	Chief Executive Officer and Head of Paid Service	Civic Centre, Maltravers Rd, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF
Arun District Council	Mr Neil Crowther	Group Head of Planning	Civic Centre, Maltravers Rd, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF
Arun District Council	Mr Karl Roberts	Director of Place	Civic Centre, Maltravers Rd, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF
Brighton and Hove City Council	Ms Jane Moseley	Planning Manager, Development Management - East City Development and Regeneration	1st Floor, Hove Town Hall, Norton Road, Hove, BN3 3BQ
Brighton and Hove City Council	Mr Geoff Raw	Chief Executive	Kings House , Grand Avenue, Hove, BN3 2LS
Chichester District	Mr Tony Whitty	Divisional Manager, Development Management (Planning, Tree Protection & Planning Enforcement)	1 E Pallant, Chichester, PO19 1TY



Crawley Borough Council	Ms Natalie Brahma-Pearl	Chief Executive	Town Hall, The Boulevard, Crawley, RH10 1UZ
East Sussex County Council	Mr Rupert Clubb	Director of Communities, Economy & Transport	County Hall, St Anne's Crescent, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1UE
East Sussex County Council	Mr Edward Sheath	Head of Service Planning and Environment	County Hall, St Anne's Crescent, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1UE
Hampshire County Council	Mr Simon Cramp	Strategic Manager – Environment Economy, Transport and Environment Department	The Castle, Winchester, SO23 8UJ
Havant Borough Council	Ms Gill Kneller	Chief Executive	Civic Centre Road, Havant, PO9 2AX
Horsham District Council	Mr Glen Chipp	Chief Executive	Parkside , Chart Way, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1RL
Horsham District Council	Mr Matthew Porter	Senior Planning Officer	Parkside , Chart Way, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1RL
Horsham District Council	Ms Emma Parkes	Head of Development	Parkside, Chart Way, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1RL
Isle of Wight Council	Mr Russell Chick	Planning Team Leader, Planning Services	Seaclose Offices, Fairlee Road, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 2QS
Isle of Wight Council	Mr John Metcalfe	Chief Executive	County Hall , High Street, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 1UD
Lewes District and Eastbourne Borough Councils	Mr Robert Cottrill	Chief Executive	Southover House, , Southover Road, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1AB
Lewes District and Eastbourne Borough Councils	Mr Peter Sharp	Head of Regeneration (Lewes District Council)	Southover House, , Southover Road, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1AB
Lewes District and Eastbourne Borough Councils	Mr Ian Fitzpatrick	Director of Regeneration and Planning and Deputy Chief Executive	Eastbourne Borough Council, 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 4TW
Mid Sussex District Council	Ms Kathryn Hall	Chief Executive	Oaklands , Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1SS
Mid Sussex District Council	Mr Stuart Malcolm	Senior Planning Officer	Oaklands , Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1SS
Mole Valley District	Ms Karen Brimacombe	Chief Executive	Pippbrook, High Street, Dorking, Surrey, RH4 1SJ
Portsmouth City Council	Mr David Williams	Chief Executive	Civic Offices, Guildhall Walk, Portsmouth, PO1 2AL
South Downs National Park	Mr Trevor Beattie	Chief Executive	South Downs Centre , North Street, Midhurst, West Sussex, GU29 9DH
South Downs National Park	Mr Tim Slaney	Director of Planning	South Downs Centre , North Street, Midhurst, West Sussex, GU29 9DH
South Downs National Park	Ms Vicki Colwell	Principal Planning Officer	South Downs Centre , North Street, Midhurst, West Sussex, GU29 9DH
Surrey County Council	Ms Joanna Killian	Chief Executive	11 Woodhatch Rd, Cockshot Hill, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 8EF
Tandridge District Council	Mr David Ford	Chief Executive	8 Station Rd E, Oxted, RH8 0BT
Waverley Borough Council	Mr Tom Horwood	Chief Executive	The Burys , Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1HR



Wealden District Council	Mr Trevor Scott	Chief Executive	Council Offices, , Vicarage Lane, Hailsham, BN27 2AX
West Sussex Council	Ms Amy Harrower	Senior Planning and Project Officer (Rampion)	Ground Floor, Northleigh, Chichester, PO19 1RQ
West Sussex Council	Mr Michael Elkington	Head of Planning Services - Highways, Transport, and Planning Directorate	Ground Floor, Northleigh, Chichester, PO19 1RQ
West Sussex Council	Ms Becky Shaw	Chief Executive	Ground Floor, Northleigh, Chichester, PO19 1RQ

4.2.4. Relevant parish councils

Devial Occursile	Allera
Parish Councils	Address
Albourne	Albourne Village Hall, The Street, Albourne, BN6 9DJ
Aldwick Parish Council	88 Pryors Lane, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 4JF
Amberley Parish Council	20 Pines Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 9JQ
Angmering Parish Council	The Corner House, The Square, Angmering, BN16 4EA
Ansty and Staplefield Parish Council	Ansty, Haywards Heath
Arundel Town Council	The Town Hall, Maltravers Street, Arundel, BN18 9AP
Ashington Parish Council	Honeysuckle House, London Road, Ashington, Pulborough, RH20 3JR
Ashurst Parish Council	22 Elder Close, Portslade, Brighton, BN41 2ER
Bembridge Parish Council	5 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight,
Bognor Regis Parish Council	Bognor Regis Town Hall, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 1LD
Bolney Parish Council	Coppers Beech, Malthouse Lane, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH15 9XA
Burpham Parish Council	Burpham Country House, The Street, Burpham, West Sussex, BN18 9RJ
Clapham Parish Council	Westward Cottage, Westward lane, West Chiltington, Pulborough, RH20 2PA
Climping Parish Council	33 The Ridings, East Preston, BN16 2TW
Cowfold Parish Council	117 Acorn Avenue, Cowfold, Horsham, RH13 8RT
Cuckmere Valley Parish Council	31 Banner Way, Stone Cross, Pevensey, East Sussex, BN24 5FE
East Dean and Friston Parish Council	The Parish Office, The Old Cottage, Lewes Road, Laughton, BN8 6BQ
East Preston Parish Council	Council Office, 122 Sea Road, East Preston, BN16 1NN
Felpham Parish Council	Felpham Community Hall, Meaden Way, Felpham, PO22 8FA
Ferring Parish Council	1 Elm Park, Worthing, BN12 5RN
Findon Parish Council	Findon Parish Council, 34 Normandy Lane, East Preston, West Sussex, BN17 7QJ
Ford Parish Council	251 Church Lane, Lyminster, BN17 7QJ
Henfield Parish Council	Coopers Way, High Street , Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9EQ
Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common Parish Council	Parish Council Office, Village Centre, Trinity Road, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY
Kingston Parish Council	33 The Ridings, East Preston, BN16 2TW
Lake Parish Council	Flat 8, Roxan Court, 33 Landguard Manor Road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, PO37 7HZ
Lancing Parish Council	Lancing Parish Hall, 96-98 South Street, Lancing, BN15 8AJ
Littlehampton Town Council	Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW
Lower Beeding Parish Council	Bede Cottage, Church Lane, Plummers Plain, West Sussex, RH13
Lyminster & Crossbush Parish Council	251 Church Lane, Lyminster, BN17 7QJ
Middleton-on-Sea Parish Council	7 North Avenue East, Middleton-On-Sea, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO22 6HQ
Nettlestone and Seaview Parish Council	2 Harrow Cottages, Nettlestone Hill, Nettlestone, Isle of Wight, PO34 5DU
Newhaven Parish Council	18 Fort Road, Newhaven, East Sussex, BN9 9QE
Nuthurst Parish Council	107 Morris Drive, Billingshurst, RH14 9ST
Pagham Parish Council	The Village Hall, Pagham Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 4NJ
Parham Parish Council	20 Pines Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 9JQ



Patching Parish Council	6 Birch Close, Angmering, BN16 4HB		
Peacehaven Parish Council	Meridian Centre, Meridian Way, Peacehaven, East Sussex, BN10 8NF		
Poling Parish Council	Northbrook Cottage, Poling Street, Poling Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 9PU		
Rottingdean Parish Council	The Gables, 6 Deans Court Road, Rottingdean, East Sussex, BN2 7DH		
Rustington Parish Council	34 Woodlands Avnue, Rustington, Littlehampton, BN16 3HB		
Ryde Parish Council	Town Hall Chambers, 10 Lind Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight,		
Sandown Parish Council	Broadway Centre, 1 Broadway, Sandown, Isle of Wight, PO36 9GG		
Seaford Parish Council	37 Church Street, Seaford, East Sussex, BN25 1HG		
Selsey Parish Council	55 High Street, Selsey, West Sussex, PO20 0RB		
Shanklin Town Council	Shanklin Town Council, 65 Landguard Road, Shanklin, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, PO37 7JX		
Shermanbury Parish Council	67 Oak Tree Drive, Hassocks, BN6 8YA		
Slaugham Parish Council	2 Colstaple Cottages, Colstaple Lane, Horsham, RH13 9BB		
South Stoke Parish Council	Orchard Cottage, Offham Farm, Arundel, BN18 9PD		
St Helens Parish Council	2 Maida vale Road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, PO37 7DB		
Steyning Parish Council	C/O The Steyning Centre, Fletchers Croft, Steyning, BN44 3XZ		
Storrington and Sullington Parish Council	The Parish Hall, Thakeham Road, Slorrington, Nr Pulborough, West Sussex, RH20 3PP		
Telscombe Parish Council	Telscombe Civic Centre, 360 South Coast Road, Telscombe Cliffs, East Sussex, BN10 8BB		
Thakeham Parish Council	Thakeham Village Hall, 1 Abingworth Crescent, Thakeham, Pulborough, RH20 3GW		
Twineham Parish Council	67 Oak Tree Drive, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 8YA		
Ventnor Town Council	Ventnor Town Council, 1 Salisbury Gardens, Dudley Road, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, PO38 1EJ		
Walberton Parish Council	Parish Council Office, The Pavilion, The Street, Walberton, BN18 0PJ		
Warningcamp Parish Council	Christmas Cottage, Warning Camp, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 9QT		
Washington Parish Council	Northleigh County Hall, Tower St, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1RH,		
West Grinstead Parish Council	The Parish Office, Village Hall, Village Hall Lane, Partridge Green, RH13 8HX		
Wiston Parish Council	New Barn, North Lane, Wiston, Steyning, BN44 3DQ		
Woodmancote Parish Council	Woodmancote Parish Council, 48 Titmus Drive , Tilgate, Crawley, RH10 5ER		
Yapton Parish Council	38 Ruskin Avenue, North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 5BW		

4.2.5. Relevant statutory undertakers

Consultee	Name	Address
Dock and Harbour authority	Littlehampton Harbour	Harbour Office, Littlehampton, BN17 5LR
Dock and Harbour authority	Newhaven Port Authority	Newhaven Port and Properties Limited, Administration Office, East Quay, Newhaven, East Sussex, BN9 0BN
Electricity Generator with	Eastern Power Networks	Newington House , 237 Southwark Bridge
CPO powers	PLC	Road, London, SE1 6NP
Electricity Generator with	Eclipse Power Network	24 Osier Way , Olney Office Park, Olney, MK46
CPO powers	Limited	5FP
Electricity Generator with	Energy Assets Networks	Ship Canal House , 98 King Street,
CPO powers	Limited	Manchester, M2 4WU
Electricity Generator with	Engie Power Limited	ENGIE, PO Box 330, Newcastle Upon Tyne,
CPO powers		NE12 2FP
Electricity Generator with	ESP Electricity Limited	Bluebird House , Mole Business Park,
CPO powers		Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7BA
Electricity Generator with	Esso Petroleum Company	Exxonmobil House, Ermyn Way, Leatherhead,
CPO powers	Limited	Surrey, KT22 8UX
Electricity Generator with	Forbury Assets Limited	No.1 Forbury Place, 43 Forbury Road,
CPO powers		Reading, RG1 3JH



Electricity Generator with CPO powers	Fulcrum Electricity Assets Limited	3 Europa View , Sheffield Business Park, Sheffield, S9 1XH
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited	Toll Bar Road , Marston, Grantham, NG32 2HT
Electricity Generator with	Independent Power	Synergy House , Woolpit Business Park, Bury
CPO powers	Networks Limited	St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
Electricity Generator with	Last Mile Electricity Ltd	Fenick House , Lister Way, Hamilton
CPO powers		Technology Park, Glasgow, G72 0FT
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	Leep Electricity Networks Limited	The Greenhouse , Mediacityuk, Salford, M50 2EQ
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	Murphy Power Distribution Limited	Hawks Green Lane , Cannock, Staffordshire, WS11 7LH
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	1-3 Strand , London, WC2N 5EH
Electricity Generator with	Rampion Offshore Wind Limited	Greenwood House Westwood Way, Westwood
CPO powers Electricity Generator with	RWE Generation UK Plc	Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB Windmill Hill Business Park, Whitehill Way,
CPO powers		Swindon, Wiltshire, SN5 6PB
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	Southern Electric Power Distribution Plc	Inveralmond House, 200 Dunkeld Road, Perth, PH1 3AQ
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	The Electricity Network Company Limited	Synergy House , Woolpit Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	UK Power Distribution Limited	6501 Daresbury Park , Warrington, WA4 4GE
Electricity Generator with CPO powers	UK Power Networks Limited	Fore Hamlet , Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 8AA
Electricity Generator with	Utility Assets Limited	52 High Street , Cheveley, Newmarket, CB8
CPO powers Electricity Generator with	Vattenfall Networks Limited	9DQ Beaumont Bridge House , 181 Queen Victoria
CPO powers		Street, London, EC4V 4EG
Homes and Communities Agency	Homes England	50 Victoria Street , Westminster, London, SW1H 0TL
Licence Holder (Chapter 1	NATS En-Route	4000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hants,
Of Part 1 Of Transport Act 2000)	Safeguarding	PO15 7FL
Lighthouse Authority	Trinity House	Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, EC3N 4DH
Public gas transporter	Cadent Gas Limited	Ashbrook Court, Central Boulevard, Prologis Park, Coventry, CV7 8PE
Public gas transporter	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited	5 Almondvale Business Park , Almondvale Way, Livingston, Scotland, EH54 6GA
Public gas transporter	ES Pipelines Ltd	1st Floor Bluebird House , Mole Business Park, Leatherhead, KT22 7BA
Public gas transporter	ESP Connections Ltd	3rd Floor Bluebird House, Mole Business Park,
Public gas transporter	ESP Networks Ltd	Leatherhead, KT22 7BA 1st Floor Bluebird House , Mole Business Park,
Dublic mes (man e	FCD Ding line and the	Leatherhead, KT22 7BA
Public gas transporter	ESP Pipelines Ltd	2nd Floor Bluebird House , Mole Business Park, Leatherhead, KT22 7BA
Public gas transporter	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	Business Park , 2 Europa View, Tinsley, Sheffield, S9 1XH
Public gas transporter	GTC Pipelines Limited	Synergy House , Woolpit Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
Public gas transporter	Harlaxton Gas Networks Limited	Toll Bar Road , Marston, Grantham, NG32 2HT
Public gas transporter	Independent Pipelines Limited	Synergy House , Woolpit Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
Public gas transporter	Indigo Pipelines Limited	14 Diddenham Court , Lambwood Hill, Grazeley, Reading, RG7 1JQ
Public gas transporter	Last Mile Gas Ltd	Fenick House , Lister Way, Hamilton Technology Park, Glasgow, Scotland, G72 0FT
Public gas transporter	Leep Gas Networks Limited	The Greenhouse , Mediacityuk, Salford, M50 2EQ
Public gas transporter	Murphy Gas Networks limited	Murphy Leeds Office , Long Causeway, Cross Green, Leeds, LS9 0SG
Public gas transporter	National Grid Gas Plc	1-3 Strand , London, WC2N 5EH
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Public gas transporter	Quadrant Pipelines Limited	Synergy House , Woolpit Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
Public gas transporter	Scotland Gas Networks Plc	Axis House, 5 Lonehead Drive, Newbridge, Edinburgh, EH28 8TG
Public gas transporter	Southern Gas Networks Plc	Axis House, 6 Lonehead Drive, Newbridge, Edinburgh, EH28 8TG
Public gas transporter	Squire Energy	55 High Street, Epsom, Surrey, KT19 8DH
Relevant electricity interconnector with CPO powers	Aquind Liimited	OGN House, Hadrian Way, Wallsend, NE28 6HL
Relevant electricity interconnector with CPO powers	National Grid IFA Limited	1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5EH
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	ORA5 Directorate of Airspace Policy Civil Aviation Authority, CAA House, 45-59 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TE
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England - South East	Oakley Road, Southampton, Hampshire, SO16 4GX
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England - South East	NHS England, Legal Team, 4W08 4th Floor, Quarry House, Leeds, LS2 7UE
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	NHS West Sussex CCG	NHS West Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group, Wicker House, High Street, Worthing, BN11 1DJ
The relevant Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	Solent and South Downs Area Office, Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 1LD
The relevant Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	Solent and South Downs Area Office, Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 1LD
The relevant NHS Foundation Trust	Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust	South Lodge, Connolly Way, Chichester, PO19 6WD
The relevant NHS Foundation Trust	University Hospitals Sussex Foundation Trust	Elm Grove, Brighton, BN2 3EW.
The relevant search and rescue ambulance trust	South East Coast Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust	Nexus House, 4 Gatwick Rd, Crawley, RH10 9BG
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	South East Water	South East Water, Rocfort Road, Snodland, ME6 5AH
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	Southern Water	Southern Water Services, Southern House, Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3NX
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group	100 Victoria Embankment , London, EC4Y 0HQ

4.2.6. **PINS List (reg 11)**

Consultee	Address
Portsmouth City Council	Civic Offices, Guildhall Square, Portsmouth, PO1 2AL
Havant Borough Council	Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road, Havant, PO9 2AX
Royal National Lifeboat Institute	West Quay Road, Poole, Dorest, BH15 1HZ

4.2.7. Additional non-prescribed

Consultee	Group	Address
Sussex Resilience Forum	The Local Resilience Forum	Sussex Police (shared) Headquarters, Church Lane, Malling, Lewes, BN7 2DZ
Rampion Offshore Wind Limited	N/a	Greenwood house, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB
London & South Eastern Railway Limited	Trains (Railways)	PO Box 10422, Unit 16 Coalfield Way, Ashby-De-La-Zouch, Leicestershire, LE65 9EL



Govia Thameslink Railway	Trains	PO Box 10240, Ashby-De-La-Zouch, Leicestershire,
	(Railways)	LE65 9EB



4.2.8. Example section 42 notification





Mr Neil Crowther Group Head of Planning Arun District Council Civic Centre, Maltravers Rd, Littlehampton West Sussex, BN17 5LF

Rampion 2 Project
Rampion Extension Development Ltd

c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

13/07/2021

Dear Sir/Madam.

Proposals for an offshore wind farm off the coast of West Sussex (known as Rampion 2).

Notice pursuant to Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 and Regulation 13 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

The purpose of this letter is to consult you on proposals for an offshore wind farm, known as Rampion 2, to be located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm in the English Channel off the south coast of England. The current consultation is a statutory consultation carried out pursuant to Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act). Notice of the proposed application is also being publicised under the requirements of Section 48 of the Act.

You are being specifically consulted on the proposals because either;

- You have, or may have, an interest in land which is the subject of the current proposals. You may have already been separately contacted by the applicant, or land agent acting on behalf of the applicant in that regard;
- You are a statutory consultee, in respect of Section 44; or
- You are a-person(s) or body to whom we believe this proposal may be of interest.

The Act introduced new procedures for applications for categories of development that are identified as 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects' (NSIPs). The categories of development are set out within the Act and the Rampion 2 proposals fall within the categories described in Sections 15 as an offshore generating station with a capacity of more than 100 megawatts. Rampion Extension Development Limited (the Applicant) will be submitting to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the construction, operation and maintenance of an offshore

windfarm. The development will comprise both onshore and offshore infrastructure and will be EIA Development pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The application, if accepted, will be Examined by the PINS and a recommendation will be made to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy who will then decide whether or not to approve the DCO.

Consultation

This Consultation is being carried out to inform the design of the scheme. Responses to the consultation will be considered and details of how the consultation has influenced the final proposals will be explained in the Consultation Report to be submitted with the Application.

The Land Affected

The application relates to an offshore area adjacent to the existing Rampion 1 offshore wind farm, comprising a seabed area awarded in 2019 under the Crown Estate wind farm extension process (to the west of Rampion 1) and development within the remainder of the original Round 3 Zone 6 seabed area award (to the south east of Rampion 1), comprising an array area of 270km2, together with a small link area for cabling. Export cables from the array area will make landfall at Climping, West Sussex. The onshore elements of the proposal comprises a transmission cable running approximately 36km from landfall at Climping, to a 'satellite' substation located in the vicinity of the existing Bolney Substation, at Twineham, Mid Sussex to which it will then be connected.

The Proposals

The proposals comprise:

- The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;
- Up to three offshore substations:
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves:
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore:
- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working width of up to 50m;

- The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
- Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid;

Further information

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the Section 48 Notice that will be published in the following publications:

- the Argus, Sussex Daily and the West Sussex Gazette on 14 July;
- the West Sussex County Times and Mid Sussex Times on 15 July; and
- the Sussex Express, and Isle of Wight County Press on 16 July.

Notice of the application will also be published for a second time in each publication a week after the above dates.

The notice will also be published in the Fishing News on 16th July 2021 and in The Guardian, and the London Gazette, as well as Lloyds List on 19th July 2021.

Consultation materials are available to view or download from the project website www.rampion2.com/consultation. This includes the following:

- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR;
- Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal:
- Consultation factsheets; and
- the Consultation Response form

Consultation responses

Comments are invited on the proposals. The Act allows a period of 28 days for this consultation from the day after receipt of this letter and enclosures. We anticipate, from the posting date, that you will receive this letter on 14th July 2021 which would give a deadline for responses of 11th August 2021.

However, although the consultation officially commences on **14th July 2021** we have decided to provide for more than the statutory minimum consultation period and accordingly please note the deadline for receipt of responses is **16th September 2021**

Please could you respond using one of the following methods:

By Post:

Rampion 2 Extension Development Limited Consultation Response c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

By e-mail: Rampion2@rwe.com

Online via the comments form on the project website:

Freephone: 0800 2800 886

Eleri Wilce Senior Consents Manager

enc



- 4.3. Notification under section 44
- 4.3.1. Example section 42 notification sent to PWIL (as per section 44)







Rampion 2 Project
Rampion Extension Development Ltd

c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

Unique letter reference number



14 July 2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

Proposals for an offshore wind farm off the coast of West Sussex (known as Rampion 2).

Notice pursuant to Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 and Regulation 13 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

The purpose of this letter is to consult you on proposals for an offshore wind farm, known as Rampion 2, to be located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm in the English Channel off the south coast of England. The current consultation is a statutory consultation carried out pursuant to Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act). Notice of the proposed application is also being publicised under the requirements of Section 48 of the Act.

You are being specifically consulted on the proposals because either;

- You have, or may have, an interest in land which is the subject of the current proposals. You may have already been separately contacted by the applicant, or land agent acting on behalf of the applicant in that regard;
- You are a statutory consultee, in respect of Section 44; or
- You are a-person(s) or body to whom we believe this proposal may be of interest.

The Act introduced new procedures for applications for categories of development that are identified as 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects' (NSIPs). The categories of development are set out within the Act and the Rampion 2 proposals fall within the categories described in Sections 15 as an offshore generating station with a capacity of more than 100 megawatts. Rampion Extension Development Limited (the Applicant) will be submitting to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the construction, operation and maintenance of an offshore windfarm. The development will comprise both onshore and offshore infrastructure and will be EIA Development pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The application, if accepted, will be Examined by the PINS

and a recommendation will be made to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy who will then decide whether or not to approve the DCO.

Consultation

This Consultation is being carried out to inform the design of the scheme. Responses to the consultation will be considered and details of how the consultation has influenced the final proposals will be explained in the Consultation Report to be submitted with the application.

The Land Affected

The application relates to an offshore area adjacent to the existing Rampion 1 offshore wind farm, comprising a seabed area awarded in 2019 under the Crown Estate wind farm extension process (to the west of Rampion 1) and development within the remainder of the original Round 3 Zone 6 seabed area award (to the south east of Rampion 1), comprising an array area of 270km², together with a small link area for cabling. Export cables from the array area will make landfall at Climping, West Sussex. The onshore elements of the proposal comprises a transmission cable running approximately 36km from landfall at Climping, to a 'satellite' substation located in the vicinity of the existing Bolney Substation, at Twineham, Mid Sussex to which it will then be connected.

The land to which the application relates is shown in the attached Works Plan document which includes the application boundary (shown as the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) assessment boundary) together with the location and description of the proposed offshore and onshore temporary and permanent works.

The Proposals

The proposals comprise:

- The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations:
- Up to three offshore substations;
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;
- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a
 new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be
 laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary
 working width of up to 50m;

- The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
- Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid;

Further information

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the Section 48 Notice that will be published in the following publications:

- the Argus, Sussex Daily and the West Sussex Gazette on 14 July;
- the West Sussex County Times and Mid Sussex Times on 15 July; and
- the Sussex Express, and Isle of Wight County Press on 16 July.

Notice of the application will also be published for a second time in each publication a week after the above dates.

The notice will also be published in the Fishing News on 16th July 2021 and in The Guardian, and the London Gazette, as well as Lloyds List on 19th July 2021.

Consultation materials are available to view or download from the project website www.rampion2.com/consultation. This includes the following:

- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR;
- Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal;
- Consultation factsheets; and
- the Consultation Response form.

Consultation responses

Comments are invited on the proposals. The Act allows a period of 28 days for this consultation from the day after receipt of this letter and enclosures. We anticipate, from the posting date, that you will receive this letter on 14th July 2021 which would give a deadline for responses of 11th August 2021.

However, although the consultation officially commences on **14**th **July 2021** we have decided to provide for more than the statutory minimum consultation period and accordingly please note the deadline for receipt of responses is **16**th **September 2021**

Please could you respond using one of the following methods:

By Post:

Rampion 2 Extension Development Limited Consultation Response c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

By e-mail: Rampion2@rwe.com

Online via the comments form on the project website:

Freephone: 0800 2800 886

Yours faithfully

Eleri Wilce Senior Consents Manager

Encs: Rampion 2 Works Plans

s48 Notice



4.3.2. Example cover letters sent to PWILs

Carter Jonas

2 Snow Hill Birmingham B4 6GA

T: 0121 794 6250

Our ref: Landowner Engagement Meetings

Dear Sir or Madam,

Rampion 2 - Statutory Consultation Exercise - 14 July-16 September 2021

Invitation to Landowner Engagement Meetings - 22-23 July and 3 September 2021

We are contacting you, on behalf of Rampion Extension Development Limited, regarding proposals being developed for Rampion 2, an expansion of offshore wind generating capacity adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm. Rampion 2 is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) for which consent will be sought, under the Planning Act 2008, via a Development Consent Order (DCO). We are writing to you as we believe you have an interest in a property or land within the area that may potentially be affected by the project.

Following on from an informal consultation and engagement exercise in February 2021, a formal consultation exercise is being undertaken between 14 July and 16 September 2021. The purpose of this is to consult and seek comments from landowners, other stakeholders and the public on the design of the emerging project and related preliminary environmental information. Consultation and project details are available to view or download from the project website:

and the project team is writing to you separately with information about the consultation exercise.

As part of this formal engagement exercise we are offering those with property or land interests, potentially affected by the project, the opportunity to meet the project team at a face-to-face private meeting. It is intended that the meeting will cover:

- The proposed project and how your property may be affected
- Work undertaken to date
- The statutory consultation documents and how you can comment on the proposals
- How and when we will address your comments
- Our application programme and next steps

Meetings are being arranged on **22 & 23 July** and **3 September 2021** at a different local venue on each day. One hour meeting slots will be available to book online, on a first come first served basis, at this link:

Please note that, for making 22 & 23 July bookings, this site will be available from midday on 12 July and will close at midday on 20 July; for making 3 September bookings, the site will close at midday on Friday 27 August. Additional meeting dates will be arranged if there is a high demand and we will contact you again if

Carter Jonas

further dates are scheduled. Note that social distancing measures and the government's prevailing COVID-19 protocols will be in place for all meetings.

If you have any difficulties in making a booking, finding a suitable meeting slot or have any general queries about these meetings, in the first instance, please email the project team at rampion@carterjonas.co.uk or write to Carter Jonas, Rampion 2 Project Team, 2 Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6GA.

We do hope that you can join us at one of these meetings and we look forward to receiving your comments on the emerging proposals.

Yours faithfully



For and behalf of

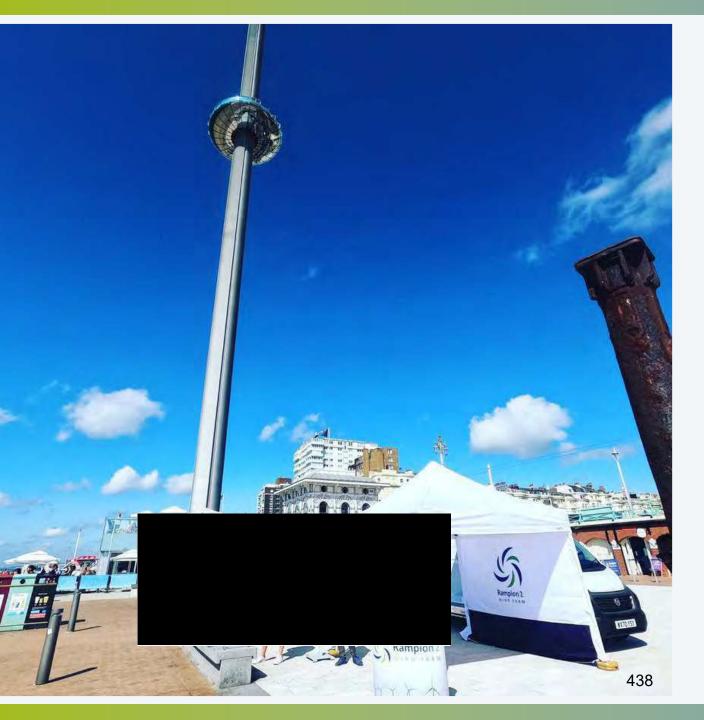
Carter Jonas

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4.4. Publicity

4.4.1. Summary of publicity





Formal Public Consultation **Publicity Summary**

14 July to 16 September 2021

Publicity Campaign Summary:

Campaign Goal: to reach all people in areas of interest (Sussex coast from Birling Gap to Selsey Bill and inland around proposed cable route, plus east coast of Isle of Wight) approximately 3 times with message to visit public consultation

The campaign included a comprehensive mix of marketing activities to ensure all communities within the target geographical areas were reached, including:

- Media relations
- Local newspaper and magazine advertising campaign across Sussex and Isle of Wight
- Online newspaper advertising campaign
- Radio Campaign
- Public Notices in newspapers (statutory)
- Royal Mail mailer
- Outdoor promotional events on Sussex coast
- Community Facebook pages
- Facebook and Instagram awareness campaign
- Kiosk and giant billboard advertising campaign
- Bus back advertising campaign
- A4 posters on Parish Council, Library and Community notice boards
- E-shots to community stakeholders









Have your say: Rampion2.com
14 July to 16 Sept 2021









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Media Coverage & Reach:

- Media relations reaching over 1.5 million people across Sussex through headline news on regional TV, Radio, press and online
- Local newspaper and magazine advertising campaign across Sussex and Isle of Wight reaching over 280,000 several times
- Online newspaper advertising campaign reaching 250,200 in Sussex
- Radio Campaign reaching 125,000 across West Sussex, Mid Sussex and into East Sussex
- Public Notices twice in national newspapers and fishing media readership of over 3.5million nationally; and in Sussex and Isle of Wight newspapers – readership of 280,000.
- Facebook and Instagram awareness campaigns targeted to people in Sussex and Isle of Wight (east coast) reaching over 512,000 people
- Community Facebook pages promotional posts and advertisements across Sussex and Isle of Wight coast and inland cable route - reaching over 200,000 people





Direct and Outdoor Advertising:

- Kiosk and giant billboard adverts along Sussex coastal road and in each major conurbation from Bognor to Seaford – estimated impacts over 500,000
- A4 posters on Parish Council, Library and Community notice boards
- Bus back & side advertising from West Sussex depots to Brighton & Mid Sussex – reach: 800,000 people; estimated 3.7million impacts
- Royal Mail mailer to 18,590 letterboxes 100m from Sussex coast (Birling Gap to Selsey Bill) and 1.5 km around proposed cable route and substation options
- Outdoor promo events on Sussex coast talking to 1500 people & distributing 2000 flyers









4.4.2. Flyer



We have been investigating an offshore Area of Search to establish the best site for the wind farm and exploring an onshore cable route for the underground cables to carry the power from Climping Beach to Bolney Substation in Twineham, where two potential sites are being considered close by for a new substation, needed to connect the power to the National Grid.

Take a tour around our virtual exhibition at www.rampion2.com where you can explore our proposals with maps and videos, sign up to attend an online public forum with the project team, and complete our questionnaire to give us your feedback.

Next steps – we will consider all the consultation feedback alongside the results of technical and environmental surveys, to identify the optimum and least impact project proposals, which we will submit to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in early 2022. Should the project achieve consent, construction could start around 2025/26 with the wind farm fully operational before the end of the decade.

We look forward to hearing from you.



Rampion 2 Project Team contacts:

www.rampion2.com rampion2@rwe.com 0800 2800 886 Rampion Extension Development Ltd c/o RWE Renewables UK Limited-Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

Registered in England and Wales no. 12091939



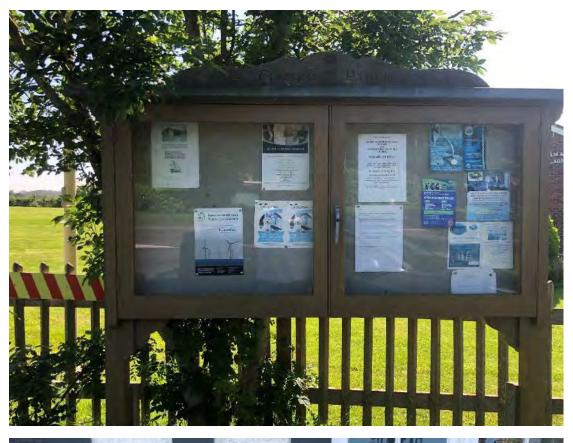
4.4.3. Community poster sites

Posters with information about the Project and consultation were provided directly to parish councils to place on their noticeboards. Below is a list of the parish councils who displayed the poster, followed by photographs in the order of the list.

- Albourne Parish Council
- Burpham Parish Council
- Calphan & Patching Parish Council
- Cowfold Parish Council
- Ford Parish Council (two locations)
- Lyminster Parish Council
- Poling Parish Council (two locations)
- Sayers Common Parish Council
- Warningcamp Parish Council
- Wepham Parish Council
- Woodmancote Parish Council (two locations)

































4.4.4. Emails sent to stakeholders

4.4.5. Launch email



Launch of Formal Public Consultation for Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

This could generate clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes and offset around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year, in addition to what Rampion already provides.

Today we have launched our Formal Public Consultation, seeking feedback from local communities on our latest proposals.

Visit our website Rampion2.com/consultation to view consultation factsheets, maps and videos explaining our current proposals, and to view the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) that has informed our project development.

Join one of our virtual public forums

We hope that you'll join us for a virtual forum, where our team will give a live presentation and offer the opportunity to answer your questions.

Register for Event #1 27 July 2021 12:00 - 13:00 GMT

Register for Event #2 6 September 2021 18:00 - 17:30 GMT

> We would very much welcome you to have your say on our latest proposals and PEIR through our online consultation response form

> > Consultation will close on 16 September

We would be very grateful if you could raise awareness of our consultation by sharing this email with your contacts in the community.

Thank you, and we look forward to hearing your views.

Contact 0300 2800 886 or visit www.rampion2.com for more information



4.4.6. Reminder email



Have your say: Rampion2.com 14 July to 16 Sept 2021

Have your say on proposals for Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Rampion 2 could generate clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes and save around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 every year, in addition to what Rampion already provides.

On 14 July 2021 we launched our Formal Public Consultation, seeking feedback from local communities on our draft proposals.

If you haven't done so already, visit our website Rampion2.com/consultation to view consultation factsheets, maps and videos explaining our current proposals, and to view the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) that has informed our project development.

Do you have questions? Reminder to join tonight's virtual public forum

If you would like to hear more about the proposals from our project team and ask any questions, don't forget to sign up for tonight's virtual forum.

Register for the Event 6 September 2021 6:00 - 7:30 pm

Consultation closes 16th September 2021

We would be very grateful if you could raise awareness of our consultation by sharing this email with your contacts in the community.

Thank you, and we look forward to hearing your views.



4.4.7. Press releases



PRESS RELEASE

14 JULY 2021

Rampion 2 wind farm expansion project opens public consultation

A nine-week public consultation on proposals for the expansion of Rampion Offshore Wind Farm, which could power over one million homes¹ in the UK and reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes² per year, opened today at [14 July to 16 September].

An 'Area of Search' eight miles off the Sussex coast has been assessed by renewable energy producer RWE for a maximum of up to 116 turbines, the same number as the existing Rampion Wind Farm but using the latest turbine technology, so that the Rampion 2 Wind Farm could create up to three times the amount of power. An underground cable route is proposed to carry the power under Climping Beach to Bolney Substation in Twineham, to connect to the National Grid via a new substation required close by.

"We encourage people in Sussex to visit where you can take a tour around a virtual exhibition, explore our detailed proposals with maps and videos, sign up to attend a public forum with the project team, and complete our questionnaire," said Chris Tomlinson, Development & Stakeholder Manager, Rampion 2, RWE.

Technical and environmental surveys and a four-week informal consultation earlier this year have helped to establish the proposed cable route, undergrounding the cables in short sections. Directional drilling would take them under Climping Beach, railways, major roads such as the A27, the River Arun, Washington Recreation Ground and other key areas, to minimise environmental impacts and disruption to local communities.

Rampion is committed to full reinstatement of the land, so that it is returned to its former state or better along the whole cable route and the successful reinstatement of the Rampion 1 cable route demonstrates this commitment. Since January, possible sites for the



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- 2 -

new substation have been reduced from three to two in the Twineham area following further development work and consultation with the local community.

Continued Chris Tomlinson, "We will consider all the consultation feedback alongside the results of technical and environmental surveys, to further refine our proposals and select construction methodologies and environmental mitigations that reduce impacts to a minimum. We will submit our final proposals to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in early 2022.

"Rampion 2 is the only wind farm proposal off the UK's south coast, where much of the country's energy demand is. Should the project achieve consent, construction could start around 2025/26 with the wind farm fully operational before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean, green energy supplies and tackle climate change."

Discussions with local authorities, MPs, parish councils and experts on wildlife, environment, transport, geology, archaeology, business and fishing will continue throughout the consultation and beyond.

UK wind energy context:

The cost of offshore wind has halved in just two to three years and is now cheaper than nuclear and coal, while the industry is creating tens of thousands of jobs nationwide. The UK leads the world in offshore wind and the Government is committed to quadrupling offshore wind capacity to 40 gigawatts (GW) by 2030. Rampion 2 can make a major contribution to this target.

END

Media contact: Paula Seager, Natural PR, Email:

Editors Notes:

Rampion 2 is being developed by RWE, one of the UK's most established and experienced renewable energy producers, RWE is one of the globally leading companies in offshore wind and a world leader in renewable energy production. It is developing the project on behalf of



a joint venture company including a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and a subsidiary of Enbridge Inc. (a leading North American energy infrastructure company). Together with owners of the existing Rampion offshore Wind Farm they have signed an Agreement for Lease with The Crown Estate (managers of the seabed) securing an option to develop on the site.

References:

- ¹ based on an average annual domestic household electricity consumption of 3,618 kWh (BEIS, Dec 2019)
- ² the calculation made using a static figure of 446g/kWh representing the energy mix in the UK (BEIS, July 2020)





PRESS RELEASE

27 AUGUST 2021

Last chance to comment on Rampion 2 wind farm expansion

The team behind proposals for the expansion of Rampion Offshore Wind Farm are urging people to have their say with just two weeks left until the public consultation closes at on September 16. The project could power over one million homes¹ in the UK and reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes² per year.

"Our consultation website has attracted over 5,500 views over the past seven weeks and we have run a major publicity campaign, advertising on roadside banners, buses, radio, newspapers and online media, as well as attracting extensive news on regional tv stations," said Chris Tomlinson, Development & Stakeholder Manager, Rampion 2, RWE.

"We have held public forums, meetings with dozens of local parish councils, MPs, interest groups and specialists, including environmental groups, archaeologists, sea users, business and tourism operators, public rights of way and many more, to try and identify all the issues that should be considered in our designs.

"We have also held outdoor events talking with people in coastal towns and villages in East and West Sussex and have received a huge amount of feedback from people who understand the importance of creating clean, renewable energy in the face of climate change, as well as a lot of important information that will help shape the project to mitigate its impact on local communities."

An 'Area of Search' eight miles off the Sussex coast has been assessed by renewable energy producer RWE for a maximum of up to 116 turbines, the same number as the existing Rampion Wind Farm but using the latest turbine technology, so that the Rampion 2 Wind Farm could create up to three times the amount of power. An underground cable route is proposed to carry the power under Climping Beach to Bolney Substation in Twineham, to connect to the National Grid via a new substation required close by.

Visit Rampion2.com to see the proposals and share your views.



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Additional info:

Technical and environmental surveys and a four-week informal consultation earlier this year helped to establish the proposed cable route, undergrounding the cables in short sections. Directional drilling would take them under Climping Beach, railways, major roads such as the A27, the River Arun, Washington Recreation Ground and other key areas, to minimise environmental impacts and disruption to local communities.

Rampion is committed to full reinstatement of the land, so that it is returned to its former state or better along the whole cable route and the successful reinstatement of the Rampion 1 cable route demonstrates this commitment. Since January, possible sites for the new substation have been reduced from three to two in the Twineham area following further development work and consultation with the local community.

Final proposals will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in early 2022. Rampion 2 is the only wind farm proposal off the UK's south coast, where much of the country's energy demand is. Should the project achieve consent, construction could start around 2025/26 with the wind farm fully operational before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean, green energy supplies and tackle climate change.

Offshore wind is at the heart of the Government's strategy for delivering net zero in the UK. Rampion 2 developers RWE are one of the global leaders in the delivery of offshore wind; this includes projects along the east coast, North Wales and at Dogger Bank.

END

Media contact: Paula Seager, Natural PR, Email: or Tel:

Editors Notes:

Rampion 2 is being developed by RWE, one of the UK's most established and experienced renewable energy producers, RWE is one of the globally leading companies in offshore wind and a world leader in renewable energy production. It is developing the project on behalf of a joint venture company including a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and a subsidiary of Enbridge Inc. (a leading North American energy infrastructure company). Together with owners of the existing Rampion offshore Wind Farm they have signed an Agreement for Lease with The Crown Estate (managers of the seabed) securing an option to develop on the site.

References:

- ¹ based on an average annual domestic household electricity consumption of 3,618 kWh (BEIS, Dec 2019)
- ² the calculation made using a static figure of 446g/kWh representing the energy mix in the UK (BEIS, July 2020)





4.4.8. **Media coverage**

Date	Publication	Topic
140721	BBC South Today	Rampion 2 public consultation launch
140721	ITV Meridian South	Rampion 2 public consultation launch
170721	The Argus	Rampion 2 public consultation launch
170721	The Argus editor comment	Rampion 2 let's go for it
210721	Bognor Regis Gazette	Rampion 2 public consultation
120821	Fishing News	Rampion wind farm set to double in size
260821	Chichester Observer	Rampion 2 Consultation underway
260821	Midhurst & Petworth Observer	Rampion 2 Consultation underway
020921	Mid Sussex Times	Mims Davies MP on Rampion 2 consultation
020921	Worthing Herald	Still time to have your say on Rampion 2
080921	Seahaven FM	Rampion 2 consultation Chris Tomlinson interview
160921	BBC Sussex Radio	Rampion 2 consultation
160921	Worthing Herald	Worthing Climate Action Network on consultation



4.4.9. Additional organisations contacted

Trues	Nama	Address
Туре	Name	Address
Place of Wo	<u> </u>	01 1 - 1
Cable	St Mary Magdalene's	Church Ln, Lyminster, Littlehampton BN17
Route	Church	7QQ
Cable	St Nicholas Church	St. Nicholas Parish Church, London Rd,
Route	Arundel	Arundel BN18 9AT
Cable	St Mary's Church	Washington, Pulborough RH20 4AS, UK
Route Cable	St Peter's Church	4 Church La Hanfield DNE ONV
Route	St Peter's Church	4 Church Ln, Henfield BN5 9NY
Cable	Ashington Parish	Church I.a. Ashington, Bullbarough BH20
Route	Ashington Parish Church	Church Ln, Ashington, Pulborough RH20 3JX
Cable	The Carthusian Order	
Route	The Carthusian Order	St Hugh's charterhouse, Parkminster, Horsham west Sussex RH13 8EB
Cable	All Saints Church	
Route	All Saints Church	2 Water Ln, Wiston, Steyning BN44 3DX
Cable	St Mary's Church	1995 Harsamara Graan Ln Littlehampton
Route	St Mary's Church	1885 Horsemere Green Ln, Littlehampton BN17 5QX
Cable	St Andrew's Church	Station Rd, Ford, Arundel BN18 0BL
Route	St Andrew's Charch	Station Ru, Foru, Afunder Biv 16 0BL
Cable	St Mary's Church	Arundel BN18 9RR
Route	Burpham	Aldilder Biv 10 9iviv
Cable	Henfield Evangelical	High St, Henfield BN5 9EQ
Route	Free Church	Tilgit ot, Herifield BNO 9EQ
Cable	Methodist Church	High St, Partridge Green, Horsham RH13
Route	Wethodist Sharon	8HP
Cable	St Michael's Church	Church Ln, Partridge Green, Horsham
Route	ot monaci e enarch	RH13 8JW
Cable	Brighton Road Baptist	Brighton Road, Horsham RH13 5BD
Route	Church	
Cable	St Giles Church	Horsham RH13 8HF
Route	Shermanbury	
Cable	St Peters Church	The St, Cowfold, Horsham RH13 8BW
Route	Cowfold	
Cable	Arundel Cathedral	Cathedral House, 2 Parson's Hill, Arundel
Route		BN18 9AY
Coastal	Bodhisattva Buddhist	Bodhisattva Buddhist Centre, 3 Lansdowne
	Centre, Brighton,	Rd, Hove BN3 1DN
	Meditation Classes	
	and Retreat	
Coastal	Shree Swaminarayan	79a Trafalgar Rd, Portslade, Brighton BN41
	Hindu Temple	1GU
	Brighton (ISSO)	
Coastal	Muslim Community	14-20 Spencer St, Bognor Regis PO21
	Centre	1AN



Coastal	Worthing Mosque	Ivy Arch Rd, Worthing BN14 8BX
Coastal	Shah Jalal Mosque	252 Portland Rd, Hove BN3 5QT
	Hove	·
Coastal	Brighton Mosque &	150 Dyke Rd, Brighton BN1 5PA
	Muslim Community	
	Centre	
Coastal	Brighton and Hove	Community Base, 113 Queens Rd,
	Muslim Forum	Brighton BN1 3XG
Coastal	Al-Medinah Mosque	24 Bedford PI, Brighton BN1 2PT
	Brighton	
Coastal	Peace Community	8 Phyllis Ave, Peacehaven BN10 7HY
	Centre & Mosque	
Coastal	Brighton & Hove	31 New Church Rd, Hove BN3 4AD
	Hebrew Congregation	
Coastal	Brighton and Hove	43 Palmeira Ave, Hove BN3 3GE
	Reform Synagogue	
Coastal	Brighton and Hove	6 Lansdowne Rd, Hove BN3 1FF
	Progressive	
	Synagogue	
Coastal	Middle Street	66 Middle St, Brighton BN1 1AL
	Synagogue, Brighton	-
Coastal	St Leonards Parish	Church Ln, Seaford BN25 1HL
	Church	
Coastal	Telscombe Cliffs URC	11 Buckhurst Rd, Telscombe Cliffs,
	Church	Peacehaven BN10 7AH
Coastal	St Andrew's Church,	2AD, Church Rd, Brighton and Hove, Hove
	Hove	BN3 2FN
Coastal	St Philips Church	71 New Church Rd, Hove BN3 4BB
Coastal	Church House	Church House, 211 New Church Rd, Hove
	Diocese of Chichester	BN3 4ED
Coastal	The Lighthouse	54 St Aubyn's Rd, Portslade, Brighton
	Community Church	BN41 1PE
Coastal	St Peter's Church,	West St, Shoreham-by-Sea
	Shoreham-by-Sea	
Coastal	St Mary de Haura	Church St, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5DQ
	Church	
Coastal	Coastlands Church	Sidney Walter Centre, Sussex Rd,
		Worthing BN11 1DS
Coastal	St Catherine's Church,	44 Beach Rd, Littlehampton BN17 5JH
	Littlehampton	
Coastal	St Wilfrid's Church	Rectory Ln, Selsey, Chichester PO20 9DT
Coastal	St. Mary's Church,	61 St James's St, Brighton BN2 1PR
	Kemp Town, Brighton	
Coastal	St George's Church	St George's Rd, Brighton BN2 1ED
Coastal	St Margarets Church	The Green, Rottingdean, Brighton BN2
		7HA
Coastal	The Parish Church of	Saltdean Vale, Saltdean, Brighton BN2
	St Nicholas	8HA



Coastal	East Beach	Marisfield PI, Selsey, Chichester PO20 0PD
Coastal	Evangelical Church Saint Wilfrid Church	Ellasdale Rd, Bognor Regis PO21 2RH
Coastal	The Church of the Good Shepherd, Shoreham-by-Sea	Kings Walk, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5LF
Coastal	St Wulfran's Church	Ovingdean, Brighton BN2
Coastal	Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	99 S Coast Rd, Peacehaven BN10 8QU
Coastal	New Life Christian Church, Hove	2 Rutland Rd, Hove BN3 5FF
Coastal	Abundant Light Chapel	223 S Coast Rd, Peacehaven BN10 8LB
Coastal	Peacehaven Evangelical Free Church	132 S Coast Rd, Peacehaven BN10 8RD
Coastal	Sacred Heart R C Church	36 Fort Rd, Newhaven BN9 9EJ
Coastal	St Michael's Anglican & Methodist Church	Church Hill, Newhaven BN9 9LY
Coastal	Seaford Baptist Church	Belgrave Rd, Seaford BN25 2EE
Coastal	Cross Way Church	Clinton PI, Seaford BN25 1NP
Coastal	St Mary's Church	Sea Ln, Ilex Way, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing BN12 4UZ
Pubs and ea	ateries on the South Do	
South Downs Way	The Tiger Inn	East Dean, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 0DA, UK
South Downs Way	The Plough & Harrow	Plough & Harrow, The St, Litlington, Polegate BN26 5RE
South Downs Way	The Abergavenny Arms	Newhaven Road, Rodmell, Lewes BN7 3EZ
South Downs Way	The Plough	The Plough, London Rd, Brighton BN45 7FN
South Downs Way	The Devil's Dyke	Devil's Dyke Rd, Brighton BN1 8YJ
South Downs Way	Frankland Arms	3 London Rd, Washington, Pulborough RH20 4AL
South Downs Way	The Bridge Inn	Amberley, Horsham, West Sussex, South East, England, BN18 9LR, United Kingdom



South Downs Way	Amberley Black horse	High Street, Amberley, West Sussex BN18 9NL
South Downs Way	The George and Dragon	Houghton, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 9LW
Route from Selsey to the South Downs Way	The Crab & Lobster	Mill Ln, Sidlesham, Chichester PO20 7NB
Route from Selsey to the South Downs Way	The Lifeboat Inn	26 Albion Rd, Selsey, Chichester PO20 0DJ
Link routes to South Downs Way	Shepherd and Dog	The St, Fulking, Henfield BN5 9LU
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Star Inn	Alfriston, Polegate, East Sussex BN26 5TA, UK
Link routes to South Downs Way	Ye Olde Smugglers Inne	Waterloo Square Alfriston East Sussex BN26 5UE
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Juggs	The Juggs, The Street, Kingston, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 3NT, UK
Link routes to South Downs Way	Rose Cottage (Inn at Alciston)	Alciston, Nr.Lewes, East Sussex, BN26 6UW
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Blacksmith's Arms	London Road, Offham, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 3QD
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Bull Inn	2 High Street, Ditchling, East Sussex, BN6 8TA
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Jack and Jill Inn	Clayton, Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 9PD, UK
Link routes to South	Chequer Inn	Chequer Inn, 41 High Street, Steyning, West Sussex BN44 3RE,



Downs		
Way		
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Castle Inn	The Street, Bramber, Steyning, West Sussex, BN44 3WE
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Rising Sun	Shoreham Road, Upper Beeding (Nr Steyning), West Sussex, BN44 3TN
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Wildflour Cafe	National Trust - Saddlescombe Farm and Newtimber Hill, Saddlescombe Rd, near Brighton BN45 7DE,
Link routes to South Downs Way	Village House	The Square, Findon, West Sussex, BN14 0TE
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Sportsman Inn	Rackham Road, Amberley, West Sussex BN18 9NR
Link routes to South Downs Way	Riverside Tearooms	Houghton Bridge, Amberley, United Kingdom
Link routes to South Downs Way	Flint Barn Cafe	Flint Barn Cafe, The Old Dairy, Cocking, Chichester, West Sussex, South East England, England, GU29 0HT, United Kingdom
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Chicken Shed Café	Moonlight Cottage, Cocking, West Sussex GU29 0HN, UK
Link routes to South Downs Way	Foresters Arms	Graffham, Petworth, West Sussex, GU28 0QA
Link routes to South Downs Way	The White Horse Inn	The Street, Sutton, Nr Petworth, W Sussex, RH20 1PS
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Fox Goes Free	Charlton, Nr Goodwood, W Sussex, PO18 0HU
Link routes to South Downs Way	The Bluebell	The Blue Bell, Bell Lane, Cocking, Midhurst, West Sussex, GU29 0HU



Link routes to South Downs Way	George Inn	The George Inn, High Street, Alfriston, East Sussex, BN26 5SY
Link routes to South Downs Way	YHA cafe	S Downs Way, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5FB
Link routes to South Downs Way	YHA Courtyard Café	Itford House, YHA South Downs Farm, Beddingham BN8 6JS
Link routes to South Downs Way	Birling Gap NT café	Birling Gap Cafe, Birling Gap, near Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 0AB
Cable Route	The OysterCatcher	Yapton Road, Climping, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5RU
Cable Route	Ship & Anchor	Station Rd, Ford, Arundel BN18 0BJ
Cable Route	The Six Bells	Lyminster Road, Wick, Littlehampton, BN17 7PS
Cable Route	The Locomotive	74 Lyminster Rd, Wick, Littlehampton BN17 7LW
Cable Route	Crossbush Beefeater	Crossbush Ln, Arundel BN18 9PQ
Cable Route	The George at Burpham	Main St, Burpham, Arundel BN18 9RR
Cable Route	Frankland Arms	3 London Rd, Washington, Pulborough RH20 4AL
Cable Route	The Fountain Inn	The Fountain Inn, Ashurst, The Village, BN44 3AP
Cable Route	The Bull Inn	Mock Bridge, London Road, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9AD
Cable Route	The Royal Oak Wineham	Wineham Lane, Wineham, West Sussex, BN5 9AY
Cable Route	The White Hart	12 Queen St, Arundel BN18 9JG
Cable Route	The Black Rabbit	Mill Road, Offham, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 9PB
Cable Route	The Partridge	Church Rd, Partridge Green, Horsham RH13 8GW
Cable Route	Green Man	Church Rd, Partridge Green, Horsham RH13 8JT
Cable Route	The Windmill Inn	Littleworth Ln, Partridge Green, Horsham RH13 8EJ
Cable Route	The Red Lion	London Rd, Ashington, Pulborough RH20 3DD



Coastal	Pagham Beach café	2 Beach Rd, Bognor Regis PO21 4SX	
Coastal	Aldwick beach café	Marine Drive West, Regis Ave, Bognor Regis PO21 2FZ	
Coastal	The Waverley	Marine Dr W, Bognor Regis PO21 2QA	
Coastal	West Beach Cafe	Rope Walk, Littlehampton BN17 5DL	
Coastal	The Sea House	32-34, Marine Parade, Worthing BN11 3QA	
Coastal	The Beach House	23 Marine Parade, Worthing BN11 3PS	
Coastal	The Goose	18A Marine Parade, Worthing BN11 3PT	
Coastal	Perch	28 Brighton Rd, Lancing BN15 8RA	
Coastal	Brighton Beach Club	26 Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 2LN	
Coastal	Murmur	Kings Road Arches, 91-96, Brighton BN1 2FN	
Coastal	West Beach Bar and Kitchen	Lower Kings Road, Brighton BN1 2LN	
Coastal	The World Famous Pump Room	121-122 Kings Road Archa, Hove, Brighton BN1 2FN	
Coastal	The Copper Clam	Kings Road Arches, 143-144, Brighton BN1 2FN	
Coastal	La Plage	171-181, Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	Lucky Beach Café	Kings Road Arches, 183 Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	The Bucaneer	186 Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	Fortune Of War	156 Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	The Cuckmere Inn	Exceat Bridge, Cuckmere Haven, Seaford BN25 4AB	
Coastal	Tempest Inn	159-161 Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	Riddle & Finns The Beach	65 Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 1NA	
Coastal	Brighton Music Hall	Kings Road Arches, 127, Brighton BN1 2FN	
Coastal	Shelter Hall	Kings Road Arches, Shelter Hall, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	Ohso Social	250a Kings Rd, Brighton BN1 1NB	
Coastal	The West Quay - JD Wetherspoon	Brighton Marina, Brighton BN2 5UT	
Coastal	White Horse Hotel	High St, Rottingdean, Brighton BN2 7HR	
Coastal	The Wellington Pub	33 Steyne Rd, Seaford BN25 1HT	
Coastal	The Lifeboat Inn	26 Albion Rd, Selsey, Chichester PO20 0DJ	
Coastal	The Aviator Bar and Grill	The Esplanade, Bognor Regis PO21 1NF	
Coastal	Regis Brewers Fayre	The Esplanade, Bognor Regis PO21 1BL	
Coastal	Boat House Cafe	19 Blakes Rd, Bognor Regis PO22 7EE	
Coastal	The Lobster Pot	Canning Rd, Bognor Regis PO22 7AF	
Coastal	Bailiffscourt Hotel & Spa	Climping St, Climping BN17 5RW	
Coastal	The Windmill Harvester	Coastguard Rd, Littlehampton BN17 5LH	



Coastal	East Beach Cafe	The Promenade, Littlehampton BN17 5GB	
Coastal	The BlueBird Cafe	South Dr, Ferring, Worthing BN12 5QU	
Coastal	Sea Lane Cafe	Marine Cres, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing BN12 4HR	
Coastal	CrabShack	Crabshack, 2 Marine Parade, Cnr. of Warwick Road, Worthing BN11 3PN	
Coastal	Coast Cafe	Beach Parade, Worthing BN11 2FG	
Coastal	Carats Cafe Bar	Basin Rd S, Southwick, Brighton BN41 1WD	
Coastal	Rockwater Hove	Western Esplanade, Hove BN3 4FA	
Coastal	Yellowave Beach Sports Venue & Beach Cafe	299 Madeira Dr, Brighton BN2 1EN	
Coastal	Bison Beer Beach Bar @ Sea Lanes	284 Madeira Dr, Brighton BN2 1EN	
Coastal	Molly's At The Beach	Rottingdean Undercliff, Brighton BN2 7AZ	
Coastal	The Smugglers Rest	S Coast Rd, Telscombe Cliffs, Peacehaven BN10 7BE	
Coastal	The Tavern Telscombe Cliffs	405 S Coast Rd, Peacehaven BN10 7AD	
Coastal	Bison Beer Beach Bar @ Worthing	Marine Parade, Worthing BN11 3PZ	
Council esta	ates		
Representa tives	East Brighton (whitehawk, Craven Vale, Bristol Estates) Council representatives	Hove Town Hall, Norton Road, Hove, BN3 3BQ	
Representa tives	Whitehawk Crime Prevention (LAT)	Via email	
Representa tives	Community Engagement Officer East Brighton	Via email	
Community Centres	Bristol Estate Community Hub (BELTA)	146a Donald Hall Road, Brighton. BN2 5DJ	
Community Centres	Craven Vale Community Association	The Vale Community Centre, 17a Hadlow Close, Brighton BN2 0FH	
Community Centres	Whitehawk Inn	The Whitehawk Inn, Whitehawk Road, Brighton, East Sussex. BN2 5NS	
Community Centres	The Vale and Edge Community Centres	83 Pankhurst Avenue, Brighton, BN2 9AE	
	recreation or wellbeing		
Organisation	The Wickbourne Centre	Clun Road, Littlehampton, BN17 7DZ	
Organisation	Littlehampton foodbank	Littlhampton Baptist Church, 29 Fitzalan Rd, Littlehampton, BN17 5NY	



Organisation	Littlehampton community hub	Littlehampton United Reformed Church, 1 High Street, Littlehampton, BN17 5EG		
Elderly organisations				
Organisation	Women's Royal Voluntary Service	Royal Voluntary Service , Covil Annexe, Rear Of Chesham House Centre, 124 South Street, Lancing, West Sussex BN15 8AJ		
Organisation	Lancing Citizens Advice Bureau / Central and South Sussex Citizens Advice Bureau	Parish Hall, 96 South Street, LANCING, BN15 8AJ		
Organisation	Central and South Sussex Citizens Advice Bureau - Worthing	11 North Street, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 1DU		
Organisation	Worthing Citizens Advice Bureau	Worthing Town Hall, Chapel Road, Worthing, BN11 1HA		
Organisation	Age UK West Sussex Head Office	2 Anchor Springs, Littlehampton BN17 6BP		
Organisation	Friends of the Elderly	Unit D Level 7 North New England House, New England Street, Brighton BN1 4GH		
LGBTQ orga	anisations			
Organisation	Brighton & Hove LGBT Switchboard	113 Queens Rd, Brighton BN1 3XG		
Organisation	Allsorts Youth Project	69 Ship St, Brighton BN1 1AE		
Organisation	The Rainbow Hub	93 St James's St, Kemptown, Brighton BN2 1TP		
Organisation	Community Works	113 Queens Road, Brighton BN1 3XG		
BAME organ				
Organisation	Mosaic Black & Mixed Parentage Group	113 Queens Rd, Brighton BN1 3XG		
Organisation	Black and Minority Ethnic Community Partnership (BMECP)	10A Fleet Street, Brighton BN1 4ZE		
Disability or	ganisations			
Organisation	Possability People	Montague House, Montague PI, Kemptown, Brighton BN2 1JE		
Organisation	Amaze	Community Base, 113 Queens Rd, Brighton BN1 3XG		
Organisation	Arun Sunshine Group	Creative Heart, 42-44 Beach Road Littlehampton BN17 5HT, Registered Office: 2 Beechlands Cottages, Beechland Close, East Preston, West Sussex BN16 1JT		
Organisation	Strawberry Fields	Consensus Support, Courtwick Lane, Wick, Littlehampton, BN17 7PD		



4.4.10. Text of emails sent to additional organisations

A nine-week public consultation on draft proposals to expand the Rampion Offshore Wind Farm opens from 14 July to 16 September at

This could generate clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1million homes and offset around 1.8 million tonnes of CO₂ every year, in addition to what Rampion already provides.

An 'Area of Search' eight miles off the Sussex coast has been assessed by renewable energy producer, RWE, for a maximum of up to 116 turbines. This is the same number as the existing Rampion Wind Farm but using the latest turbine technology, the Rampion 2 Wind Farm could generate up to three times the amount of power. An underground cable route is proposed to carry the power under Climping Beach to Bolney Substation in Twineham, to connect to the National Grid via a new substation required close by.

We hope to hear from as many people in Sussex as possible, so would appreciate it if you can share this information with your communities to encourage them to visit the website, see our plans and respond to our survey.

We are holding two online forums for the general public – on 27th July at midday and on 6th September at 6pm – people can register to attend at

Attached is a news release and some artwork which you are welcome to share on your notice boards, newsletters and online communication channels. If you have any questions or would like hard copies of our poster mailed to you, please contact rampion2@rwe.com

We hope the consultation is of interest to your organisation. Many thanks in advance for helping to spread the word and we hope you will be able to respond to the consultation in due course.



4.5. Section 46 notice

4.5.1. Section 46 notification





National Infrastructure Planning Planning Inspectorate Temple Quay House Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6PN

12th July 2021

Rampion 2 Project
Rampion Extension Development Ltd

c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

Dear

Notice of Proposed Application to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 46 Planning Act 2008

The Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Order 20xx

Forthcoming Consultation under Section 42 Planning Act 2008

I am writing to notify you that Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED) intends to develop and construct a new offshore wind farm located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm (the **Project**) will cover an offshore array area of approximately 270km². The Project will connect to the National Grid via underground cables from a landfall at Climping, West Sussex, to the existing power station at Bolney Substation in Mid-Sussex via a 'satellite' substation in its vicinity.

The Project will have an installed capacity of over 100MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "nationally significant infrastructure project". As a result, RED is required to submit an application for a development consent order (DCO) to the Secretary of State.

Please accept this letter as notice to the Secretary of State under Section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act), of RED's proposed application in relation to the Project and that it intends to carry out its statutory consultation pursuant to section 42 of the Act commencing on 14 July 2021 and closing on 16 September 2021.

Accordingly we enclose the following

A copy of the letter being sent to all consultation bodies pursuant to sections
 43 and 44 of the Act; and

2. A copy of the section 48 press notice.

As confirmed in the above, the consultation materials are being made available via the Project website at website www.rampion2.com/consultation.

 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR;

 Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal;

Consultation factsheets; and

the Consultation Response form.

The documents will be made available to consultees (subject to availability) on a USB stick to be at libraries and otherwise on request pursuant to RED's duty to consult under Section 42 of the Act. Should you wish a copy of the USB stick, please let me know.

For the avoidance of doubt, we confirm that the Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC") and consulted with the following local authorities in respect of the content thereof;

Arun District Council,

Horsham District Council,

Mid Sussex District Council,

Adur District Council,

Chichester District Council,

Lewes District Council

Wealden District Council

Worthing Borough Council,

Eastbourne Borough Council

Brighton and Hove City Council,

Isle of Wight Council

South Downs National Park Authority

West Sussex County Council and

East Sussex County Council.

The Marine Management Organisation were also consulted.

The Applicant published a notice in the Sussex Express, West Sussex County Times, the Mid Sussex Times, West Sussex Gazette and the Argus between 9th and 11th June 2021 pursuant to section 47(6) of the Act advising that Paper copies of the SoCC were made available for pickup from 7 June until 12 July 2021 at the following:

East Sussex Libraries

- Seaford Library
- Newhaven Library
- Peacehaven Library

Brighton and Hove Libraries

- Jubilee Library
- Hove Library
- Portslade Library

West Sussex

- Southwick Library
- Shoreham-by-Sea Library
- Worthing Library
- Ferring Library
- Rustington Library
- Littlehampton Library
- Bognor Regis Library

- Selsey Library
- Arundel Library
- Storrington Library
- Henfield Library

The SoCC was also available to review on the Rampion Website. We have enclosed a copy of that notice for your information.

We would be grateful for your confirmation that this letter and the accompanying documentation fully satisfy the requirements of Section 46 of the Act. If you wish to discuss this or any other issues in connection with the Project, please contact Eleri Wilce on Ve look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully



Eleri Wilce Senior Consents Manager

enc



4.5.2. Acknowledgement of section 46 notification

National Infrastructure Planning Temple Quay House 2 The Square Bristol, BS1 6PN Customer 0303 444 5000

Services: Rampion2@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

e-mail:

By email only

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010117

Date: 15 July 2021

Dear Rampion Extension Development Limited,

Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) – Section 46 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 8

Proposed application by Rampion Extension Development Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your letter of 12 July 2021 and the following documentation:

- A copy of the letter being sent to all consultation bodies pursuant to sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Planning Act 2008; and
- A copy of the section 48 press notice.

I acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the PA2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42. The following reference number has been given to the proposed application, which I would be grateful if you would use in subsequent communications:

EN010117

I also acknowledge notification in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 that you propose to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of the proposed development.

I will be your point of contact for this application – my contact details are at the end of this letter.

The role of the Planning Inspectorate in the application process is to provide independent and impartial advice about the procedures involved and to have open discussions with potential applicants, statutory bodies and others about the processes



and requirements of the new regime. It is important that you keep us accurately informed of your timetable and any changes that occur.

We will publish advice we give to you or other parties on our website and, if relevant, direct parties to you as the Applicant. We are happy to meet at key milestones and/or provide advice as the case progresses through the Pre-application stage.

Once you have prepared draft documents we are able to provide technical advice, in particular on the draft Development Consent Order, draft Explanatory Memorandum, the draft Consultation Report and any draft Habitats Regulations Assessment. You may therefore wish to build this into your timetables.

In the meantime, you may wish to have regard to the guidance and legislation material provided on our website including The Infrastructure Planning (Fees) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and associated guidance, which you will need to observe closely in establishing the correct fee to be submitted at the successive stages of the application process.

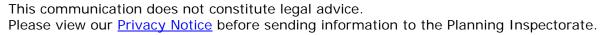
When seeking to meet your Pre-application obligations you should also be aware of your obligation under the current data protection legislation to process personal data fairly and lawfully.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Case Manager







4.6. Section 48 notices

Notices published to fulfil the requirement on Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 are reproduced in the in the following pages. Below is a table of the publications.

Publication	Dates of publication
Isle of Wight Press	16 July 2021 and 23 July 2021
Mid Sussex Times	15 July 2021 and 22 July 2021
Sussex Express	16 July 2021 and 23 July 2021
The Argus	14 July 2021 and 21 July 2021
West Sussex County Times	15 July 2021 and 22 July 2021
West Sussex Gazette	14 July 2021 and 21 July 2021
The Guardian	19 July 2021
London Gazette	19 July 2022
Lloyd's List	19 July 2022
Fishing News	15 July 2022







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Dino plan unveiled

New consortium sets out scheme for Sandown site

PLANS have been unveiled to make Sandown the dinosaur captial of Britain, with a rebranded Dinosaur Isle museum, dinosaur park and research facility on the sea-

front.

The British Dinosaur Museum attraction would be a partnership between a residents' association called Dinosaur Isle Group and Dinosaurier-Park International.

Dinosaurier-Park Interna-tional is an established company, with extensive experience in developing, building and operating dinosaur parks and museums in Europe.

A statement from the partners said: "This new attraction will bring together a new museum, a dinosaur park and a science research facility to display and preserve the Island's heritage for fu-

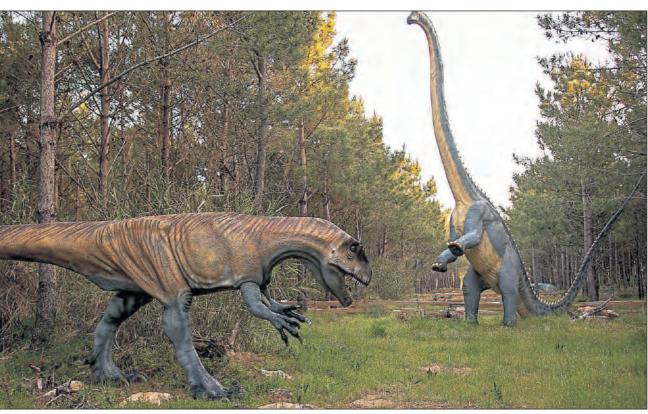
By Alan Marriott

ture generations. "The development will be both exciting and educational, perfectly suited to families, tourists, schools and universities."
Dr Jeremy Lockwood, chair

of the Dinosaur Isle Group, said: "The IW is Europe's premier dinosaur hotspot, with amazing new discoveries regularly being found under our feet. We literally walk on dinosaurs.

"We can make our Creta-ceous Coast as famous as the Jurassic Coast, protecting the Island's heritage, provid-ing education and ensuring Sandown becomes a major national tourist destination. • Turn to Page 2.

Another of the dinosaur attractions operated by Dinosaurier-Park International Picture by Joao Costa.



WHEN YOU'RE ON YOUR OWN, WE ARE ERE WITH Y

Friday, July 16, 2021 County Press iwcp.co.uk

Legal Notices

Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING
A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED") ('the Applicant') of Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known as Rampion 2 ('Rampion 2').

Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km² Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

Intelectricity Iransmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Iwinenam, Mid Sussex.

The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

• The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;

• Up to three offshore substations;

• Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;

• Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;

• A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;

• Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working width of up to 50m;

• The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;

• Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid;

• The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required;

• Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project;

The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase;

The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including littler and legislation relating to compulsory purchase; If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation.

preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation.

Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www. Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation period:

Venue	For information on computer access and opening hours*	
East Sussex		
Seaford Library 15-17 Sutton Park Road,	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/	
Seaford BN25 1QX	locations/seaford	
Peacehaven Library	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/	
Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	locations/peacehaven	
Brighton and Hove		
Jubilee library	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-	
Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	libraries/jubilee-library	

West Sussex	
Shoreham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd,	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	shoreham-by-sea-library/
Worthing Library Richmond Road,	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Worthing, BN11 1PW	worthing-library
Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road,	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	littlehampton-library/
Bognor Regis Library London Road,	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	bognor-regis-library/
Storrington Library, Ryecroft Lane,	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Storrington, RH20 4PA	storrington-library/
Mid Sussex	
Henfield Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN	henfield-library/
Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd,	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/
Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	hurstpierpoint-library/
Isle of Wight	
Sandown Library	www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and-
119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/
	e subject to Covid-19 policies and practices at e

venue. Please call the library or check the library's website provided prior to your visit Hard copies of the consultation materials, or translation of materials to another language large print, audio or braille format may be requested, and other enquiries in respect of these materials may be raised, during the consultation period using the email address, telephone number and 'Contact us' form on the project website provided below:

Email: rampion2@rwe.com
Freephone number 0800 2800 886

Project website: www.rampion2.com/keep-in-touch/

Requests for reproduction of any of these consultation materials in a hardcopy paper format may be subject to a fee, subject to the specifications of the request. Copies of the consultation documents on a USB card will be provided free of charge on request, and (subject to availability) are available for collection at the following venues:

USB Deposit location For information or		For information on access and opening hours
	Rampion Visitor Centre 76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 2FN	https://www.rampionoffshore.com/contact/ Contact the Visitor Centre at 0800 2800 886 to arrange collection
	Littlehampton Town Council The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW	https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/ contact-us Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection
	Mid Sussex District Council Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom	https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/ coronavirus-community-business-support/ Contact reception at 01444 458166 to

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Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual.

Other Notices

Official Notice **Isle of Wight Council Harbours**

Recover from Newport

Reference: Trailer & Accesses Last Known Owner: Not Known Reference: Bez-2

Last Known Owner: Not Known Reference: Orange Dinghy. Last Known Owner: Not Known

Recover from: Folly mooring Reference: Grasshopper. Last Known Owner: Mrs Bennett

Reference: Gone Dippy. Last Known Owner: Mr Ford Reference: Audacity Last Known Owner: Mr Hawkins

Reference: Cormorant.

Last Known Owner: Mr Woodford

Reference: Pandora. Last Known Owner: Mr Coekin Reference: Brezzer/Julie G

Last Known Owner: Mr Gunton-Bunn Reference: Hightime, Last Known Owner: Not Known

Reference: Efes. Last Known Owner: Mr Tubosa

Notice to Owner

Pursuant to the provisions of Newport (Isle of Wight) Harbour Revision Order 1988, I hereby give notice that unless the vessel is claimed, and harbour dues are paid to date, the vessel will be removed from Newport Harbour or storage locations for disposal.

Recover from: Whitegate Pier.

Reference: Morning Glory.

Reference: Trailer Last Known Owner: Not Known

Reference: White Speed Boat. Last Known Owner: Not Known Reference: Evinrude 55 & Jockey seat. Last Known Owner: Not Known

Last Known Owner: Not Known Reference: Grey Dory. Last Known Owner: Not Known

Reference: Dory, Last Known Owner: Not Known Reference: Avon Inflatable.

Last Known Owner: Not Known

Reference: Patch. Last Known Owner: Not Known Reference: RIB. Last Known Owner: Not Known

Recover from Ventnor Haven Reference: Blue Shetland Last Known Owner: Not Known

Recover from Ryde Harbour.

Reference: Thief of Time. Last Known Owner: Mr Softlev. Reference: Dragonfly. Last Known Owner: Mr Horne Reference: Bantam. Last Known Owner: Mr Wells Reference: Pilot 550. Last Known Owner: Martin Reference: Bumble Bee. Last Known Owner: Mr Walters Reference: Trailer. Last Known Owner: Not Known

Notice to Owner

Notice imposing obligation to collect vessel and of intention to sell -Schedule 1 of the Torts (interference with Goods) Act 1977. I hereby give notice that unless the vessel is claimed and the outstanding sum for the vessel storage is paid by you on collection, the vessel will be removed from present location for disposal.

Such claims shall be made by 12.00 on Friday 23 July. 2021, after which date and time the disposal procedure will be enacted.

By Order of Senior Harbour Master, Isle of Wight Council, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 1UD,

01983 821000, email: newport.harbour@iow.gov.uk.



FROM YOUR WIFE'S **BIRTHDAY TO FILLING** A JOB VACANCY **SHOUT ABOUT IT**



01983 259001

County Press



All messages received £1.50. You may receive up to 4 mssgs for each message you send. Txt STOP to 80098 to exit any time. Min 7 msgs must be sent before contact details can be exchanged. Service not computer generated. All messages are responded to by real users. No meetings guaranteed. If arranging a meeting choose a public space, do not give personal details to people you have not met. Service from Sport4Adults. Help 0207 7207 130 or email support@jmediauk.co.uk



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PAGE 12





Shocking state of dentistry revealed

Half of all Islanders struggle to get treatment

ALMOST half of Islanders are finding difficulty getting dental treatment and one in four are being recommended to go to the mainland for treatment.

Those are two of the shocking statistics uncovered in a new investigation by watchdog Healthwatch Isle of Wight (HW).

And one former private practice dentist told the CP

And one former private practice dentist told the CP a lot of the problem was that NHS dental contracts were not profitable to dentists, so they did not sign up for them.

"There is no financial incentive to work as an NHS dentist and this has been the situation for some time now." One respondent to the sur**By Louise Hill**

Local democracy reporte

vey said: "Every single appointment has been cancelled an hour before.

"I desperately need multiple tooth extraction and dentures, unable to eat properly. "My teenage son has not

"My teenage son has not seen a dentist for almost five years since we moved to the Island."

And when the IW council

And when the IW council health and social care scrutiny committee received the report on Monday, Cllr Karen Lucioni said she had had terrible toothache for over a year before she was forced to get the issue sorted privately.

Turn to Page 2.



Reader Ellison Withe captured this picture of the Golden Horizon, the world's largest five-masted sailing clipper off Seaview. She has been in The Solent most of the week.



iwcp.co.uk Friday, July 23, 2021 County Press

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES **TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990**

PLANNING (LISTED BUILDING AND CONSERVATION AREA) ACT 1990 PLANNING (LISTED BUILDING AND CONSERVATION AREA) REGULATIONS 1990 Development which may affect the setting of a Listed Building

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made to the above Council as Local Planning Authority for Planning Permission for: Proposed garden shed, Old Stone Place, Farriers Way, Shorwell, Newport, Isle Of Wight, PO30 3JP 21/01371/HOU

Proposed two storey rear extension, 24 Westfield Park, Ryde, Isle Of Wight, PO33 3AB 21/01386/HOU

Proposed detached unit of accommodation to be used for holiday or in connection with the operation of the farm, Church Cottage, Main Road, Thorley, Yarmouth 21/01423/FUL

Development within a Designated Conservation Area

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made to the above Council as Local Planning Authority for Planning Permission for: Retention of summerhouse/visitor cabin, Newton Lodge, Appley Rise, Ryde, Isle Of Wight, PO33 1LF 21/01060/FUL

Development affecting a Listed Building and within a Designated Conservation Area

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made to the above Council as Local Planning Authority for Planning Permission for: Listed Building Consent for alterations including roof extension and replacement conservatory, 12 Anglesea Street Ryde Isle Of Wight PO33 2JJ 21/01408/LBC

Development within a Designated Conservation Area which may affect the setting of a Listed Building

Notice is hereby given that applications have been made to the above Council as Local Planning Authority for Planning Permission for: Alterations including roof extension and replacement conservatory, 12 Anglesea Street Ryde Isle Of Wight PO33 2JJ 21/01407/HOU

Copies of the applications and documents accompanying them can be viewed on our website at https://www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Environment-Planning-and-Waste/Planning/Planning-Development/ Search-view-and-comment.

Any person wishing to make representations regarding an application should do so either in writing to the above address or via the comments section available within the application on the Council's website within 21 days from 23 July 2021.

Strategic Manager Planning & Infrastructure

Seaclose Offices, Fairlee Road, Newport, Isle Of Wight PO30 2QS

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Legal Notices

Section 48 Planning Act 2008 Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING

A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

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Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known as Rampion 2 ("Rampion 2").

Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km² Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

• The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations: Up to three offshore substations:

Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations

Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves; Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore; A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables; Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working width of up to 50m; The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex; Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid; The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required; Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project; The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are

permanent basis

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Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www. Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation period:

Venue	For information on computer access and opening hours*	
East Sussex		
Seaford Library 15-17 Sutton Park Road,	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/	
Seaford BN25 1QX	locations/seaford	
Peacehaven Library	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/	
Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	locations/peacehaven	
Brighton and Hove		
Jubilee library	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-	
Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	libraries/jubilee-library	

horeham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd, |www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA Worthing Library Richmond R Worthing, BN11 1PW shoreham-by-sea-library/ www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ worthing-library ittlehampton Library Maltravers Road, www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ ittlehampton, BN17 5NA Bognor Regis Library London Road littlehampton-library/ www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE Storrington Library, Ryecroft Lane, bognor-regis-library/ ssex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ orrington, RH20 4PA storrington-library/ www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd henfield-library/ sussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/ Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY hurstpierpoint-library/ www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and-Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/ Sandown Library 119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF

*Opening hours and computer access are subject to Covid-19 policies and practices at each venue. Please call the library or check the library's website provided prior to your visit Hard copies of the consultation materials, or translation of materials to another language, large print, audio or braille format may be requested, and other enquiries in respect of these materials may be raised, during the consultation period using the email address, telephone number and 'Contact us' form on the project website provided below:

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Mid Sussex Times.co.uk

Thursday, July 15, 2021

midsussextimes.co.uk

1.05

Visit The Garden Show for £5

See page 19 for our Loseley Park reader offer



Pupils move onwards and upwards - pages 14&15

PLUS eight pages of puzzles including sudoku, crosswords and quizzes

Gin fans raise a glass

Crowds flocked to Borde Hill Garden near Haywards Heath at the weekend for the event billed as the UK's biggest gin festival, including premium and small batch gins to try, artisan food and live entertainment. Pictures: p36&37



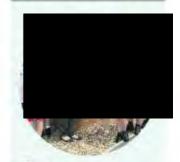
£350m holiday park plan

- Centre Parcs unveils plans for 550 acre woodland site on the edge of Mid Sussex and promises to create 1,500 jobs
- 'A massive potential rocket for our local economy' says MP

Report - page 10

Comment - page 20

INSIDE THIS WEEK



Summer celebration

Haywards Heath Horticultural Society were joined by school pupils for a summer community event at the Orchards Shopping Centre. Pictures: page 35

Praise for hub founder

The woman behind a project to offer free food to anyone in need through the Bentswood Hub has been recognised for her hard work. Page 5

Reflection on college year

Principal of Haywards Heath College Paul Riley has described its first year as 'an amazing adventure' and said he was proud of his students' resilience to the pandemic. Page 4



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SXH Haymards Heath Wei

Classified

PUBLIC NOTICES

GENERAL NOTICES

Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009

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15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford BN25 1QX	aford	St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	library/
Peacehaven Library	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/pe	Worthing Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	acehaven	Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	
Brighton and Hove			
Jubilee library	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-	Littlehampton Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library
Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	libraries/jubilee-library	Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	
Mid Sussex	The same of the sa	1	
Henfield Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/henfield-	Bognor Regis Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library/
Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN	library/	London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	
Hurstpierpoint Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-	Storrington Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/
Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	details/hurstpierpoint-library/	Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	
Isle of Wight			
Sandown Library 119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and- Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/		

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LICENCE APPLICATIONS

Licensing Application - Licensing Act 2003
An application has been made by My Diamond
Catering Ltd to the Licensing Authority for Mid
Sussex District Council for the grant of a Premises
Licence at Mio Gusto 25-27 Station Road, Burgess
Hill, RH15 9DE. The application includes proposals
for the following: () Sale of Alcohol for consumption
on and off the premises everyday ii) Late Night
Retreshment everyday.

Refreshment everyday.

The register for the Licensing Authority for Mid Sussex District Council is kept at Mid Sussex District Council, Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath RH 16 1SS. The application may be viewed by appointment, by contacting www.midsussex.gov.uk – Licensing Team or by visiting the web site www.midsussex.gov.uk and searching for 'Licensing Applications Received', Responsible Authorities or other persons may make representations during the beriod up to and including 2nd August 2021. All representations shall be made in writing to The Licensing Officer at Mid Sussex District Council.

Licensing Officer at Mid Sussex District Council,
It is an offence knowingly or recklessly to make a
false statement in connection with an application.
The maximum fine for which a person is liable on
summary conviction for the offence is unlimited.

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Thursday July 22, 2021

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home in the countryside

Is this converted barn your dream property? Page 47



PLUS eight pages of puzzles including sudoku, crosswords and quizzes

School's work pays of

London Meed Primary's teachers, staff and pupils are celebrating after Ofsted inspectors confirmed it is making improvements and is now on the right track for achieving a 'good' rating in future.

Report: page 5



Tragic end to search

Body found in water thought to be that of missing man

• Large-scale search was launched after swimmer, 49, disappeared at Ardingly Reservoir on Sunday

Report - page 7

INSIDE THIS WEEK



Drum kit gift for students

A new drum kit has been donated to students at LVS Hassocks, offering students another way of communicating with the world and expressing themselves. Page 38

'The heart of Bentswood

Sussex Clubs for Young People have big plans for the Barn Cottage Pavilion after getting £171,160 from Mid Sussex District Council. Page 3

'We'll be good neighbours'

The boss of Center Parcs says its plans for a £350 million holiday village on the edge of Mid Sussex, creating 1,500 jobs, 'will just be good for everyone'. Pages 14&15



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GENERAL NOTICES

Thursday, July 22, 2021

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East Sussex		West Sussex	
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Peacehaven Library Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/pe acehaven	Worthing Library Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Brighton and Hove			
Jubilee library Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local- libraries/jubilee-library	Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library
Mid Sussex			
Henfield Library Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/henfield- library/	Bognor Regis Library London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library
Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library- details/hurstpierpoint-library/	Storrington Library Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/
Isle of Wight		Annual Control of the	
Sandown Library 119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-end- Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/		

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Littlehampton Town Council The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW	https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/contact-us: Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection	
	hater the control of	
Mid Sussex District Council	https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/coronavirus-community-business-support/	
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PUBLIC CONSULTATION

New Place Farm, Pulborough

Catesby Estates is proposing a new residential development including affordable housing, new countryside park and public open space on a site known as New Place Farm, Pulborough.

Your views are important; this is an opportunity for members of the public to review & provide feedback on our proposals.

Find out more al:

www.catesby-newplacefarm.co.uk

You are able to submit feedback via the online form and survey on the website or via: info@catesbyestates.co.uk, 01926 836910 o

Freepost CATESBY ESTATES

Feedback closes 8th August 2021

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PUBLIC NOTICES

West Sussex County Council Application for Planning Permission

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

Notice under Article 15 of an Application for Planning Permission Accompanied by an Environmental Statement and that would affect a Right of Way Application Number: WSCG/028/21

Proposal: The continued winning, working and processing of sand from the existing flock Common Quarry, the importation of inert classified engineering and restoration material, the stockpling and treating of the imported material, the piscement of the imported material within the quarry void and the restoration and landscraping of the quarry.

Location: Rock Common Quarry, The Hollow Washington, Pulborough, FH20 3DA

Applicant: Dudman (Rock Common) Limited and The Wiston Estate

The application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement and is for development that would affect a right of way to which Pen III of the Wikelin and Countryside Act 1981 (public rights of way) applies.

The development would affect the setting of a listed building,

You can inspect the application at: www.westsussex.gov.uk/planning.

Members of the public may obtain copies of the Environmental Statement from Mr.S. Dudman, The Dudman Group of Companies, Albion Wharf, Albion Street, Southwick, West Sussex BN42 4ED for a charge of £75 in digital format (CD ROM or data stick) or £750 for a paper copy. Oreques made payable to 'Terrestria L'inited'

Comments on this application should be made by 22nd August 2021. When possible, comments should be made online at www.westsussex.gov.uk/planning or emailed to planning applications@westsussex.gov.uk. Alternatively, they can be made in writing to: County Planning, West Sussex County Council. County Hall, Chicfiester. PC19-1FIH.

Please consider helping to reduce the dost to your council and the environment by submitting comments electronically.

Any queries, please contact 01243 642118; Dated this 22nd day of July 2021

Jobstoday

Sussex - SINCE 1837 -FOR LEWES - RINGMER - CHAILEY - NEWICK

Friday, 16 July 2021

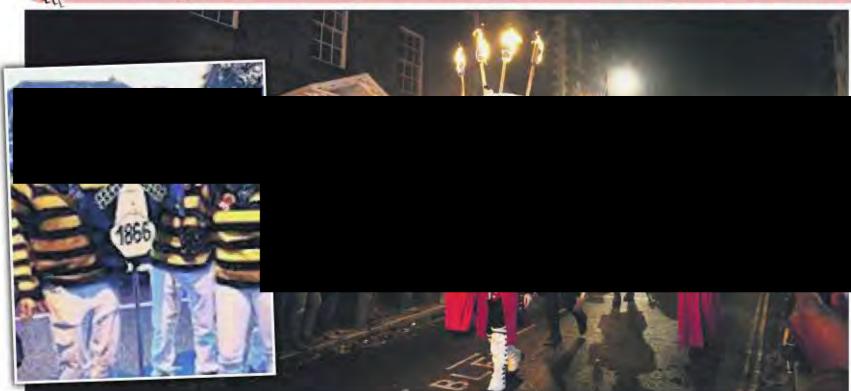
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£2m of drugs washed up on beach





Don't forget to check out our website for breaking news, features and sport



Lewes bonfire fears after Chailey cancels

■ Fears for this year's Lewes **Bonfire after Chailey makes** decision this week to cancel 2021's event

■ Town mayor Stephen Catlin says covid situation is currently 'volatile' and that a reduction in cases had been expected Page 5

INSIDE THIS WEEK

Eight pages of puzzles

Don't miss our eight page puzzle pullout every week, featuring crosswords, sudoku, quizzes, and much more Inside



What's on the market?

This former well-known hotel and restaurant is up for sale for £1,500,000. Page 45

Say a Big Thank You

Nominate your Covid heroes for a chance to say thank you at our awards ceremony. Page 21

What do you think?

See our letters and comments. Page 25

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)

Regulations 2009
RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM

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Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km² Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

- The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;
- Up to three offshore substations;
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;
- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
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- The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
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- The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required:
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Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN	library/	London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	
Hurstpierpoint Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-	Storrington Library	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/stomington-library/
Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	details/hurstpierpoint-library/	Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	
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FOR ALL YOUR LATEST INFORMATION ON PLANNING PROPOSALS. TRAFFIC NOTICES. **GOODS VEHICLE OPERATOR** LICENCES. LICENCES TO SELL ALCOHOL AND PROBATE NOTICES



SEE OUR PUBLIC NOTICES SECTION

Friday, July 23, 2021

Visit us online for breaking news | £1.10 (or 20% off if you subscribe, see page 2)

'You wouldn't be able to go out, everything is closed by like 5'

ITV Love Island contestant Lucinda Strafford reveals what's like living in Ditchling: Page 3

Don't forget to check out our website for breaking news, features and sport

'A reckless risk'

Cllr Sean MacLeod: 'I will fight for Lewes District taxi drivers. I know drivers think we don't listen but I hope many realise that I do'

Clir James MacCleary: 'It's the impact not only on the drivers themselves, their livelihoods... but the impact on the children - many of

whom are vulnerable'



Anger at 'lack of transparency' as 'devastated' Lewes taxi drivers lose school contracts to an Essex firm following tendering process by county council. Story on page 9

INSIDE THIS WEEK

Eight pages of puzzles

Don't miss our eight page puzzle pullout every week, featuring crosswords, sudoku, quizzes, and much more.



Fancy a project?

Check out our roundup of some of the best properties on the market in need of renovation. Page 46

Say a big thank you

Nominate your Covid heroes for a chance to say thank you at our glittering awards ceremony. Page 39

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DVOL

GOODS VEHICLE OPERATOR'S LICENCE

B & N Scaffolding Ltd of Tall Pines Burwash Road, Broad Oak Heathfield TN21 8UP is applying to change an existing licence as follows: To add ar operating centre to keep 1 goods vehicle and 0 trailers at Swife Business Park Broad Oak Heathfield TN21 8UP. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Hillcrest House 386 Harehills Lane Leeds LS9 6NF, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Repre must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the lop of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

FOR ALL YOUR LATEST INFORMATION ON PLANNING PROPOSALS. TRAFFIC NOTICES. GOODS VEHICLE OPERATOR LICENCES. LICENCES TO SELL ALCOHOL AND PROBATE NOTICES



⁴⁹¹SEE OUR PUBLIC NOTICES SECTION





Wednesday, July 14, 2021



CRUISE INTO TOWN

PAGE 3

MAN IN TERROR ARREST

PAGE 2



WIDOWER'S SHOCK ATGRAVE BLUNDER



Grieving husband told at funeral wife's burial plot had not been dug



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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Legal Notices

BRIGHTON AND HOVE CITY COUNCIL **ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984** TEMPORARY TRAFFIC ORDER - Mill Road -LiFE Festival

- 1. NOTICE is hereby given that Brighton & Hove City Council intend not less than seven days from the date of this notice to make an Order pursuant to powers in Section 14 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended which when it comes into force will have the following effect:-
- tollowing effect:

 (a) No person shall cause or permit any vehicle that is not participating in, or connected with the LiFE Festival to proceed in, exit from, or turn into Mill Road from its junction with Waterhall Road to its junction with the roundabout at Dyke Road Avenue, except upon the direction or with the permission of a Police Constable in uniform or that of a uniformed marshal or access for residents.
- (b) During the event, under direction of event officials, these measures may be lifted to enable vehicular access for residents.
- 2. The Order is necessary for the safe egress of people leaving LiFE Festival.
- 3. This Order comes into force for the following dates and times:

25th July 2021 – 19:30 to 21:30 31st July 2021 – 21:30 to 23:30 1st August 2021 – 19:30 to 21:30 7th August 2021 – 21:30 to 23:30 8th August 2021 – 19:30 to 21:30 14th August 2021 – 21:30 to 23:30 15th August 2021 – 19:30 to 21:30 21st August 2021 – 21:30 to 23:30

22nd August 2021 – 19:30 to 21:30 Dated 14th July 2021. Nick Hibberd, Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture Brighton & Hove City Council Hove Town Hall Norton Road, Hove, BN3 3BQ



From Acupuncture to Yoga, **Beauty Treatments to** Weight Control, let people know what services you have to offer by promoting your business in the **Mind Body Spirit** section. To find out how, call the team on 01273 021402 or email 10 adverts@

theargus.co.uk

Legal Notices

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Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km² Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in

- The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

 The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;

 Up to three offshore substations;
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;
 A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the
- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables; Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working width of up to 50m; The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
- · Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid:
- The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required;
 Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project;
 The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory

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 consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation.

Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www.Rampion2. com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation period:

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Brighton and Hove	
Jubilee library Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-libraries/jubilee-library
West Sussex	
Shoreham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/shoreham-by-sea-library/
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Mid Sussex	
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Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/hurstpierpoint-library/
Isle of Wight	
Sandown Library 119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and-Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/

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Littlehampton Town Council The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW	https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/contact-us Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection	
Mid Sussex District Council Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom	https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/coronavirus-community-business-support/ Contact reception at 01444 458166 to arrange collection	

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Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual

YOUR STARS WITH atrick rundell

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Could you benefit from some organization? The Virgo Moon encourages you to get things in order and make a to-do list. What's most important? Once you have this figured, you can make great progress. Mind, you may need to push yourself, Aries. Call for more news and advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 084 + ACCESS CHARGE

TAURUS 21 APRII - 21 MAY

virgo Moon in your leisure zone, inspires you to go for a hike in uplifting surroundings. Or you might want to learn a new skill that provides hours of pleasure. Take your time today, and enjoy small but simple pleasures. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 085 + ACCESS CHARGE



GEMINI 22 MAY - 21 JUNE

A restless lunar tie can be a call to look into anything that grabs your interest, and that provides useful or fascinating information. You may discover a shortcut to accomplishing a DIY project, or might be excited by the idea of knowing more about your family tree and ancestry. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 086 + ACCESS CHARGE



CANCER 22 JUNE - 23 JULY

You may have a yearning for something that seems just out of reach. The Moon in practical Virgo could help you find a way to make it a reality. Write a list of what you want to accomplish and what you think might be stopping you, and then put it away. Call for more news and advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 087 + ACCESS CHARGE



It's all very well having a great plan, but how much will it cost? This is something you might need to reckon with before you get a move on. Even a rough estimate is better than diving in regardless. And yet this is what could happen if you drift into things without preparing first. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 088 + ACCESS CHARGE



A zesty Moon/Uranus aspect can bring unexpected events and issues your way, that could shake things up. This may be good for you though, Virgo. Sometimes the chance to take a detour can lead to rich pickings. If you feel an inner pull to explore a new path, just do it. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 089 + ACCESS CHARGE



LIBRA 24 SEPTEMBER - 23 OCTOBER Opting for some me-time could be the best thing you do for yourself. You may be about to embark on something new, and this can allow you time to think about it. Do you have a clear idea of what you're letting yourself in for? Let ideas bubble up, and you'll have something to go on. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 090 + ACCESS CHARGE



SCORPIO 24 OCTOBER - 22 NOVEMBER

Feeling invincible? The lingering Venus/Mars link in a high-flying zone, could boost your confidence no end. You may be ready to take advantage of opportunities that seemed daunting just recently. It's a good thing that your friends are there to give you a reality check, Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 091 + ACCESS CHARGE



SAGITTARIUS 23 NOVEMBER - 21 DECEMBER

With Mars and Venus in your exploration zone, learning about various things can be fun. Will you ever make use of it, Archer? If you're scrambling to complete a project or need new skills, the Virgo Moon suggests new knowledge could be a lifesaver. Call for more news and advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 092 + ACCESS CHARGE



CAPRICORN 22 DECEMBER - 20 JANUARY

Has life taken a more intense turn recently? Perhaps you're deeply involved in a business project or a hot romance. If so, today's grounded lunar phase in a lighter zone, can help you get your bearings. Getting out and doing something new could bring a sense of perspective. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 093 + ACCESS CHARGE AQUARIUS 21 JANUARY - 19 FEBRUARY



Does an offer sound good? The celestial picture suggests that it may not be as perfect as it seems. With the radiant Sun angling towards an ethereal influence in your financial zone, this might benefit someone else more than you. Make a few enquires, and be a stickler for detail. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 094 + ACCESS CHARGE



PISCES 20 FEBRUARY - 20 MARCH

A strong belief in yourself can be a wonderful gift for overcoming obstacles, and for accomplishing something amazing, It's possible you may think a plan is going to be easier than it is, Sound advice from someone in the know could help you make this a success. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 095 + ACCESS CHARGE



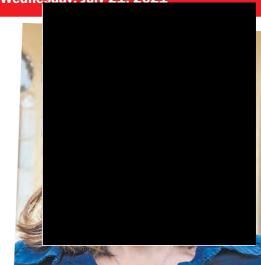
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Legal Notices

BRIGHTON AND HOVE CITY COUNCIL ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC ORDER -WILBURY VILLAS, HOVE

- 1. NOTICE is hereby given that Brighton & Hove City Council intend not less than seven days from the date of this notice to make an Order pursuant to powers in Section 14 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended which when it comes into force will have the following effect:-
- (a) The temporary closure of Wilbury Villas from a point 30 metres north of the railway bridge to a point 15 metres south of the railway bridge
- 2. The Order is necessary to allow Network Rail contractors to strengthen weak areas of the railway bridge.
- 3. Pedestrian access will be maintained.
- 4. This Order comes into force on 2 August 2021 for eighteen months or until such sooner time as the works are completed which is anticipated to be 8 November 2021.

Dated: 21 July 2021 Nick Hibberd, Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture Brighton & Hove City Council, Hove Town Hall Norton Road, Hove, BN3 3BQ



Probate Notices

IAN STEWART (Deceased)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of 29 Chiltington Way, Saltdean, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 8HB, who died on 11/06/2021, are required to send written particulars thereof to the written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 22/09/2021, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

BARWELLS SOLICITORS. 19 High Street, Newhaven, East Sussex, BN9 9PU.

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theargus.co.uk/classified



Legal Notices

Section 48 Planning Act 2008 Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 **RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM**

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 Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project;

 The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory
- If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

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West Sussex	
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Worthing Library Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library/
Bognor Regis Library London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library/
Storrington Library Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/
Mid Sussex	
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Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/hurstpierpoint-library/
Isle of Wight	
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Key aspects involving Neptune, suggest a part of you may feel like retreating from the world and doing things at your own pace. This might not be possible though, if you have responsibilities to attend to. Another restless link suggests a temptation to seek out excitement. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 084 + ACCESS CHARGE

TAURUS (21 APRIL - 21 MAY)

You may be ready to believe someone when they tell you something of interest, and yet your sixth sense might tell you not to. Mercury's tie with ethereal Neptune, could be a call not to take them at face value, but to look more deeply into their motives, Taurus. Call for more astral advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 085 + ACCESS CHARGE



GEMINI (22 MAY - 21 JUNE)

You likely won't lack opportunities to make your mark, but it might help if you have a definite plan. While it could be easier to leave things to chance today and over coming days, you may accomplish so much more if you make a list and work through it step by step, Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 086 GOP PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



CANCER (22 JUNE - 23 JULY)

With the Moon making some powerful ties, you could fee emotional about an issue that it's been difficult to talk about If you were to discuss it with someone you trust, you might notice an immediate sense of relief. This is the best time to resolve anything that's hanging over you. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 087 60P PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



LEO (24 JULY - 23 AUGUST)

If any of your relationships, whether romantic or platonic, require attention or even a decision, this can be an opportunity to work on them. Key factors suggest you may be more sensitive to others' feelings, which could pave the way for a heart-to-heart. Call for more astral advice...

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 088 60p PER MINUTE READINGS CALL 09065 856 088



VIRGO (24 AUGUST - 23 SEPTEMBER)

With an expansive influence presently on the cards, new ideas and opportunities can show up when you make a point of linking with kindred spirits. And with Saturn rewinding in your lifestyle zone, this is the time to adjust your routines to make the most of new options. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 089 60p PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



LIBRA (24 SEPTEMBER - 23 OCTOBER)

The presence of Saturn in innovative Aquarius, may encourage you to tap into your creative side and to experiment with new ideas. As it makes a leading aspect, you might spot an opportunity to earn extra money from a hobby, which could be very useful in so many ways. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 090 + ACCESS CHARGE



SCORPIO (24 OCTOBER - 22 NOVEMBER)

Potent lunar aspects in a private sector, can encourage you to trust your instincts regarding a key relationship. If you're collaborating on a project or keen to get to know someone better, then your feelings could give valuable guidance as you proceed. Call for more news and astral advice...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 091 GOP PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



SAGITTARIUS (23 NOVEMBER - 21 DECEMBER) You may need to resolve one or more issues that have come to a head recently. With uncomfortable angles showing up, you might also need to make some decisions. The key to improving matters can be to stay in communication and to negotiate with those involved. Call for more advice...

FOR WEEKLY PRADINGS CALL 09065 856 092 + ACCESS CHARGE



CAPRICORN (22 DECEMBER - 20 JANUARY)

An upbeat conversation could move you, and might encourage you to explore the possibilities in an idea or opportunity. While this can be a time of gathering information and making new connections, a deeper pulse could also encourage healing discussions when needed. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 093 + ACCESS CHARGE



AQUARIUS (21 JANUARY - 19 FEBRUARY)

If something doesn't go as planned, it isn't because you've lost your touch, but more to do with the stellar backdrop which can make things rather hit and miss. Instead of giving yourself too much to do, it may be wiser to limit yourself to one or two tasks that are easily accomplished. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY READINGS CALL 09065 856 094 + ACCESS CHARGE



Jupiter and visionary Neptune may find you keen to explore options that might have a mystical bias, or that could expand your horizons in more ways than one. Your open mind may find you fascinated by a range of ideas. If you can commit, life could change for the better. Call for more...

FOR WEEKLY 09065 856 095 60p PER MINUTE + ACCESS CHARGE



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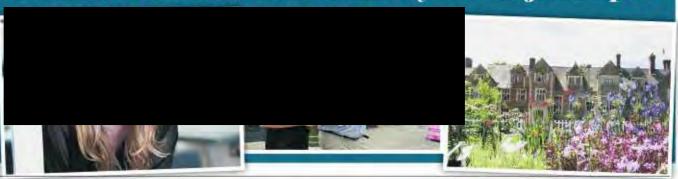
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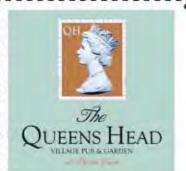
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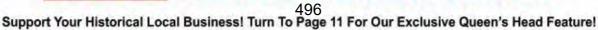


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GENERAL NOTICES

Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)

Regulations 2009

RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

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- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working width of up to 50m;
- The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
- Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid.
- The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required; Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project;
- The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase:
- If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation.

Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www.Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation

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- Email rampion2@rwe.com
- Freephone number 0800 2800 886
- Project website: www.rampion2.com/keep-in-touch/

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Responses to or other representations in respect of Rampion 2 should be submitted to the Applicant via the consultation feedback form on the project website www.rampion2.com/consultation. Consultation responses may also be received by email to rampion2@rwe.com or in writing to the Applicant at: Rampion 2 - Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB stating the grounds of the response or representation. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order must be received by the Applicant no later than 23:59 on 16 September 2021, indicating who is making the response or representation, and giving a postal or email address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual,

TRUSTEES NOTICES

NICHOLAS ALLEN (DECEASED)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of 32 Elgar Way Horsham West Sussex, who died on 12/12/2019, and required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 16/09/2021, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

Coole Bevis LLP

14 Carfax Horsham West Sussex RH12 1DZ

ROBERT ANDREW HURST Deceased

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 anyone having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the deceased, fate of 3 Rleinwort Close, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4XH; Hilltop Farm, Rusper Road, Rusper, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QS, who died on 15/05/2021, must send written particulars to the address below by 16/09/2021, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests notified.

Charlotte Eden c/o RRL LLP, Peat House, Newham Road, Truro, TR1 2DP, Ref. CJE/1100250

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GENERAL NOTICES

Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009

RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED") ("the Applicant") of Greenwood House, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known as Rampion 2 ("Rampion 2").

Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km² Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise

- The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;
- . Up to three offshore substations;
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;
- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
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- . The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required;
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West Sussex Gazette

Wednesday, July 14, 2021

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Page 3

Water firm had 'shocking' disregard for environment

BEN FISHWICK

Southern Water has been fined £90million after pumping 16billion-21billionn of untreated sewage into delicate ecosystems, including Chichester Harbour.

The company was handed the fine for a shocking and wholesale disregard for the environment' at 16 of its treatment sites over a six-year period from 2010.

Southern Water, which has 168 previous convictions and cautions, admitted 51 charges relating to discharges of untreated sewage.

The volume of the 6,971 separate discharges across the six years equated to 7,400 Olympic-sized swimming pools.

Sentencing, Mr Justice Adam Johnson said the crimes were carried out 'deliberately' with an 'intentional breach of or flagrant disregard of the law,' or failure to ems to prevent then

He said it was 'inconceivable' that senior board directors were unaware. They, he said, 'deliberately failed' to put in

systems to stop the spills. Southern Water would have been fined £99million for the charges with an extra £36million on top for the money it saved by not carrying out remedial work, the judge said.

But a £135million fine was reduced as it pleaded guilty at the first chance in March last

The judge said he was aware the fine could mean the company's 'continued viability' may be reviewed but this was 'an acceptable consequence of the seriousness of those failings'.

During the sentencing hearing, Canterbury Crown Court heard members of the Havant Sea Angling Club in the Solent saw condoms and sanitary towels on their mooring lines in early 2016, with a 'strong smell of sewage'.

So bad was the pollution that the boats had to be jet washed and the ropes replaced.

"Dog walkers have been seen having to walk through the sewage," the sentencing



Chichester Harbour, which bore the brunt of huge sewage dumps

judge said. "There are reports of dogs being violently ill after swimming."

There were 674 discharges lasting 4,938 hours in duration at Budds Farm Waste Water Treatment Works in Langstone

Those discharges took place December 2015.

Between April 2010 and December 2012 there were 49 discharges totalling 335 hours at Bosham, West Sussex, and 226 discharges totalling 9,890 hours at Chichester.

Across all 51 charges admitted by Southern Water there were 6,971 discharges lasting 2,571 days - or 7.04 years - in total.

Mr Justice Johnson said each of the 51 offences show a 'shocking and wholesale disregard for the environment'.

He said scientists agreed oyster numbers in the Solent had reduced, in part due to water quality.

When the Environment Agency investigated, staff at the firm were under instruction not to speak with them 'under any circumstances, the judge said. Southern Water had a £213million operating profit in 2019/20.

Richard Matthews QC, defending, said he could not guarantee there would never be another spill.

But he said: "I can give this guarantee: that the company is utterly committed to a top-tobottom transformation in its

transparency. That's what the chair and the CEO have set out to achieve."

The firm said its actions were due to negligence, and were not deliberate.

Mr Justice Johnson said the company's co-operation with investigators was 'grudging, partial, inadequate'.

Significant steps have since been taken to improve, the judge

The CEO of Southern Water has said he is 'deeply sorry' for the 'completely unacceptable' incidents, which led to a recordbreaking fine last week.

CEO Ian McAulay said: "I am deeply sorry for the historic incidents which have led to today's sentencing and fine.

"I know that the people who rely on us to be custodians of the precious environment in southern England must be able to trust us. What happened historically was completely unacceptable and Southern Water pleaded guilty to the

Mr McAulay said the company will 'reflect closely' on the sentence and remarks made by the judge.

"He has rightly put the environment front and centre which is what matters to all of us," he added.

"These events happened between 2010 and 2015.

"I joined Southern Water in 2017 and am passionately committed to the environment. We have changed the way we

"My expectation is that Southern Water is fully transparent and operates in the right way. We continue to transformacrosstheareasofrisk and compliance, measurement and self-reporting.

"Wehavemademuch progress and are continuing to invest to protect the environment and deliver our services safely and at a fair price for our customers."

Mr McAulay confirmed the fine 'will not impact customers' bills' and investment in its transformation 'will "Our be reduced'. adding: shareholders are bearing the cost of the fine."

Center Parcs for Sussex

Plans unveiled for new site



Center Parcs has revealed it has identified a site in West Sussex to build a £350m holiday park.

The popular holiday company has secured an option agreement to acquire privately owned woodland at Oldhouse Warren off Balcombe Road, Worth, a spokesman said. This means it will carry out detailed surveys and plans before a formal planning application and consultation process begins with the local community.

Full story-page 3



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GENERAL NOTICES

Section 48 Planning Act 2008 Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)

Regulations 2009 **RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM** NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

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The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase;

If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation. Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the

proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www.Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation.

Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working

East Sussex West Sussex Shoreham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA Seaford Library https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/se www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/shoreham-by-sea-15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford BN25 1QX Worthing Library Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library Peacehaven Library https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/pe Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB Brighton and Hove Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library/ Jubilee library www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE Mid Sussex Henfield Library Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN Bognor Regis Library London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/henfieldwww.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library/ library/ **Hurstpierpoint Library** www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-Storrington Library www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/ Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA details/hurstpierpoint-library/ Isle of Wight Sandown Library www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and-

119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/ *Opening hours and computer access are subject to Covid-19 policies and practices at each venue. Please call the library or check the library's website provided prior to your visit

Hard copies of the consultation materials, or translation of materials to another language, large print, audio or braille format may be requested, and other enquiries in respect of these materials may be raised, during the consultation period using the email address, telephone number and 'Contact us' form on the project website provided below:

rampion2@rwe.com

Freephone number 0800 2800 886

Project website: www.rampion2.com/keep-in-touch/

Requests for reproduction of any of these consultation materials in a hardcopy paper format may be subject to a fee, subject to the specifications of the request. Copies of the consultation documents on a USB card will be provided free of charge on request, and (subject to availability) are available for collection at the following venues:

USB Deposit location For information on access and opening hours Rampion Visitor Centre https://www.rampionoffshore.com/contact/ 76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 2FN Contact the Visitor Centre at 0800 2800 886 to arrange collection Littlehampton Town Council https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/contact-us Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW Mid Sussex District Council https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/coronavirus-community-business-support/ Contact reception at 01444 458166 to arrange collection Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom Responses to or other representations in respect of Rampion 2 should be submitted to the Applicant via the consultation feedback form on the project website www.rampion2.com/consultation. Consultation responses may also be

received by email to rampion2@rwe.com or in writing to the Applicant at: Rampion 2 - Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB stating the grounds of the response or representation. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development 50cm to representation and response or representation in respect of the proposed Development 50cm to representation.

representation, and giving a postal or email address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual

West Sussex Gazette

Wednesday, July 21, 2021

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Page 11



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Sussex wines and weather 'better than US', says Truss

STAFF REPORTER

of State International Trade Liz Truss flew in from the United States to the heart of rural West Sussex to raise a glass to the supreme quality of the county's wines and to encourage local businesses to make the most of the rapidly growing export opportunities in a post-Brexit world.

Mrs Truss was the keynote speaker at SussExport on Friday, held at the Wiston Estate near Steyning, where world renowned wines of the same name are produced.

She told the audience of Sussex business owners and leaders: "I've just flown in from North California but I can tell you two things. The weather is better here - and the wine is better here!

Wiston Estate, where we are today, produces world-beating wine which regularly wins tests."

But her main message was for all businesses to seize the exporting opportunity and make the most of the Made In Britain brand which was respected across the globe.

The United Kingdom is an independent trading nation for the first time in almost 50 years and we are getting back our 'trade muscle' as I call it and we are seeing businesses lean into those opportunities, we are seeing government lean into those opportunities and we are seeing our international partners lean into those opportunities.

"Fundamentally trade is a win-win. We sell more, it helps us to become more innovative, more competitive and the wine trade is a classic example of where we have learned from other countries and they have learned from us. That is what

trade is all about. "We have now got agreement with 68 countries - the most recent being Australia where we achieved agreement in principle only last month. Those agreements cover £744billion pounds of trade. Almost 65 per



Liz Truss at the Wiston Estate

cent of the trade the UK does is now subject to a preferential free-trade agreement.

"Bear in mind we have only been out of the [EU] customs union and the single market that is huge progress. It shows not only the hard work of the department of trade officials but it also shows that people want to do business with the

"I've just told you about the deals we have done already but there is a huge pipeline of countries who want to do deals with us. We are currently negotiating to enter a comprehensive and progressive trans-Pacific partnership which covers 11 Pacific nations - it's a total GDP of nine trillion and that is where some of the huge opportunities lie for Britain.

"By 2030, 66 per cent of the world's middle classes will live in Asia - and what kind of things do they want to buy? Well they want to buy things like English sparkling wine and Scotch whisky; they want to buy nice cars which we produce in huge numbers in this country; and they want to buy our services our data and digital services, our computer games, our financial services, our legal services.

"And the British brand is one of the most trusted. People understand that we have high standards.

"This autumn we want to negotiate with India. India is a tech superpower as are we and there are going to be huge opportunities there. There's also the Gulf states again where just for British lamb but for all kinds of products particularly in services."

The event opened with a speech by George Brandis QC Australian High Commissioner who spoke in detail and with enormous enthusiasm about the new trade agreement and the importance of the relationship between Australia

and the UK. Other sessions featured detailed Q&A sessions with experts on how to set up your business for export success and some of the grants that were available to facilitate that,

Selling your business story and the importance of place and provenance was identified as a key feature of success.

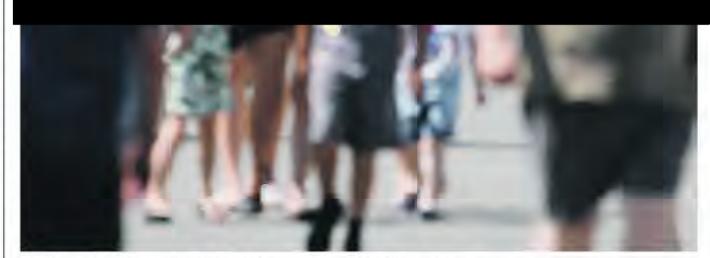
To that end Kirsty Goring, the marketing director of Wiston Estate Winery shared their story of success and Gary Shipton, the Director and Editor In Chief of this title and its sister newspapers, spoke about trusted news and information.

The day was spearheaded by the MP for Arundel and the South Downs Andrew Griffith who was a former Business Adviser to the Prime Minister.

'Freedom'

Heatwave as Covid rules lifted





Monday marked a significant day in the Covid-19 pandemic, with the lifting of the majority of restrictions, including the requirement for social distancing. But despite this, many have still urged caution. Director of public health for West Sussex Alison Challenger, in a joint statement with Sussex's other public health directors, urged people to continue to wear face coverings when in close contact with others, practice good hygiene and consider social distancing when possible. She said: "Restrictions are being lifted but the pandemic is not over yet. Together, we must all play our part and help keep Sussex safe." Lifting of the restrictions coincided with a period of hot weather. Pictured above is Worthing seafront on Sunday, photographed by Eddie



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GENERAL NOTICES

Section 48 Planning Act 2008 Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)

Regulations 2009 RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED") ('the Applicant') of Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known as Rampion 2 ('Rampion 2'). Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km² Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity

The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise: The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;

Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;

Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex,

Export-cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;

A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;

Onshare underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshare substation. It is expected that the onshare cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working

The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex, Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid;

The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required;

Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project; The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase: If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis

Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation.

Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www.Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation.

East Sussex		West Sussex	
Seaford Library 15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford BN25 1QX	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/se aford	Shoreham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/shoreham-by-sea- library/
Peacehaven Library Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/peacehaven	Worthing Library Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Brighton and Hove			
Jubilee library Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local- libraries/jubilee-library	Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library/
Mid Sussex			
Henfield Library Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/henfield-library/	Bognor Regis Library London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library/
Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library- detalls/hurstpierpoint-library/	Storrington Library Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/
Isle of Wight		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Sandown Library 119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and- Heritage/Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library/		

*Opening hours and computer access are subject to Covid-19 policies and practices at each venue. Please call the library or check the library's website provided prior to your visit Hard copies of the consultation materials, or translation of materials to another language, large print, audio or braille formal may be requested, and other enquiries in respect of these materials may be raised, during the consultation period

using the email address, telephone number and 'Contact us' form on the project website provided below:

· Email: rampion2@rwe.com

Freephone number 0800 2800 886

Project website: www.rampion2.com/keep-in-touch/

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USB Deposit location For information on access and opening hours Rampion Visitor Centre Contact the Visitor Centre at 0800 2800 886 to arrange collection 76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 2FN https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/contact-us Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom Contact reception at 01444 458166 to arrange collection

Responses to or other representations in respect of Rampion 2 should be submitted to the Applicant via the consultation feedback form on the project website www.rampion2.com/consultation. Consultation responses may also be received by email to rampion2@rwe.com or in writing to the Applicant at: Rampion 2 — Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB stating the grounds of the response or representation. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order must be received by the Applicant no later than 23:59 on 16 September 2021, indicating who is making the response or representation, and giving a postal or email address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual

PLANNING NOTICES

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL WEEKLY PLANNING LIST Advertised in the West Sussex Gazette on the 22nd July 2021

Due to the current exceptional circumstances, the application, plans and documents may only be inspected on line at: www.arun.gov.uk/weekly-lists .

Until further notice only electronic comments can be accepted as staff will be working from home and will not have access to any paper representations.

Comments on applications should be made before 12th August 2021 and it may not be possible to take into account any comments received after 12th August 2021. All representations including names and addresses are published on the website so please make sure your views are clear and only include information that you are happy for the public to view. Do not include personal information or information from third parties unless you have their permission to do so. If a complaint is received that permission has not been given for comments included about a third party, the Council reserves the right to redact/remove all relevant information. Do not include information which is defamatory or breaches equality or any other legislation. The Council will alm to redact signatures, telephone numbers and email addresses but please help us by not including this information within the comments section if you are submitting through the website or in the main body of your letter. For details of what we do with your personal information, please refer to our privacy statement comments on planning applications which is available on our website www.arun.gov.uk/planning-privacy-statements

Unfortunately it is not possible for the Council to respond to each letter individually but your comments will be carefully considered before the application is determined. Unless you comment using the online facility, your representation will not be acknowledged, but you will be advised if the application is to be determined by the Planning Committee and you will be informed of the decision. The progress of the application can be Should the application, subsequently go to an appeal the Planning Inspectorate will publish any comments made to the Council on their website: https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/ but they will protect personal

details. Please note that where an appeal relates to a refusal of a householder, advert or minor commercial applic

will consider are those submitted on the original planning application To register to receive notification of planning applications in your area please go to https://www.arun.gov.uk/planning and click into Local Planning Application Finder

Council which require statutory publicity under Article 15 of the Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015, Regulations 5 & 5A of the Planning (Listed Building and Application to amend the Conservation Areas)

STATUTORY NOTICES

Regulations 1990 (As Amended), Part 16 of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 and Regulation 5 Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations 1992.

Angmering

A/126/21/L Listed building consent to external rear doors to match Garden House High Street Angmering

A/129/21/PL Erection of 191 new homes

In a mix of 1 to 4 bedroom dwellings and 1 bedroom apartments, with associated landscaping, parking, open space, play areas, construction of a new access from Golfers Lane, and all other associated works. This application is a Departure from the Development Plan & applications received you will is in CIL Zone 3 and is CIL Liable as new dwellings Rustington Golf Centre Golfers Lane Angmering

A/138/21/L

Listed building consent for repositioning of the Golf Clubs main Bar and repositioning of modern timber stud wall to Snooker Room, exposure of fireplace and door opening works and the sealing up of 2 doors (former bar door opening & former door opening into the bar seating area). Ham Manor Golf Club West Drive Angmering

Ferring

FG/116/21/HH Dormer extension & rooms in AB/88/21/HH

roof. This application may affect the setting of listed 27 Highdown Way

Littlehampton

LU/205/21/PO mortgagee exclusion clause which covers affordable housing restrictions under Clause 7 of the Section 106 dated 22/3/12 (as amended by deed of variation dated 13/11/19/ following the grant of outline planning permission LU/355/10 Land at Courtwick Lane

Poling

Littlehampton

PO/10/21/DOC Approval of details reserved by condition imposed under PO/5/20/L relating to condition 3-removal of paint from beams & bricks. Bacon Hall Poling Street

OTHER NON STATUTORY

Please be aware that in addition to the applications listed below, there may be other applications received this week that Arun District Council do not advertise in the press. To view all need to go to the Arun Distict

Angmering

A/101/21/HH 75 Ashurst Way

Single storey rear extension under flat roof with roof light. Two storey front extension to provide new ground floor playroom/study, porch and hallway; first floor bedroom and family bathroom 4 Penfolds Place Arundel

Single storey rear extension. First floor extensions roof. Porch to front

55 Fitzalan Road Arundel

Aldingbourne

AL/83/21/PL Demolition of existing

storage building & garage replace with 1 No. 3 bed dwelling, including new This application is in CIL new dwelling Land ad to 1 Hook Lane

AL/93/21/HH 23 Olivers Meadow

Bognor NOTICES Aldwick

Erection of single storey front/side porch extension

AB/60/21/HH

BE/104/21/PL units, access, parking, works. This site is in CIL

replacing hipped roof with flat 351 Chichester Road Bognor Regis

access to existing dwelling. Zone 2 and is CIL liable as

Westergate 2 storey side extension

Westergate

AW/208/21/T Crown Thin 1 No. (T1) Oak Tree by 25% and remove dead wood 47 Fish Lane Aldwick

AW/233/21/HH Single storey rear extension including demolition of existing conservatory 36 Gossamer Lane

AW/246/21/T Various works to 1 No Oak

18 A'Beckets Avenue Bognor Regis AW/245/21/HH

Extension of front and rear dormers, 1No new Velux to rear elevation, New open front porch. 9 Tithe Barn Close Aldwick

Bersted

Erection of 7 No. 2-storey dwellings consisting of 3 No. 2 bed units & 4 No. 3 bed cycle storage, bin store and other associated landscape Zone 4 & is CIL Liable as new dwellings

Land Adjoining the Tesco

Barnham & Eastergate BN/93/21/PL

No. 5 bed detached Ferring dwelling with ancillary parking and bin storage. This application is in CIL Zone 3 and is CIL liable as new

Land off Highground Lane Barnham BN/96/21/HH Front Porch and wet room extension 14 Spinney Walk

Bamham

Bognor Regis

BR/180/21/T Fell 1 No. Sycamore tree in rear back garden 3m from house and replace with either

Willow or Silver Birch as directed. 4 The Orchard Close Bognor Regis

Climping CM/34/21/PL

Change of use of part of site to car wash including siting of Pagham cabin and canopy. This application may affect the in CIL Zone 5 (Zero Rated) as other development. Maidenhead Aquatics

East Preston

Climping

Crookthorn Lane

EP/75/21/HH Single storey rear extension and addition of a porch 1 Manor Close East Preston

EP/81/21/HH Single storey side extension and removal of 2 x chimneys 1 Normandy Drive East Preston

F/11/21/PL Installation of a prefabricated concrete workshop at rear of properties garden with rear access onto Lewis Lane and retrospective

application for the historical realignment of the rear boundary fence. This application is in CIL Zone 2 (zero rated) as other development.

8 Beagle Drive

FG/114/21/HH Extensions and internal and external remodelling of existing dwelling to create a 4no. bedroom dwelling with double garage including single storey rear extension replacement and reformation of roof to create second floor accommodation with rear balcony, associated

landscaping. 23 South Drive Ferring

FG/117/21/T Fell 1 No. Sycamore tree. 14C Sark Gardens

Middleton M/96/21/HH Single storey front extension 20 Elm Drive

Elmer

P/98/21/HH setting of a listed building & is Refinishing of the existing roof, refinishing of existing dwelling in insulated cladding and render, addition of roof windows in vaulted roof area, new open porch area. Location of new air- to- wat heat pump within 1m of dwelling boundary.

> P/104/21/HH Installation of a crossover with drop curb 215 Pagham Road Pagham

53 West Front Road

Rustington R/164/21/HH

Erection of a side extension new garden shed and home office in front garden 51 Broadmark Lane Rustington R/168/21/T

1 No. Holm Oak tree re-

1 No. Beech tree - crown lift to 3m and reduce northern side of canopy by 1m to leave 4m. Various locations within

pollard to previous points.

to 2m) to provide 2m to 3m

eaves of Manor Lodge.

Manor Lodge

The Street

Walberton

Electronic

clearance above the roof and

List of Notices of intention

to develop under the

Communications Code

Restrictions) Regulation:

Telecommunication works

development" under Part 16

Planning (General Permitted

Development) Order 2015.

Representations cannot be

Notice of Intention under the

Electronic Communications

Code (Conditions and

Restrictions) Regulations

Queens Field Recreation

Ground Queens Field West

Notice of Intention under the

Electronic Communications

Restrictions) Regulations

(2003) to install 1 x pole at

Queens Field Recreation

Ground Opp Merton Close

Notice of Intention under the

Electronic Communications

(2003) to install 1 x pole in

Churchill Avenue Aldwick

Junction Pembroke Way and

Code (Conditions and Restrictions) Regulations

Code (Conditions and

(2003) to install 1 x pole at

of the Town and Country

(Conditions and

2003 - These are

that are considered

to be "permitted

considered.

location

location

footpath.

Bognor Regis

PE/00696/21

PE/00695/21

PE/00694/21

notifications of

Rustington R/171/21/HH Erection of a gazebo and hip to gable loft conversion including a change of boundary treatment

Cudlow Garden

2 Windmill Drive Rustington R/172/21/CLE Lawful development certificate for an existing use es full residential use. 12 Dinsdale Field Caravan

New Road Rustington R/176/21/PL Erection of outbuilding for use as a home salon. This site is in CIL Zone 4 (Zero Rated) as other

Park

development 58 Dinsdale Gardens Rustington Walberton

WA/65/21/T Crown reduction 1 No. Beech tree to height 11m and

spread 6m and inner crown to be thinned by 5% Re-pollard 1 No. Weeping Willow Tree Cottages The Street Walberton WA/68/21/PL Variation of condition 13

Imposed under WA/18/19/PL relation to updated (July 2021) Arboricultural Impact Assessment. Land Adjacent to 1 Orchard Way WA/69/21/T 5 No. mature common limes

(G1) - remove small-diameter

the main stem between the

clipped basal suckers and

growth from dormant buds on

5m above ground level. 1 No. London plane (T1) shorten tips of smalldiameter secondary and tertiary branches from descending branches (by 1m **PLANNING NOTICES**

Town and Country Planning Acts 1990 Planning (Listed Building and

South Downs

Conservation Area) National Park Authori Publicity for Applications Clapham Parish Council

Applicant Name: Ms Dawn Lewry Case No: SDNP/21/03038/HOUS Proposal: Demolition of conservatory, erection of single storey rear extension and alterations to rooms in roof space Reason for advert: Conservation Area

Site Address: 3 The Street, Clapham, BN13 3UY

Slindon Parish Council Site Address: Flint Cottage , School Hill, Slindon, BN18 ORA Applicant Name: Alyson and Richard Huxley and

Case No: SDNP/21/03711/LIS & SDNP/21/03710/HOUS

Proposal: Erection of a single storey rear extension Reason for advert: Listed Building

Related documents may be viewed and commented on at: http://planningpublicaccess.southdowns.gov.uk/onl ine-applications/,

Comments to be received no later than 11 August TIM SLANEY, Director of Planning, South Downs

National Park Authority Sign up to South Downs News, our monthly newsletter at www.southdowns.gov.uk/join-thanewsletter

TRUSTEES NOTICES

Edward Leonard Preston

(Deceased) having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of 23 Coxham Lane. Steyning, BN44 3LG, who died on 02/06/2021, are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 22/09/2021, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have

Lynn Kingdon. The London Gazette (19263), PO Box 3584, Norwich NR7 7WD

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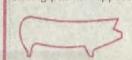
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Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

POSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO) RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PRO

("RED") ("the Applicant") of Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB proposes to apply to bevelopment Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known otice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited (e Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Rampion 2 ('Rampion 2').

Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km2 Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations; The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

tations to the shore. The shore is the shore is a substantion of the offshore and onshore cables; the electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the up to 50m; The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their four three offshore substations;
Up to three offshore substations;
Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations to the shore;
Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;
Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation and percent as a Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Dilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid:
The construction and operation of land and/or influs for the Project; where required;
The permanent compulsions of land and/or influst so required for the Project:
The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase;
If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and/or convenient.
Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires reminionmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making and information available as part of the consultation. an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application preliminary environmental information available as part of the cons

Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www.Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation period:

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15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford BN25 1QX	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/seaford
Peacehaven Library	
Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/peacehaven
Brighton and Hove	
Jubilee library	
Jubilee Street, Brighton, BNI 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-libraries/jubilee-library
West Sussex	
Shoreham-by-Sea Library,	
St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/shoreham-by-sea-library/
Worthing Library	
Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Littlehampton Library	
Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library/
Bognor Regis Library	
London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library/
Storrington Library	
Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/
Mid Sussex	
Henfield Library	
Off High St, Henfield, BNS 9HN	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/henfield-library/
Hurstpierpoint Library	
Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/librarles/library-details/hurstpierpoint-library/
Isle of Wight	
Sandown Library	
119 High St. Sandown PO36 8AF	warm in M. Residents / Libraries - Cultural - and - Heritanias / Sandown - Librarias

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• Email: • Freephone number Project website:

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Rebirth of t Monday 19 July 2021 Spain

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Page 29

rermany must step climate emergency, says Angela Merkel up its fight against

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Hallein, south of Salzburg, trapping

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Dreyer, the s the region. F

said during

A Angela Me Rhineland-P Malu Dreyer, Schuld PHOTO

Philip Oltermann

devastated towns in the east of the yesterday, after more flash floods Germany must increase its pace in tackling the climate emergency, its chancellor, Angela Merkel, said

During a visit to one of the

country, Bavaria and Austria.

claimed the lives of at least 184 people in western Europe, with 110 people in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, a Intense rainfall last week has Republic disrupted.

who is stepp in office. also in the m force of natu months befo Merkel said. cars and inundating shops. Several towns in the hilly eastern German region of Saxon Switzerland were also cut off and trains to the Czech

USB Deposit location

For information on access and opening hours to the man in the late of the contract of the contract of

504

An irregular shaped length of highway measuring 8.50 square metres located south-west of the rear of No.4 Chester Road, Dobshill, Deeside, Flintshire shown by cross-hatching and given reference 'F' on the deposited plan.

A rectangular shaped length of highway measuring 33.72 square metres located south-west of the rear of No.4 Chester Road, Dobshill, Deeside, Flintshire shown by cross-hatching and given reference 'G' on the deposited plan.

An irregular shaped length of highway measuring 78.43 square metres located south-west of the rear of No.4 Chester Road, Dobshill, Deeside, Flintshire shown by cross-hatching and given reference 'H' on the deposited plan.

An irregular shaped length of highway measuring 56.94 square metres located south-west of the rear of No.4 Chester Road, Dobshill, Deeside, Flintshire shown by cross-hatching and given reference 'I' on the deposited plan.

SCHEDULE 4

The development

The demolition of existing buildings and erection of a petrol filling station (sui generis) and associated retail facilities (use class A1), supporting amenities and a drive-thru coffee shop with associated access, car parking and servicing. (3847596)

SECTION 48 PLANNING ACT 2008

REGULATION 4 THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009

RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED") ('the Applicant') of Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known as Rampion 2 ('Rampion 2').

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The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

- The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;
- Up to three offshore substations;
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore:
- A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
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- The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
- Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid:
- The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required;
- Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project;
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- If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis
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East Sussex Seaford Library

15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford libraries/local/locations/seaford BN25 1QX

Peacehaven Library

Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB

Brighton and Hove

Jubilee library

Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE

West Sussex

Shoreham-by-Sea Library

, St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA

Worthing Library

Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW

Littlehampton Library

Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA

Bognor Regis Library

London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE

Storrington Library

Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA

Mid Sussex

Henfield Library

Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN

Hurstpierpoint Library

Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY

Isle of Wight

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119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF /

For information on computer access and opening hours*

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www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/ Libraries-Cultural-and-Heritage/ Local-Libraries/Sandown-Library

*Opening hours and computer access are subject to Covid-19 policies and practices at each venue. Please call the library or check the library's website provided prior to your visit

Hard copies of the consultation materials, or translation of materials to another language, large print, audio or braille format may be requested, and other enquiries in respect of these materials may be raised, during the consultation period using the email address, telephone number and 'Contact us' form on the project website provided below:

- Email: rampion2@rwe.com
- Freephone number 0800 2800 886

• Project website: www.rampion2.com/keep-in-touch/

Requests for reproduction of any of these consultation materials in a hardcopy paper format may be subject to a fee, subject to the specifications of the request. Copies of the consultation documents on a USB card will be provided free of charge on request, and (subject to availability) are available for collection at the following venues:

USB Deposit location

Rampion Visitor Centre 76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 2FN

Littlehampton Town Council

The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, **BN17 5EW**

Mid Sussex District Council

Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom

For information on access and opening hours

https://-

www.rampionoffshore.com/contact/ Contact the Visitor Centre at 0800 2800 886 to arrange collection

https://www.littlehamptontc.gov.uk/contact-us Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection

https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/coronavirus-communitybusiness-support/ Contact reception at 01444 458166 to arrange collection

Responses to or other representations in respect of Rampion 2 should be submitted to the Applicant via the consultation feedback form on the project website www.rampion2.com/consultation. Consultation responses may also be received by email to rampion2@rwe.com or in writing to the Applicant at: Rampion 2 - Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB stating the grounds of the response or representation. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order must be received by the Applicant no later than 23:59 on 16 September 2021, indicating who is making the response or representation, and giving a postal or email address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual. (3847594)

Interest: leasehold Title number: SGL783595

Property: The Property situated at parking space 109 Altitude 25, Altyre Road, Croydon being the land comprised in the above mentioned title

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 21 December 2020.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

14 July 2021

(3844685)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006 **DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY**

T S ref: BV22100052/1/CE

In this notice the following shall apply: Company Name: LARCHBUSH LIMITED

Company Number: 00886310 Interest: freehold

Title number: EX88691

Property: The Property situated at land at Highfield Green, Epping, Essex being the land comprised in the above mentioned title

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 15 April 2021.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

14 July 2021 (3844686)

Property & land

PROPERTY DISCLAIMERS

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE **COMPANIES ACT 2006**

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV2096447/2/MIN

1 In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: CASTLE VIEW DRAINAGE SERVICES LIMITED

Company Number: 03376531

Interest: freehold Title number: ST133678

Property: The Property situated at Ashill Service Station, Ashill, Ilmister being the land comprised in the above mentioned title

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 8 June 2021.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

14 July 2021

(3844683)

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY T S ref: BV21800219/9/MIN

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE

COMPANIES ACT 2006

In this notice the following shall apply: Company Name: PROSPECT HOMES LIMITED

Company Number: 00576327

Interest: freehold

Title number: DN589672

Property: The Property situated at Land at Cross Meadows, Roundswell, Barnstaple being the land comprised in the above mentioned title

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 7 June 2021.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

14 July 2021

(3844688)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE **COMPANIES ACT 2006**

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV22100023/26/MPC

In this notice the following shall apply: Company Name: PLUMDEAN LIMITED

Company Number: 03994977

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE **COMPANIES ACT 2006 DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY**

T S ref: BV21706841/17/CAN

In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: BRITANNIA DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Company Number: 01516428

Interest: freehold Title number: WYK123589



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Leading maritime commerce since 1734

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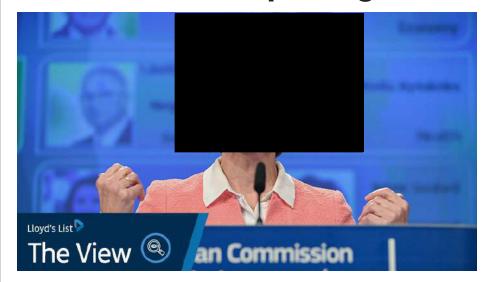
MOL expands methanol footprint with stake in Waterfront Shipping

Diana buys first bulker for four years

Nautilus threatens industrial action at P&O Ferries

Wallenius Marine newbuildings discounted 10% on 'sustainable' design

Two cheers for EC shipping decarbonisation package



EUROPE'S WORST FLOODING in living memory has caused unimaginable devastation in recent days, with houses flattened, roads destroyed and bridges and vehicles swept away as rivers burst their banks in Belgium and Germany.

The body count had topped 120 at the time of writing, and may well have risen considerably by the time most people read these words

European Commission president Ursula von der Leyen has no doubt that the chaos has been caused by climate change, arguing that the flooding "really shows the urgency to act".

By pure coincidence, her words come just as the commission unveiled radical proposals to ensure our industry does just that, by making it the subject of four of the 10 elements of its Fit for 55 scheme.

The programme covers everything from emissions and bunker taxation to new fuel requirements and the rapid roll-out of LNG fuel in EU ports.

Frankly, a European Union-only scheme is not ideal, and risks putting burdens on European owners that rivals in other parts of the world do not have to take on. That is always the flaw when regions act unilaterally.

It would have been better had the International Maritime Organization come up with a more convincing decarbonisation package than its non-binding target of merely halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

507

Section 48 Planning Act 2008 Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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Jubilee library Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-libraries/jubilee- library
West Sussex	
Shoreham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/shoreham-by-sea-library/
Worthing Library Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library/
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Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/hurstpierpoint-library/
Isle of Wight	
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76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 2FN	Contact the Visitor Centre at 0800 2800 886 to	
	arrange collection	

Littlehampton Town Council	https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/contact-us
The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW	Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection
Mid Sussex District Council Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom	https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/coronavirus- community-business-support/ Contact reception at 01444 458166 to arrange

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Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual.

THE VOICE OF THE INDUSTRY SINCE 1913





SHELLFISH BOILING BAN THREAT

TURN TO **PAGE 2 FOR** THE FULL

Orkney Westra Fjord completes trials off Danish coast



Westra Fjord returns to Hvide Sande after completing engine trials.

After running successful engine trials at the end of June off Hvide Sande, the new 28m twin-rig whitefish stern ramp trawler Westra Fjord K 193 is expected to cross the North Sea later this month to begin her fishing career.

At the start of July, Orkney skippers Peter and Paul Harcus

and crew took their new command north to Thyborøn for final painting and to rig out for fishing trials, which were completed last week.

With a beam of 9.5m and a moulded depth to shelterdeck of 6.77m, the new Westra Fjord was lifted into the water at the

Stal-Rem shipyard in Gdansk, Poland last November and towed to Hvide Sande for engine/ machinery installation and fitting out by Vestværftet ApS

The new vessel was designed by Ove Kristiansen of Vestværftet ApS. The shipyard has designed three vessels for Orkney in the

past five years - the Keila, the Aalskere and now the Westra Fjord, which make up the entire Orkney whitefish fleet.

Westra Fjord will work twin-rig whitefish trawls from three sets of split sweepline winches (2 x 13t) located at the fore end of the full-length trawl deck. Three 21t split trawl winches are mounted midway along the shelterdeck. The hydraulic deck machinery package, which also includes two bagging drums (11t) and two codend Gilsons, was manufactured by Bopp.

Catches on Westra Fjord will be hauled up the stern ramp on the vessel's centreline, before being delivered to a VCU automated fish-handling/washing system on the main deck.

Westra Fjord features a Mitsubishi S6U main engine, Hundested gearbox and matching 3,000mm-diameter CP propeller in a high-efficiency nozzle. Two 195kVA Mitsubishi auxiliaries supply electrical power.

Built for Peter, Paul and Tom Harcus of the Harcus Fishing Company, in partnership with Don Fishing, Westra Fiord was built to replace Caspian K (ex Russia Taign), which recently crossed the Atlantic to be delivered to new owners in St John's in Newfoundland.



Shooting away the single-rig hopper net during fishing trials off Thyborøn last week.

The 24m Caspian K was built by Macduff Shipyards as Caspian BF 38 for local skipper Colin West and partners in 1997. Caspian was sold to Orkney in 2012 and renamed Russa Taign K 193, before becoming Caspian K K 148 in 2020.



An aerial view of Westra Fjord, showing the full-length boat deck sidewalks.



PUBLIC NOTICE

SECTION 48 PLANNING ACT 2008

Regulation 4 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

RAMPION 2 OFFSHORE WIND FARM

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER (DCO)

Notice is hereby given that Rampion Extension Development Limited ("RED") ('the Applicant') of Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order for the construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of an offshore wind farm known as Rampion 2 ('Rampion 2').

Rampion 2 will have a proposed generating capacity in excess of 100 MW, and will be located around 13km from the Sussex coast at its nearest point. The proposed wind turbines and offshore substations will be constructed within an offshore array area of approximately 270 km2 Export cables from the offshore array area will make landfall at Climping and will then connect to the National Grid via underground cables to a Project substation and then to the Electricity Transmission System at the National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

The proposed development consent order will, amongst other things, licence and authorise:

- The construction, operation and maintenance of up to 116 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 325m above lowest astronomical tide and their foundations;
- Up to three offshore substations:
- Cables laid on or beneath the seabed between the wind turbines and offshore substations and between the substations themselves;
- Export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substations to the shore;
- · A landfall located at Climping Beach using Horizontal Directional Drilling installation, with transition joint bays to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- Onshore underground cables with jointing pits to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation. It is expected that the onshore cables will be laid within a corridor, the majority of which shall have a temporary working width of up to 50m;
- The construction and operation of an onshore substation on land in the vicinity of the existing National Grid Bolney Substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex;
- Underground cables between the new substation and the existing Bolney substation to connect the offshore wind farm to the National Grid;
- The permanent compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project, where required;
- Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land as required for the Project;
- The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase;
- If required, the closure and diversion of public rights of way and streets on a temporary and permanent basis
- · Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Rampion 2 is an EIA development for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available as part of the consultation.

Consultation on the Rampion 2 Wind Farm will begin on 14 July 2021 and end on 16 September 2021. During this time copies of the consultation materials comprising documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposal will be made available. These include consultation factsheets, the consultation response form, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) to the PEIR which will be available for inspection, free of charge, on the project website www. Rampion2.com/consultation. Electronic copies of the materials may also be inspected on computers accessible to the public at the following libraries during the consultation period:

Venue	For information on computer access and opening hours*
East Sussex	
Seaford Library 15-17 Sutton Park Road, Seaford BN25 1QX	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/seaford
Peacehaven Library Meridian Centre, Peacehaven BN10 8BB	https://new.eastsussex.gov.uk/libraries/local/locations/peacehaven
Brighton and Hove	
Jubilee library Jubilee Street, Brighton, BN1 1GE	www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/directories/local-libraries/jubilee-library
West Sussex	
Shoreham-by-Sea Library, St Mary's Rd, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5ZA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/shoreham-by-sea-library/
Worthing Library Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1PW	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/worthing-library
Littlehampton Library Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/littlehampton-library/
Bognor Regis Library London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/bognor-regis-library/
Storrington Library Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/storrington-library/
Mid Sussex	
Henfield Library Off High St, Henfield, BN5 9HN	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/henfield-library/
Hurstpierpoint Library Trinity Rd, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6 9UY	www.westsussex.gov.uk/libraries/library-details/hurstpierpoint-library/
Isle of Wight	
Sandown Library 119 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	www.iow.gov.uk/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and-Heritage/Local-Libraries/ Sandown-Library/
*Opening hours and computer access are subject to Covid-10 policies and practices	s at each young. Places call the library or sheek the library's website provided prior to your vi

*Opening hours and computer access are subject to Covid-19 policies and practices at each venue. Please call the library or check the library's website provided prior to your visit Hard copies of the consultation materials, or translation of materials to another language, large print, audio or braille format may be requested, and other enquiries in respect of these materials may be raised, during the consultation period using the email address, telephone number and 'Contact us' form on the project website provided below:

- Email: rampion2@rwe.com
- Freephone number 0800 2800 886
- Project website: www.rampion2.com/keep-in-touch/

Requests for reproduction of any of these consultation materials in a hardcopy paper format may be subject to a fee, subject to the specifications of the request. Copies of the consultation documents on a USB card will be provided free of charge on request, and (subject to availability) are available for collection at the following venues:

USB Deposit location	For information on access and opening hours		
Rampion Visitor Centre	https://www.rampionoffshore.com/contact/		
76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton BN1 2FN	Contact the Visitor Centre at 0800 2800 886 to arrange collection		
Littlehampton Town Council	https://www.littlehampton-tc.gov.uk/contact-us		
The Manor House, Church Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5EW	Contact reception at 01903 732063 to arrange collection		
Mid Sussex District Council	https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/coronavirus-community-business-support/		
Oaklands Rd, Haywards Heath RH16 1SS, United Kingdom	Contact reception at 01444 458166 to arrange collection		

Responses to or other representations in respect of Rampion 2 should be submitted to the Applicant via the consultation feedback form on the project website www.rampion2. com/consultation. Consultation responses may also be received by email to rampion2@rwe.com or in writing to the Applicant at: Rampion 2 – Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB stating the grounds of the response or representation. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order must be received by the Applicant no later than 23:59 on 16 September 2021, indicating who is making the response or representation, and giving a postal or email address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Details of responses and other representations will be made public at a later date, however any personal details or comments will not be attributed to any individual.





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Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



4.7. Consultation material

In addition to the materials presented in this appendix, a full Preliminary Environmental Information Report including Non-technical Summary was published. These have not been reproduced here due to the size of those documents.

4.7.1. Consultation booklet



Rampion 2

Consultation booklet

Have your say on our proposals between 14 July 2021 and 16 September 2021



About this booklet

We would like your views on Rampion 2, a proposed expansion of the existing Rampion offshore wind farm located in the English Channel off the Sussex coast.

Over the last couple of years we have engaged with communities, businesses, local planning authorities and other organisations to shape the proposals presented here. This consultation is the latest stage in our proposal and an important opportunity for you to have your say. This booklet outlines the project and explains how to give your feedback.

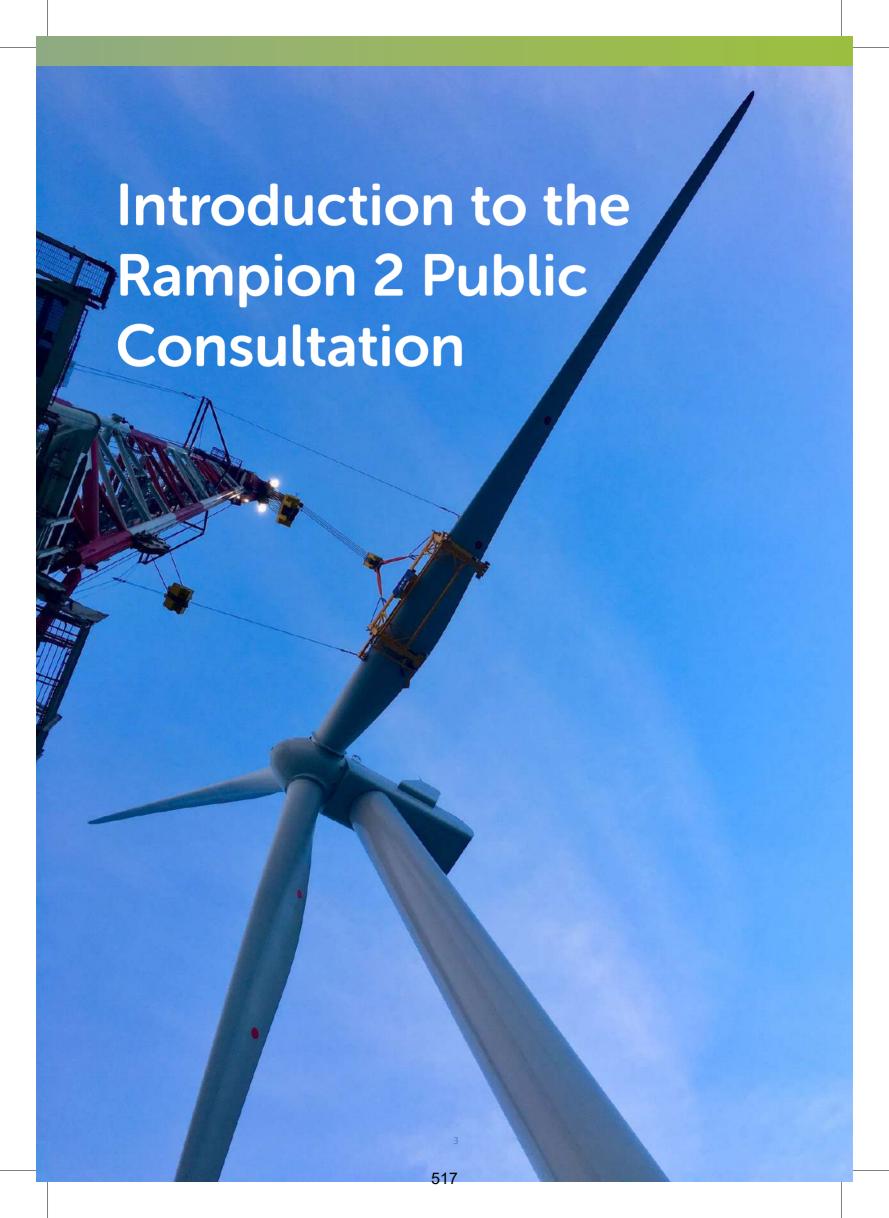
We encourage local communities to give their views about how Rampion 2 proposals may affect them or their local area. We will be seeking specific feedback to help develop our proposals regarding, but not limited to:

- Feedback on our preliminary assessment of the onshore and offshore environmental, community and economic impacts and proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts;
- Feedback on our early thinking on a construction methodology and the measures we would require of our contractors and sub-contractors to minimise any impacts of construction on local communities;
- Comments on the merits or disbenefits of substation and cable route alignment proposals where there are options being considered.

Throughout this guide we have referenced the other consultation documents that give more details. These are available on our website at

We encourage you to read a separate information booklet "Non-technical Summary of our Preliminary Environmental Information Report", which outlines our latest assessment of environmental, economic and community impacts and proposed methods for reducing local impacts of the project.

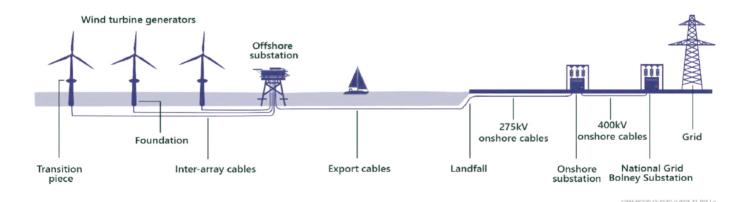
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What is a wind farm?

A wind farm project is made up of several major physical components:

- **Foundations** to support the wind turbines
- Wind turbines to generate the power
- Inter-array cables to connect power from the turbines to an offshore substation
- Offshore substation(s) to step up the voltage before transmission to shore
- Offshore export cables to take the power under the seabed, to shore
- Landfall where the offshore cables come ashore to connect to the onshore cables
- Onshore cable circuits to transport the power underground to the final connection point
- **An onshore substation** stepping the power up to a high voltage to connect to the transmission grid or, 'electron motorway'



Every physical component is integral to a wind farm project and without any one of these the wind farm wouldn't work. Each individual component requires a different section of land or sea and each has unique engineering and environmental challenges.

If a project of the scale of Rampion 2 is to be successfully consented and built, the physical components must be collectively designed such that they work together as a unit, while being individually assessed to mitigate and minimise impacts on the environment and the community.

The first step in the development process is to understand hard or fixed constraints, which cannot be overcome. These constraints may restrict a particular project component to a specified location or may prevent a project component from being located in a particular local area. This allowed Areas of Search to be developed for the offshore and onshore project components.

The results of further technical and environmental surveys, coupled with engagement with key stakeholders, has allowed the refinement of initial proposals put forward in January, to now form our draft proposals for formal public consultation.

Climate change, energy targets and the need for wind power

The UK Government has formally declared a Climate Emergency.

UK Government target for offshore wind

40 Gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by the end of this decade. This equates to a quadrupling of offshore wind capacity from around 10GW in 2020, to 40GW by 2030.

Climate change

UN IPCC Climate Scientists say we have until the end of the decade to keep warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, to prevent catastrophic and irreversible impacts on climate change.

Securing our energy supplies

Around 5% of UK electricity is still generated by coal but this is going to be phased out in the next 2 – 3 years and requires clean and green energy to replace it.

Electric vehicles and hydrogen

A greener future for transport, aviation and heating, through advancements in battery technology and applications for hydrogen fuel are only carbon neutral if the electricity needed to charge batteries and generate hydrogen, comes from renewable energy sources.

Why off the Sussex coast?

There are 40 offshore wind farms around the UK. Only one of these is off the south coast – Rampion. Yet the south east of England is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe and therefore has a massive electricity demand, so it makes sense to generate the power where the demand centre is located.

Did you know?

Wind is now an essential renewable resource for powering our modern world with clean, green energy and the UK is the European and World leader in offshore wind generation.

- The UK is the windiest country in Europe
- Wind energy is the second largest power source in the UK, currently supplying over 20% of the UK's electricity, split roughly 50:50 between onshore and offshore wind farms
- With the larger scale of offshore wind and increased competition in the marketplace, the cost of offshore wind has halved in just the last 2 – 3 years
- from offshore wind alone
 In 2020, UK wind power provided 40% of our electricity on one day and contributed to a record 67 days in a row of coal-free electricity generation

• In 2019, UK wind energy powered the equivalent of nearly 18 million (m) homes and reduced CO2

 The offshore wind industry aims to double jobs to over 27,000 and invest nearly £50billion in UK infrastructure by 2030.

Find out more about climate change, the history of electricity and wind energy technology, at our Rampion Visitor Centre www.rampionoffshore.com/visitor-centre



The existing Rampion project:

- Supplies clean, green electricity for the equivalent of almost 350,000 homes, that's around half the homes in the whole of Sussex
- Saves around 600,000 tonnes of CO2 every year

Technological advancement

Wind turbine technology has rapidly advanced in recent years, producing much more power per unit, such that the power output for the scheme could be three times that of the operating Rampion project.

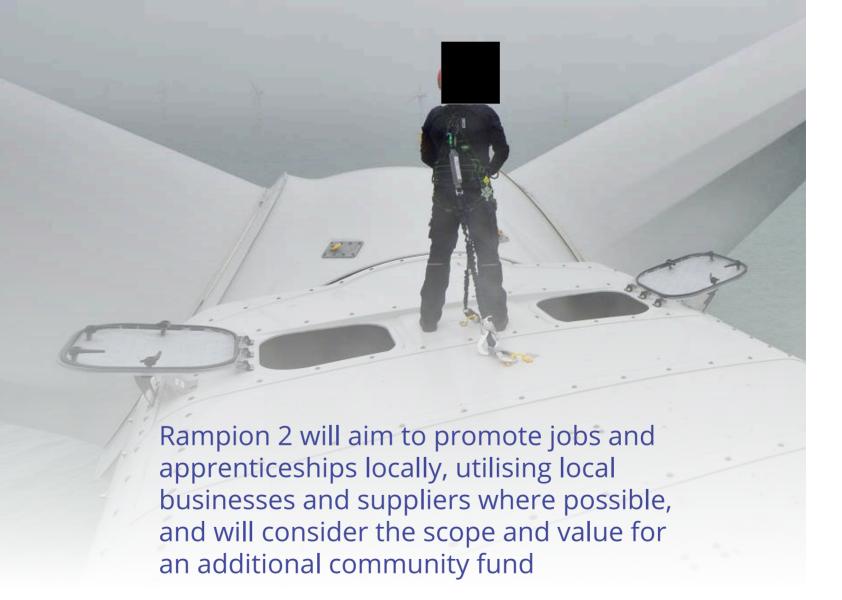
Rampion 2 could:

- Produce clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes
- Save around 1.8 million tonnes of CO2 each year in addition to the operating Rampion Wind Farm.

Rampion 2 is the only wind farm proposal off the UK's south coast and can make a significant contribution to tackle climate change and meet Government targets to quadruple offshore wind capacity by the end of the decade.

Rampion has already:

- Employed **65 full time, permanent staff** at the Operations Base in Newhaven Port
- Supported 8 students on our graduate scheme and took on 8 apprentices by 2019, some of whom are now fully qualified turbine technicians
- Acted as a catalyst for the regeneration of Newhaven Port
- Spent £1.6 million to support 114 community projects from our £3.1 million Rampion Fund, benefiting almost 1 million people across Sussex, with the remaining Fund available until 2027
- Opened a Visitor Centre on Brighton seafront, which is free for all, to tell the climate, energy and Rampion story in a fun and engaging way



Scope of the consultation

The consultation has been designed to ensure that people have the opportunity to express their views and contribute to the evolving design of the Rampion 2 project.

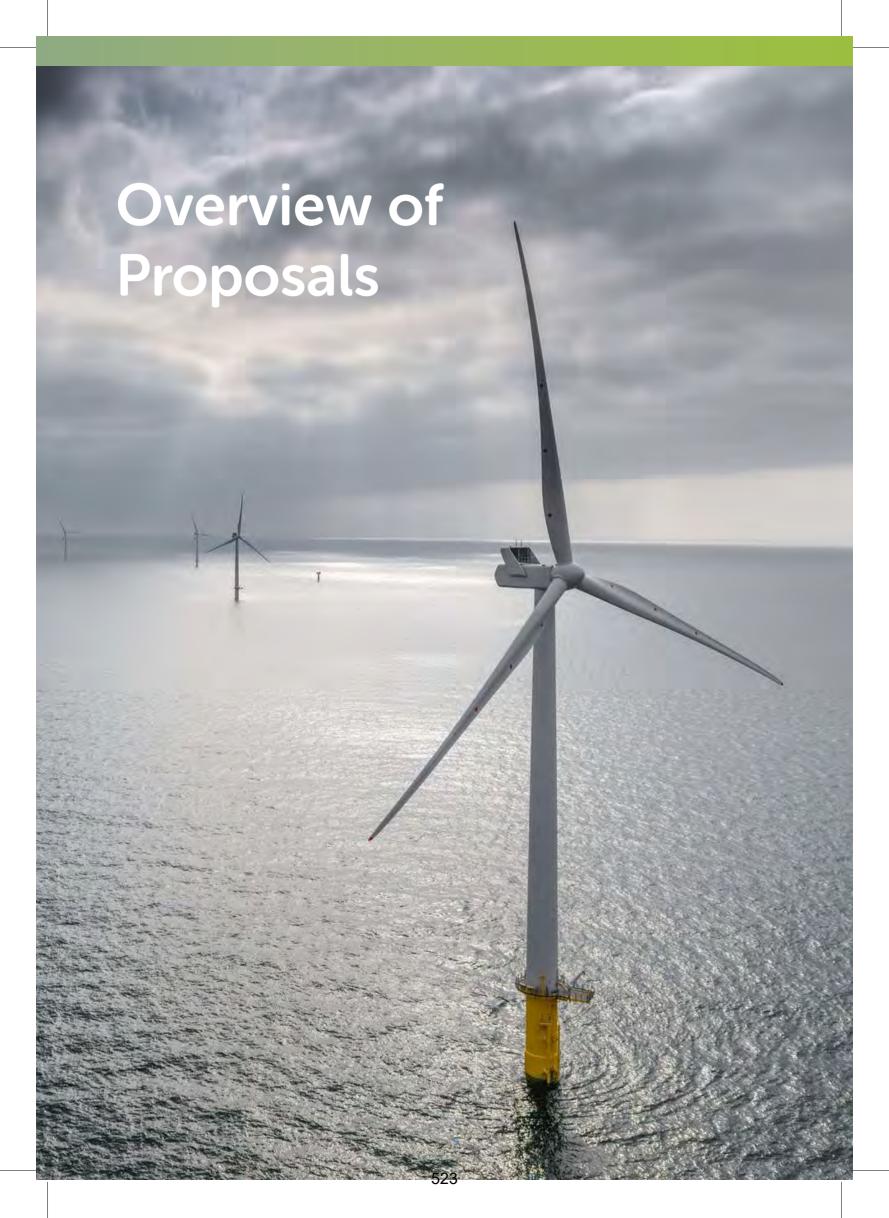
This is the primary opportunity to provide your feedback on our draft proposals and associated environmental information, to be able to influence our final proposals which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate early next year.

We want to hear from you

In order to ensure the construction and operation of Rampion 2 minimises impacts on the environment and local communities, we have completed a Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), which forms the basis of the proposals we are consulting on now.

We encourage anyone who has an interest in the project to give their views about how the Rampion 2 proposals may benefit or impact you. We would greatly appreciate your feedback on:

- our preliminary assessment of the onshore and offshore environmental, community and economic impacts and proposed mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts;
- our early thinking on building the project and the measures we plan to put in place to minimise the impacts of construction on local communities:
- the merits or disbenefits of substation and cable route alignment proposals where there are options being considered.



Rampion 2 in numbers

270km² sea area being explored for optimum wind farm site Up to **116** wind turbines and foundations - no more than the operating Rampion Wind Farm

Up to **4** buried offshore export cable circuits

Up to **3** offshore substations, depending on size of final wind farm scheme At least 12 horizontal direction drills, including under Climping Beach, the River Adur, railways, major roads and a recreation ground

Wind turbines
between 1.5 and 2.3
times the height of
the existing Rampion
turbines

2 search areas being explored for 1 new onshore substation required to transform the power to 400kV, to connect to the transmission grid at Bolney Substation in Twineham

Up to **1,200MW** installed electrical capacity to power the equivalent of over **1 million homes** and save **1.8 million tonnes** of CO2 emissions per year

36km underground onshore cable route with 2 remaining options at Warningcamp

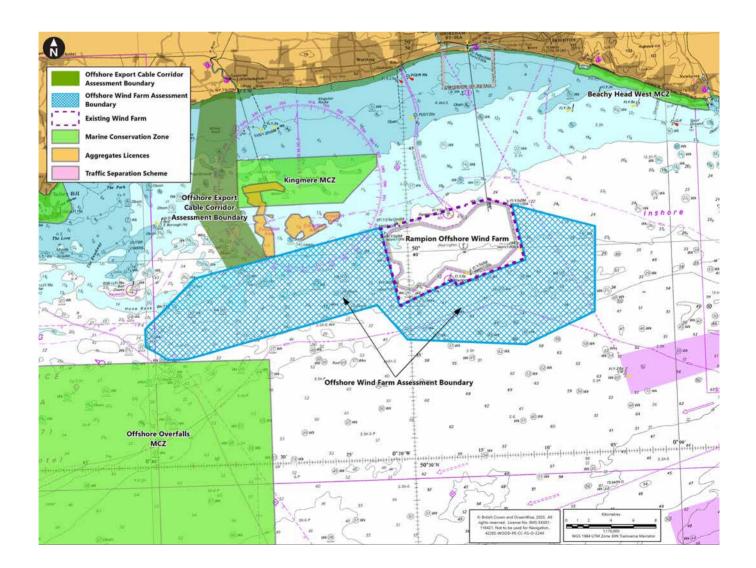
1 Landfall location at Climping Beach where the offshore cables join the onshore cables Around 250km of subsea inter-array cables to connect turbines to the offshore substation(s)

Project scope

At this public consultation stage, the Rampion 2 project is made up of the following project elements, which are in various stages of refinement:

Offshore Wind Farm PEIR assessment boundary

The chart below shows the 270km² PEIR Assessment Boundary for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm. This does not mean that turbines will be erected everywhere across this sea area, but rather that our exploration of all the constraints will help identify the best and optimum site for a wind farm somewhere within the PEIR assessment boundary. This will be determined following consultation with statutory consultees, key stakeholders and local communities, alongside data collected and assessed from a wide range of technical and environmental surveys.



Turbine height and numbers

A 50% increase in tip height more than doubles the power output of a wind turbine and the power of offshore turbines has increased 5-fold in just 20 years. It's relatively early days in the development process and still a few years before we'll be in a position to order turbines, all of which is subject to consent. Therefore, for the purpose of our Environmental Impact Assessment, we are assessing a worst-case scenario for up 2.3 x the existing Rampion turbine height to make sure we have consent for turbines which are available in the marketplace at the time of order.

In reality, the turbines are unlikely to be more than double the height of the Rampion turbines. With an assumption that the turbines may be around 75% taller than the existing turbines, the power output per turbine would be around three times the existing Rampion turbines, hence the project could generate three times the power output of the operating Rampion project.

The wind farm will comprise up to a maximum of 116 turbines - no more than the number currently operating at Rampion. The turbines will be connected via strings of inter-array cables buried under the seabed.



Example photomontage of what Rampion 2 could look like from Beachy Head. See main PEIR document for the full set of assessed viewpoints and interpretation (Figures 16.26 to 16.65, Volume 3)

What will the turbines look like?

Many people will be interested to understand how the views would change with the addition of Rampion 2. A decision has not yet been made regarding the specific height, number or arrangement of the turbines. There are a number of constraints which will feed into the final designs that are developed, such as stakeholder engagement and consultation feedback, engineering and environmental surveys, as well as rapidly advancing technology. The turbine layout will also be optimised to maximise energy generation from the site, which may result in changes to the footprint and layout of the turbines.

As is common for all offshore wind farms, the final choice of turbines would be subject to a procurement exercise carried out after a Development Consent Order has been granted to develop the project.

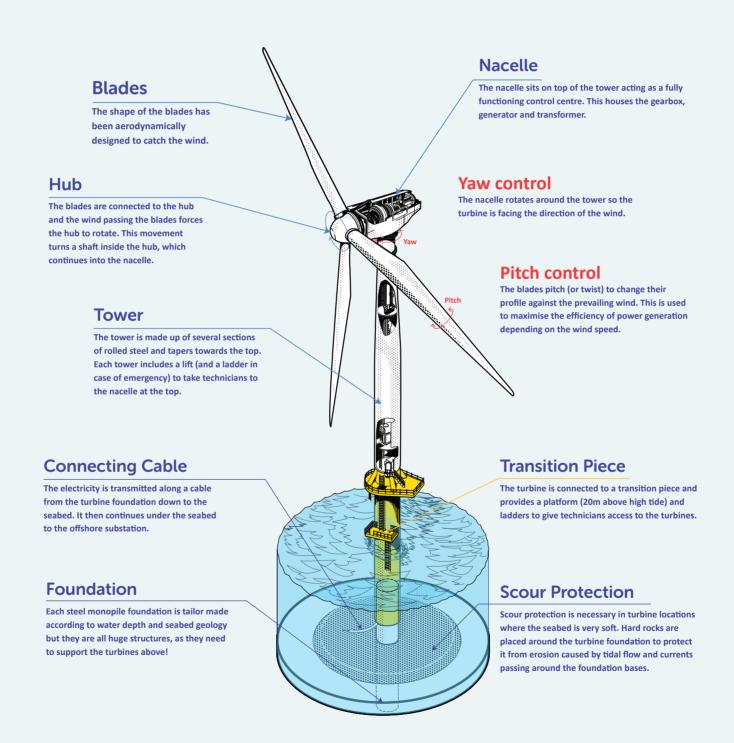
In order to assess the highest possible visual and other environmental impact, we've produced a Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment (SLVIA) as part of the PEIR. This preliminary assessment involved producing illustrations of the potential views, assuming the greatest number and largest size of potential turbines, as well as siting the turbines across the widest spread of the area of search and the closest to shore that they may possibly be built. Over 40 viewpoints were agreed in consultation with key stakeholders, such as the South Downs National Park Authority.

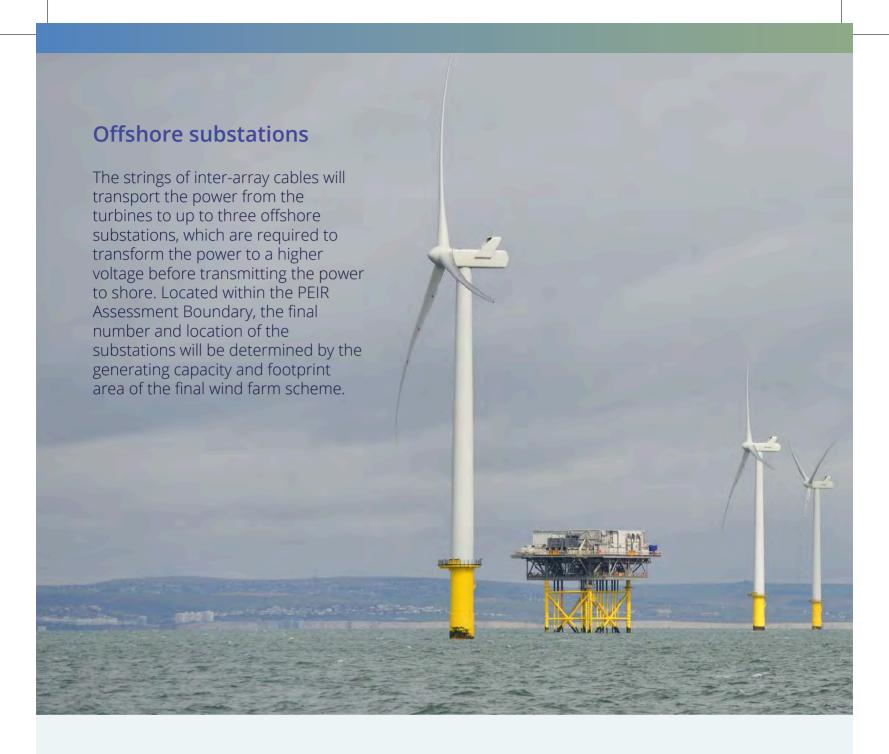
A summary of the potential visual impacts is located in the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). All visualisations produced to inform the preliminary assessment can be viewed in Chapter 16: Seascape, landscape and Visual of the PEIR.

Wind turbine components

Each turbine sits on a specially designed foundation fixed to the seabed

The turbines are made up of a tower, a nacelle to house the generation equipment, and three blades connected to a hub.





Offshore export cables and landfall

Up to four export cable circuits will be buried underneath the seabed in narrow trenches, to carry the power from the offshore substations to shore at Climping Beach - the 'landfall' location for Rampion 2. As the export cables move north from the offshore wind farm assessment boundary, they will be located somewhere within the

offshore export cable assessment boundary, which stretches 16km to Climping Beach. The exact route for the cable trenches will be determined by the final location for the offshore substations and the results of more detailed site investigations of the seabed which would be carried out post consent.

Underground onshore cable route

Following a series of technical and environment surveys, and consultation with key stakeholders and local communities, the least impact onshore cable route has been identified, to take the power around 36km from landfall to the connection point at National Grid's Bolney Substation in Twineham. Two cable route options remain undetermined at Warningcamp, which form part of this consultation.

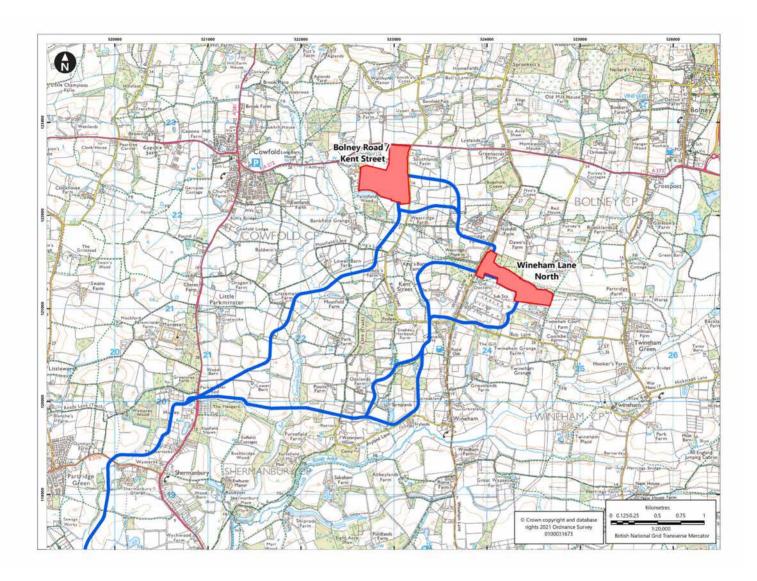


Construction methodologies

The cable route will be undergrounded for the entirety of the route using a trench and ducting methodology. However, horizontal directional drills (HDDs) will be used to tunnel underneath Climping Beach, the River Arun, the railway and major roads to reduce environmental impacts and keep traffic and trains running during construction.

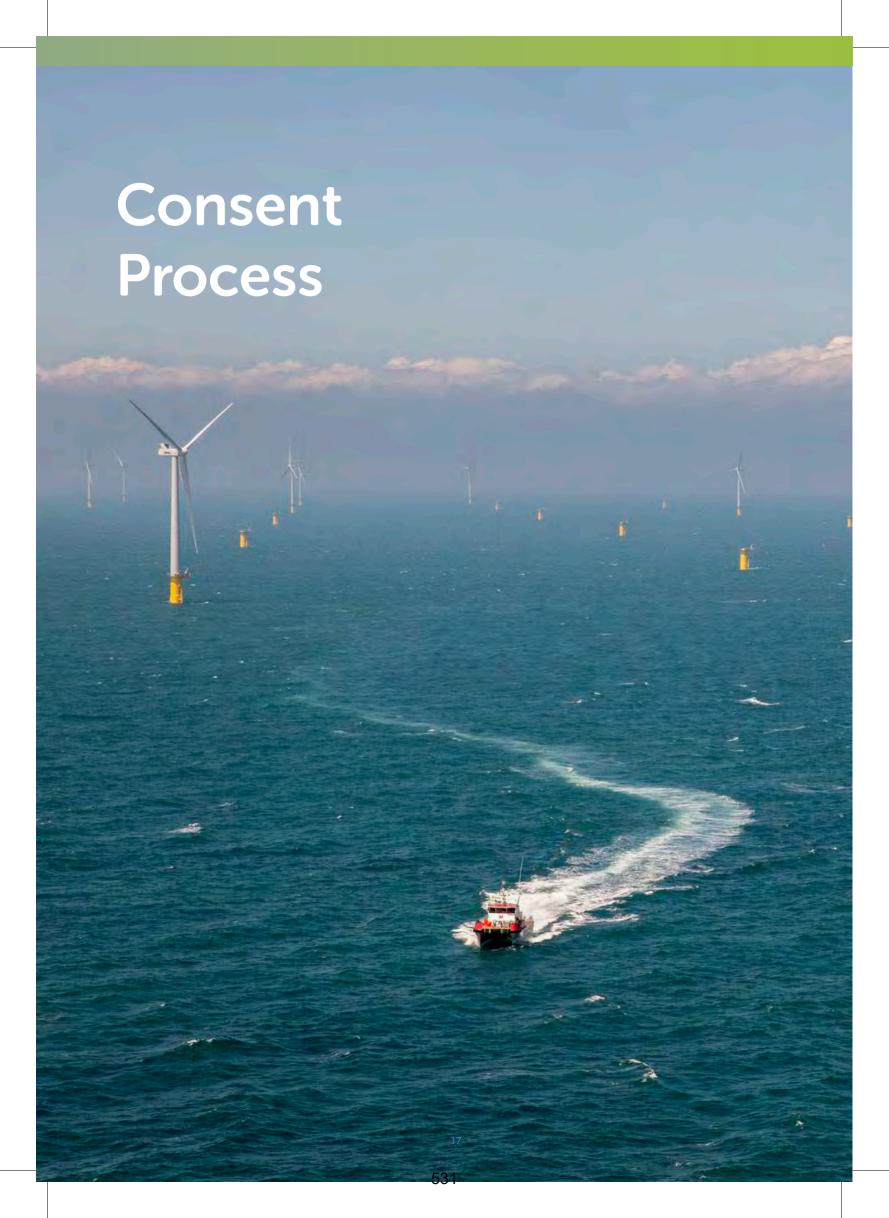
Onshore substation search areas

Two potential onshore substation locations and associated cable route options are being explored to find the least impact site. The onshore substation is required to step up the power to a high voltage (400 kilovolts) in order to connect the power to the national transmission grid at Bolney Substation in Twineham.



Onshore substation site requirements

The selected site will need to include an area to host the permanent substation equipment, as well as construction compounds, accesses and laydown areas, in addition to areas for mitigation landscaping and planting to screen the development.





What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?

As the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm would generate over 100 megawatts (MW) of power, it is defined as a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' or NSIP. This means it needs to seek consent permission through the Planning Act 2008, and apply for what is known as a Development Consent Order, or 'DCO'.

The Planning Act and national planning policies set out what documents and evidence must be submitted and the rules on how stakeholders need to be formally consulted on the project proposals during the development process.

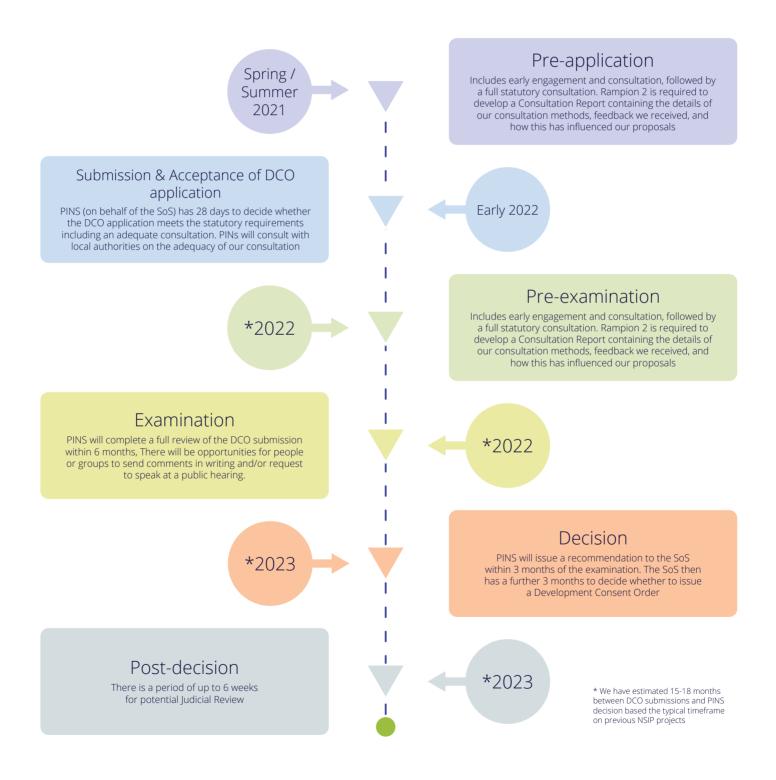
This includes the production of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and a mandatory requirement to formally consult with local communities and statutory organisations before the application can be made.

Local Planning Authorities in Sussex (at county and district/borough level) are amongst the many statutory consultees to this process and have been involved in approving the consultation process being conducted by Rampion 2.

The final application will be made to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) who will manage the examination of the application and the final decision on whether to grant approval is made by the Government's Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Consenting process timeline

The diagram illustrates an approximate timeline for the Rampion 2 consenting process, from pre-application, submission and examination right up until the time of decision.



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted to prepare the DCO application. The purpose of the EIA is to:

- Look at current environmental conditions
- Identify potential significant environmental effects that may arise
- Propose ways to reduce impacts through mitigation by design or other measures

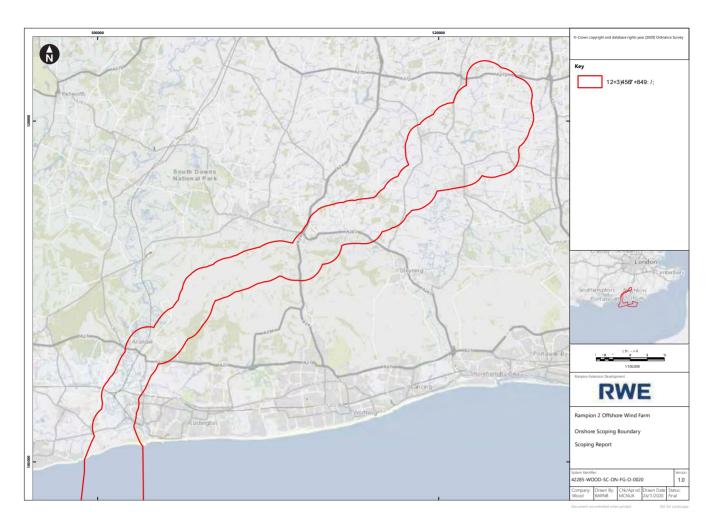
The ultimate aim is to design a project with minimal environmental impact or disruption to the community during construction and operation. A review of environmental designations and a full suite of environmental surveys is carried out, to establish the baseline for assessing the project and determining the impacts on a range of EIA topics, such as:

- Birds
- Terrestrial Ecology
- Fish & marine ecology
- Archaeology
- Traffic
- Noise
- Shipping & navigation
- Socioeconomic
- Seascape and Landscape

The project will be designed to avoid these impacts wherever possible. However, where there remain residual impacts, mitigation solutions are put in place to reduce or offset impacts to protect ecology & wildlife, archaeology, sensitive views and local transport networks.

The key reporting stages in the EIA process are:

- Scoping Report broad outline of assessment methods complete
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) draft report complete
- Environmental Statement (ES) final assessment based on refined project plans to be completed following this consultation period



Scoping Report onshore boundary plan

Scoping Report

A Scoping Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2020. The Scoping Report includes a scoping boundary – broad areas of search for the potential onshore and offshore project elements.

The Report identifies the potentially significant effects requiring assessment, determines the subject matter of the assessment and the methodologies for undertaking the assessment.

The Planning Inspectorate subsequently provided a Scoping Opinion, which included comments from a range of stakeholders, on behalf of the Secretary of State, in August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and statutory consultee responses informed the assessment work and design evolution undertaken to date.

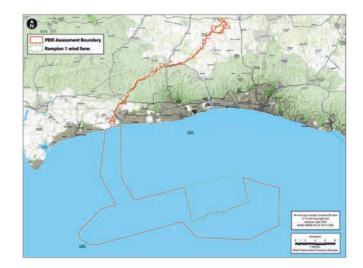
A series of technical and environmental surveys are carried out within the scoping boundary and an initial consultation process was held to identify local issues and concerns that they felt should be taken into account.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

The Rampion 2 Preliminary Environmental Information Report presents the draft findings of our Environmental Impact Assessments.

The purpose of the PEIR is to enable stakeholders and the local community to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2. Considering the findings, stakeholders can provide their feedback during the public consultation, prior to the finalisation of proposals and submission of the consent application.

The PEIR includes over 28 chapters, one for each EIA aspect (such as fish & shellfish or transport etc). Each assesses the project's potential impacts. Organisations such as Natural England, the Marine Management Organisation and others have a formal duty to respond to the consultation and will dive into the details. Due to the length and technical complexity of the PEIR, a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is produced as part of this consultation. It provides an easy to read overview of the assessment methods and findings for each EIA aspect.



PEIR assessment boundary map from the wind farm to the onshore substation

The PEIR Assessment Boundary illustrates the maximum extent of the offshore wind farm and associated onshore and offshore electrical infrastructure.

The PEIR has been prepared at a point in time when the design of Rampion 2 is still being refined. Therefore, a precautionary approach is applied to ensure a reasonable worst-case or maximum design scenario is assessed. Using this approach to assessment, the level of effect may be overstated and subsequently reduced at the time of application.

Environmental Statement

The Environmental Statement (ES) is the final reporting stage of the EIA and builds upon the PEIR, with any additional survey results, and feedback from the formal consultation.

The ES will be submitted for examination by the Planning Inspectorate as part of the application for development consent. During the examination process, it provides the public and relevant organisations (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England) with the environmental information needed to understand and comment on the development, and provides decision-makers with the environmental information to allow a decision to be made whether to grant consent for the development.

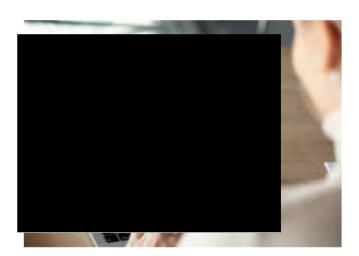
Engagement & consultation process

Reaching the Sussex population and beyond

Running in parallel with delivery of the EIA has been the focus on engagement and consultation with consultation bodies, key stakeholder organisations and the local community.

A particular challenge is how to effectively reach a large population along the Sussex coast and inland along the cable route to the onshore substation search areas, while engaging with users of the South Downs National Park and a wide range of offshore interested parties such as commercial fishermen, charter vessel owners and recreational sea users. An additional objective for Rampion 2 is to ensure those with distant views of the new wind farm are made aware, e.g. the east coast of the Isle of Wight, even though the construction works will be a significant distance away.





Early engagement

Since early 2018 we have been engaging with a number of statutory bodies including, but not limited to the Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Highways England, CEFAS, Marine Management Organisation and local authorities, to inform them of the Rampion 2 design at an early stage and take account of their feedback.

Rampion 2 also set up a series of Project Liaison Groups (PLGs), which had been immensely successful during the original Rampion development process. The PLGs act as a conduit between the Rampion 2 Project Team and various interest groups, to help reach a wider audience and to understand and address local concerns through sharing information and discussion, the PLGs have and will continue to inform our proposals.

There are six PLGs in total - covering local organisations with a particular interest and membership in:

- Business & Tourism
- Environment
- Sea Users
- Onshore Community
- Coastal Community
- Public Rights of Way.

First 'informal' consultation

The current PEIR stage of the EIA process has been informed by a first 'informal' consultation process. Initial proposals were presented in a virtual exhibition held between 14 January 2021 and 11 February 2021 to raise awareness of the project and invite feedback on any issues that stakeholder organisations and the local community felt should be taken into account, to help shape the proposals.

The exhibition introduced Rampion 2 and the development process, and shared information on the emerging design process. All feedback is detailed within the Interim Consultation Analysis, which is provided alongside the PEIR available in the document library on our website.

Virtual Village hall informal consultation January 2021



Formal public consultation

The EIA Regulations 2017 require developers to carry out a full and formal public consultation on the draft proposals and the PEIR, to allow consultation bodies and the local community to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of Rampion 2 and provide their feedback, to help refine the proposals further before an application can be made.

The formal public consultation provides further detail than the first consultation, including more refined proposals, information on construction and mitigation methodologies and photomontages taken from a range of Sussex viewpoints.

In accordance with the Planning Act 2008, a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared and published. The SoCC was agreed with Local Authorities, and sets out details of how Rampion 2 will consult with the local community, the consultation methods to be used, the scope of the consultation and the consultation period.

See the **Statement of Community Consultation** for further information on how the consultation will be carried out.

What happens to your consultation feedback?

Consultation feedback is considered alongside the results of further design development, technical and environmental assessment, to help inform and influence the proposals as the development progresses through stages of the EIA process.

The feedback is used to produce refined proposals and set out additional measures in the Environmental Statement to address any identified significant environmental effects. Together, the proposals and ES are then ready for final submission as a development consent application.

Rampion 2 will accommodate feedback wherever possible. An explanation will be given as to the technical, environmental or other reasons why it was not possible to accommodate the feedback. Examples of refinements to the proposals made as a result of consultation feedback, include the selection of cable route options at the omission of others, or the progression of substation search areas to the next stage of investigation with the omission of others.

A detailed analysis of consultation feedback and the subsequent changes made following the public consultation, will be set out in a **Consultation Report**, which will form an integral part of the development consent application.



Development Consent Order (DCO) Application

Once the proposals have been refined and the environmental information updated, the final proposals and Environmental Statement are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination, as a development consent order (DCO) application.

What is included in the Development Consent Order DCO application?

1. Plans of our development proposals, including the:

- Refined offshore wind farm area
- · Defined onshore cable route
- · Selected onshore substation site
- Maximum parameters for key project elements

2. Environmental Statement, setting out:

- · Baseline environmental information from survey data
- How the refined design has avoided and reduced environmental impacts
- Construction methodologies employed to reduce impacts
- Environmental mitigation solutions for residual environmental impacts

3. Consultation Report, including:

- · an account of the consultation process
- a compliance report of how it met the requirements of the SoCC
- · an analysis of consultation feedback and summary of conclusions
- project changes in response to the feedback

4. Book of Reference:

- · Maps and details of land ownership along the onshore cable route and substation site
- Current status of the progress in land agreements with landowners

DCO Examination Process

The role of the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) and the Examination Panel

Once the DCO application is submitted to the Secretary of State, it is passed to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) who appoint an Examination Panel to manage the examination process.

The Examination Panel will conduct a review of the DCO application documents, including making site visits of key project areas to offer a greater understanding of the local area and potential impacts. The Panel then set out a timetable to investigate all the key issues for further examination at Public Hearings, including the plans, environmental survey data, significant impacts and proposed mitigations.

Public Hearings

Having select a public venue to hold the Hearings, those organisations and individuals who responded to the public consultation will be invited to make further representations at the appropriate time during the series of Hearings.

During this period, further refinements may be made to the proposals, construction methodologies and mitigation solutions.

Recommendation

Following the Hearings, the Panel will take on board the representations from organisations and individuals, information provided the Project Team and any further commitments agreed during the Hearings.

The Examination Panel will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). A recommendation for refusal would be supported by detailed reasons. A recommendation for consent would be accompanied by a series of 'Requirements', in the form of management plans.

A series of management plans govern the way the project has to be constructed and operated, to mitigate and minimise impacts on the environment and community. These are produced by the Rampion 2 Project Team for approval by the discharging authorities – West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority (onshore) and the Marine Management Organisation (offshore). The discharging authorities would subsequently monitor compliance against the management plans during the construction period.

Decision and DCO Award

The final decision is made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).



How was the offshore area identified for development?

Why here off the Sussex coast?

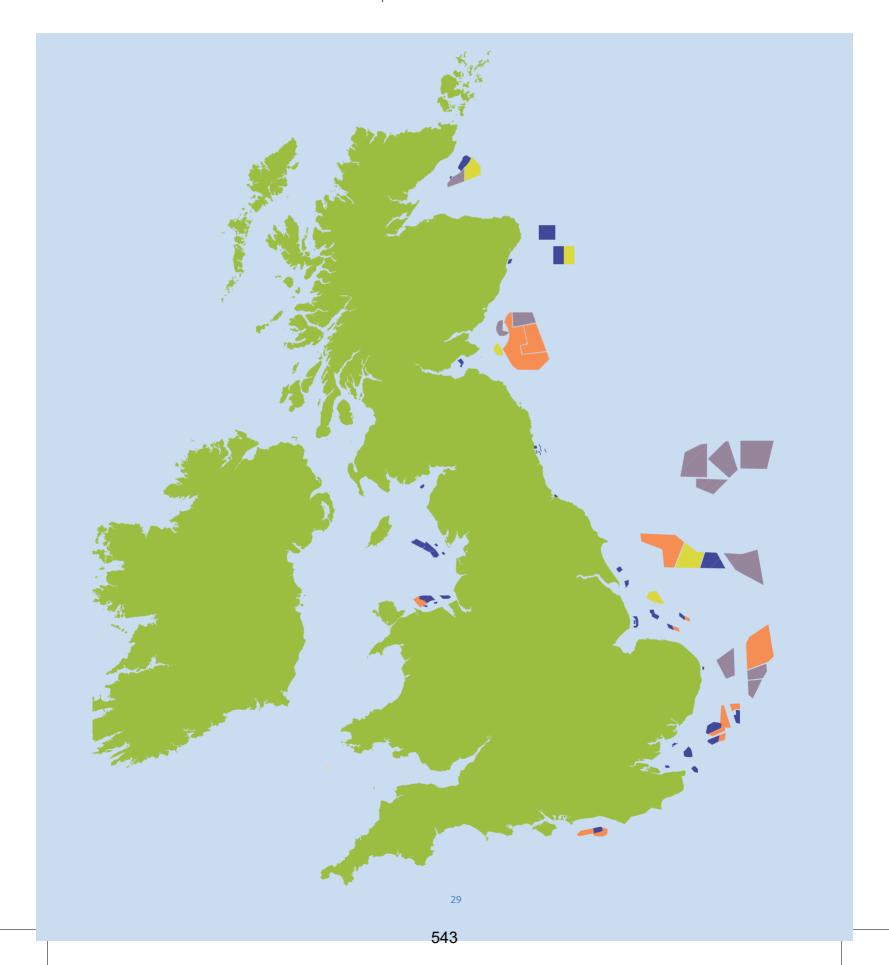
In 2018 The Crown Estate, landlord of the seabed, invited operators of existing offshore wind farms to consider potential extensions to those wind farms. An application for an Agreement for Lease was submitted to secure an area to the west of the existing Rampion project, in addition to having a second look at some of the original Zone 6 area awarded in 2010 (to the east and south of the operating Rampion project). More of the Zone 6 area may now be commercially viable for development due to the rapid advancement of the foundation technology and construction methods in deeper waters, set against the reduction in costs of offshore wind, which have halved in the last 2 – 3 years.

There are 40+ offshore wind farms around the UK with the majority being in the North Sea, but there is only one off the south coast of England – Rampion. Yet, the southeast of England is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe and is therefore a huge demand centre for electricity, so this site has potential to make a greater contribution to electricity generation, close to where the demand centre is located.

Elsewhere on the south coast, there are constraints to the west of the Isle of Wight such as the Jurassic Coast and deeper waters, whilst the grid is less robust given the lower population density in the southwest. There are constraints further east as the English Channel narrows off the Kent coast, which is also a very busy shipping area.

Offshore Wind Farms of the UK

- In planning or development
- Consented
- Under construction
- Operational



Rampion 2 Area of Sacrob Destring Wind Sarm Depart Cable Are of Sacrob Marioe Conservation Zone Aggregates Licenses Traffic Separation Scheme Frampion Offshore Wind Farm Area of Sacrob Area of Sacrob Offshore Wind Farm Offshor

Offshore Area of Search (AoS) - Scoping Boundary

Why can't the turbines be located further offshore?

The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in Europe, which is situated between the two pink areas on the AoS chart. The pink areas themselves show the Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS), which must be kept clear of permanent obstructions as it acts as a safety buffer between the English Channel shipping lane and the Inshore Traffic Zone.

To the west of the TSS is the shipping lane that takes traffic between the English Channel and Portsmouth & Southampton ports, and the Offshore Overfalls Marine Conservation Zone lies to the south of the western arm of the area being investigated, so there is no option to extend the Area of Search further to the south.

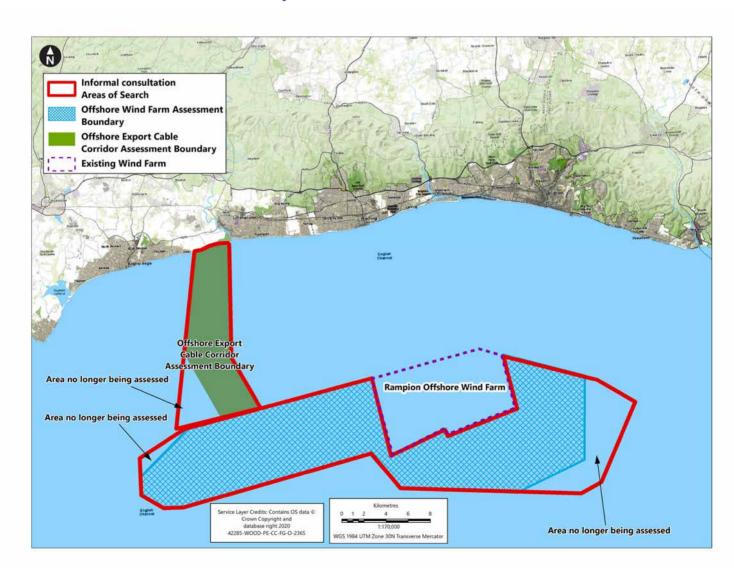
What has changed since scoping and the first consultation?

Following Scoping, two workshops were held which brought together technical engineering and environmental specialists. These considered feedback from stakeholders and the Scoping Opinion, in order to reduce the area of the Scoping Boundary to the PEIR Assessment Boundary.

As a result of concerns about shipping and navigation issues, the eastern edge of the Scoping Boundary was refined to increase the distance to the Dover Strait Traffic Separation Scheme, and the western edge was refined to provide more space between the array area and the Marine Conservation Zone containing Owers and Mixon rocks.

Concerns regarding visual impact have also been considered by reducing the Zone 6 area in the east, to reduce the impact from the Sussex Heritage Coast. In addition, this eastern area was reduced in order to ensure it was fully covered by existing digital aerial ornithological surveys.

PEIR Offshore Assessment Boundary for Formal Consultation

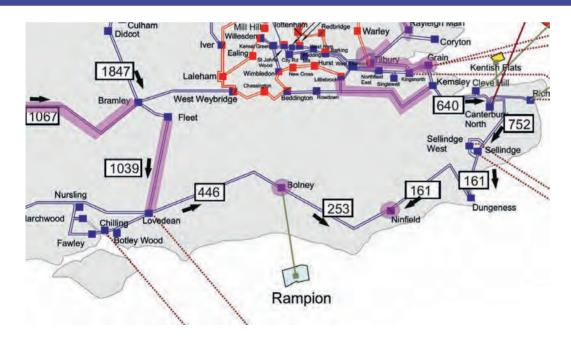


How was the National Grid connection determined?

One of the first requirements for a wind farm development is to establish where the power can be connected to the national grid network.

Rampion 2 could generate three times the amount of power as the operating Rampion wind farm, making it equivalent to the size of a large power station.

While the preference would be to connect the power nearer the coast, a project producing this level of power generation can't connect to the distribution grid, which serves our homes and businesses. There isn't the available capacity and if there were, it would require a number of offshore cables connecting into various populated locations, each requiring a new substation.



The transmission grid or 'electron motorway'

Rampion 2 must connect to the high voltage (400kV) transmission grid, what the Project Team sometimes call the, 'electron motorway', which is designed to take power from large generating plant.

The transmission system runs west to east inland from Hampshire, through Sussex to Kent and ultimately to London, to carry the power. Every so often along the network are 'nodes' where major generators can connect their power and where lower voltage distribution networks (like the equivalent of A and B roads) can tap into the power to feed the southeast region, one of the highest electricity demand centres in the country.

Connection options and connection agreement

National Grid was commissioned to conduct a Feasibility Study for connection into their system and the Rampion 2 electrical engineers also investigated a number of alternative connection points at different 'nodes' along the transmission grid. Other options involved more lengthy and costly offshore export cables, which are 5-10 times the cost of onshore cables and would render the project commercially unviable.

At the second closest connection node at Lovedean in Hampshire, some potential onshore cable routes were investigated but not only were they 10km longer, they would also require a significantly longer section through the South Downs National Park and were more environmentally challenging.

National Grid, who ultimately makes the decision on where we can connect to their system, determined the connection point at their Bolney Subsation in Twineham, Mid Sussex. This was based on technical criteria and Grid Code obligations to the regulator (Ofgem). The Rampion 2 agreement is for a connection in 2028/29.

Bolney is by far the closest connection point requiring the shortest onshore and offshore cable routes with the shortest route through the National Park and the least disturbance to local ecology, marine features and other sea users.

Why could the original Rampion cables not be used?

At the time of investment in 2015, there was no immediate prospect of future Crown Estate leasing rounds for this area. The Crown Estate first suggested a round for extension proposals in 2018.

The industry regulator requires every project to be designed and invested in an economic and efficient manner, to minimise cost to the end consumer, which prevents us from building speculative/spare capacity. The cables for the original Rampion project were therefore rated at a maximum capacity of 400MW.





How was the cable route identified?

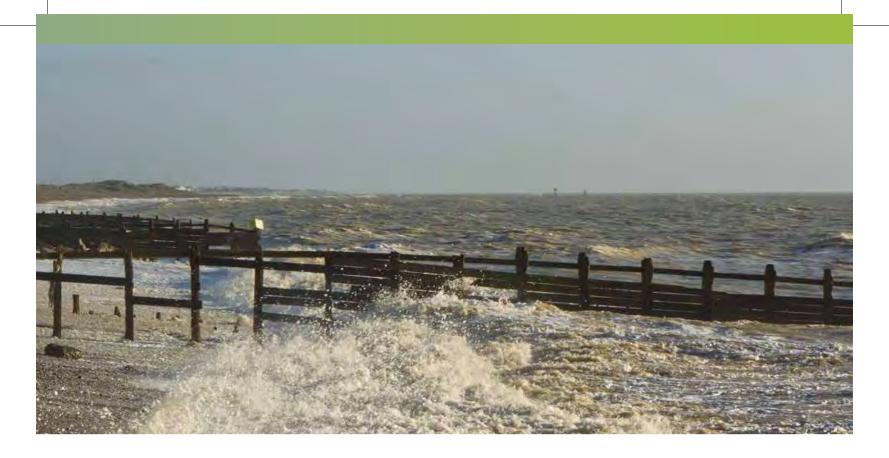
The ultimate objective is to connect the power from the wind farm to the transmission grid at Bolney using the shortest, least-impact cable route.

Landfall

The first challenge is to identify where the cables can be brought ashore, known as 'landfall', where the offshore cables are joined to the onshore cables. Ideally, this location would be in the most direct path between the wind farm and Bolney. However, the Sussex coastline is a densely populated linear urban development, which severely restricts the number of potential landfall options.

While at first sight it may appear that there are one or two areas of open space along the coast e.g. Goring Gap, as the cables routed further north they would hit a dead end as they meet settlements which cannot be drilled under. The map on page 10 illustrates the limited gaps within the dense coastal urban strip.

The open space that is closest to a direct line between the offshore PEIR boundary and Bolney, that also has the potential for a cable route to continue north, is Climping Beach just to the west of Littlehampton Harbour. To avoid disturbing the beach at Climping, this section of the route will be drilling under the beach to the agricultural land beyond.



Onshore cable route

Having identified the optimum landfall location, the cable route then takes the most direct and least-impact route between Climping and Bolney. The cable circuits will be buried underground for the entirety of the route, so the impacts will be temporary in nature during construction only and there will be no pylons.

Due to the east-west linear nature of the South Downs National Park, crossing it with the cable route will be unavoidable. The route is being designed to be as short as possible through the South Downs and construction methods will be introduced to ensure swift and successful reinstatement of the landscape.

Why can't the original Rampion cable route be used again, with the Rampion 2 cables running in parallel?

There are a number of pinch points where the land is congested with other constraints. The original landfall location at Brooklands Pleasure Park in Lancing, is highly congested with underground pipes and services, as well as cables from the original Rampion scheme. There is insufficient remaining space to cross Teville Stream and drilling is not an option due to the location of an old landfill site.

Further north at Tottington Mount, the original cable route has utilised the available width on the crest of the hill, such that a parallel route would require 'benching' into the side of a hillside (such as used for roads/railways running across slopes), which is not an option due to visual and habitat sensitivities.

What has changed since scoping and the first consultation?

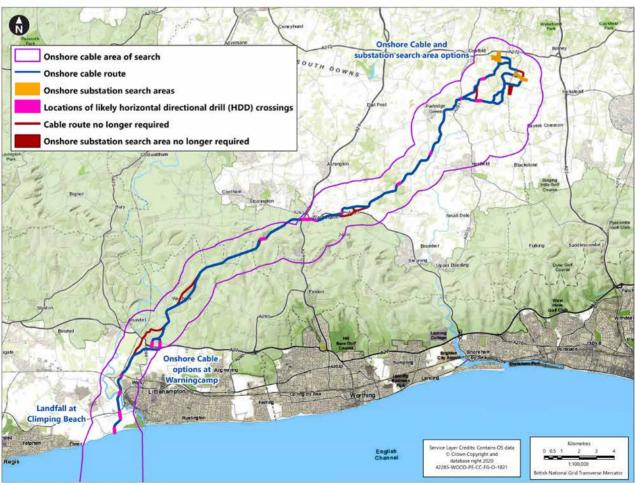
The Scoping Boundary of the onshore cable corridor from Climping to Bolney included options for sections of the route where there was insufficient information to choose the best route (at Climping, Warningcamp, Wepham, Norfolk Clump, Washington, Windmill Quarry, Henfield, Bolney Road / Kent Street, and around the substation areas of search). Following scoping, the number of options was reduced through a process that included stakeholder engagement, the first consultation, specialist workshops and additional environmental surveys.

Design refinement workshops were carried out to compare the potential alternatives to classify the following constraints for each option using a colour coding and rating system:

- biodiversity
- historic environment
- · agricultural land
- landscape and visual
- planning policy and planning applications
- residential properties and other sensitive land uses;
- flood risk and surface water
- technical concerns.

The ratings were used to compare the potential alternatives and a result, most options were removed to create the onshore cable route for public consultation. Options remain at Warningcamp and close to the substation areas of search, and will be refined further following the consultation and prior to DCO submission.

Onshore changes since scoping and first consultation



How were the substation search areas identified and refined?

Why is the onshore substation needed?

A new substation is needed to increase the cable route voltage from between 150kV and 275kV (yet to be determined) to 400kV before it can connect to the grid at the existing National Grid Bolney substation in Twineham.

The onshore substation would be the only permanent onshore above-ground structure for the entire project.

How much area is needed for the permanent onshore substation equipment?

The area to site the permanent substation equipment will be no greater than 5.9 hectares (ha). However, a total area of 9ha is required to ensure there is space for access, compounds and laydown areas during construction, and also room for mitigation landscaping and planting to help screen the substation equipment.

Seven substation search areas within 5km of the Bolney connection were initially investigated, to seek to identify the site of least impact. Four of these were discounted after Scoping and prior to the first consultation for a combination of reasons, such as:

- Ancient Woodland and biodiversity
- Flood Zones and associated watercourses
- Sewage works and potential ground contamination
- Insufficient overall size to support the construction activities and landscaping
- Proximity to existing properties

The three remaining options that were taken to the first consultation were:

- Bolney Road/Kent Street
- · Wineham Lane North
- · Wineham Lane South

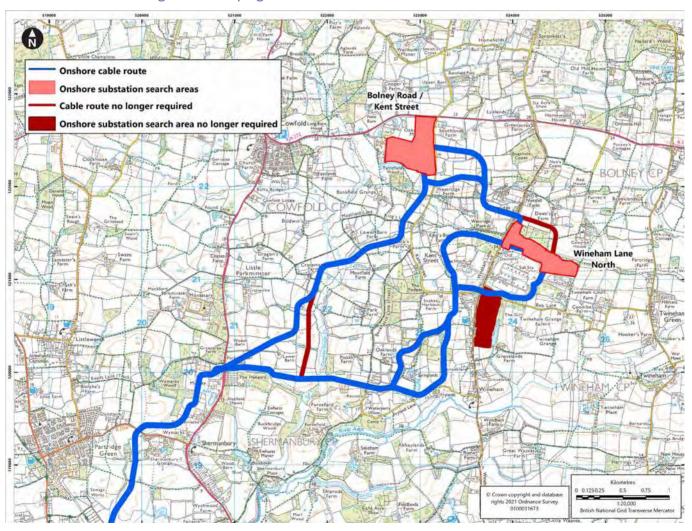
What has changed since the first consultation?

Having listened to the feedback from local parish councils and residents, alongside the results of technical and environmental surveys, Wineham Lane South was discounted as it was found to have the most environmental constraints and local community concerns.

Both Bolney Road / Kent Street and Wineham Lane North substation search areas have been retained within the PEIR Assessment Boundary. Options for the cable route to connect to the substation have been included in the PEIR, as the final cable route selection depends in part on the substation location.

For further information on the alternatives considered for the substation search areas and cable route options, please see Section 3.4 of the PEIR Alternatives Chapter.

Onshore substation changes since scoping and first consultation



What is yet to be determined?

Design evolution will continue within the PEIR Assessment Boundary and will be refined further, prior to DCO submission. The final design will take into account full consideration of additional data obtained through further site-specific surveys, desk-based reviews and feedback from the public consultation.

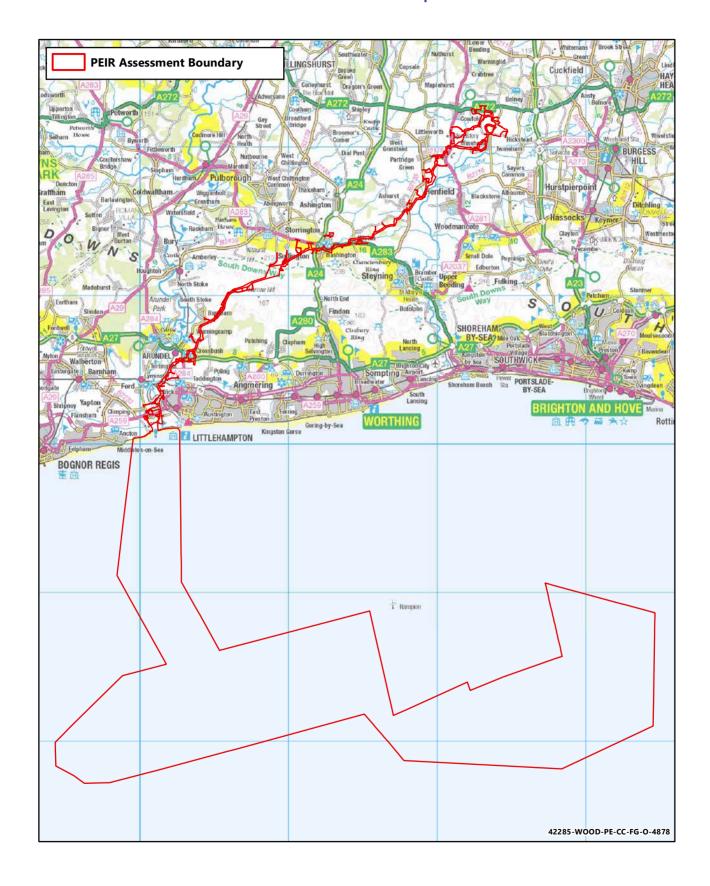
Offshore, some decisions are able to be finalised prior to DCO application. However, the precise locations of turbines, offshore substations and associated offshore cables will all require subsea site investigations, which involve 50 metre deep borehole surveys to ascertain the ground conditions. These investigations are very costly and as such, take place once consent has been awarded and there is certainty that the project will go ahead.

Onshore, consultation feedback and further information on constraints at each of the two substation options will be gathered, to inform the selection of the final substation location in advance of the DCO application. The final layout, landscaping and mitigation planting will be discussed with the local community as the project progresses.

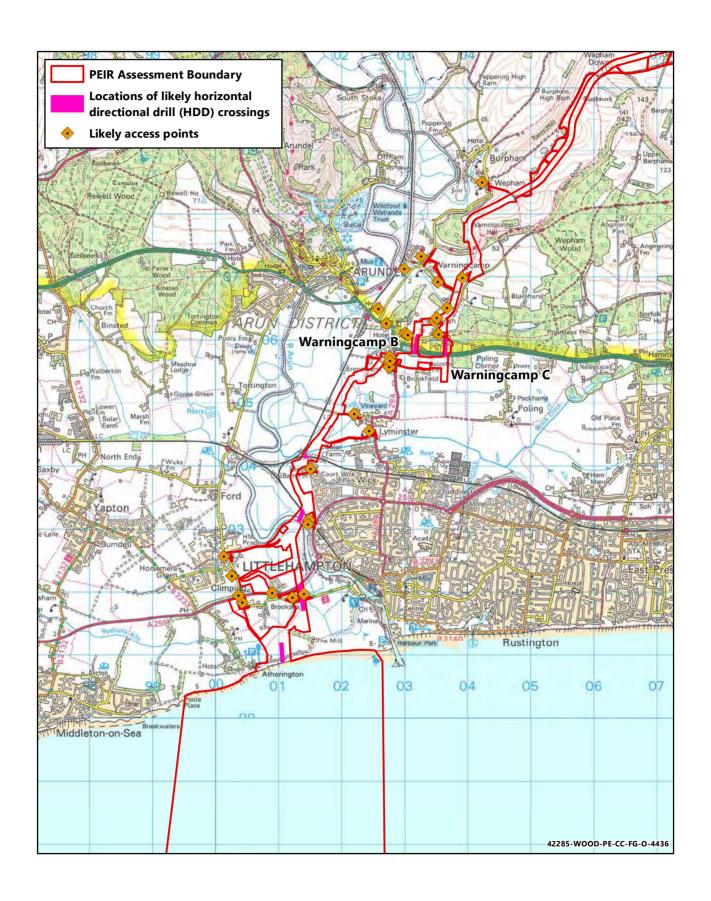
What decisions remain and when will they be made?

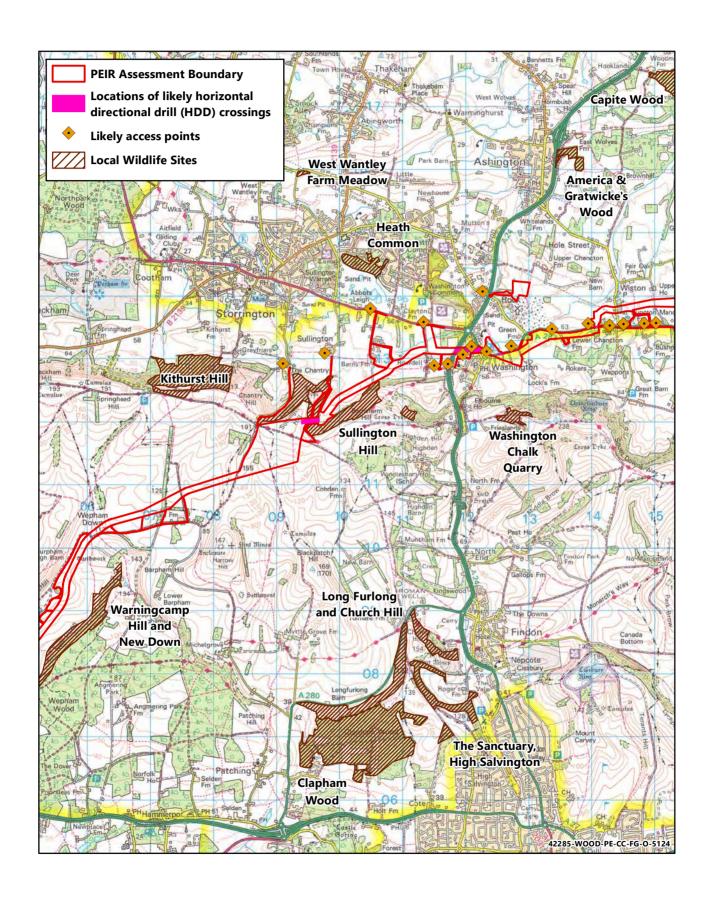
Decision outstanding	When decision will be made
OFFSHORE	
Offshore wind farm area	DCO application, early 2022
Maximum turbine height and numbers	DCO application, early 2022
Precise turbine height, numbers and locations	Following results of borehole site investigations, approx. 2023-24
Precise number and location of (max 3) offshore substations	Following results of borehole site investigations, approx. 2023-24
Offshore inter-array and export cable routes	Following final layout of wind farm after site investigations
ONSHORE	
Warningcamp final cable route selection	DCO application, early 2022
Final Horizontal Directional Drill sections	DCO application, early 2022
Onshore substation site selection	DCO application, early 2022
Onshore substation layout	Following more detailed investigations and engagement with local community, approx. 2024

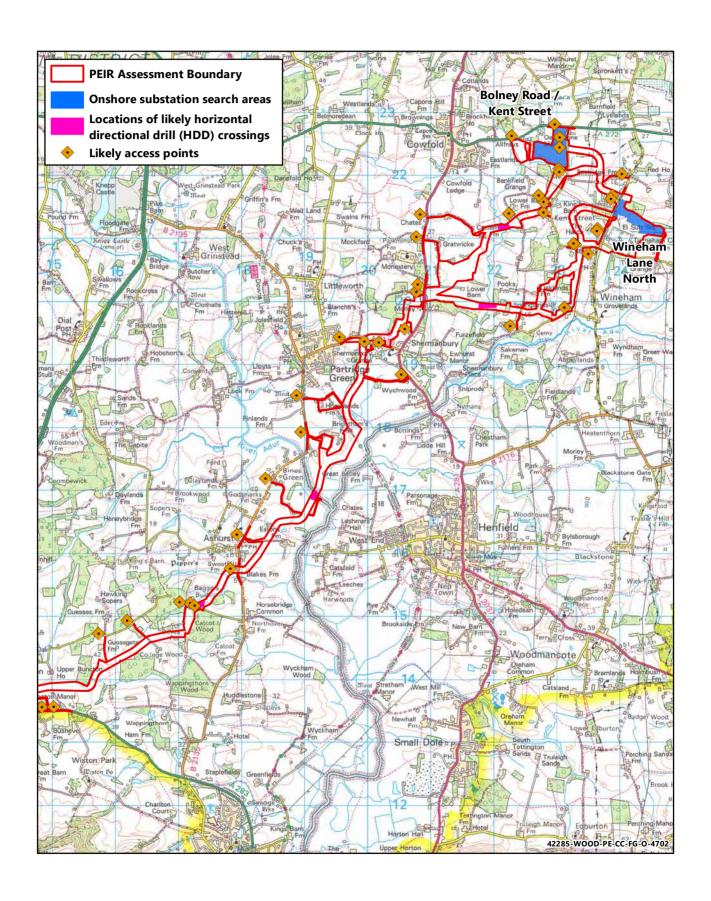
Onshore cable route plans



Overview









Foundation installation

Foundations, each tailor-made to suit the water depth and seabed geology at each location, are installed using a jack-up vessel which has extendable legs to raise itself up to create a level and steady platform above the sea.

Two types of foundation are being considered: monopiles, which are a long steel tube driven into the seabed, and 'jackets' which are a lattice structure attached to the seabed.

In the case of monopiles, a hydraulic hammer starts with soft start piling, before ramping up to drive the monopiles at least 30m into the seabed, enough to stay in place for the lifetime of the wind farm.

For jacket type foundations the base of the structure is secured to the seabed using either pin piles, which are much smaller than monopile foundations, or suction buckets.

Once a foundation has been installed, a yellow transition piece is placed on top and bolted into position. Once operational, the turbine technicians will transfer from a crew transfer vessel to the transition pieces, ascending a ladder to access the bottom of the turbine tower.

The 116 Rampion foundations were installed in nine months, using two jack-up vessels. Installation takes place at all times of day and night to take advantage of weather windows, because once the piling operation commences, it must continue to completion to protect the safety of the vessel and crew.



Foundation impacts and mitigations

Where metocean surveys have detected risk of scour – erosion of soft seabed material around turbine foundations, rocks are placed around the base of the foundations to act as scour protection and prevent erosion.

A key sensitivity near the development proposals is the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) which is notable for its Black Bream fish population. In order to address concerns over disturbance to its spawning season, piling was avoided on the original Rampion project between mid April and the end of June.

A 'soft-start' piling methodology is used in foundation installation whereby the hammer energy and therefore noise levels, are gradually ramped up to avoid startling any fish and marine mammals in the area.

Piling foundations into the seabed is a complex technical process, sensitive to weather, wind speed and wave height, therefore suitable conditions are taken advantage of when they arise. There may be some less common combinations of atmospheric conditions where the piling can be audible from shore. Experience from the original Rampion project led to protocols for assessing this ahead of any night campaigns, in order to avoid the risk of night time disturbance.



Turbine installation

Jack-up vessels are used again in the turbine installation process. They are able to transport up to eight turbines to site in one trip. The vessel legs are lowered onto the seabed and the vessel is jacked up out of the water, to create the stable, level platform for massive cranes to install the turbine components.

First, the tower is erected, then the 'nacelle' housing the gearbox and generator is lifted and attached to the top of the tower. Finally, the three blades are installed one by one and connected using bolts. The vessel is then lowered down into the sea before moving on to the next turbine location. Each turbine takes around 24 hours to install.

Rampion's original 116 turbines were installed in six months, with commissioning works continuing after installation, before power is generated and transmitted to the grid.







Installation of offshore substation platform

Offshore substation installation

The offshore substation arrives to site in two major components. A jacket foundation - a lattice steel formation with four legs – is designed to support the offshore substation topside and cable deck. The foundation is fixed in place using pin piles to connect the legs to the seabed. Once the substation is in place, commissioning continues with a crew of expert engineers to complete the fit out.

In total, the original Rampion offshore substation weighs nearly 3,000 tonnes.

The offshore substation is the single most complex and expensive piece of equipment on the project. It houses electrical components at the heart of the wind farm including transformers, switchgear and control systems.



Commissioning of substation equipment

Cable installation

Inter-array cables transport power from the turbines to the offshore substation. For the original Rampion scheme, the cable conductors are made of copper, protected by a single layer of 5mm steel wire armoured plating, and the cables carry the power at 33kV.

The electricity is transmitted from the offshore substation to shore, along export cable circuits.

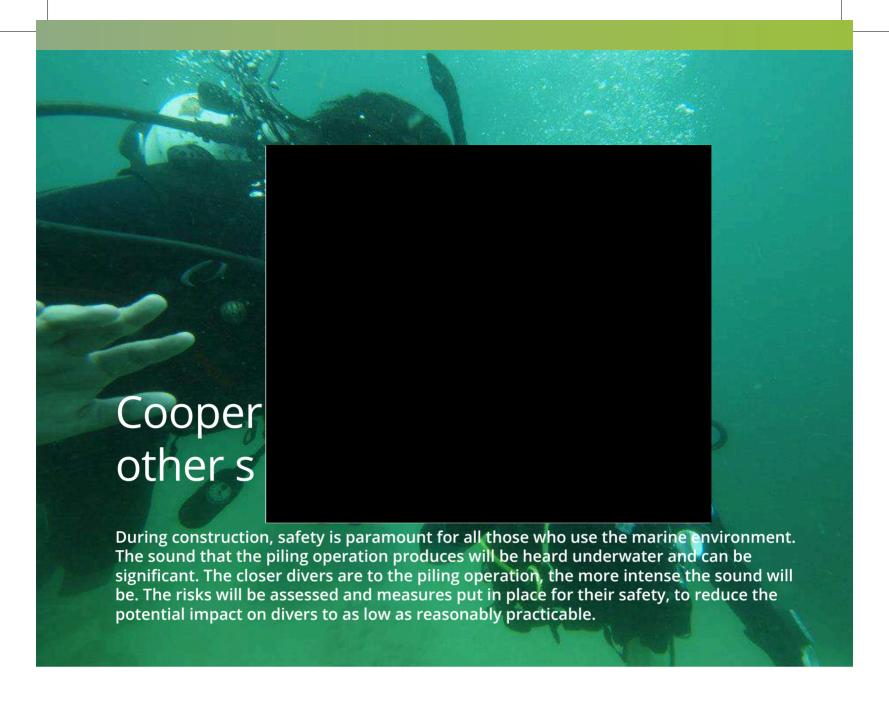
The installation is carried out with a cable-laying vessel, which uses a carousel to carry the cable. Only a handful of vessels across the whole world are capable of doing the job. The carousel slowly turns to release cable from the vessel onto the surface of the seabed.

A separate parent vessel then launches a range of remote operating vehicles (ROVs), which are sent down onto the seabed. The ROV is operated and monitored from a sophisticated control centre on board the parent vessel.

The ROV can cut, plough or jet a trench for the cable to be laid into. Trenching is used for harder seabed ground conditions while jetting is used for softer ground. Dual grabs are used to hold the cable before a rear depressor pushes the cable to the bottom of the trench to a minimum depth of 0.5 metres (m) and a target depth of 1m. The trench is partly backfilled by the ROV before the natural tidal movements complete the burial.

If the minimum depth of 0.5m cannot be reached, rocks bunds are placed on top of the cable to protect it from vessel anchors.





For the original Rampion construction, the following measures were put in place:

Safety Zones during construction – A statutory 500m exclusion area for vessels was put around major construction vessels.

Soft-start monopile installation – Under the soft-start procedure, the piling started slowly at a hammer energy of 10% to avoid startling divers, was monitored closely and then gradually increased to full power over 30 minutes.

Diving Liaison Officer (DLO) – A DLO, also an experienced diver, was appointed to provide a first point of contact for the diving community.

Weekly Notice of Operations (WNOs) – All construction activities were notified to interested parties via WNOs, made available on the project website and distributed widely to marine users, sea user clubs and associations, ports and marinas, fishers and charter vessel owners.

Divers and Sea Users Fact Sheet – A Fact Sheet outlining the project construction, potential risks and contact information, was issued to the same sea user organisations.

Notifications – Divers both locally and nationally were informed of the construction work and risks, through the diving media, and local signs and information at ports and marinas.

Divers and Sea Users Event – A dedicated event was held to provide information and allow the diving and sea user community to discuss any concerns they had.



Cooperation with fishers commences in the early development of the project and continues through construction to completion and operation, to ensure the wind farm and commercial fishers can successfully coexist.

A Commercial Fisheries Liaison Officer has already been appointed and meetings held with four groups of fishers, who are based in various geographical locations along the Sussex Bay.

A Coexistence Plan will be produced as part of the development consent process and subject to consent, Deemed Marine Licences will contain a number of conditions that must be discharged through the Marine Management Organisation, prior to the commencement of offshore construction works. One such requirement is the approval of a Fisheries Liaison Plan (FLP), which includes details on fisheries liaison, engagement, safety issues, mitigation strategies and high level information regarding cooperation agreements.

The broad objectives of the FLP are to:

- set out the approach to co-existence with fisheries in the Rampion 2 wind farm area
- describe roles and responsibilities with regards to fisheries liaison
- outline how notifications are communicated with fisheries
- ensure that co-existence is undertaken safely, and set out procedures in the event of fastened or damaged gear
- set out mitigation measures to minimise disruption to fishing activities, and
- describe the mechanism for assessing cooperation payments to the fishing industry.



Onshore cable corridor construction

The onshore cable corridor is routed from the landfall at Climping through to a proposed new substation, and then onto the existing National Grid Bolney substation in Twineham. The onshore cable corridor is approximately 36km in length and approximately 50m in width within which the following will be located:

- permanent infrastructure: including electricity transmission cables and
- temporary infrastructure: including trenches, excavated material, construction compounds, haul and access roads.

Considerate design is the best way to mitigate the negative impacts of any development. To get an introduction to the design process, read Fact Sheet 4 and watch the Cable Route Flyover Video at **rampion2.com/consultation**

How will the route for the cables be constructed?

Overview

An important early decision was to opt for underground cables. There will be no electricity pylons. The cables will be buried underground for the entirety of the route, so the impacts will be temporary in nature. The route is being designed to be as short as possible through the South Downs and methods will be introduced to ensure swift and successful reinstatement of the landscape. Temporary impacts will be most noticeable during the construction period.

How long will construction take?

The cable route stages and the proposed methods of construction allow for short bursts of construction activity across a five key phases:

- **1. Site preparation** (site accesses, fencing, topsoil & subsoil strip, haul road)
- 2. Trenching or horizontal directional drilling, ducting and backfill
- 3. Cable pull through the ducting
- **4. Reinstatement** (topsoil, planting, seeding)
- **5. Demobilisation** (removal of fences, compounds and access points)

While the total construction time to complete the entire cable route might be up to four years, each stage of the route will usually involve a few weeks work for each of the five phases, so the local impacts are reduced to a minimum.

Working hours will normally be restricted to 7am – 7pm on weekdays and 8am – 1pm on Saturdays, to prevent disturbance to local residents. Some exceptions include at the locations for HDDs.



Cable route construction methodologies

Trench and ducting methodology

To bury the cable, a trench and ducting methodology will be used. Once the working width has been fenced off and the topsoil and subsoil stripped, soil will be carefully sorted and stored in stockpiles as close as possible to where it was excavated from. Trenches will be dug so that ducting can be laid and the trenches backfilled. This is a swift process to allow for quick reinstatement of the landscape. The contractor will then come back at a later date to pull the cable through the ducting, using small joint bays at approximately 1km intervals along the route, as the cables come in rolls of 1km sections. The cables are then buried by backfilling the trench with the excavated material before the land is reinstated to its previous use.



Cable route stages and haul road

The cable route will be divided up into smaller lengths, located between strategic access points from the public highway network. A haul road also runs along the cable route sections. Together, this avoids construction traffic on many local minor roads, with construction vehicles and deliveries able to move up and down the cable route using the haul road. Wheel washing facilities are located at the key access points to prevent mud being carried from the construction site onto the local highway network.



Phasing and timing

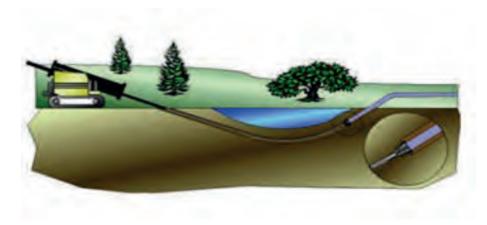
The cable route stages and the trench and ducting method of construction allows for short bursts of construction activity across a five key phases:

- Site preparation (site accesses, fencing, topsoil & subsoil strip, haul road)
- Trenching, ducting and backfill
- · Cable pull through the ducting
- Reinstatement (topsoil, planting, seeding)
- Demobilisation (removal of fences, compounds and access points)

While the total construction time to complete the entire cable route might be 2 – 3 years, each stage of the route will usually involve a few weeks work for each of the five phases, so the local impacts are reduced to a minimum.

Horizontal Directional Drilling

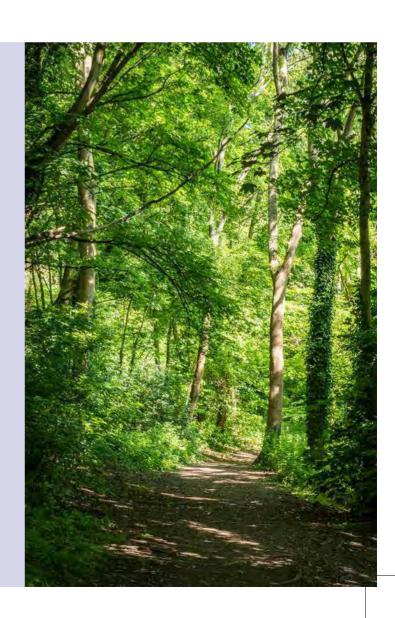
To cross particularly challenging obstacles such as rivers, railways, major roads and the beach, a horizontal directional drilling (HDD) technique will be used to tunnel below these features. This avoids impacts on the river environment, keeps traffic and trains running as normal, and means the beach can remain open throughout construction. A temporary HDD compound is established at either side of the drill to house the equipment.



Final reinstatement

Once the cables have been pulled through the ducting in the trenches and HDDs, the construction areas are fully reinstated. Topsoil is returned, hedgerows replanted and grass reseeded. Once the reinstatement is fully established, the fencing and access points are removed and the land handed back to the landowner. For the original Rampion project, there is a requirement to monitor the reinstatement over a 10 year period and reinforce if and when necessary.

See the reinstatement video at www.Rampion2/consultation to see how the original Rampion cable route has been successfully reinstated.





Onshore substation construction

The onshore substation will be the only permanent onshore, above-ground structure for the project.

Considerate design is the best way to mitigate the negative impacts of any development.

The substation site preparation is one of the first construction elements to commence on the entire project.

Site preparation

- Creation of construction access
- Erection of fencing around the perimeter
- Topsoil stripped and stored
- Subsoil removed, site levelled and resurfaced

Installation & assembly*

- Foundations where required, to support heavy equipment
- Control and operational buildings erected
- Substation equipment delivered to site, for assembly
- Creation of operational access
- Commissioning of site

Reinstatement

- Removal of construction compounds
- Removal of construction accesses
- Landscaping and tree planting

^{*} Please see the timelapse video of the original Rampion substation construction at www.Rampion2/constultation to get an idea of how substations can be constructed.



How long will construction take?

It is anticipated that construction of the substation would take up to 3.5 years – with some extra time building up to this to prepare the site and deliver temporary access roads.

Working hours will usually be restricted to 7am – 7pm on weekdays and 8am – 1pm on Saturdays, to prevent disturbance during unsocial hours.



How will Rampion 2 work with the local community during the substation construction?

Once the least impact site has been selected following this consultation, a Local Liaison Group (LLG) will be established from parish council representatives and local residents, to understand their concerns.

Our engineers and environmental consultants will work with the LLG to consider design changes to minimise the impact to local residents. For the original Rampion project, the following design changes were implemented to reduce impacts on the local community:

- Reduction in the footprint of the substation to protect mature hedgerows
- Reinforcement of mitigation with raised bunds and tree planting, to reduce visual impact close to zero
- · Reduction in the height of buildings to protect views

It's currently too early to say what design changes may be possible as the substation location has yet to be determined, but a similar process will be followed to seek to minimise impacts, where possible, recognising that the substation equipment is likely to have a series of minimum parameters in order to meet its functional requirements.

Protecting wildlife

Where residual potential significant environmental effects are likely, a range of mitigation techniques are employed to protect the environment and ecology. The following examples were employed for the Rampion wind farm and are also proposed for Rampion 2





Case study from Rampion

Great Crested Newts

Specialist fencing was erected on the boundary of the construction working areas. The newts were then carefully caught and relocated outside the construction site. New hibernation areas were created and derelict ponds reinstated to ensure the newts have an alternative habitat nearby.



Badgers

In order to protect badgers, prior to construction and under the appropriate licence, experienced ecologists closed existing badger setts using one-way exit gates, having already built new setts just outside the construction working area to provide an alternative habitat.



Breeding birds

Prior to construction, protective netting was placed over hedgerows which needed to be removed at field boundaries, to prevent breeding birds from nesting prior to hedgerow removal.

Bats

Bat boxes were installed on trees in nearby locations to offer additional habitat.

Protecting archaeology

Prior to construction, historical information is reviewed and geophysical surveys are carried out to identify areas with a higher potential of archaeological finds. Archaeologists will then conduct trial digs and trenches prior to construction, to accurately record and safely remove any findings.

On the original Rampion project, archaeological remains were uncovered spanning millennia from the late Neolithic, through to the Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The finds included flint tools, pottery, pits, salt–working and watercress cultivation features and...a human skeleton.

Case study from Rampion



A Bronze Age Cross-dyke, recorded at Tottington Mount. Cross-dykes illustrate how land was divided up in the prehistoric period. A special archaeological dig exposed substantial linear earthworks that comprise one or more ditches in parallel.



An Anglo-Saxon human skeleton, dating back to the 11th Century. The well-preserved remains of the adult male aged 25-35 years, were found in a well-cut grave in chalk bedrock.



A medieval oven or hearth, probably related to the medieval salt industry. Salt would have been a valuable commodity at this time for use in preservation.

Protecting the local community

As far as possible, construction activity will be planned to minimise disruption to residents and businesses in the local area. The PEIR includes an assessment of construction impacts, such as traffic and transport, noise, air quality and public rights of way.

Traffic and transport

Construction traffic routes and access points to the cable route haul road will be designed to utilise main roads and wider straight, as far as possible. The routes and access points need to be agreed with Highways Authorities and help keep HGVs and deliveries away from local narrow roads, as far as possible.

Horizontal Directional Drills (HDDs) help to keep traffic moving on main roads but where a minor local road needs to be crossed, traffic lights will be used to close one side of the road so it can be trenched, ducted, backfilled and tarmacked, before construction moves to the other side of the road. This traffic management approach aims to keep local roads open at all times, except for brief periods to set up the traffic management system.

Wheel washers will be used at the construction site exit, to ensure construction vehicles don't transfer mud onto the local highway network.

Noise

On the substation site, reversing beepers are required for safety reasons. However, white noise emitters will be fitted onto construction vehicles to restrict the noise to the site area and prevent disturbance to neighbouring properties and public rights of way.

Air quality and dust

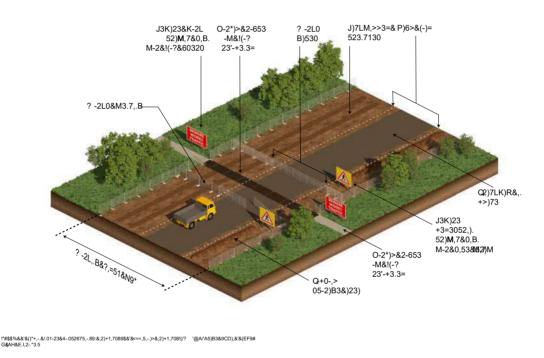
Construction involves vehicles such as excavators, bulldozers, lorries coming onto site. During Rampion 1's construction, site accesses were sprayed with water to limit dust being blown around as vehicles passed.

Public Rights of Way

On the original Rampion project, an innovative solution was designed to keep almost all the PRoWs open during construction. This worked well and is likely to be used again for Rampion 2.

Fencing and gateways are set up to operate much like a level crossing. If a construction vehicle needs to cross, the gates are closed for a few minutes to allow the vehicle to pass safely through, then reopened to allow users to continue safely along the PRoW. High-level latches are added so that there is no need for horse riders to dismount to open the gates.

Once work is complete, the fencing and gateways are removed and the PRoW is reinstated to a standard no less than before the works started.



Further information & have your say

For further information on how we will manage impacts during construction, please see the Non Technical Summary and the signposted PEIR Chapters therein, at www.rampion2/consultation. There is also a cumulative assessment in the PEIR taking into consideration other local construction projects that are likely in the timeframe of the construction of Rampion 2.

We are consulting on our proposed measures to minimise and mitigate impacts. Please respond to our consultation with your feedback.



Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



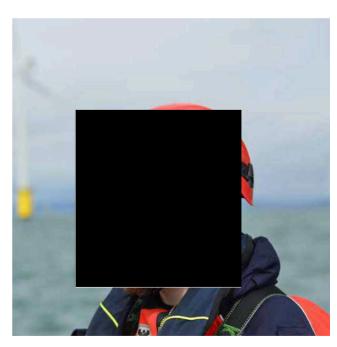
4.7.2. Factsheets

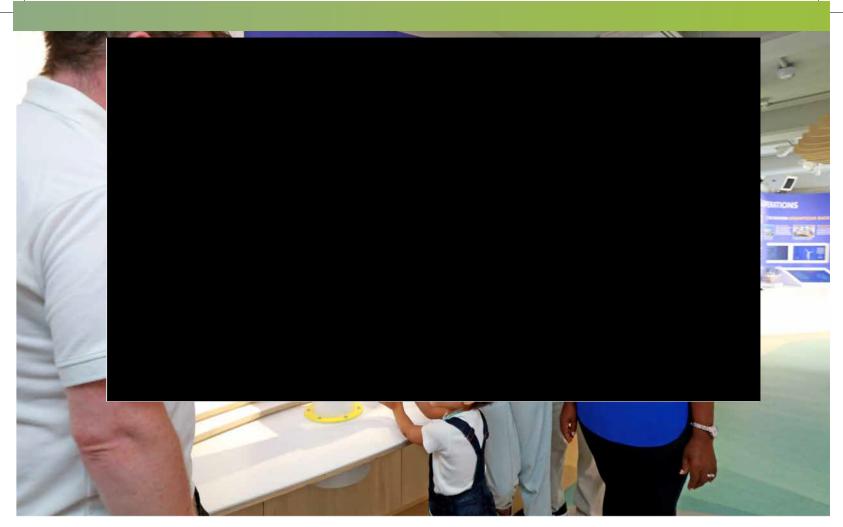


Electricity generation, CO2 savings and job creation

Forecast to generate 1,366 Gigawatt (GWh) of power each year, Rampion:

- Supplies electricity to the equivalent of almost 350,000 homes, that's around half the homes in the whole of Sussex
- Employs 65 full time, permanent staff at the Operations Base in Newhaven Port
- Saves around 600,000 tonnes of CO2 every year for the 25 year lifetime of the project
- Supported 8 students on a graduate scheme and took on 8 apprentices by 2019, some of who are now fully qualified turbine technicians
- In January 2021, Rampion opened recruitment for two additional new wind turbine technician apprentices
- Acted as a catalyst for the regeneration of Newhaven Port with the development of the Operations Base.





Take a trip to the Rampion Visitor Centre to discover how much electricity Rampion is generating today!

How has Rampion been performing?

In January 2021, Rampion beat their power generation target for 2020 by 15%

- · Generating over 1,600 Gigawatt hours (GWh) during the year
- Powering the equivalent of over 400,000 homes
- Reducing carbon emissions by well over 600,000 tonnes

Cable route reinstatement

The onshore cable route has successfully reinstated from the coast, across the South Downs and through the weald to the onshore substation in Twineham, Mid Sussex.

See the Cable Route Reinstatement Video at **rampion2.com/consultation** to see the cable route before, during and after construction.

1. Before



2. During



3. After reinstatement



Marine life

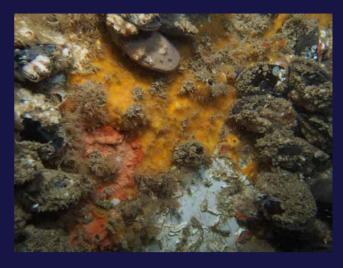
Anecdotal evidence shows that offshore wind farms, and in fact any structure that is placed in the marine environment, attracts vegetation growth and micro-marine life, which in turn can attract greater diversity and numbers of marine life. The benefit is difficult to quantify and current research is limited, given the fact that it is not possible to control which species, indigenous or non-indigenous, colonise the turbine foundations.

These photographs show the vegetation growth and marine wildlife, which had already colonised the turbine foundations by July 2019, around three years after they were installed. If you look closely, you can see the metal foundations and 'J' tubes (which carry the cables from the base of the foundation under the seabed) in some small areas yet to be colonised.

Rampion 2 would like to thank Seasearch for supplying these wonderful underwater photographs.



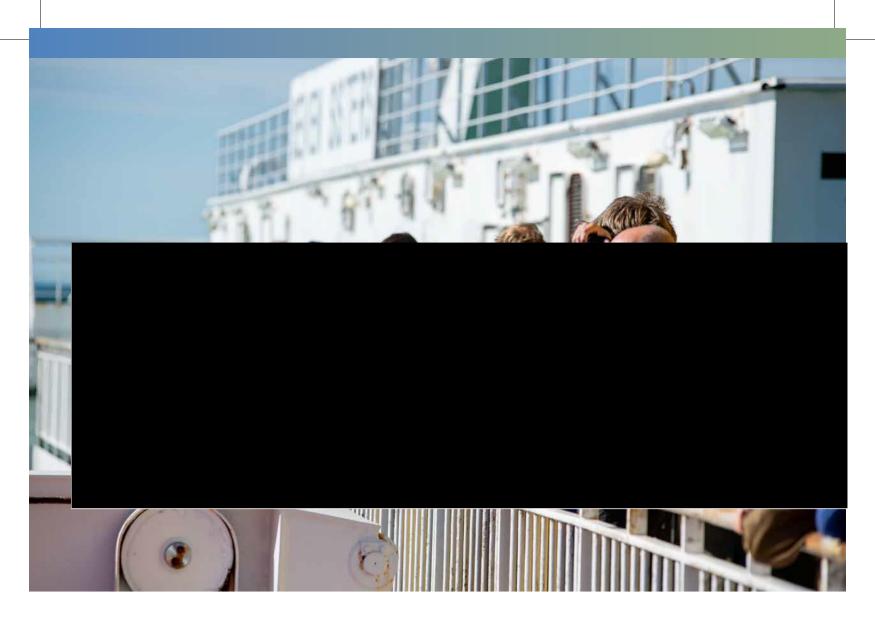












Stakeholder trip to Rampion Offshore Wind Farm, 1st October 2018

Tourism

In Rampion's early days, occasional concerns were raised that perhaps a wind farm might not suit tourist hotspots on the Sussex coast, with Brighton alone attracting over 12million visitors each year. There is no evidence that onshore or offshore wind farms deter tourism and only anecdotal evidence to suggest the contrary, that people enjoy visiting wind turbines and wind farms to marvel at the engineering and the clean, green power being generated by nature.

Since Rampion has become a reality on the horizon it is being recognised as a major landmark as the first and only wind farm off the UK's south coast. Since becoming fully operational in 2018, local boats have been chartered to take visitors out to see the wind farm – **Rampion has become a tourist attraction!**

For those who are unable to make it offshore, you can take a virtual trip to Rampion and climb atop the turbine at our Rampion Visitor Centre in Brighton!

How has Rampion been received by the Sussex community?

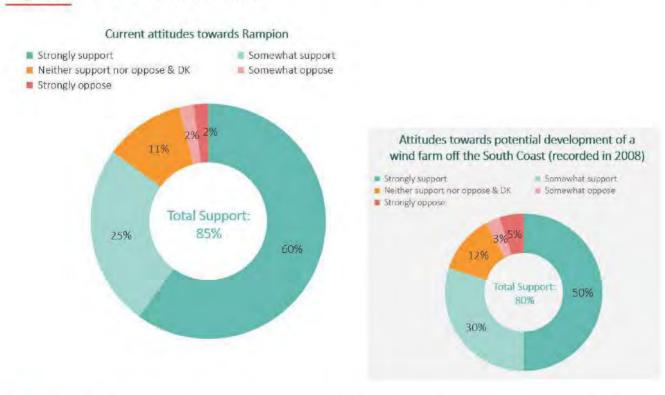
In 2010, an independent survey was commissioned to gauge the feeling of the Sussex community to the prospect of a wind farm off the Sussex coast.

• 80% of respondents felt positive about the prospect of a wind farm off the Sussex coast.

In 2019, the survey was carried out again when the turbines had been up and running for 18 months and the rating had increased.

- 85% of respondents support the Rampion Wind Farm with only 4% opposed to the scheme
- 88% are positive or neutral about the appearance of Rampion
- 80% agreed offshore wind farms will be vital in tackling climate change

Current perceptions of Rampion are slightly more positive than public expectations recorded in 2008



Populus

Q:12. Rampion Offshore Wind Farm is 13 kilometers or about 8 miles off the Sussex coast at it's nearest point, and officially opened in 2018, On balance, do you support or oppose this offshore wind farm? Base All (1000); Q: asked in 2008: Would you support or oppose a wind farm 10km out to sea off the South Coast? Base: All (1001)

Rampion Fund

In November 2017, Rampion made a £100,000 charitable donation to local RNLI stations and announced a £3.1million Rampion Community Fund.

Managed by the Sussex Community Foundation, a locally based charity, the Rampion Fund supports community projects across Sussex, particularly those with links to the environment, renewable energy and climate change.

The Fund has already supported 114 different projects, worth a total of over £1.6 million in grants since 2018, benefiting almost one million people in the Sussex community.

There have been some impressive stories of the positive impact grants have made in the fight against climate change, renewable energy and other sustainable solutions.



Community Transport Sussex is there for those with mobility problems or difficulty accessing public transport. The charity benefited from fully accessible, electric minibuses, protecting the future of their fleet while saving carbon emissions, too.



The Rampion Fund has played a major role in the charity, 'Care for Veterans' sustainability plans, with a grant to help install solar power. This in turn will reduce their annual energy bills and protect valuable funds for the charity's intended purpose.

See the Rampion Fund Report 2020 here **www.sussexgiving.org.uk/rampion** or take a trip to the Rampion Visitor Centre to find out more about the projects we have supported.

The Rampion Fund is still available for community project bids.

For further information about the project selection criteria and guidance on making a bid, visit

www.sussexgiving.org.uk/rampion

Visitor Centre

Climate change, renewable energy and our planet's future are brought into sharp focus at an exciting new attraction which opened on Brighton seafront in September 2020.

Caroline Lucas MP, Green MP for Brighton Pavilion, was the first visitor to the Rampion Visitor Centre, located in six newly-refurbished arches neighbouring Brighton's West Pier Pillars and facing the Rampion Offshore Wind Farm.

Dozens of displays and interactive exhibits have been designed to inform children and adults in a fun and exciting way. It offers the Sussex community and Brighton's 12 million annual visitors a free museum, bringing to life the story of human settlement, technological advancement and population growth, alongside climate change, renewable energy and the construction of Rampion.

A huge interactive globe is the centre piece of the Visitor Centre, showing the impact people have had on the planet, visualising population growth and the recent impact of the greenhouse effect as well as what the future could hold.

Other features include an exciting virtual reality experience taking you out to the wind farm, climbing up and standing on top of a turbine. Interactive games and video kiosks allow visitors to explore the development, construction and operation of Rampion and visitors can also enjoy interactive exhibits showing how energy is made and how wind energy works.

The Visitor Centre is open with facilities in place to ensure strict compliance with all requirements in relation to the coronavirus. To find out more details, including a photo and video gallery, visit www.rampionoffshore.com





How to have your say

We are keen to hear from you about the merits of the proposals or the relative merits of options, to help further shape our proposals, prior to us submitting a development consent application in early 2022.

Please complete our Consultation Response Form at rampion2.com/consultation.

The best way to give your feedback is by using the Consultation Response Form.

Contact us

Phone or email

Should you have any questions or points of clarification about the project or consultation, you can: Email us at **rampion2@rwe.com**Call us on our Freephone number **0800 2800 886**.

Join a public forum

Should you wish to listen to a presentation and ask questions to members of the Project Team, please visit

rampion2.com/consultation/events

Covid19 Restrictions

We are all working in unusual times and while we would much prefer to meet you face to face, we have had to close our Worthing Office since March 2020 and unfortunately, we are unable to hold public exhibitions as we did for the original Rampion project.

Consultation responses will also be accepted via email at **rampion2@rwe.com** or post to:

Rampion 2 – Consultation Response, Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park, Coventry, CV4 8PB.

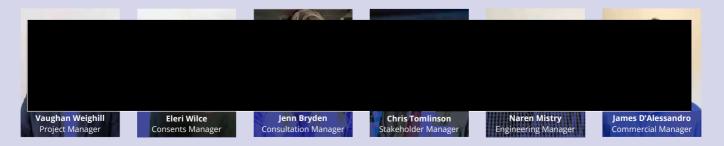
If replying via these channels, please be sure to clearly state that your communication is a consultation response, and provide your name, post code and email address.

We're committed to equality

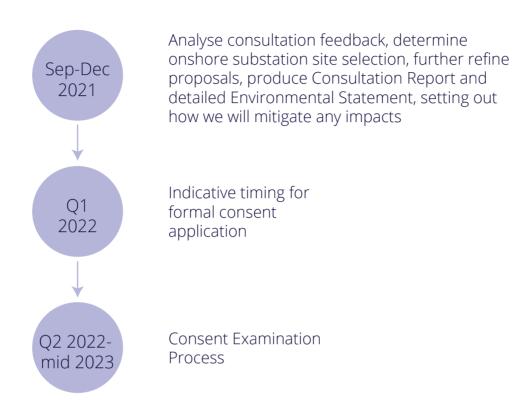
If you or your organisation need assistance reading or understanding the consultation documents please contact us to discuss your requirements. Translation of key documents to other languages, large print, audio or braille format may be arranged on request.

Meet the team

We would like to build on our existing relationships from the Rampion project, while also reaching new communities who weren't so involved the first time around, to become a long-term, good neighbour of the Sussex community.



Next steps



Should consent be awarded in 2023...



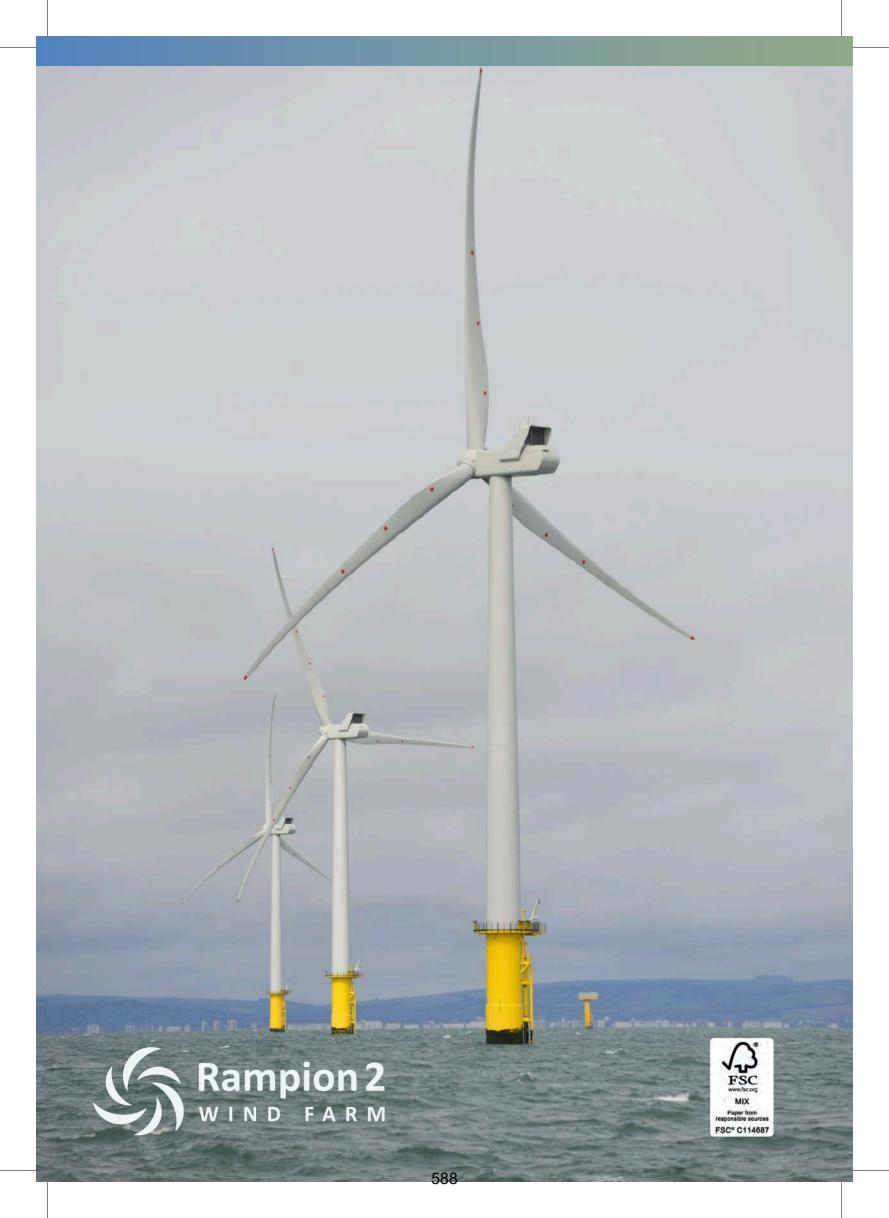
Visit

www.rampion2.com/consultation to find out more and respond to the consultation via the consultation response form

Further documents below are available on our website which give more details about our proposals, including

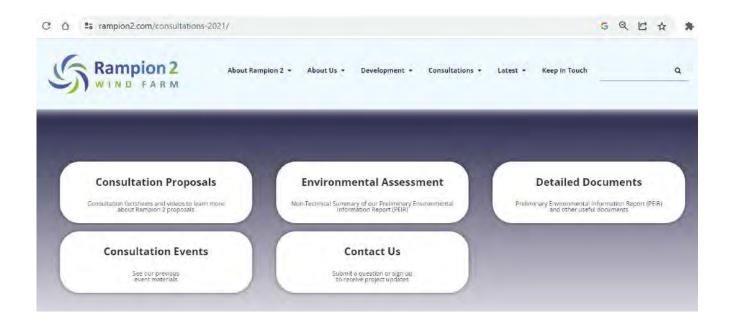
- Route flyover and other informative videos
- Non-technical Summary of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report
- Preliminary Environmental Impact Report
- Outline code of Construction Practice

Please submit your response by 11:59 16 September 2021





4.7.2. Website front page screenshot



Rampion 2 Consultation Report – Annex 1 Application Reference 5.1.1.



4.7.3. Response form

Rampion 2 Consultation Response Form

Fields marked as MANDATORY must be completed. Failure to do so may result in your answers not being counted as part of the survey.

Have your say Rampion 2 proposals

Please complete this consultation response form to let us know your views on the offshore wind farm and onshore elements of the proposal.

The closing date for responses is Thursday 16 September 2021 at 11:59pm.

We welcome all comments and feedback on our proposals. This consultation response form includes space to provide your views on our offshore and onshore proposals, as well as specific questions to inform the next stage of refinements to our proposals. Questions which provide space for you to write in your responses are significantly longer than it appears on the page.

Responses to consultation may be made publicly available, but any personal information will be kept confidential and will be safeguarded and processed in accordance with the requirements of privacy and data protection legislation and in line with the Republic Response Resp

Offshore Proposals

Page 1 591

1. Our Non-technical Summary and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report summarise the findings of the preliminary assessment of key environmental issues which have shaped the current proposals. To what extent do you agree that we've identified and assessed the important issues relating to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed offshore turbines, array cables, offshore substations, and export cables?			
Please selec	et only 1 option		
St	rongly Agree		
Aç	gree		
Ne	either agree nor disagree		
Di	sagree		
St	rongly Disagree		
No.	ot sure / prefer not to say		
2. Do you have any suggestions for additional impacts and issues we should consider and ways in which our offshore proposals could be improved to mitigate impacts to the environment and local community?			
3. Do you have any additional feedback about the offshore wind farm you'd like to share?			

Page 2 592

Onshore Proposals

Please select only 1 option

4. Our Non-technical Summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report summarises our preliminary assessment of the key environmental issues which have shaped the current proposals. To what extent do you agree that we've identified and assessed the important issues relating to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed landfall, underground cable route, and onshore substation options?

	Strongly Agree
	Agree
	Neither agree nor disagree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Not sure / prefer not to say
consi	you have any suggestions for additional impacts and issues we should ider and ways in which our onshore proposals could be improved to ate impacts to the environment and local community?

Page 3 593

ndergroun	•	are there any	specific loc	al / seasonal e	
•	•		•	roposed landfa you'd like to s	•

Page 4 594

More about you

use o	d like to know a bit more about you. How would you characterise your for interest in the development area? (select all that apply)		
	I live in the area		
	I visit the area for recreational, holiday or leisure purposes		
	I work in the area		
	I attend full- or part-time education in the area		
	Other A MANDATORY		
	(No more than 100 characters)		
9. We have published a range of information on our consultation page www.rampion2.com/consultation. Do you have any specific concerns that have not been addressed in the consultation materials or any comments that you would like to make in regards to the consultation?			

Page 5 595

or campaign group, please provide us with the name of that organisation and your position within it.			
ļ	roup, please prov	roup, please provide us with the r	roup, please provide us with the name of that organisat

Page 6 596

Equality Monitoring

Information about your demographics is treated as Special Category Personal Data. It will be anonymised and will not be associated with your consultation feedback, name or any other personal details you have provided. We are asking these questions to ensure our consultations reach all sections of the community and to improve our effectiveness when we communicate with stakeholders. You do not have to provide any personal information if you don't want to.

, 190			
Please select only 1 option			
ι	Jnder 15		
1	16-20		
2	21-25		
2	26-30		
3	31-35		
3	36-40		
	11-45		
	16-50		
	51-55		
	56-60		
6	61-65		
6	66-70		
7	70+		

ΔηΔ

Page 7 597

Gender				
Please se	Please select only 1 option			
	Male			
	Female			
	Trans female			
	Trans male			
	Gender Neutral			
	Prefer not to say			
	Other			

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Ethnic group				
Please select only 1 option				
	Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi			
	Asian or Asian British - Chinese			
	Asian or Asian British - Indian			
	Asian or Asian British - Pakistani			
	Asian or Asian British - Other			
	Black or Black British - African			
	Black or Black British - Caribbean			
	Black or Black British - Other			
	Mixed - Other			
	Mixed - White and Asian			
	Mixed - White and Black African			
	Mixed - White and Caribbean			
	Other ethnic group - Arab			
	Other ethnic group - Kurdish			
	Other ethnic group - Latin American			
	Other ethnic group - Turkish			
	White - British			
	White - Irish			
	White - Other			

Page 9 599

Prefer not to say

	Other		
	al Orientation		
lease	Hetrosexual		
	Bisexual		
	Gay man		
	Lesbian		
	Prefer not to say		
	Other		
Religious faith Please select only 1 option			
	select only 1 option		
	select only 1 option Buddhist		
	select only 1 option Buddhist Christian		
	Select only 1 option Buddhist Christian Hindu		
	Select only 1 option Buddhist Christian Hindu Muslim		
	Buddhist Christian Hindu Muslim Sikh		
	Buddhist Christian Hindu Muslim Sikh Jewish		

Page 10 600

Are y	our day-to-day activities limited because of a disability?
Please	select only 1 option
	Yes, limited a lot
	Yes, limited a little
	No
	Prefer not to say
	Other

What happens next?

On the next page you will be asked to provide your name, email and postcode and submit the information you have completed in this consultation. We will review and analyse consultation feedback, determine onshore substation site selection, further refine proposals.

We will then produce a Consultation Report detailing how we have taken account of feedback and informed our final designs and Environmental Statement, setting out how we propose to mitigate any impacts. These documents will be submitted along with our Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State in 2022.

Page 11 601

Your details
First name MANDATORY
Last name ⚠ MANDATORY
Email address MANDATORY
Demographic Data
Postcode MANDATORY
Newsletter Subscription Status
Please select only 1 option No Response
Subscribed
Unsubscribed
Event Subscription Status
Please select only 1 option
No Response
Subscribed

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4.7.4. **Deposit locations**

Location	Address
Shoreham-by-Sea Library	St Mary's Road, Shoreham, BN43 5ZA
Worthing Library	Richmond Road, Worthing, BN11 1HD
Littlehampton Library	Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5NA
Bognor Regis Library	London Road, Bognor Regis, PO21 1DE
Storrington Library	Ryecroft Lane, Storrington, RH20 4PA
Henfield Library	Off High Street, Henfield, BN5 9HN
Hurstpierpoint Library	Trinity Road, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, BN6
	9UY
Sandown Library	119 High Street, Sandown, PO36 8AF
USB deposit locations	
Location	Address
Rampion Visitor Centre	76-81 Kings Road Arches, Brighton, BN1 2FN
Littlehampton Town Council	The Manor House, Church Street,
	Littlehampton, BN17 5EW
Mid Sussex District Council	Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, RH16 1SS



4.8. Summary of responses received and consideration

The tables below set out a summary of the issues identified from feedback received to this stage of consultation. Each table includes:

- A code with theme and sub-theme of the issue;
- A statement summarising the issue;
- The response by the Project/Applicant to the issue; and
- A statement whether the issue lead to a change in the proposals (along with an explanation where appropriate).

Themes include:

- General
- Crosscutting
- Offshore
- Onshore



4.8.1. **General**

ID	Theme	Sub-theme	Issue statement	Project response	Scheme change? (Y/N)
GEN01.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative – Construction access	Comment expressing concern about property access during the construction period if trenches are dug at Lower Barn, Moatfield Lane and Kings Lane. It was also said that these roads are not suitable for construction vehicles.	Trenches will be used to cross Moatfield Lane and Kings Lane and, as they provide property access, will be constructed within a programme to minimise disruption. The trench works will be completed in consultation with affected properties. Prior to the trench works, and once the ducts have been installed, access to the properties will maintained throughout the construction period. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF:7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	N
GEN02.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Construction traffic	A comment expressing concern about construction traffic, saying junctions and roads around Bolney Road	Environmental Statement Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport.	N



and Kent Street are	An Outline Code of Construction Practice	
not suitable for	(OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been	
construction traffic.	submitted with the Application, setting out	
	commitments to help minimise disruption	
	during the construction phase. A	
	finalised version of the CoCP will be	
	agreed with the local authorities before	
	construction can begin after consent	
	award.	
	Environmental measures to reduce	
	construction traffic are also outlined in	
	Section 8.4 of the Outline Construction	
	Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP	
	REF: 7.6). The OCTMP sets out the	
	principles of which routes have been	
	selected for use by HGVs. It identifies the number of HGV movements on local	
	roads. Specific measures include a	
	Booking System which will be in place for	
	construction HGV traffic during the peak	
	periods. The proposed HGV routing	
	during the construction period to	
	individual accesses will be developed to	
	avoid major settlements such as	
	Storrington, Cowfold, Steyning,	
	Wineham, Henfield, Woodmancote and	
	other smaller settlements where possible.	
	It will also avoid the A24 through Findon	
	as advised from the West Sussex County	
	Council (WSCC) Freight Action Plan.	



GEN03.	General - 1.	Negative -	Comments	Working with local authorities, who will also approve the plan, this will be updated to form Construction Traffic Management Plans (CTMPs) for each stage of work ahead of construction commencing. The CTMPs will seek to minimise construction traffic wherever possible and will account for local roads. Bolney Road will be used for construction related to the Oakendene Substation, works to extend the existing National Grid substation at Bolney and for the onshore cable route. Kent Street will only be used by construction traffic for the onshore cable route. The selection process for the project	Υ
	Principle of project region	Onshore landfall	expressing concern about the proposals to use Climping Beach as the location where the cable would be brought ashore, due to the beach's status as a Site of Special Scientific interest, its geological features and archaeological value, and its sensitivity towards sea erosion. One consultee said the	components including the location of the landfall is fully described in the Environmental Statement Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Six potential landfall locations and three potential grid connection locations were identified prior to Scoping. The criteria for a suitable landfall included sufficient physical space onshore, for the onshore cabling, transition joint bays, and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) drilling rig and construction logistical	A second trenchless crossing location has been added to allow flexibility and to enable the potential use of a second location that has an even lower chance of being flooded.



	aabla abaadala -	an anationa volciala voca dal librato la a
	cable should be	operations which would likely be
	brought onshore	required, and an unconstrained inshore
	further west.	area for when export cable laying vessels
		will come in close to shore.
		Climping was selected following an
		appraisal of all options being in closest
		proximity to the preferred connection
		point (relative to other options
		considered) but also for the following key
		reasons:
		 the limited number of statutory
		designations at the coast and
		immediately inland in association
		with the Climping landfall;
		the availability of large foreshore
		areas clear of development and
		•
		large flat areas immediately inland
		at the Climping landfall;
		there are isolated Listed Buildings
		in the vicinity of Climping landfall,
		but these can be avoided through
		the sensitive locating of temporary
		construction works;
		 the Ancient Woodland and Priority
		Habitat woodland in the vicinity of
		the Climping landfall and the
		potential onshore substation site
		options are avoidable;
		the Climping landfall is well
		screened for local residential
		receptors;
1		1



prox land Ram offs! • the I Built exis substate optic screprop • state are onst were cable • the i gene inclusions imparations in the screen on the screen	landfall is located in close kimity (relative to the other dfall options identified) to impion 2 site minimising the hore cable route required; limited number of Listed dings within 500m of the string National Grid Bolney station and the potential cellite onshore substation site ons are generally well bened/within the bounds of certies; utory ecological designations largely avoided along the hore cable route, and none identified within the onshore le corridor at this stage; and identified onshore cable route erally avoids developments uding settlements, isolated ses, and other buildings. Any acts on isolated Listed dings that may be in the nity should be avoidable ough detailed design and oning of the cable laying works nose sections. Following the ping stage, the onshore cable ridor refinement process sidered the proximity to dential properties.
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	For the landfall at Climping, the technology likely to be used is horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The offshore export cable will be landed near to Climping and the HDD rig will be located away from the beach on one of two areas which are away from and outside of areas principally thought to be at flood risk. A drill will be made under the beach and will exit beyond mean low water springs.	
	ES Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). A total of 13 Site of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI's) have been identified and are located within 5km of the proposed DCO Order Limits. One (Climping Beach) is located within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The HDD will see cable ducts installed using trenchless techniques from below the low	
	trenchless techniques from below the low water mark to an HDD compound located	



				in an arable field lying landward of the sea wall and at least 200m away from the SSSI boundary. To avoid degradation and/or habitat loss no ground-breaking activity or use of wheeled or tracked vehicles will take place south of the seawall (above mean high water springs) within Climping Beach SSSI unless remedial action is required. Any predicted activity will be restricted to foot access for the purpose of surveying and monitoring of the progress of the HDD. Other relevant assessments in ES Volume 2 that are relevant to the potential effects of the landfall include: • ES Chapter 25: Historic environment which considers the potential effects to onshore historic environment receptors (APP REF: 6.2.25); • ES Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture (APP REF:6.2.20); • ES Chapter 24: Ground conditions	
				,	
				environment (APP REF:6.2.26).	
GEN04.	General - 1.	Negative -	Comments	Rampion 2 applied for a grid connection	Υ
	Principle of	Onshore route	expressing concern	to National Grid and they offered a	
	project	selection	about the proposed	connection at the existing Bolney	The typical
	region		onshore cable route,	Substation. It was not possible to follow	onshore cable
			objectors saying it	the Rampion 1 cable route as the route	construction
			would be too long, too	was only designed to enable the export	working width



	vide, is in the wrong	of the power from Rampion 1 and hence	has been
	place, and would	cannot be used to accommodate further	reduced from
l l	*		50m to 40m.
	mpact	power export.	30111 to 40111.
	environmentally	The colortion process for the preject	
	sensitive areas and	The selection process for the project	
	armland. Some	components is fully described in	
	consultees said the	Environmental Statement Chapter 3:	
	cable should avoid	Alternatives (APP REF 6.2.3).	
	he South Downs	Engagement and consultation	
	National Park and	undertaken for the project have informed	
	should follow the	the assessment work and the evolution of	
	Rampion 1 cabling	the design of the Proposed Development.	
	oute to avoid more		
di	lisruption. Specific	As the South Downs National Park is	
CC	concerns included the	located between the project and the	
CC	construction impacts	Bolney Substation, and that it stretches	
OI	on fields, property	over a very large area in parallel to the	
a	accesses, local roads	coastline, it was not possible to identify a	
a	and one property's	feasible route that could avoid it.	
l w	vater supply.	Following on from the first public	
	,	consultation, alternative onshore cable	
		routes were assessed and further options	
		were proposed in a further consultation,	
		which particularly centred on the route	
		where it crosses the South Downs	
		National Park. This has resulted in the	
		cable route being significantly changed	
		from the route originally planned,	
		principally to reduce the impact to the	
		South Downs National Park. The route	
		has been carefully chosen to balance	
		•	
		keeping the route as short as possible	



Application (Colorolloc Cities)	
	against minimising associated environmental impact. The width of the original route was first consulted on as generally being a 50m wide construction corridor, but this has been reduced to generally being a 40m construction corridor for the DCO Application.
	The onshore cable route, though long, involves the installation of a relatively small cross section piece of infrastructure. A drainage plan will be developed before activities begin to design drainage for both the construction and operational phases. During construction, suitable drainage solutions will be put in place to preserve in so far as possible the existing draining situation and manage areas where this is not possible.
	The assessment of all potential construction effects of Rampion 2 onshore, and the measures that will be implemented to avoid or minimise any disruption to local wildlife, fields, roads and water supplies are examined in the various technical assessment chapters of the ES, Volume 2. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to



				help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Prior to the onshore trench works, and once the ducts have been installed, access to the properties will maintained throughout the construction period.	
GEN05.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Onshore substation	Comments expressing concern at the proposed locations of the onshore substation. Some consultees said the substation should be in the same place as existing substations, including that used for Rampion 1. One consultee said the construction of previous substations took too long, while another said Oakendene is the better location and that Bolney already has too much electricity supply infrastructure.	The alternatives process for the project components is fully described in the Environmental Statement Chapter 3: Alternative (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. The choice was then distilled down to two options: • Oakendene • Wineham Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons: • Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and	Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene. The contribution of the existing National Grid Bolney substation and Rampion 1 substation to the noise environment in the area of Wineham Lane North was judged to be likely to lead to the need for extensive mitigation including restrictions on layout, requirements for screening affecting availability of space and stringent restrictions on plant choice in relation to sound power levels.
Section 3 of the Consultation Report (APP REF: 5.1) outlines that Rampion Extension Development (RED) carried out a non-statutory consultation exercise from 14 January 2021 to 11 February 2021 as part of the decision-making process to determine the substation location. The first Statutory Consultation exercise ran from 14 July 2021 to 16 September 2021, a period of nine weeks. Also, several rounds of expert topic group consultation sessions were held



				between 2021-2022 to discuss substation location feasibility.	
GEN06.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Oppose location (not specified)	Comments expressing general opposition to the proposed location for the Rampion 2 turbines without suggesting alternative locations.	The selection process for the project components is fully described in the Environmental Statement Chapter 3: Alternative (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development.	N
GEN07.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Other locations more suitable	Comments expressing concern about the location of Rampion 2, in many cases suggesting alternative locations. The most frequently suggested alternative was in the North Sea, including Dogger Bank, which is said to be windier, with better access to offshore electricity infrastructure, and without the significant coastal tourism that the Sussex Bay and	The Round 3 area within which Rampion 1 was brought forward (Zone 6, in the English Channel) was one of nine Zones identified following a process of national, strategic level planning initiated in 2008. As part of the wider national strategic initiative, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of suitable areas for offshore wind development was conducted by the then Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), which completed in 2009. Development rights for the zones were not awarded until the completion of the SEA. Rampion 1 is located in the English Channel, within the Round 3 Zone 6 area which was identified through this process.	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced.



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	South East have.	In 2018, The Crown Estate (TCE) invited	
	Many consultees said	the owners of existing Round 3 wind	
	Rampion 2 should be	farms to consider potential extensions of	
	built further out to	those schemes. Rampion Offshore Wind	
	sea, in a less	Limited (the owner of Rampion 1) applied	
	populated area, so it	to TCE for an extension to Rampion 1	
	would not impact	through this wind farm extension leasing	
	Sussex Bay and the	process.	
	South Downs	P1000001	
	National Park. Some	The Environmental Statement (ES)	
	consultees said it	Chapter 3: Alternative (APP REF: 6.2.3).	
	should be built	details the process undertaken to select	
	onshore instead.	the most appropriate location for the	
	onshore instead.	infrastructure.	
		The selection process for the project	
		components is fully described in ES	
		Chapter 3: Alternatives. Engagement	
		and consultation undertaken for the	
		project have informed the assessment	
		work and the evolution of the design of	
		the Proposed Development.	
		The Rampion 2 shareholders have a	
		number of other projects either in	
		operation, construction or under	
		development in other parts of the UK,	
		including Dogger Bank, and in many	
		other places around the world. The	
		distance the project will be from the	
		shoreline has been determined in line	
		with the Strategic Environmental Impact	
		Assessment used to site the first	
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				Rampion offshore wind farm. This concluded that wind turbines should be no closer than 13km / 8 miles from the coastline. This minimum distance has been observed on the Rampion 2 project. Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed has also been reduced.	
GEN08.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Suggestion for turbine locations to minimise visual impacts	Comments offering suggestions as to how to minimise visual impacts of the new windfarm, including locating no turbines in Zone 6, separating the Rampion 2 from Rampion 1 so they are seen as separate turbine arrays from the shore, and extending the windfarm to the south, not west.	Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significantly reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed has also been reduced. This reduction has seen the introduction of wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential effects of the offshore infrastructure on sensitive receptors. Section 15.7	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced and wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.



				references how Rampion Extension Development (RED) will try to minimise visual impacts west of Rampion 1 which may affect the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park. The Zone 6	
				Area (to the east) and the Extension Area (to the west) have been reduced from the proposed DCO Order Limits PEIR	
				Assessment Boundary to form the East and West wind farm array areas now forming of the proposed DCO order	
				limits. The revised wind farm array area for the ES assessment achieves a field of	
				view reduction from all viewpoints through the omission of turbine rows from the southern and eastern parts of the	
				Zone 6 area of the proposed DCO Order Limits.	
GEN09.	General - 1. Principle of	Negative - Too close to coast &	Comments expressing concern	The Round 3 area within which Rampion 1 was brought forward (Zone 6, in the	Υ
	project	biodiversity	about the proposed	English Channel) was one of nine Zones	
	region	impact	location for Rampion	identified following a process of national,	
			2 and its impact on	strategic level planning initiated in 2008.	
			local terrestrial and	As part of the wider national strategic	
			marine biodiversity.	initiative, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of suitable areas for	
				offshore wind development was	
				conducted by the then Department for	
				Energy and Climate Change (DECC),	
				which completed in 2009. Development	
				rights for the zones were not awarded	
				until the completion of the SEA. Rampion	



	1 is located in the English Channel, within the Round 3 Zone 6 area which was identified through this process.	
	In 2018, The Crown Estate (TCE) invited the owners of existing Round 3 wind farms to consider potential extensions of those schemes. Rampion Offshore Wind Limited (the owner of Rampion 1) applied to TCE for an extension to Rampion 1 through this wind farm extension leasing process.	
	The Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternative (APP REF: 6.2.3details the process undertaken to select the most appropriate location for the infrastructure.	
	The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the application process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant.	
	ES Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses the likely	



				significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). ES Chapters 11: Marine mammals (APP REF: 6.2.11), 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF: 6.2.8), and 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.2.9) assess the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of marine ecology.	
				The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
GEN10.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Too close to coast & economic impact	Comments expressing concern about the proposed location for Rampion 2 and its impact on the local economy,	Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will:	N



including tourism and fishing. Some consultees also said the project would impact house prices and local investment.	 help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, 	
	providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.	
	Additionally, it will deliver a range of environmental, social and economic benefits including biodiversity net gain (BNG), jobs creation and investment. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	
	17: Socioeconomics, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.17) examines the likely significant effects on socioeconomics that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2. No direct significant effects have been identified for volume and value of the Sussex tourism economy.	



Rampion Extension Development (RED)
will work with local partners and seek to
maximise the ability of local people to
access employment opportunities
associated with the construction and
operation of the Proposed Development.
To maximise the benefits of Rampion 2
for the local economy the following
measures will be implemented:
RED will identify opportunities for
companies based or operating in
the region to access supply chain
for the Proposed Development.
RED will work with local partners
and seek to maximise the ability of
local people to access
employment opportunities
associated with the construction
and operation of the Proposed
Development.
To minimise potential effects to local
businesses, the following example
measures will be implemented:
Advance warning and accurate
location details of construction,
maintenance and
decommissioning operation and
maintenance, associated Safety
Zones and advisory passing
distances will be given via Notices
to Mariners and Kingfisher



Bulletins. This will seek to reduce
the overall impact (and potential
health risks) on offshore recreation
receptors, especially divers.
RED will aim to minimise effects
on the special qualities of the
South Downs National Park and
High Weald Area of Outstanding
Natural Beauty (AONB) through
careful design consideration in
terms of scale, size and location,
and taking account of the relevant
policy and guidance. This is
especially relevant when
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
considering the project's overall
impact on onshore receptors,
people's enjoyment and the wider
visitor economy.
To limit potential exposure to
hazardous levels of underwater
noise, a comprehensive
awareness and communications
strategy (an Outline Diver
Communication Plan (app ref
7.20) will be developed by RED in
agreement with regulatory
authorities to notify the
diving/spearfishing community of
the timing and duration of
proposed works. This will include
but not be limited to the
appointment of a Diving Liaison



Officer (who will be the main point of contact) to work with dive centres, diving clubs (including education establishments), boat operators, Coast Guard, and facilities within jetties and marina etc. The strategy will include widely publicising (e.g. on the	
internet) details of the nature, location and timing of pile driving works and the extent of any	
relevant advisory exclusion zone The 'startle' reaction to underwa noise is anticipated as being less likely to occur in	ter
divers/spearfishers who have pri knowledge of the possibility of piling noise occurring. A Diving	or
Communication Plan aims to minimise direct impacts on recreational users such as divers	S
and spearfishers during piling. • Public Rights of Ways (PRoWs) that cross the onshore cable corridor will be managed or diverted over the shortest distant	ce
possible with potential to provide adjacent crossings. This measur will seek to reduce the overall legal of disruption and loss of onshore	e /el
recreation amenity.	



	The Round 3 area within which Rampion 1 was brought forward (Zone 6, in the English Channel) was one of nine Zones identified following a process of national, strategic level planning initiated in 2008. As part of the wider national strategic initiative, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of suitable areas for offshore wind development was conducted by the then Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), which completed in 2009. Development rights for the zones were not awarded until the completion of the SEA. Rampion
	1 is located in the English Channel, within the Round 3 Zone 6 area which
	was identified through this process.
	In 2018, The Crown Estate (TCE) invited the owners of existing Round 3 wind farms to consider potential extensions of those schemes. Rampion Offshore Wind Limited (the owner of Rampion 1) applied to TCE for an extension to Rampion 1 through this wind farm extension leasing process.
	Environmental Statement, Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2(APP REF: 6.2) details the process undertaken to select the most appropriate location for the infrastructure.



					I
				The distance the project will be from the shoreline has been determined in line with the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment used to site the first Rampion offshore wind farm. This concluded that wind turbines should be no closer than 13km / 8 miles from the coastline. This minimum distance has been observed on the Rampion 2 project.	
GEN11.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Too close to coast & visual impact	Comments expressing concern about the visual impacts of the proposed location for Rampion 2, saying it would be too close to the shore. Many consultees referred to Government guidelines that windfarm turbines should be at least 25 miles from the coast, not the proposed 8 miles away. Some consultees said that locating the project elsewhere would provide access to the Offshore	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The distance the project will be from the shoreline has been determined in line with the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment used to site the first Rampion offshore wind farm. This concluded that wind turbines should be no closer than 13km / 8 miles from the coastline. This minimum distance has been observed on the Rampion 2 project. Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significantly reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced and wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.



Transmission turbines proposed as also been reduced. Network. Consultees This reduction has seen the introduction mention various of wind farm separation zones between coastal locations that Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south would have views sides of Rampion 1. affected such as Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter Brighton, Littlehampton, 15: Seascape, landscape and visual Worthing, the South impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP Downs National Park. REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential Beachy Head, Selsey effects of the offshore infrastructure on Bill, the coastal sensitive receptors. Section 15.7 footpath, and local references how Rampion Extension beaches. Development (RED) will try to minimise visual impacts west of Rampion 1 which may affect the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park. The Zone 6 Area (to the east) and the Extension Area (to the west) have been reduced from the proposed DCO Order Limits PEIR Assessment Boundary to form the East and West wind farm array areas now forming of the proposed DCO order limits. The revised wind farm array area for the ES assessment achieves a field of view reduction from all viewpoints through the omission of turbine rows from the southern and eastern parts of the

Limits.

Zone 6 area of the proposed DCO Order



				The maximum blade tip height above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) will be 285m for the smaller wind turbine generators (WTGs) and 325m for the larger WTGs. The maximum rotor diameter will be 250m for the smaller WTGs and 295m for the larger WTGs. The size and capacity of the WTGs will be determined post consent during the final project design stage prior to construction.	
GEN12.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - UK has sufficient wind generation	Comments saying that the UK already generates sufficient electricity via offshore windfarms, so Rampion 2 is unnecessary or too large. Some consultees quoted a figure of 60GW for existing windfarm generation, which they say exceeds the 40GW proposed by the UK Government. Some consultees said that the UK should be reducing energy consumption, not expanding output.	Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change	N



		1		9	
				commitments and carbon	
				reduction objectives.	
				Additionally, it will deliver a range of	
				environmental, social and economic	
				benefits including biodiversity net gain	
				(BNG), jobs creation and investment.	
				Current government policy supports the	
				development of up to 50GW of offshore	
				wind in the UK by 2030 against a current	
				operational capacity of just under 14GW.	
GEN13.	General - 1.	Negative - Use	Comments	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is	Υ
	Principle of	smaller turbines	expressing concern	thought to be a good location for an	
	project		about the proposed	offshore wind farm. The planning	A significant
	region		size of the Rampion 2	process will determine whether the	reduction in the
	July		wind turbines.	project is acceptable. The distance the	area proposed
			Consultees say they	project will be from the shoreline has	for wind turbines
			would be too large	been determined in line with the Strategic	has been
			and their visual	Environmental Impact Assessment used	applied. The
			impact would be too	to site the first Rampion offshore wind	number of wind
			great. Some	farm. This concluded that wind turbines	turbines has also
			consultees compared	should be no closer than 13km / 8 miles	been reduced
			their individual	from the coastline. This minimum	and wind farm
			heights to those of the	distance has been observed on the	separation zones
			Eiffel Tower or The	Rampion 2 project.	have been
			Shard, saying if they		introduced
			are to be twice the	Larger WTGs in comparison with	between
			size of those used for	Rampion 1 are proposed as the market	Rampion 1 and
			Rampion 1, then they	and technology has moved on. It is no	Rampion 2.
			should be twice as far	longer possible to buy WTGs of the size	
			away.	used at Rampion 1 for use offshore.	
				Larger WTGs have generally helped	



bring down the cost of offshore wind, particularly by reducing the number of foundations and cables needed for an equivalent generation capacity. Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significantly reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed as also been reduced. This reduction has seen the introduction of wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential effects of the offshore infrastructure on	• •		
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sensitive receptors. Section 15.7 references how Rampion Extension Development (RED) will try to minimise visual impacts west of Rampion 1 which may affect the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park. The Zone 6 Area (to the east) and the Extension Area (to the west) have been reduced from the proposed DCO Order Limits PEIR Assessment Boundary to form the East		Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential effects of the offshore infrastructure on sensitive receptors. Section 15.7 references how Rampion Extension Development (RED) will try to minimise visual impacts west of Rampion 1 which may affect the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park. The Zone 6 Area (to the east) and the Extension Area (to the west) have been reduced from the proposed DCO Order Limits PEIR	



				and West wind farm array areas now forming of the proposed DCO order limits. The revised wind farm array area for the ES assessment achieves a field of view reduction from all viewpoints through the omission of turbine rows from the southern and eastern parts of the Zone 6 area of the proposed DCO Order Limits. The maximum blade tip height above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) will be 285m for the smaller WTGs and 325m for the larger WTGs. The maximum rotor diameter will be 250m for the smaller WTGs and 295m for the larger WTGs. The size and capacity of the WTGs will be determined post consent during the final project design stage prior to construction.	
GEN14.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Negative - Wrong location wind	Comments expressing concern that the proposed location for the Rampion 2 turbines does not have the right wind conditions for electricity generation. Consultees referred to other locations such as the North	The Rampion 2 site has sufficient wind conditions to enable the development of an offshore wind farm. This has been proven for this site through the successful operation of Rampion 1. Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. The Rampion 2 shareholders have a number of other projects either in	N



			Sea, or locating the windfarm farther out to sea, where it is claimed that there is a higher wind density, which would provide more efficient power generation.	operation, construction or under development in other parts of the UK, including the North Sea. The Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) has been prepared to support the DCO Application and demonstrates the suitability of the Proposed Development in planning terms.	
GEN15.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Onshore landfall	Comments expressing concern about the location of the cable landfall at Climping, in either general terms or saying it should be avoided due to erosions concerns.	The offshore export cable will be landed near to Climping using trenchless technology to minimise potential impacts on the Climping Beach SSSI and any potential erosion. The technology likely to be used is horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The HDD rig will be located away from the beach on one of two areas which are away outside of areas principally thought to be at flood risk. A drill will be made under the beach and will exit beyond mean low water springs. The presence of flood defence structures along the coastal frontage at Climping and along the banks of Rivers Arun and Adur have been taken into account during the design evolution of the Proposed Development via the selection of trenchless crossing methodologies and standoff distances within the outline design. An embedded environmental measure has also been put forward in for	A second trenchless crossing location has been added to allow flexibility and to enable the potential use of a second location that has an even lower chance of being flooded.



GEN16.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Onshore route selection	Comments suggesting alternative routes for the onshore cable. Some comments made general suggestions, including following the same cable path as Rampion 1 or shortening the proposed route, while others commented on details of the proposed route and how it could affect their property or business. One consultee called for a legal agreement to maintain the integrity of their rail infrastructure.	any temporary construction works to be carried out in accordance with the permitting regime to ensure that the condition or structural integrity of these structures are not adversely impacted by the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 applied for a grid connection to National Grid and they offered a connection at the existing Bolney Substation. It was not possible to follow the Rampion 1 cable route as there are a number of 'pinch points', particularly at and near the coast, which makes it infeasible to use the route for any further cables. The Rampion 1 cable route was only designed to enable the export of the power from Rampion 1 and hence cannot be used to accommodate further power export. The onshore route has been carefully chosen to balance keeping the route as short as possible against minimising associated environmental impact. It crosses the railway at two locations and dialogue has been undertaken with Network Rail, who are a named statutory undertaker in the DCO and have rights to protected provisions. This is a legal	The onshore cable route has been significantly altered to result in what is believed to be the lowest overall impact route.
			infrastructure.	undertaker in the DCO and have rights to protected provisions. This is a legal agreement to protect the railway.	



				Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23 Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.23) examines the potential effects on transport receptors in the project area. The chapter concludes that the local rail service provision will not be affected significantly by Rampion 2 as railways will be crossed by trenchless crossing techniques.	
GEN17.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Onshore substation	Comments stating a preference for the Bolney Road/Kent Street substation location. Reasons given include proximity to the A272 for access, location in an already industrialised area, as well as its larger distance from local communities and sites of higher biodiversity and cultural value. One comment suggested combining the proposed Rampion 2 onshore substation with the existing Rampion 1 substation.	The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.3) Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. The choice was then distilled down to two options: Oakendene Wineham Lane North A number of noise concerns were raised regarding the suitability of the Rampion 1 substation. The contribution of the existing National Grid Bolney substation and Rampion 1 substation to the noise environment in the area of Wineham	Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



	Lane North was judged to be likely to
	lead to the need for extensive mitigation
	including restrictions on layout,
	requirements for screening affecting
	availability of space and stringent
	restrictions on plant choice in relation to
	sound power levels. Oakendene was
	selected as the preferred option for the
	following reasons:
	Access to the site can be made
	directly from the A272, avoiding
	use of minor roads; and
	Wineham Lane North had a more
	linear shape, making it harder to
	design the substation with suitable
	landscape mitigation when
	compared with Oakendene.
	Section 3 of the Consultation report (app
	ref 5.1) outlines that Rampion Extension
	Development (RED) carried out a non-
	statutory consultation exercise from 14
	January 2021 to 11 February 2021 as
	part of the decision-making process to
	determine the substation location. The
	first Statutory Consultation exercise ran
	from 14 July 2021 to 16 September 2021,
	a period of nine weeks. Also several
	rounds of expert topic group consultation
	sessions were held between 2021-2022
	to discuss substation location feasibility.
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GEN18.	General - 1.	Neutral - Other	Comments	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is a	Υ
	Principle of	locations more	questioning why the	good location for an offshore wind farm.	
	project	suitable	proposed location for	The planning process will determine	Project area
	region		the wind turbines is	whether the project is acceptable.	reduced in the
			suitable, with		east, reducing
			consultees	The selection process for the project	any impact to
			suggesting other	components is fully described in	shipping using
			locations in the	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3:	Shoreham and
			Channel, the North	Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3).	Newhaven.
			Sea or places where	Engagement and consultation	
			there are currently no	undertaken for the project have informed	
			windfarms. Some	the assessment work and the evolution of	
			consultees expressed	the design of the Proposed Development.	
			support for wind	and addign or and respected zoverspinional	
			generation, but said	The Rampion 2 shareholders have a	
			the turbines should be	number of other projects either in	
			located elsewhere.	operation, construction or under	
			One consultee noted	development in other parts of the UK,	
			that the current	including Dogger Bank, and in many	
			location could impact	other places around the world. The	
			navigation channels	distance the project will be from the	
			for shipping.	shoreline has been determined in line	
			ioi shipping.	with the Strategic Environmental Impact	
				Assessment used to site the first	
				Rampion offshore wind farm. This	
				concluded that wind turbines should be	
				no closer than 13km / 8 miles from the	
				coastline. This minimum distance has	
				been observed on the Rampion 2 project.	
				Through the development of the planning	
				submission, the area originally planned	
				for the wind farm has been significant	



				reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed has also been reduced.	
				Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. The Rampion 2 shareholders have a number of other projects either in operation, construction or under development in other parts of the UK, including the North Sea.	
				The project has been located at a sufficient distance from the Straights of Dover traffic separation scheme. The original project area has also been reduced in the east to align with Rampion 1, which significantly reduces any impact on shipping using Shoreham and Newhaven.	
GEN19.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Too close to coast & biodiversity impact	Comments suggesting that other locations might have a lower impact on marine or terrestrial biodiversity and that additional	The Round 3 area within which Rampion 1 was brought forward (Zone 6, in the English Channel) was one of nine Zones identified following a process of national, strategic level planning initiated in 2008. As part of the wider national strategic initiative, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of suitable areas for	Υ



offshore wind development was conducted by the then Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), which completed in 2009. Development rights for the zones were not awarded until the completion of the SEA. Rampion 1 is located in the English Channel, within the Round 3 Zone 6 area which was identified through this process. In 2018, The Crown Estate (TCE) invited the owners of existing Round 3 wind farms to consider potential extensions of those schemes. Rampion Offshore Wind Limited (the owner of Rampion 1) applied to TCE for an extension to Rampion 1 through this wind farm extension leasing process. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3) details the process undertaken to select the most appropriate location for the infrastructure. The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. All EIA work has been			
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biodiversity. All EIA work has been			
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completed by an independent environmental consultant. ES Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). This chapter provides the basis for which environmental measures to be implemented with regard to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation are set out. ES Chapters 11: Marine mammals (APP
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ES Chapters 11: Marine mammals (APP
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REF: 6.2.11), 8: Fish and shellfish
ecology (APP REF: 6.2.8), and 9:
Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology
(APP REF: 6. 2.9) assess the likely
significant effects of Rampion 2 on a
range of marine ecology.
The environment has been central to the
design of the project and as such there
are a number of embedded
environmental measures which have
been committed to which will be



				implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
GEN20.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Too close to coast & economic impact	A comment questioning how large an area the turbines would make off limits to commercial fishing operations.	During the construction stage, it is intended that 500m safety zones will be applied for around each wind turbine generator (WTG) and offshore substation. During operations these safety zones will be reduced to 50m. Provision of and the size of the safety zones is a decision for the Secretary of State, with the application made after consent DCO consent award. Fishing will not be allowed to take place within the safety zones, but otherwise no further restrictions are being sought.	N
GEN21.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Too close to coast & visual impact	Comments suggesting that the wind turbines could be further away from the coast to reduce their visual impact, allowing for better enjoyment of sea views from the coast. Some consultees said Continental windfarms are built substantially further from the coast than	The Round 3 area within which Rampion 1 was brought forward (Zone 6, in the English Channel) was one of nine Zones identified following a process of national, strategic level planning initiated in 2008. As part of the wider national strategic initiative, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of suitable areas for offshore wind development was conducted by the then Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), which completed in 2009. Development rights for the zones were not awarded until the completion of the SEA. Rampion 1 is located in the English Channel,	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced and wind farm separation zones have been introduced



	the Rampion 2	within the Round 3 Zone 6 area which	between
	proposals.	was identified through this process.	Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.
		In 2018, The Crown Estate (TCE) invited	
		the owners of existing Round 3 wind farms to consider potential extensions of	
		those schemes. Rampion Offshore Wind	
		Limited (the owner of Rampion 1) applied to TCE for an extension to Rampion 1	
		through this wind farm extension leasing	
		process.	
		Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3:	
		Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3) details the	
		process undertaken to select the most appropriate location for the infrastructure.	
		The distance the project will be from the shoreline has been determined in line	
		with the Strategic Environmental Impact	
		Assessment used to site the first	
		Rampion offshore wind farm. This concluded that wind turbines should be	
		no closer than 13km / 8 miles from the	
		coastline. This minimum distance has been observed on the Rampion 2 project.	
		been observed on the Nampion 2 project.	
		Through the development of the planning	
		submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significantly	
		reduced and less turbines are now being	
		sought in order to reduce the impact on	



the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed as also been reduced. This reduction has seen the introduction of wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1. ES Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential effects of the offshore infrastructure on sensitive receptors. Section 15.7 references how Rampion Extension Development (RED) will try to minimise visual impacts west of Rampion 1 which may affect the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park. The Zone 6 Area (to the east) and the Extension Area (to the west) have been reduced from the proposed DCO Order Limits PEIR Assessment Boundary to form the East and West wind farm array areas now forming of the proposed DCO order limits. The revised wind farm array area for the ES assessment achieves a field of view reduction from all viewpoints through the omission of turbine rows from the southern and eastern parts of the Zone 6 area of the proposed DCO Order Limits.



				The maximum blade tip height above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) will be 285m for the smaller wind turbine generators (WTGs) and 325m for the larger WTGs. The maximum rotor diameter will be 250m for the smaller WTGs and 295m for the larger WTGs. The size and capacity of the WTGs will be determined post consent during the final project design stage prior to construction.	
GEN22.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Positive - Onshore	Comments expressing support for the proposed onshore electricity supply infrastructure.	These comments have been noted.	Z
GEN23.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Positive - Turbine locations	Comments expressing support for the locations proposed for the offshore wind turbines. Some consultees did not specify a reason for their support, while others said offshore locations are better than inland. One consultee supported the location due to the economic benefits the	These comments have been noted.	N



			project could bring Newhaven port.		
GEN24.	General - 2. Unspecified support		Comments expressing support for the project, without giving a reason.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN25.	General - 3. Unspecified opposition		Comments opposing the project, without giving a reason.	The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development.	N
GEN26.	General - Community benefits	Negative - Community fund	Comments expressing concern that the project would not do enough to provide additional funding for local communities. There were calls for improvement and maintenance of sea defences at Climping Beach.	Rampion 2 will be developing and implementing a local community benefit package throughout the development, construction and operation of the Project. Some elements of this may be linked to the DCO such as the objectives set out in our outline Skills & Employment Strategy, which we will continue to develop with local partners. Other elements of a benefit package are not connected to the DCO so it is too early to comment on any potential community benefit fund. However Rampion 1 has a strong track record supporting public participation and	N



community engagement through the Rampion Community Benefit Fund. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter
17 Socioeconomics (APP REF: 6.2.17), Volume 2 outlines several ways Rampion Extension Development (RED) intend to
support ways of increased funding through embedded environmental
 measures including: identifying opportunities for companies based or operating in the region to access supply chain for the Proposed Development; and working with local partners and seek to maximise the ability of local people to access employment opportunities associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.
The offshore export cable will be landed near to Climping using trenchless technology to minimise potential impact and also to avoid any interaction with the existing sea defences. The technology likely to be used is horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The HDD rig will be located away from the beach on one of
two areas which are away outside of



				areas principally thought to be at flood risk. A drill will be made under the beach and will exit beyond mean low water springs. The presence of flood defence structures along the coastal frontage at Climping and along the banks of Rivers Arun and Adur have been taken into account during the design evolution of the	
				during the design evolution of the Proposed Development via the selection of trenchless crossing methodologies and standoff distances within the outline design. An embedded environmental measure has also been put forward in for any temporary construction works to be carried out in accordance with the permitting regime to ensure that the condition or structural integrity of these structures are not adversely impacted by the Proposed Development.	
GEN27.	General - Community benefits	Negative - Compensation	Comments from property owners expressing concern that the impacts on their business or residence would be significant and asking for clarity as to the compensation that would be offered.	Cable routeing decisions have taken into account direct impacts on business premises raised through environmental assessment work (including a review of planning consents) and consultation responses received. Compensation is payable where justified and appropriate in accordance with the statutory rules and case law known as the Compulsory Purchase Compensation	N



Application Reference C.T.T.		
	Code. That includes compensation for the value of land and/or rights that have been acquired; compensation for losses (which can include business losses) caused by the proposed or actual compulsory acquisition of land or rights (known as disturbance losses); and compensation for the impacts of the acquisition on retained land (known as severance and injurious affection); and statutory loss payments.	
	Persons who suffer losses as a result of the exercise of powers relating to the temporary use of land may also claim compensation which can include losses such as crop losses. Persons whose lan value is reduced as a result of physical factors caused by the construction of the project (section 10 claims for injurious affection) or by the operation of the project (known as Part 1 Land Compensation Act claims) are also entitled to compensation.	d
	More information is given in the series of booklets published by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities entitled "Compulsory Purchase and Compensation" listed below which are available to download for free:	of es d



Compulsory purchase and
compensation: guide 1 –
procedure
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-
purchase-and-compensation-guide-1-
procedure
Compulsory purchase and
compensation: guide 2 -
compensation to business owners
and occupiers
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-
purchase-and-compensation-guide-2-
compensation-to-business-owners-and-
occupiers
Compulsory purchase and
compensation: guide 3 -
compensation to agricultural
owners and occupiers
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-
purchase-and-compensation-guide-3-
compensation-to-agricultural-owners-
and-occupiers
Compulsory purchase and
compensation: guide 4 -
compensation to residential
owners and occupiers
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-
purchase-and-compensation-guide-4-
compensation-to-residential-owners-and-
occupiers
<u>Sociations</u>



GEN28.	General - Community benefits	Negative - Construction duration	A comment expressing concern that the construction period would be too long and would negatively impact local businesses and residents.	A description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included as Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement (ES), The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.4). An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. The anticipated worst-case total construction duration for all onshore infrastructure to be complete, operational and for full landscape reinstatement is approximately four years. The Proposed Development will be delivered in stages, which are to be confirmed through the requirements in the draft DCO. Should consent be granted in 2025, it is anticipated that access and construction of the project would commence later in 2025, with the project becoming operational in 2030 following completion of the substation and wind turbine generators (WTG) commissioning work.	N
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	Community benefits	Negative - Environment & community impacts	expressing concern that the project would have negative impacts on the environment and local communities - including towns, access, beaches, and events - but without significant benefits except to the Applicant.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact. Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK.	
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The Environmental Statement (ES)
Chapters, Volume 2 examine the
potential effects of the construction,
operation and decommissioning of the
project on the environment and local
communities. The environment has been
central to the design of the project and as
such there are a number of embedded
environmental measures which have
been committed to which will be
implemented to minimise or avoid
significant environmental effects. These
measures are set out in each technical
aspect chapter. Where possible, these
measures have been developed with
input from key stakeholders together with
appropriate technical standards, policies,
and guidance. These measures include
both avoidance, best practice, and
design commitments, which are classified
into primary or tertiary measures. Good
practice consideration and application of
environmental measures involves a
hierarchal approach, considering
avoidance of negative effects as the
primary objective. The following ES
Chapters, Volume 2 examine the
potential effects on the local community:
ES Chapter 28: Population and
Human Health, Volume 2 (APP
REF: 6.2.28); and



				 ES Chapter 17 : Socio-economics, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.17). 	
GEN30.	General - Community benefits	Negative - Housing	A comment expressing concern about housing shortages, which could be exacerbated by the project due to its proposed additional land use.	The onshore cable route does not pass through any known proposed housing development currently planned for. Once installed, the cable is buried and takes up little in the way of land. The onshore substation will take nearly 6ha. There are no known plans for housing on the substation site.	N
GEN31.	General - Community benefits	Negative - Reduced energy costs	Comments expressing concern that the additional electricity power generation in the area (Rampion 1 and Rampion 2) provide no direct benefits to local communities in the form or cheaper energy bills.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK.	N
GEN32.	General - Community benefits	Neutral - Community fund	Comments suggesting the Applicant provides a fund for community projects to help offset the negative impacts. Suggestions included	Rampion 2 will be developing and implementing a local community benefit package throughout the development, construction and operation of the Project. Some elements of this may be linked to the DCO such as the objectives set out in our outline Skills & Employment Strategy,	Y Biodiversity net gain incorporated in project



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			new community land	which we will continue to develop with	
			near the substation,	local partners. Other elements of a	
			improved seafront	benefit package are not connected to the	
			tourist facilities, new	DCO so it is too early to comment on any	
			marine protected	potential community benefit fund.	
			areas, tree planting,		
			new footpaths and	Rampion 2 are proposing a biodiversity	
			cycle tracks, church	net gain (BNG) of at least 10%. This	
			repairs, and a local	means that as well as reinstating and	
			history centre. Some	offsetting any environmental impact on	
			consultees called for	biodiversity caused directly by the	
			the Applicant to	project, an additional biodiversity benefit	
			facilitate community-	will be paid for equivalent to at least 10%	
			owned energy	of the biodiversity impact caused directly	
			projects, including	by the project.	
			wind generation.		
GEN33.	General -	Neutral -	Comments	Rampion 2 will be developing and	N
	Community	Educational	suggesting that the	implementing a local community benefit	
	benefits		project is used to	package throughout the development,	
			promote low-carbon	construction and operation of the Project.	
			energy generation in	Some elements of this may be linked to	
			local communities,	the DCO such as the objectives set out in	
			with free tours and	our outline Skills & Employment Strategy,	
			boat trips to raise	which we will continue to develop with	
			awareness of climate	local partners. Other elements of a	
			change and benefit	benefit package are not connected to the	
			schools and colleges.	DCO so it is too early to comment on any	
				potential community benefit fund. The	
				Rampion Visitor Centre on Brighton	
				seafront is free for all. This include a	
				programme of engagement with Sussex	
1				schools to ensure all school children will	



GEN34.	General - Community benefits	Neutral - Environment & community impacts	Comments expressing support for wind generation, while suggesting the project needs to be sensitive to local communities and the environment.	be given the opportunity to visit the Rampion Visitor Centre, raising awareness of the history of electricity, climate change and wind energy technology, while telling the story of Rampion in development, construction and operation. Neither Rampion or Rampion 2 offer free boat tours as it is not our area of expertise, besides local charter boat businesses already offer trips to see the wind farm and the Applicant supports the local economic benefits this brings. Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	Y
				Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current	



operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK. The project does need to be sensitive to local communities and the environment. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been completed for the project. Environmental Statement (ES), Volume 2 examine the potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project on the environment and local communities. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These	Application Reference 3.1.1.		
local communities and the environment. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been completed for the project. Environmental Statement (ES), Volume 2 examine the potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project on the environment and local communities. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These		This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity	
measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Where possible, these measures have been developed with		local communities and the environment. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been completed for the project. Environmental Statement (ES), Volume 2 examine the potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project on the environment and local communities. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Where possible, these	



GEN35.	General -	Neutral - Fishing	A comment	appropriate technical standards, policies, and guidance. These measures include both avoidance, best practice, and design commitments, which are classified into primary or tertiary measures. Good practice consideration and application of environmental measures involves a hierarchal approach, considering avoidance of negative effects as the primary objective. The following ES Chapters, Volume 2 examine the potential effects on the local community: • ES Chapter 28: Population and Human Health, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.28); and ES Chapter 17: Socio-economics, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.17). Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	N
GEN33.	Community benefits	economics	questioning whether the project would provide improved breeding grounds for fish, benefiting commercial fishing.	10: Commercial Fisheries, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.10) examines the potential effects on local commercial fisheries operation in the area. There are a number of embedded mitigation measures which have been proposed to benefit commercial fishing including: • Ongoing liaison with fishing fleets will be maintained during preconstruction, construction, maintenance and decommissioning operations via an appointed Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) and Fishing Industry	



Representative (FIR) to ensure	
that the fishing community are fully	
informed of any offshore activities	
and works; and	
Rampion Extension Development	
is committed to ongoing liaison	
with fishermen throughout all	
stages of the Proposed	
Development, based upon the	
Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind	
and Wet Renewables (FLOWW)	
(2014, 2015) guidance both of	
which aim to help provide effective	
communication between the	
project and commercial fishing	
interests to ensure potential	
impacts are minimised and co-	
existence can be achieved	
throughout all phases of the	
Proposed Development.	
The assessment assumes that during the	
operation and maintenance phase, there	
will be temporary 500m safety zones	
around major maintenance works.	
Fishing will resume post-construction	
around and between infrastructure within	
Rampion 2 where possible, with the	
exception of an assumed 50m operating	
distance from infrastructure, areas of	
·	
cable protection, and safety zones	
around infrastructure undergoing major	
maintenance or replacement. RED have	



				prepared an Outline Fisheries Liaison and Coexistence Plan (OFLCP) (APP REF: 7.19) that confirms the approach to ongoing liaison with the fishing industry. The Plan will be finalised post-consent. RED is committed to ongoing liaison with fishermen, based upon FLOWW (2014, 2015) guidance.	
GEN36.	General - Community benefits	Neutral - Funding	A comment suggesting there should be some form of community ownership for the project, as has happened in other countries such as Denmark.	Rampion 2 is not planning on offering community ownership.	N
GEN37.	General - Community benefits	Neutral - Reduced energy costs	Comments suggesting the project provides local communities with cheaper energy bills to help offset the negative impacts.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK.	N



GEN38.	General - Community benefits	Positive - Communication & engagement	A comment supporting the project and saying the Applicant should communicate the benefits with local communities, including hosting events.	The consultation materials in the non-statutory and statutory project-wide consultations held online, included information about the scale of the clean, green electricity production, carbon emission savings and Rampion 2's intention to promote jobs and apprenticeships locally, while using local businesses and suppliers where possible. Rampion's successful job creation, apprenticeship and graduate scheme was communicated, along with the Rampion Visitor Centre and links to videos illustrating projects supported by the Rampion Fund. The statutory onshore consultation also included these videos and the four public exhibitions published key benefits on a banner, highlighting the scale of clean, green electricity, carbon emission savings and local benefits for jobs, apprenticeships and local suppliers. The communication Rampion 2's benefits will continue throughout the development, construction and operation of the wind farm (subject to consent), across many communication channels such as the local media, Rampion 2 website, Rampion Visitor Centre, meetings and events.	N
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GEN39.	General - Community benefits	Positive - Educational	Comments supporting the project and calling for the Applicant to organise boat trips and other educational activities to promote the project's renewable energy benefits to local communities.	Rampion has a strong track record supporting public participation and community engagement through the Rampion Community Benefit Fund and the Rampion Visitor Centre on Brighton seafront which is free for all. This includes a programme of engagement with Sussex schools to ensure all school children will be given the opportunity to visit the Rampion Visitor Centre, raising awareness of the history of electricity, climate change and wind energy technology, while telling the story of Rampion in development, construction and operation. Neither Rampion or Rampion 2 offer free boat tours as it is not our area of expertise, besides local charter boat businesses already offer trips to see the wind farm and the Applicant supports the local economic benefits this brings. The communication of Rampion 2's benefits will continue throughout the development, construction and operation of the wind farm (subject to consent), across many communication channels such as the local media, Rampion 2 website, Rampion Visitor Centre, meetings and events.	N
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				Rampion 2 has also developed an Outline Skills & Employment Strategy, which will be developed with partners over the coming months, seeking to promote skills and employment opportunities for local economic benefit within the Sussex area.	
GEN40.	General - Community benefits	Positive - Environment & community impacts	Comments supporting the project's environmental benefits with regards to renewable energy, with some consultees also saying the turbines are visually appealing.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN41.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Communication & engagement	Comments expressing concern that the original Statutory Consultation was not well publicised among some sections of the local community, despite the project's significant impacts.	The Statutory Project-Wide Consultation held July-September 2021 was carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) published in June 2021, which was agreed with relevant local authorities and satisfied the requirements of the Planning Act 2008. Leaflets were sent on 12 th July 2021 and delivered by Royal Mail to homes and businesses within 1.5km of the cable route, 3km around substation proposed sites and 100km inland along the coast from Selsey Bill to Beachy Head.	N



Posters were placed on community notice boards in villages on the cable route and copies provided to parish council clerks to put up on locked notice boards.
Outdoor advertising was placed as part of a wide-reaching advertising campaign including billboards, kiosks, bus backs and sides on the coast and proposed cable route.
Section 48 Notices were placed in a publicly accessible position either at the side of a road or on a Public Right of Way in the vicinity of the proposals, with 20 being positioned approximately 2.5km apart along the cable route;
Section 48 Notices were also published in the Isle of Wight Press, Mid Sussex Times, Sussex Express, The Argus (daily), West Sussex County Times, West Sussex Gazette, Fishing News, Lloyds List, London Gazette and The Guardian.
Section 42 letters were issued to affected parties including all landowners on land covered by our proposals;



	A social media awareness campaign ran on Facebook & Instagram, reaching over 512,000 people in Sussex and the Isle of Wight;	
	News coverage ran on ITV Meridian, BBC South TV, BBC Sussex Radio and More Radio with newspaper coverage in the Mid Sussex Times, West Sussex Gazette, West Sussex County Times and The Argus reaching an estimated 1.5 million people across Sussex. Additional reminder stories were published in the press towards the end of the consultation;	
	A Radio advertising campaign reached an estimated 125,000 people across West Sussex, Mid Sussex and parts of East Sussex.	
	Emails were sent to MPs, local authorities, elected representatives, parish councils, Section 42 consultees, Rampion 2 Expert Topic Groups, Rampion 2 Project Liaison Groups, hard-to-reach groups and other stakeholders who had registered an interest to be kept informed.	
	An Outdoor roadshow was held in late August 2021 to supplement publicity with	



	a pop up information stand and project	
	team handing out materials and	
	answering questions in high footfall	
	coastal and South Downs Way locations.	
	coastal and coast Bowns Way locations.	
	All the above included the dates of the	
	consultation, although while the media	
	stories highlighted the consultation	
	launch, not all included the end date.	
	The response figures, as detailed in the	
	Consultation Report (app ref 5.1),	
	indicate that there was a high public	
	awareness of the consultation.	
	Extended consultation: Following	
	feedback and after further review, the	
	Applicant became aware that while all	
	other aspects of the promotional activity	
	had been carried out successfully, there	
	were some coastal residents who did not	
	receive consultation leaflets as intended.	
	As this was a commitment from the	
	Applicant in the SoCC, a leaflet was sent	
	directly to all those addresses which were	
	omitted, to provide an additional	
	opportunity for those individuals to have	
	their say on the draft proposals, between	
	3 rd February and 11 th April 2022. The	
	consultation documents that were	
	available July-September 2021 were not	



				changed. This met with the requirements of the Planning Act 2008.	
GEN42.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Compensation	A comment expressing concern about the proposed onshore cable, calling for more detailed information about the construction activities required to install it and any compensation available to offset disruption.	A maximum of 20 buried cables will run along the length of the onshore cable route from the landfall at Climping through to the new onshore substation at Oakendene. A maximum of 10 buried cables will subsequently run from the new onshore substation at Oakendene to connect into the existing National Grid Bolney substation. The standard temporary construction corridor will be up to 40m wide and consist of the trenches, excavated material and a temporary construction haul road. The temporary construction corridor may require widening beyond the standard width in predetermined locations to allow enough space for access / equipment at trenchless crossings and to avoid obstacles. The temporary construction haul road will enable the transportation of plant used for topsoil stripping, subsoil excavation and for delivery of cable duct and cement bound sand (CBS) fill material. This soil will be stored in bunds within the temporary construction corridor, except for works in flood zones where specific	N



soil storage areas have been provided to allow storage outside the floodplain.
Trenches will be backfilled with the originally excavated material or cement bound sand (CBS) to the layer of the protective tiles/tape (use of CBS is dependent on soil thermal resistivity). Protective cover tiles/tape will be placed on top of the material to prevent the cable from being damaged.
There are road, rail, water, footpaths, third party services, and other crossings along the onshore cable route. Each crossing will be individually reviewed/surveyed during detailed design to confirm the crossing methodology employed. Open cut trenching crossing methodology will predominantly be used. This involves the preparation of the crossing (damming / fluming / pumping in the case of water courses) to allow the trenches to be excavated and ducts installed. The crossing area will be reinstated to the original form following the installation of cables.
Temporary construction compounds are required for: • landfall works; • trenchless crossings; and



logistics; storage of materials and equipment, location of CBS batching plant, also includes welfare facilities and office space as appropriate
A full description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development of the Environmental Statement (ES), Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.4). An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) is also submitted with the application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.
The ES Chapters, Volume 2 examine the potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project on the environment and local communities. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These



measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Where possible, these measures have been developed with input from key stakeholders together with appropriate technical standards, policies, and guidance. These measures include both avoidance, best practice, and design commitments, which are classified into primary or tertiary measures. Good practice consideration and application of environmental measures involves a hierarchal approach, considering avoidance of negative effects as the primary objective. Compensation is payable where justified and appropriate in accordance with the statutory rules and case law known as the Compulsory Purchase Compensation Code. That includes compensation for the value of land and/or rights that have been acquired; compensation for losses (which can include business losses) caused by the proposed or actual compulsory acquisition of land or rights (known as disturbance losses); and compensation for the impacts of the acquisition on retained land (known as severance and injurious affection); and statutory loss payments.



• •		
	Persons who suffer losses as a result of	
	the exercise of powers relating to the	
	temporary use of land may also claim	
	compensation which can include losses	
	such as crop losses. Persons whose land	
	value is reduced as a result of physical	
	factors caused by the construction of the	
	project (section 10 claims for injurious	
	affection) or by the operation of the	
	project (known as Part 1 Land	
	Compensation Act claims) are also	
	entitled to compensation.	
	More information is given in the series of	
	booklets published by the Department of	
	Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	
	entitled "Compulsory Purchase and	
	Compensation" listed below which are	
	available to download for free:	
	Compulsory purchase and	
	compensation: guide 1 –	
	procedure	
	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
	<u>purchase-and-compensation-guide-1-</u>	
	<u>procedure</u>	
	Compulsory purchase and	
	compensation: guide 2 -	
	compensation to business owners	
	and occupiers	
	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
	<u>purchase-and-compensation-guide-2-</u>	



				compensation-to-business-owners-and- occupiers Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 3 - compensation to agricultural owners and occupiers https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-purchase-and-compensation-guide-3-compensation-to-agricultural-owners-and-occupiers Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 4 - compensation to residential owners and occupiers https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-purchase-and-compensation-guide-4-compensation-to-residential-owners-and-occupiers	
GEN43.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Construction access	A comment expressing concern that the project's construction would affect their property access from the A281 and calling for horizontal boring techniques to be widely used to minimise disruption. It was also noted that some local roads are	Where the onshore cable crosses the A281, a trenchless crossing technology will be used, most likely a horizontal directional drill (HDD). Using a HDD will ensure that this crossing can be made without the need to close the road. In general, the project commits to maintaining property access throughout the construction period. Environmental measures to reduce construction traffic are outlined in Section 8.4 of the Outline Construction Traffic	N



	unsuitable for use as	Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF:	
	accesses by	7.6) which is submitted with the	
	construction vehicles.	Application. A finalised version of the	
	construction vehicles.	·	
		CTMP will be agreed with the local	
		authorities before construction can begin	
		after consent award. The OCTMP sets	
		out the principles of which routes have	
		been selected for use by HGVs. It	
		identifies the number of HGV movements	
		on local roads. Specific measures include	
		a Booking System which will be in place	
		for construction HGV traffic during the	
		peak periods. The proposed HGV	
		routing during the construction period to	
		individual accesses will be developed to	
		avoid major settlements such as	
		Storrington, Cowfold, Steyning,	
		Wineham, Henfield, Woodmancote and	
		other smaller settlements where possible.	
		It will also avoid the A24 through Findon	
		as advised from the West Sussex County	
		Council (WSCC) Freight Action Plan.	
		Working with local authorities, who will	
		also approve the plan, this will be	
		updated to form CTMPs for each stage of	
		work ahead of construction commencing.	
		The CTMPs will seek to minimise	
		construction traffic wherever possible and	
		will account for local roads. Bolney Road	
		will be used for construction related to	
		the Oakendene Substation, works to	



				extent the existing National Grid substation at Bolney and for the onshore cable route. Kent Street will only be used by construction traffic for the onshore cable route. The Environmental Statement (ES) assessment concludes that there are not anticipated to be any significant residual effects on transport as a result of Rampion 2 with the implementation of environmental measures.	
GEN44.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Construction business	Comments expressing concern about the impacts of the Wineham Lane North substation site, which would potentially impact local residents and threaten the viability of the Royal Oak public house. Another comment expressed concern about the impact of construction of a business's water supply.	It has been decided that the Oakendene site will be used for the onshore substation, not the Wineham Land North site. The Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) includes commitments to reduce disturbance as a result of constructing the Project. Commitment C-78 states that Licensed and private water supplies will be avoided where practicable; if any impacts are anticipated then appropriate measures will be put in place to avoid impact on the quantity and quality of the supply. Onsite surveys will be carried out prior to excavation to identify specific locations of water supplies.	N



GEN45.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Construction noise	Comments expressing concern about construction noise impacts on local	A construction method statement will be submitted pursuant to the finalised Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) and will contain details of measures taken to protect or ensure no interruption to existing services and to reinstate where required. Protective Provisions will be agreed with more substantive utility suppliers to ensure buried services are protected during construction. The socio-economic chapter sets out the economic benefits of the Project. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be	N
			communities, with some consultees referring to negative	experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and	
			experiences during the construction of	decommissioning of Rampion 2.	
			Rampion 1.	An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been	
				submitted with the application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption	
				during the construction phase. This	
				includes specific measures to help	
				reduce construction noise. A finalised	



				specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
GEN46.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Construction traffic	Comments expressing concern about construction traffic impacts on local communities.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.23) examines the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport.	N
				An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF: 7.6) has been submitted with the application with details and commitments aimed at minimising construction traffic impacts. A finalised version of the Construction Traffic Management plan will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
				The assessment concludes that after the implementation of environmental measures to avoid and minimise impacts, no significant effects are anticipated to transport receptors as a result of the construction of Rampion 2.	
GEN47.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Construction WCH	Comments expressing concern about the project's construction impacts on local walking,	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to	N



cycling and horse-riding routes.	transport. The study included a review of the overall network, public transport and accident data. Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) data was also collected between April 2022 and May 2022 at locations where data was not available. Site surveys have also been undertaken to closely inspect PRoW and accesses etc. An Outline Public Right of Way Management Plan (OPRoWMP) (APP REF: 7.8) has been submitted with the Application. The purpose of the OPRoWMP is to establish a methodology as well as a series of measures that will mitigate the effects of the Proposed Development on Public Right of Way (PRoW) including the National Trail in the South Downs National Park (SDNP). It sets out an evolving framework that can be further developed by a Principal Contractor at the post-consent stage in the Detailed PRoWMP. The DCO Application requires, for each stage of development, a Detailed PRoWMP for the management of PRoW to be submitted and approved by the local highway authority (WSCC) in	



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				Rampion Extension Development (RED) and the contractor will endeavour to minimise PRoW closure durations and proposes that short term temporary closures (less than five days at any one time) are implemented for PRoW crossings. In locations where an alternative route to a nearby PRoW is reasonably available and will be agreed, advanced warning notices will be provided to users identifying diversion routes.	
GEN48.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Economic impact	Comments expressing concern about the project's economic impacts on local communities, with concerns about tourism, game shooting and house prices.	ES Chapter 17: Socioeconomics (app ref 6.2.17) examines the likely significant effects on socioeconomics that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2. No direct significant effects have been identified for volume and value of the Sussex tourism economy. Direct impacts to game shoots on land within the DCO will be considered in accordance with compensation requirements. Compensation is payable where justified and appropriate in accordance with the statutory rules and case law known as the Compulsory Purchase Compensation Code. That includes compensation for the value of land and/or rights that have been acquired; compensation for losses (which	N



can include business losses) caused by the proposed or actual compulsory acquisition of land or rights (known as disturbance losses); and compensation for the impacts of the acquisition on retained land (known as severance and injurious affection); and statutory loss payments.
Persons who suffer losses as a result of the exercise of powers relating to the temporary use of land may also claim compensation which can include losses such as crop losses. Persons whose land value is reduced as a result of physical factors caused by the construction of the project (section 10 claims for injurious affection) or by the operation of the project (known as Part 1 Land Compensation Act claims) are also entitled to compensation. More information is given in the series of booklets published by the Department of Levelling Lip. Housing and Communities.
Levelling Up, Housing and Communities entitled "Compulsory Purchase and Compensation" listed below which are available to download for free: • Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 1 – procedure



				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory- purchase-and-compensation-guide-1- procedure • Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 2 - compensation to business owners and occupiers https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory- purchase-and-compensation-guide-2- compensation-to-business-owners-and- occupiers • Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 3 - compensation to agricultural owners and occupiers	
				Compulsory purchase and	
				compensation: guide 3 -	
				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
				purchase-and-compensation-guide-3-	
				compensation-to-agricultural-owners-	
				and-occupiers	
				Compulsory purchase and	
				compensation: guide 4 -	
				compensation to residential	
				owners and occupiers	
				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
				purchase-and-compensation-guide-4-	
				compensation-to-residential-owners-and-	
				<u>occupiers</u>	
GEN49.	General -	Negative -	Comments opposing	The environmental impact assessment	Υ
	Community	Environment &	the project, referring	(EIA) completed for the project was fully	A
	distribution	community	to its general	scoped in consultation with the statutory	A wide range of
		impacts	environmental and	authorities at the start of the process, in	mitigations not
			community impacts.	line with good practice. This included	originally planned



consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact. The Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise them. The ES describes the outcome of the baseline studies undertaken and how the assessment approach has been refined and developed in response to the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. This includes Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion, feedback on the preliminary environmental information report (PEIR), the Supplementary Information Reports following PEIR, consultation and engagement, and subsequent assessment work.			
been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise them. The ES describes the outcome of the baseline studies undertaken and how the assessment approach has been refined and developed in response to the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. This includes Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion, feedback on the preliminary environmental information report (PEIR), the Supplementary Information Reports following PEIR, consultation and engagement, and subsequent		impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	included in the application to reduce the impact of the
baseline studies undertaken and how the assessment approach has been refined and developed in response to the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. This includes Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion, feedback on the preliminary environmental information report (PEIR), the Supplementary Information Reports following PEIR, consultation and engagement, and subsequent		been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise	
		baseline studies undertaken and how the assessment approach has been refined and developed in response to the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. This includes Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion, feedback on the preliminary environmental information report (PEIR), the Supplementary Information Reports following PEIR, consultation and engagement, and subsequent	



				The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
GEN50.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Future development	A comment opposing the project, saying that it would lead to even more windfarm projects in the future.	Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.	N



OFNEA				Additionally, it will deliver a range of environmental, social and economic benefits including biodiversity net gain (BNG), jobs creation and investment. Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK.	
GEN51.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Onshore cable route	Comments expressing concern about the onshore cable because of its impacts on local communities. Some consultees opposed the potential for disruption in Crossbush Lane and Clay Lane.	The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Following on from the first public consultation, alternative cable routes were assessed and further options were proposed in a further consultation. This has resulted in the cable route being	The onshore cable route has been altered following public consultation.



GEN52.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Onshore landfall	A comment opposing the Climping Beach landfall site, saying it would negatively impact local people	moved away from Crossbush Lane and Clay Lane. There is still however an access to the onshore cable route proposed for the wooded area to the east, leading to Michel Grove Park. An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF: 7.6) has been submitted with the Application with details and commitments aimed at minimising construction traffic impacts. A finalised version of the CTMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation	N
				Undergrounding the onshore cables has been chosen as the principal method for connecting the project from the landfall at Climping to the grid connection point at Bolney. This is due to the view of the project that this solution will have the lowest environmental impact. Following	



	alternative cable routes were assessed and further options were proposed in a further consultation, which particularly centred on the route where it crosses the South Downs National Park (SDNP). This has resulted in the cable route being significantly changed from the route	
	originally planned, principally to reduce the impact to the South Downs National Park.	
	The offshore transmission cables come ashore at Climping using a horizontal directional drill (HDD). This will see cable ducts installed trenchlessly from below the low water mark to an HDD compound located in an arable field lying landward of the sea wall. To avoid degradation and/or habitat loss no ground-breaking activity or use of wheeled or tracked	
	vehicles will take place south of the seawall (above mean high water springs) within Climping Beach unless remedial action is required. Any predicted activity will be restricted to foot access for the purpose of surveying and monitoring of the progress of the HDD.	
	Access to Climping Beach will remain unaffected throughout construction, as will access to the inshore zone. That being said, the presence of the onshore	



				construction compound directly behind Climping Beach in addition to the presence of construction vessels offshore may temporarily reduce the appeal of Climping Beach with local bathers.	
GEN53.	General - Community distribution	Negative - Onshore substation	Comments expressing concern about the substation locations, saying they would have negative impacts on local communities.	The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. The choice was then distilled down to two options: • Oakendene • Wineham Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons: • Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and • Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when	Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



				compared with Oakendene. No requirement to close or divert a Public Right of Way as would have been required for Wineham Lane North Competing land interests at the Wineham Lane North site	
GEN54.	General - Community distribution	Neutral - Community fund	A comment calling for a community fund of sufficient value so as to offset the negative impacts of the project's construction on local communities.	The construction impacts are very temporary and are managed by a series of consent requirements in the form of Management Plans, covering issues such as traffic and transport, noise, ecology etc, to reduce construction impacts as far as possible. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Rampion 2 will be developing and implementing a local community benefit package throughout the development, construction and operation of the Project. Some elements of this may be linked to the DCO such as the objectives set out in	N



				our outline Skills & Employment Strategy, which we will continue to develop with local partners. Other elements of a benefit package are not connected to the DCO so it is too early to comment on any potential community benefit fund. Additionally, the project will deliver a range of environmental, social and economic benefits including biodiversity net gain (BNG), jobs creation and investment.	
GEN55.	General - Community distribution	Neutral - Construction duration	Comments calling for construction activities to be completed as quickly as possible to minimise the impacts on local communities.	A description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included as Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement (ES) The Proposed Development (APP REF: 6.2.4). An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. It is planned to try and make the construction period as short as possible as this will lead to being to operate the offshore wind farm and enable the generation of electricity.	N



GEN56.	General - Community distribution	Neutral - Construction hours	Comments suggesting that evening, night-time and weekend construction activities should be minimised or banned to reduce impacts on local communities, in particular from the effects of turbine piling.	As secured in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2), core working hours for onshore construction works for the Proposed Development are as follows:	N
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				as otherwise agreed in writing with the relevant planning authority. An OCoCP has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes setting out standard construction working hours. A finalised version of the CoCP, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
GEN57.	General - Community distribution	Neutral - Construction WCH	A comment calling for effective communication during the construction period to alert walkers, cyclists and horse-riders to potential disruption.	An Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan (OPRoWMP) (APP REF: 7.8) has been submitted with the application with details and commitments aimed at minimising impacts to public rights of way. A finalised version of the Public Rights of Way Management Plan will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. In general it is the aim to retain as much access to public rights as possible during construction. When crossing most public right of ways, a short closure in the order of days will be utilised to complete the works. After the crossing has been made, the public right of way will be opened. For certain rights of way, it is planned to use temporary diversions which will enable passing through either the public right of way or the diversion possible at all times. Where	N



				routes have been closed, an alternative route has been suggested. The project will avoid closing public rights of way which are close together at the same time. The project will advise of any closures in advance.	
GEN58.	General - Community distribution	Positive - Environment & community impacts	A comment supporting the project, saying that many negative predictions about Rampion 1 during construction and operation did not materialise.	These comments have been noted	N
GEN59.	General - Consultation	Negative - Communication & engagement	Comments expressing concern that the Applicant has not communicated well with consultees. Some consultees said emails were not answered promptly, while others said the level of engagement with local authorities and communities has been poor, with not enough local meetings and incorrect information access to private land	The planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects such as Rampion 2 requires that the scheme proposers provide meaningful consultation to both statutory authorities and the wider public. The approach used by Rampion 2 is set out in the Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC"). Rampion 2 has followed the SoCC and this document sets out the results of the consultation which has been undertaken and how this has influenced the scheme design and application. The Statutory Project-Wide Consultation held July-September 2021 was carried out in accordance with the SoCC	N



	to carry out surveys.	published in June 2021, which was	
	Some consultees guestioned whether	agreed with relevant local authorities and satisfied the requirements of the Planning	
	those in properties	Act 2008.	
	near the seafront had		
	been correctly notified	In accordance with the SoCC, the	
	about the consultation.	Applicant sent leaflets to homes and businesses within 1.5km of the proposed	
	consultation.	cable route, 3km around proposed	
		substation site options and 100km inland	
		along the coast from Selsey Bill to	
		Beachy Head.	
		Our Consultation period exceed the	
		statutory minimum of 28 days, running for	
		over six weeks from 18 th October – 29 th November 2022. In advance of the	
		launch of our consultation, an extensive	
		publicity campaign was undertaken which	
		included:	
		A wide-reaching advertising campaign	
		included billboard and bus advertising, a	
		radio campaign, postering on village noticeboards and a social media	
		campaign and media relations campaign	
		covered by Sussex TV, radio and	
		newspapers. Section 48 Notices were	
		also placed in regional and national newspapers agreed by local authorities	
		through the SoCC.	



Troi pi	All materials were made available online and USB sticks sent out on request, as well as being available in 11 well-bublicised locations where the public sould see documents and access the comment form on computers. Two live virtual public forums were held on 27 July and 6 September where presentations of the proposals were made with the opportunity to ask the project team questions. Two virtual presentations were also held for parish councils on 28 July and 23 August, as well as Project Liaison Group meetings with interest groups and Parish Council
E au pa R R R to w in Ti C in	Emails were sent to MPs, local authorities, elected representatives, earish councils, Section 42 consultees, Rampion 2 Expert Topic Groups, Rampion 2 Project Liaison Groups, hardoreach groups and other stakeholders who had registered an interest to be kept informed. The response figures, as detailed in the Consultation Report (APP REF: 5.1), andicate that there was a high public twareness of the consultation.



GEN60.	General -	Negative -	Comments	Our consultations have been designed	N
GENOU.	Consultation	Decision already		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	IN
	Consultation	made & not	expressing concern	for people and organisations to give us	
			that the Applicant is	their views and contribute to the evolving	
		listening	not listening to	design of the Rampion 2 Project.	
			feedback and that key		
			decisions have	The proposals have been developed and	
			already been made,	refined with an open mind to change and	
			regardless of the	in expectation of scrutiny from the	
			consultation.	Planning Inspectorate and stakeholders.	
				It is still possible to review and respond to	
				the proposals via the Planning	
				Inspectorate once the DCO application is	
				submitted and accepted.	
				We held a non-statutory consultation 14 th	
				January to 11 th February 2021, which	
				helped shape proposals for a project-	
				wide Statutory Consultation from 14th July	
				to 16 th September 2021, inviting	
				feedback from statutory consultees and	
				the Sussex community on the coast from	
				Selsey Bill to Beachy Head and along the	
				proposed cable route and around	
				substation site options.	
				-	
				The substation site was selected as a	
				result of community feedback and other	
				assessments of the options. The offshore	
				elements of the proposals were also	
				adapted as a direct result of community	
				and statutory consultee feedback and the	
				site was reduced by almost half.	



	The Statutory Onshore Consultation arose as a direct result of feedback received from statutory organisations, landowners and local communities, who commented during our Non-Statutory Consultation in on our original proposed cable route during the Statutory Project-Wide Consultation July-Sept 2021. This feedback highlighted issues, concerns and constraints, which along with our engineering and environmental work, gave rise to a considerable number of alternative cable routes, modified routes, trenchless crossings and alternative accesses, all open for this Statutory Onshore Consultation.
	This consultation clearly stated that it does not include offshore elements which had already been reduced in scale (sea area and turbine numbers) for DCO submission, following previous consultations. It also clearly stated that it does not include the onshore substation, which had been consulted upon on two previous occasions, first during the non-statutory consultation when three substation site options were considered, and second, during the statutory project-wide consultation when two substation site options were still being considered.



				The feedback from the project-wide consultation had enabled a decision to be reached. The consultation responses which influenced these decisions and led to the onshore cable route alternatives and modifications being considered during this consultation, are all documented in the Consultation Report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act (2008) and appropriate guidance. The Consultation Report also explains how feedback has been considered. The proposals have been developed and refined with an open mind to change and in expectation of scrutiny from the Planning Inspectorate and stakeholders. It is still possible to review and respond to the proposals via the Planning Inspectorate once the DCO application is submitted and accepted.	
GEN61.	General - Consultation	Negative - Duration	Comments expressing concern the consultation is not of sufficient duration to consider the complex project being proposed.	The planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects such as Rampion 2 requires that the scheme proposers provide meaningful consultation to both statutory authorities and the wider public. The approach used by Rampion 2 is set out in the Statement	N



				of Community Consultation (SoCC). Rampion 2 has followed the SoCC and this document sets out the results of the consultation which has been undertaken and how this has influenced the scheme design and application.	
				The Statutory Project-Wide Consultation held July-September 2021 was carried out in accordance with the SoCC published in June 2021, which was agreed with relevant local authorities and satisfied the requirements of the Planning Act 2008.	
				In accordance with the SoCC, the Applicant sent leaflets to homes and businesses within 1.5km of the proposed cable route, 3km around proposed substation site options and 100km inland along the coast from Selsey Bill to Beachy Head.	
				Our Consultation period exceeded the statutory minimum of 28 days, running for over six weeks from 18 th October – 29 th November 2022.	
GEN62.	General - Consultation	Negative - Experience of Rampion 1	Comments using the experience of Rampion 1 to cast the project in a negative light. One consultee	The Rampion 2 project is likely to have similar impacts to Rampion 1 as the works proposed are very similar. Rampion 1 has been a successful project	N



			said Rampion 2 would have a similar negative impact on the local area, while another questioned how frequently the Rampion 1 turbines were unable to function.	and has been generating green electricity since the end of 2017. Rampion 2 will be developing and implementing a local community benefit package throughout the development, construction and operation of the Project. Some elements of this may be linked to the Development Consent Order (DCO) such as the objectives set out in our outline Skills & Employment Strategy, which we will continue to develop with local partners. Other elements of a benefit package are not connected to the DCO so it is too early to comment on any potential community benefit fund.	
GEN63.	General - Consultation	Negative - General opposition	Comments expressing opposition to the project, without providing detail.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	A wide range of mitigations not originally planned have been included in the application to reduce the impact of the project.



GEN64.	General - Consultation	Negative - Lack of options in proposals	Comments expressing concern that the proposals were not at a formative stage and that there were too few options for consultees to choose between.	Our consultations have been designed for people and organisations to give us their views and contribute to the evolving design of the Rampion 2 Project. The proposals have been developed and refined with an open mind to change and in expectation of scrutiny from the Planning Inspectorate and stakeholders. It is still possible to review and respond to the proposals via the Planning Inspectorate once the DCO application is submitted and accepted. We held a non-statutory consultation 14th January to 11th February 2021, which helped shape proposals for a project-wide Statutory Consultation from 14th July to 16th September 2021, inviting feedback from statutory consultees and the Sussex community on the coast from Selsey Bill to Beachy Head and along the proposed cable route and around substation site options.	N
				The substation site was selected as a result of community feedback and other assessments of the options. The offshore elements of the proposals were also adapted as a direct result of community	



	 and statutory consultee feedback and the	
	site was reduced by almost half.	
	The Statutory Onshore Consultation	
	arose as a direct result of feedback	
	received from statutory organisations,	
	landowners and local communities, who	
	commented during our Non-Statutory	
	Consultation in on our original proposed	
	cable route during the Statutory Project-	
	Wide Consultation July-Sept 2021. This	
	feedback highlighted issues, concerns	
	and constraints, which along with our	
	engineering and environmental work,	
	gave rise to a considerable number of	
	alternative cable routes, modified routes,	
	trenchless crossings and alternative	
	accesses, all open for this Statutory	
	Onshore Consultation.	
	Chonere Concanalion.	
	This consultation clearly stated that it	
	does not include offshore elements which	
	had already been reduced in scale (sea	
	area and turbine numbers) for DCO	
	submission, following previous	
	consultations. It also clearly stated that it	
	does not include the onshore substation,	
	which had been consulted upon on two	
	previous occasions, first during the non-	
	statutory consultation when three	
	substation site options were considered,	
	and second, during the statutory project-	
 l		•



				wide consultation when two substation site options were still being considered. The feedback from the project-wide consultation had enabled a decision to be reached.	
				The consultation responses which influenced these decisions and led to the onshore cable route alternatives and modifications being considered during this consultation, are all documented in the Consultation Report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act (2008) and appropriate guidance. The Consultation Report also explains how feedback has been considered.	
				The proposals have been developed and refined with an open mind to change and in expectation of scrutiny from the Planning Inspectorate and stakeholders. It is still possible to review and respond to the proposals via the Planning Inspectorate once the DCO application is submitted and accepted.	
GEN65.	General - Consultation	Negative - Leading questions & response form	Comments expressing concern that the consultation survey was badly	The consultation exhibitions and virtual online event also offered a range of opportunities to meet the team and seek any clarifications, while the Contact Us button on the website provided numerous	N



			written and included leading questions.	methods to contact the team via a web form, email address, postal address or Freephone number.	
GEN66.	General - Consultation	Negative - Materials & information provided	Comments expressing concern about the materials and information provided during consultation. Some consultees said the information was confusing, poorly written, lacked an executive summary, omitted important information such as the number and location of the turbines and environmental impacts, and is being misrepresented as an extension to Rampion 1. Other consultees said there was too much information for most people.	The consultation materials for the Statutory Project-Wide Consultation were set out on rampion2.com in accordance with the SoCC and in a way to support ease of access and navigation. A brief, 'Welcome video', sees the Project Manager introduce the consultation and the Development & Stakeholder Manager describe and explain what information is available and how to navigate the website to easily access the information the visitor is seeking. The six navigation buttons on the consultation home page signposted the visitor to materials and information regarding: Consultation Proposals (see next para.) Environmental Assessment (highlighting the link to the Non-Technical Summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report for those who wanted a bit more detail on potential environmental impacts and mitigations, without having to explore the entire PEIR)	N .



Have your say (linking to a Consultation
Response Form)
Consultation Events (listing two virtual
public forums)
Contact us (listing contact details)
Detailed Documents (As the name
suggests this provided further detail for
those who wished to delve deeper,
linking to the Preliminary Environmental
Information Report chapters setting out
potential impacts and mitigations across
an array of onshore and offshore issues.
Detailed documents also included
Notices, work plans and other technical
documents)
dodinonto)
The navigation buttons were set out so
that the most easy to digest, high-level
information was set out first under
'Consultation Proposals'.
Consultation rioposais.
Consultation proposals webpage
The proposals were set out in a series of
Fact Sheets, with the first being an
Introduction to the consultation and the
second being an 'Overview of Proposals'.
This Fact Sheet set out our proposals in
the simplest form on seven screens of
information, using maps, diagrams,
charts, key facts and reduced text, to
seek to reach a wide audience. If the
user wanted more detail, they could



Application relevence of the	
	explore our onshore cable route proposals via a flyover video, our offshore proposals using our visual impacts video and there were a number of videos to help understand construction and land restoration processes.
	The number and location of the turbines is not something that was available at the time of the consultation, which was clearly set out in the Project Scope of the 'Overview of Proposals' Fact Sheet here https://rampion2.com/consultations-2021/consultation-proposals/overview-of-proposals/
	Rampion 2 is an extension to Rampion 1 by virtue of The Crown Estate (landlord of the seabed) inviting developers of existing, operating wind farms to extend their sites. The Area of Search consulted upon is directly adjacent to the existing Rampion Wind Farm on three sides.
	There was a considerable amount of information available on the webpage to satisfy all needs and areas of interest. However, the webpage was set out in such a way as to direct to the high-level information first, while offering the full PEIR document and Work Plans as is



			required. The webpage clearly signposted contact details and how to 'have your say' to ensure those who wished to could understand the core elements and respond with their feedback without exploring all the detailed documentation.	
GEN67. General Consu	Negative - Proposals & surveys not sufficiently progressed	Comments expressing concern that the proposals are not sufficiently progressed for consultees to comment on. Some consultees said there are still too many investigations and surveys to carry out to allow people to comment on the proposals, objecting to the lack of information in areas such the turbine heights and locations, as well as the use of desk-based studies to assess biodiversity impacts.	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and nonstatutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded	N



				environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise them.	
GEN68.	General - Consultation	Negative - Response channels	Comments expressing concern that there have been too few opportunities for face-to-face discussions about the project and that the online response channels disadvantage certain groups such as older people.	The Statutory Project-Wide Consultation held July-September 2021 was carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) published in June 2021, which was agreed with relevant local authorities and satisfied the requirements of the Planning Act 2008. Leaflets were sent on 12 th July 2021 and delivered by Royal Mail to homes and businesses within 1.5km of the cable route, 3km around substation proposed sites and 100km inland along the coast from Selsey Bill to Beachy Head. Posters were placed on community notice boards in villages on the cable route and copies provided to parish council clerks to put up on locked notice boards. Outdoor advertising was placed as part of a wide-reaching advertising campaign including billboards, kiosks, bus backs	N



		and sides on the coast and proposed	
		cable route.	
		Section 48 Notices were placed in a	
		publicly accessible position either at the	
		side of a road or on a Public Right of Way	
		in the vicinity of the proposals, with 20	
		being positioned approximately 2.5km	
		apart along the cable route;	
		apart along the sales,	
		Section 48 Notices were also published	
		in the Isle of Wight Press, Mid Sussex	
		Times, Sussex Express, The Argus	
		(daily), West Sussex County Times, West	
		Sussex Gazette, Fishing News, Lloyds	
		List, London Gazette and The Guardian.	
		List, London Sazotto and The Sadidian	
		Section 42 letters were issued to	
		affected parties including all landowners	
		on land covered by our proposals;	
		on land covered by car proposale,	
		A social media awareness campaign ran	
		on Facebook & Instagram, reaching over	
		512,000 people in Sussex and the Isle of	
		Wight;	
		11.3.1.	
		News coverage ran on ITV Meridian,	
		BBC South TV, BBC Sussex Radio and	
		More Radio with newspaper coverage in	
		the Mid Sussex Times, West Sussex	
		Gazette, West Sussex County Times and	
		The Argus reaching an estimated 1.5	
l	I	The finger roadining air commuted fro	



	million people across Sussex. Additional reminder stories were published in the press towards the end of the consultation;
	A Radio advertising campaign reached an estimated 125,000 people across West Sussex, Mid Sussex and parts of East Sussex.
	Emails were sent to MPs, local authorities, elected representatives, parish councils, Section 42 consultees, Rampion 2 Expert Topic Groups, Rampion 2 Project Liaison Groups, hard-to-reach groups and other stakeholders who had registered an interest to be kept informed.
	An Outdoor roadshow was held in late August 2021 to supplement publicity with a pop up information stand and project team handing out materials and answering questions in high footfall coastal and South Downs Way locations.
	All the above included the dates of the consultation, although while the media stories highlighted the consultation launch, not all included the end date.



				The response figures, as detailed in the Consultation Report (app ref 5.1), indicate that there was a high public awareness of the consultation.	
GEN69.	General - Consultation	Neutral - Communication & engagement	Comments calling for the Applicant to better engage with local communities, including requests for improved consultation publicity and more face-to-face meetings. Some consultees said the Applicant should be pro-actively defending the project on social media.	The consultation exhibitions and virtual online event also offered a range of opportunities to meet the team and seek any clarifications, while the Contact Us button on the website provided numerous methods to contact the team via a web form, email address, postal address or Freephone number.	Z
GEN70.	General - Consultation	Neutral - Confirmation of response	Comments asking the Applicant to acknowledge receipt of the consultation response.	The Applicant used an online consultation and engagement platform called Tractivity. When consultees completed their responses, a message would appear onscreen to let them know the response is complete and submitted. If the consultee wanted confirmation from the Applicant acknowledging receipt, they could contact the project team who would be able to confirm and locate the response.	N



GEN71.	General -	Neutral - Consult	Comments	The Project Team have consulted with a	N
	Consultation	with particular	suggesting the	number of the specific stakeholders	
		stakeholder	Applicant consults	suggested by people responding the	
			with a particular	various consultation exercises run by the	
			stakeholder, including	project. All stakeholders have had the	
			the Kelp Restoration	opportunity to provide a consultation	
			Project, local wildlife	response to the public consultation	
			and ornithological	exercises carried out by the project.	
			organisations	Table Cool and a long and a second	
			(including Sussex	Technical consultation has been	
			Wildlife Trust), and	undertaken with several stakeholders	
			local community and	with regard to the scope and progression of the EIA. This consultation and the	
			conservation groups.	outcomes of it are documented	
				throughout the Environmental Statement	
				(ES) in the technical aspect chapters.	
				(LO) in the technical aspect chapters.	
				Rampion Extension Development (RED)	
				are currently exploring opportunities to	
				work with the local partners to	
				further its aspirations of delivering	
				environmental benefits through its	
				developments.	
GEN72.	General -	Neutral - Future	Comments asking	There is currently no plan for a further	N
	Consultation	development	about potential	Rampion project.	
			developments after		
			Rampion 2. One		
			consultee asked if		
			Rampion 3 or 4 would		
			be implemented,		
			while others		
			suggested building		



			additional capacity into the proposed onshore infrastructure to facilitate future wind generation projects.		
GEN73.	General - Consultation	Neutral - Materials & information provided	Comments questioning the format and content of the consultation materials. Some consultees said some topics, such as the importance of renewable energy, were under-promoted. Other consultees said some documents appeared to make conclusions about environmental impacts that are not supported by the evidence. Some consultees called for additional information to be provided, such as environmental assessments of the impacts of the project on kelp beds and	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and nonstatutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise them.	N



			information about		
			construction noise.	ES Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and	
				intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9)	
				considers potential effects of Rampion 2	
				on benthic, subtidal and intertidal habitats	
				such as kelp beds.	
				Such as Kolp sods.	
				An assessment of construction noise as a	
				result of Rampion 2 is presented in ES	
				Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume	
				2 (APP REF: 6.2.21).	
GEN74.	General -	Neutral - Project	Comments asking to	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	N
	Consultation	sustainability	what extent the	29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP	
			project would be	REF: 6.2.29) presents the assessment of	
			sustainable, with	likely significant effects of the Proposed	
			some consultees	Development with respect to climate	
			asking if it would be	change. The assessment concludes the	
			carbon neutral, while	Proposed Development has a lifetime	
			others asked how	GHG emissions saving of 35,901ktCO2e.	
			much coal and steel	The assessment also contextualises	
			would be needed to	these savings against UK carbon	
			build it and how long	budgets. The Proposed Development will	
			the offshore	contribute up to 0.04% of the UK's	
			structures would	carbon budget for the fourth carbon	
			operate. One	budget of 1,950MtCO2e between 2023 to	
			consultee asked if the	2027. GHG emissions avoided will	
			introduction of the	equate to a 0.19% offset of the UK's fifth	
			turbines would benefit	carbon budget of 1,725MtCO2e between	
			local fish stocks, while	2028 and 2032 and up to a 0.64% offset	
			another asked if	of the sixth carbon budget of 965MtCO2e	
			materials required for	for 2033 to 2037. The Proposed	
			the project could be	Development will continue to offset GHG	



			mined from the seabed locally. One comment noted that the Applicant is also a producer of non-renewable energy.	emissions until 2050 assuming a 30 year operational life, and therefore make a positive contribution the UK Government target to reach net zero emissions in 2050. A large quantity of steel would be used to manufacture the components of the project, some of which could use coal in its production. However, as with the electricity industry, the steel industry is in the process of de-carbonising which will help to reduce overall CO2 emissions. ES Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF: 6.2.8) examines the potential effects of Rampion 2 on fish and shellfish species. There are licenced dredging areas around the proposed site. It is feasible that material dredged from these licenced sites could be used for some of the	
				onshore construction works.	
GEN75.	General - Consultation	Neutral - Proposals & surveys not sufficiently progressed	Comments calling for more information about the project: in particular, for more environmental	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process	A wide range of mitigations not originally planned
		progressed	surveys to be carried out and for more information about the	during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation	have been included in the application to



GEN76.	General -	Neutral -	size and location of the wind turbines. One consultee said that more environmental information should be provided in the Applicant's Environmental Statement.	bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and nonstatutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. The Environmental Impact Assessment	reduce the impact of the project.
GEN/O.	Consultation	Environment &	the Applicant to	(EIA) completed for the project was fully	Ĭ
		community	consider the needs of	scoped in consultation with the statutory	A wide range of
		impacts	local communities	authorities at the start of the process, in	mitigations not
			and the environment,	line with good practice. This included	originally planned
			including mitigating	consideration of wide variety of potential	have been
		İ		, constantion of mas famoly of potential	,



			the impacts as much as possible.	has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The ES submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	application to reduce the impact of the project.
GEN77.	General - Consultation	Positive - Communication & engagement	Comments supporting the communication and engagement activities associated with the consultation.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN78.	General - Consultation	Positive - Experience of Rampion 1	Comments expressing support for the project on the basis that Rampion 1 has been built and operated in a way that	These comments have been noted.	N



			considered local communities and the environment.		
GEN79.	General - Consultation	Positive - General support	Comments expressing support for the project, sometimes without giving a reason, while others say renewable energy is essential to prevent further climate change and reliance of fossil fuels. Some supported the windfarm, but considered it a 'necessary evil'.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN80.	General - Consultation	Positive - Materials & information provided	Comments expressing support for the materials and information provided during consultation.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN81.	Not used		g		
GEN82.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Biodiversity	Comments expressing concern about the project's impact on local biodiversity during the construction and operation phases.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated	A wide range of mitigations not originally planned have been included in the



Issues raised include the impact on sand dunes and associated flora at Climping beach, areas within the Sussex Downs National Park, marine wildlife, and river ecology in and around Littlehampton. Some consultees called for more extensive assessments and monitoring. The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features scoped into the assessment, where this information is available), technical engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions. A total of 13 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) have been identified and are located within 5km of the proposed DCO Order Limits. One (Climping Beach) is located within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The offshore transmission cables come ashore at Climping using a horizontal directional drill (HDD). This will see cable ducts installed trenchlessly from below the low water mark to an HDD compound located in an arable field			
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see cable ducts installed trenchlessly from below the low water mark to an		cables come ashore at Climping using a	
from below the low water mark to an		horizontal directional drill (HDD). This will	
		see cable ducts installed trenchlessly	
HDD compound located in an arable field		from below the low water mark to an	
		HDD compound located in an arable field	
lying landward of the sea wall and at		lying landward of the sea wall and at	



• •	
	least 200m away from the SSSI boundary. To avoid degradation and/or habitat loss no ground-breaking activity or use of wheeled or tracked vehicles will take place south of the seawall (above mean high water springs) within Climping Beach SSSI unless remedial action is required. Any predicted activity will be restricted to foot access for the purpose of surveying and monitoring of the progress of the horizontal directional drill (HDD).
	Overall, no significant residual effects are anticipated to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation following the implementation of environmental measures (set out in Chapter 22) which have been designed and adopted to reduce the potential for impacts sensitive receptors.
	The commitment to biodiversity net gain (BNG) is set out in ES Appendix 22.15: Biodiversity Gain Information, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.22.15) and will result in enhancements or creation of habitats throughout the local area. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and



offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to at least 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapters 11: Marine mammals (APP REF: 6.2.11), 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF: 6.2.8), and 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.2.9) assess the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of marine ecology. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Embedded measures onshore are typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practise (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2). Offshore measures are typically delivered through DCO requirements or deemed marine licence (DML) conditions.	



GEN83.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Construction	Comments expressing concern about disruption during the construction phase of the project, asking that any onshore disturbance is rectified as quickly as possible.	An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF:7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	N
GEN84.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Consultation materials	Comments expressing concern about the materials and information provided during consultation. Some consultees said the information was too technical and long, and lacked information in key areas such as traffic, waste, wildlife corridors, carbon, benthic ecology, and decommissioning.	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non- statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of	N



GEN85. General - OTHER/ INSURE Negative - Environment & communities of the project. NISC / UNSURE Negative - Environment & communities of the project. The project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The Environmental Statement (ES) subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal end intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal end intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal end intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal end intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal end intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9), considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidates such as test of the project. An assessment of construction noise as a result flows. An assessment of construction noise as a result of Rampion 2 is pesulted in ES (APP REF: 6.2.1). Notation a	OTHER/ MISC /	Environment & communities	expressing concern in general terms about the environmental and community	ES Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.3.9) considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal habitats such as kelp beds. An assessment of construction noise as a result of Rampion 2 is presented in ES Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.21). Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The Environmental Statement (ES)	N
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				onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It provides a detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Embedded measures onshore are typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practise (OCoCP) (APP REF:7.2). Offshore measures are typically delivered through DCO requirements or deemed Marine	
GEN86.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Experience of Rampion 1	Comments expressing concern about the project on the grounds that Rampion 1 was not a success - for	Licence (DML) conditions. Rampion 1 has been a successful project and has been generating green electricity since the end of 2017. Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore	N



			delays, has reduced generating capacity, and did not provide for future cabling needs for Rampion 2.	wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	
GEN87.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Farming/fishing economics	Comments expressing concern that the views of local farmers and commercial fishing companies have not been considered and should receive compensation. One consultee said fishing fleets should be given trial access to areas	Environmental Statement Chapter 10: Commercial Fisheries, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.10) examines the potential effects on local commercial fisheries operation in the area. There are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been proposed to benefit commercial fishing including: Ongoing liaison with fishing fleets will be maintained during preconstruction, construction, maintenance and decommissioning operations via	N



 		_
around the wind	an appointed Fisheries Liaison	
turbines.	Officer (FLO) and Fishing Industry	
	Representative (FIR) to ensure	
	that the fishing community are fully	
	informed of any offshore activities	
	and works; and	
	Rampion Extension Development	
	(RED) is committed to ongoing	
	liaison with fishermen throughout	
	all stages of the Proposed	
	Development, based upon the	
	Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind	
	and Wet Renewables (FLOWW)	
	(2014, 2015) guidance" both of	
	which aim to help provide effective	
	communication between the	
	project and commercial fishing	
	interests to ensure potential	
	impacts are minimised and co-	
	existence can be achieved	
	throughout all phases of the	
	Proposed Development.	
	The assessment assumes that during the	
	operation and maintenance phase, there	
	will be temporary 500m safety zones	
	around major maintenance works.	
	Fishing will resume post-construction	
	around and between infrastructure within	
	Rampion 2 where possible, with the	
	exception of an assumed 50m operating	
	distance from infrastructure, areas of	
	cable protection, and safety zones	
	Casto Protection, and Galoty Zonico	



				around infrastructure undergoing major maintenance or replacement. RED have prepared an Outline Fisheries Liaison and Coexistence Plan OFLCP) (APP REF: 7.19) that confirms the approach to ongoing liaison with the fishing industry. The Plan will be finalised post-consent. RED is committed to ongoing liaison with fishermen, based upon FLOWW (2014, 2015) guidance.	
GEN88.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - General negative	Comments expressing concern about the project, without providing specific details.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	A wide range of mitigations not originally planned have been included in the application to reduce the impact of the project.



GEN89.	General -	Mogativo	Comments	Pampion 2 is being proposed as it is	Υ
GENOS.	OTHER/	Negative -		Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is	ī
		Landscape and	expressing concern	thought to be a good location for an	A =: ===:f: = === t
	MISC /	visual	about the visual	offshore wind farm. The planning	A significant
	UNSURE		impacts of the project,	process will determine whether the	reduction in the
			including the impacts	project is acceptable. The distance the	area proposed
			from the coast and	project will be from the shoreline has	for wind turbines
			the impacts on the	been determined in line with the Strategic	has been
			South Downs	Environmental Impact Assessment used	applied. The
			National Park.	to site the first Rampion offshore wind	number of wind
				farm. This concluded that wind turbines	turbines has also
				should be no closer than 13km / 8 miles	been reduced.
				from the coast line. This minimum	
				distance has been observed on the	
				Rampion 2 project.	
				The selection process for the project	
				components is fully described in the	
				Environmental Statement Chapter 3:	
				Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3)	
				Engagement and consultation	
				undertaken for the project have informed	
				the assessment work and the evolution of	
				the design of the Proposed Development.	
				Undergrounding the onshore cables has	
				been chosen as the principle method for	
				connecting the project from the landfall at	
				Climping to the grid connection point at	
				Bolney. This is due to the view of the	
				project that this solution will have the	
				lowest environmental impact. Following	
				,	
				on from the first public consultation,	
				alternative cable routes were assessed	



		and further options were proposed in a	
		further consultation, which particularly	
		centred on the route where it crosses the	
		South Downs National Park. This has	
		resulted in the cable route being	
		significantly changed from the route	
		originally planned, principally to reduce	
		the impact to the South Downs National	
		Park.	
		Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	
		18: Landscape and visual impact (APP	
		REF: 6.2.18) assessment assesses the	
		potential effects of the onshore cable	
		routes on sensitive receptors.	
		 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		Through the development of the planning	
		submission, the area originally planned	
		for the wind farm has been significant	
		reduced and less turbines are now being	
		sought in order to reduce the impact on	
		the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed as also been reduced.	
		This reduction has seen the introduction	
		of wind farm separation zones between	
		Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south	
		sides of Rampion 1. The description of	
		how the design of the project has evolved	
		for both onshore cable routes and other	
		infrastructure, and how consultation and	
		engagement has been central to its	
		development is provided in ES Chapter	
I	L	401010p	



				3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF:	
				6.2.3).	
				0.2.0).	
				ES Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape	
				and visual impact assessment, Volume 2	
				(APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential	
				effects of the offshore infrastructure on	
				sensitive receptors. ES Appendix 15.5,	
				Volume 4 (APP REF:6.4.15.5) provides	
				an assessment of aviation and navigation	
				night-time lighting effects. The chapter	
				considers the effects of operational	
				lighting on visual receptors / viewpoints,	
				and the dark night skies quality of the	
				South Downs National Park (SNDP)	
				during operation. Chapter 15, Table 15-	
				43 summarises that the residual effects	
				anticipated at night-time are anticipated	
				to be Not Significant at all viewpoint	
				locations following the implementation of	
				environmental measures.	
GEN90.	General -	Negative -	Comments	Environmental Statement Chapter 29:	N
	OTHER/	Materials and	expressing concern	Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF:	
	MISC /	waste	about the project's	6.2.29) presents the assessment of likely	
	UNSURE		sustainability, in	significant effects of the Proposed	
			particular that	Development with respect to climate	
			materials are sourced	change. The assessment concludes the	
			in a sustainable way	Proposed Development has a lifetime	
			and that waste, such	GHG emissions saving of 35,901ktCO2e.	
			as construction litter,	The assessment also contextualises	
			is treated properly to	these savings against UK carbon	
				budgets. The Proposed Development will	



			1
	nelp protect marine	contribute up to 0.04% of the UK's	
b	piodiversity.	carbon budget for the fourth carbon	
		budget of 1,950MtCO2e between 2023 to	
		2027. GHG emissions avoided will	
		equate to a 0.19% offset of the UK's fifth	
		carbon budget of 1,725MtCO2e between	
		2028 and 2032 and up to a 0.64% offset	
		of the sixth carbon budget of 965MtCO2e	
		for 2033 to 2037. The Proposed	
		Development will continue to offset GHG	
		emissions until 2050 assuming a 30 year	
		operational life, and therefore make a	
		positive contribution the UK Government	
		target to reach net zero emissions in	
		2050.	
		2000.	
		A large quantity of steel would be used to	
		manufacture the components of the	
		project, some of which could use coal in	
		its production. However, as with the	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		electricity industry, the steel industry is in	
		the process of de-carbonising which will help to reduce overall CO2 emissions.	
		Help to reduce overall CO2 ethissions.	
		An Outling Site Waste Management Plan	
		An Outline Site Waste Management Plan	
		(OSWMP) (APP REF: 7.3) has also been	
		submitted with the Application, setting out	
		commitments to manage waste resulting	
		from the construction works. A finalised	
		version of the SWMP, will be agreed with	
		the relevant authorities before	



				construction can begin after consent award.	
GEN91.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Need case	Comments expressing concern about the need for Rampion 2 and wind generation projects in general. Some consultees said the project had no significant environmental benefits, while others claimed its primary purpose is to generate profits. One consultee questioned whether increasing the size of a windfarm would reduce its efficiency, while another said windfarms need large subsidies to be economically viable. Other consultees said it is more appropriate to reduce demand for energy.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK. Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand,	N



				providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives. Additionally, it will deliver a range of environmental, social and economic benefits including biodiversity net gain	
				(BNG), jobs creation and investment.	
GEN92.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Onshore design	Comments expressing concern about the design and implementation of the onshore elements of the project, including general comments. Specific concerns included the potential closure of Climping Beach during construction, a lack of energy storage facilities in the operational proposals, and suggested use of existing brownfield	Rampion 2 applied for a grid connection to National Grid and they offered a connection at the existing Bolney Substation. The selection process for the project components is fully described in the Environmental Statement Chapter 3: Alternatives (APP REF: 6.2.3) Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project has informed the assessment work, the development of embedded measures and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. The onshore route has been carefully chosen to balance keeping the route as short as possible against minimising associated impact. The width of the original route was first consulted on as	N



sites onshore instead of industrialising new areas of countryside. Some consultees called for more of the onshore infrastructure to be located offshore.	generally being a 50m wide construction corridor, but this has been reduced to generally being a 40m construction corridor for the DCO application. It was not possible to identify any suitable brown field land to use for the onshore substation within the vicinity of the existing Bolney Substation.	
	A description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included as ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
	The offshore export cable will be landed near to Climping using trenchless technology to minimise potential impact. The technology likely to be used is horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The HDD rig will be located away from the beach on one of two areas which are away outside of areas principally thought to be at flood risk. A drill will be made	



				under the beach and will exit beyond mean low water springs. Climping beach will not be closed.	
GEN93.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Policy	Comments expressing concern that the proposed location for Rampion 2's wind turbines ignores Government guidelines, renewable energy policy, and previous Prime Ministerial statements.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK. Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The distance the project will be from the shoreline has been determined in line with the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment used to site the first Rampion offshore wind farm. This concluded that wind turbines	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced.



				should be no closer than 13km / 8 miles from the coast line. This minimum distance has been observed on the Rampion 2 project. Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduced the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed as also been reduced. The Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) which accompanies the Application considers the compliance of the Proposed Development as a whole with the relevant National Policy Statements. It demonstrates that the Proposed Development accords with the relevant planning policy tests and is acceptable in land use and planning terms.	
GEN94.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Proposals not sufficiently developed	Comments expressing concern that the project is not sufficiently developed to provide constructive comments during consultation. Consultees called for more information on turbine locations and	The consultation materials for the Statutory Project-Wide Consultation were set out on rampion2.com in accordance with the SoCC and in a way to support ease of access and navigation. A brief, 'Welcome video', sees the Project Manager introduce the consultation and the Development & Stakeholder Manager describe and explain what information is available and how to navigate the	N



	on the project's case	website to easily access the information	
	for being on the South		
	Coast.	the visitor is seeking.	
	Coast.	The six navigation buttons on the	
		consultation home page signposted the visitor to materials and information	
		regarding:	
		Consultation Proposals (see next	
		para.)	
		Environmental Assessment	
		(highlighting the link to the Non-Technical	
		Summary of the Preliminary	
		Environmental Information Report for	
		those who wanted a bit more detail on	
		potential environmental impacts and	
		mitigations, without having to explore the	
		entire PEIR)	
		Have your say (linking to a Consultation	
		Response Form)	
		Consultation Events (listing two virtual	
		public forums)	
		Contact us (listing contact details)	
		Detailed Documents (As the name	
		suggests this provided further detail for	
		those who wished to delve deeper,	
		linking to the Preliminary Environmental	
		Information Report chapters setting out	
		potential impacts and mitigations across	
		an array of onshore and offshore issues.	
		Detailed documents also included	
		Notices, work plans and other technical	
		documents)	



pplication Reference 3.1.1.	
	The navigation buttons were set out so that the most easy to digest, high-level information was set out first under 'Consultation Proposals'.
	Consultation proposals webpage The proposals were set out in a series of Fact Sheets, with the first being an Introduction to the consultation and the second being an 'Overview of Proposals'. This Fact Sheet set out our proposals in the simplest form on seven screens of information, using maps, diagrams, charts, key facts and reduced text, to seek to reach a wide audience. If the user wanted more detail, they could explore our onshore cable route proposals via a flyover video, our offshore proposals using our visual impacts video and there were a number of videos to help understand construction and land restoration processes.
	The number and location of the turbines is not something that was available at the time of the consultation, which was clearly set out in the Project Scope of the 'Overview of Proposals' Fact Sheet here https://rampion2.com/consultations-2021/consultation-proposals/overview-of-proposals/



				Rampion 2 is an extension to Rampion 1 by virtue of The Crown Estate (landlord of the seabed) inviting developers of existing, operating wind farms to extend their sites. The Area of Search consulted upon is directly adjacent to the existing Rampion Wind Farm on three sides. There was a considerable amount of information available on the webpage to satisfy all needs and areas of interest. However, the webpage was set out in such a way as to direct to the high-level information first, while offering the full PEIR document and Work Plans as is required. The webpage clearly signposted contact details and how to 'have your say' to ensure those who wished to could understand the core elements and respond with their feedback without exploring all the detailed documentation.	
GEN95.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Response form	A comment expressing concern about the consultation survey, in particular the requirement to leave an email with your response, which	To help the Applicant ensure all responses are unique, the online survey required respondents to leave their email details. There were a number of official ways to respond to the consultation in addition to the online survey, including, by email, letter or print version of the	N



			is likely to exclude certain demographics.	response form. These additional response channels made the consultation available and accessible to a wide demographic.	
GEN96.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - RF interference from substation	A comment expressing concern about radio frequency interference emitted from the existing substation at Bolney, which makes some amateur radio bands unusable. There is a concern that the Rampion 2 substation will exacerbate this problem.	Care will be taken with the electrical components used for the Rampion 2 onshore substation to reduce any impact on radio frequency interference.	N
GEN97.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Terrorism	Comments expressing concern that the project would become a target for terrorist attacks, with onshore infrastructure close to local communities.	The project will be designed to be secure as other similar assets based in the UK.	N
GEN98.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Negative - Trust RWE	Comments expressing concern about the environmental credentials of the Applicant, a company	The Rampion 2 proposals are being submitted by Rampion Extension Development Limited, which is owned by three different shareholders. RWE is one of the shareholders and is also one of the biggest generators of electricity,	N



GEN99.	General -	Negative - Wrong	that is also heavily involved in non-renewable power generation. Some respondents also cast doubt on the accuracy of information presented during consultation, such as project costs, while another questioned why a foreign-owned company is submitting the application.	supplying around 15% of the UK's electricity variety of technologies:	N
GEN99.	OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	location wind	expressing concern that the project being proposed is in an area that does not have optimal wind conditions for powering wind turbines.	has a sufficient wind resource for an offshore wind farm.	N
GEN100.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Alternatives	Comments suggesting alternative power-generation technologies that would make Rampion 2 redundant, including motorway turbines and wave power.	Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind	N



which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and eliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.
Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy is being pursued by the government for the benefit of the UK, enabling more electricity to be generated without having to rely on importing energy. This in turn will help provide more stable electricity prices as well as significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Offshore wind is currently one of the cheapest forms of electricity available in the UK.



GEN101.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Communications & engagement	Comments suggesting that the Applicant carry out extensive communication during the construction period to ensure local communities are kept informed of ongoing activities and the proposed mitigations.	Rampion 2 will be producing a Construction Communications Plan if the project is awarded consent, which will: • build on stakeholder engagement carried out throughout development to identify key stakeholder organisations and individuals, alongside the wider community; • identify a range of communication tools, methods and opportunities to reach this target audience and enable them to reach the Construction Team; • produce a range of communication materials designed to reach the target audience; • produce a series of tailored Communication and Mitigation Plans to provide more detail for local communities at particular sections along the onshore cable route; • produce dedicated Communications Plans for special interest user groups, such as fishers, divers and public rights of way users; and • set out a robust Complaints	N



				sea users, businesses, residents and visitors to the local area, safe and appropriately informed for the duration of construction.	
GEN102.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Community benefits	Comments calling for the project to benefit local communities financially, either through discounts of energy costs, through a fund to promote local community projects, or by providing jobs for local people or businesses.	Rampion 2 will be developing and implementing a local community benefit package throughout the development, construction and operation of the Project. Some elements of this may be linked to the DCO such as the objectives set out in our outline Skills & Employment Strategy, which we will continue to develop with local partners. Other elements of a benefit package are not connected to the DCO so it is too early to comment on any potential community benefit fund. Environmental Statement Chapter 17 Socio-economics, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.17) outlines several ways Rampion Extension Development (RED) intend to support ways of increased funding through embedded environmental measures including: • identifying opportunities for companies based or operating in the region to access supply chain for the Proposed Development; and	N



GEN103. Ger	neral - Neu	eutral - Consent	Comments calling for	working with local partners and seek to maximise the ability of local people to access employment opportunities associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. As the Proposed Development will have	Υ
OTH MIS	HER/		the Applicant to follow particular consenting requirements, including ensuring Shoreham port continues to operate once the project is in place, while other consultees called for the project not to facilitate new housing.	a capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. It, therefore, requires an application for a DCO to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate under the Planning Act 2008. The Planning Inspectorate will examine the application for the Proposed Development and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) to grant or refuse consent. On receipt of the report and recommendation from the Planning Inspectorate, the SoS will then make the final decision on whether to grant the DCO. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process whereby a project's potentially significant environmental effects are identified, assessed, and taken into account in the process of	Project area reduced in the east, reducing any impact to shipping using Shoreham.



OFNIA				determining whether development consent should be granted. The Environmental Statement (ES) is the written output of the EIA undertaken for the Rampion 2. The findings of the assessment are set out within the ES to allow an informed view to be taken of: • the Proposed Development; • the assessment approach that has been undertaken; and • conclusions to be drawn on the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 and the environmental measures proposed to be implemented. The original project area has been reduced in the east to align with Rampion 1, which significantly reduces any impact on shipping using Shoreham Port. There are no housing proposal relating to the project.	
GEN104.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Construction carbon	A comment asking about the carbon footprint of building the project's larger turbines.	Environmental Statement Chapter 29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.29) presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to climate change. The assessment concludes the Proposed Development has a lifetime GHG emissions saving of 35,901ktCO2e.	N



GEN106	OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Decommissioning	more information about the lifespan of the wind turbines and	will be operational for 30 years. After this point it is proposed that they are decommissioned. An outline of the	IN
GEN105	OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE . General -	Neutral - Consult with specific stakeholder	Comments suggesting the Applicant consults with a particular stakeholder, including local MPs, marine stakeholders, local community groups and individuals, and wildlife groups. Comments asking for	emissions until 2050 assuming a 30 year operational life, and therefore make a positive contribution the UK Government target to reach net zero emissions in 2050. The Project Team have consulted with a number of the specific stakeholders suggested by people responding the various consultation exercises run by the project. All stakeholders have had the opportunity to provide a consultation response to the public consultation exercises carried out by the project. It is planned that the offshore wind farm	N
				The assessment also contextualises these savings against UK carbon budgets. The Proposed Development will contribute up to 0.04% of the UK's carbon budget for the fourth carbon budget of 1,950MtCO2e between 2023 to 2027. GHG emissions avoided will equate to a 0.19% offset of the UK's fifth carbon budget of 1,725MtCO2e between 2028 and 2032 and up to a 0.64% offset of the sixth carbon budget of 965MtCO2e for 2033 to 2037. The Proposed Development will continue to offset GHG	



			how they would be decommissioned.	decommissioning process is set in in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development of the Environmental Statement (ES), Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.2.4). If consented, Rampion 2 will have the requirement to agree a decommissioning programme with the central government department which deals with the statutory decommissioning scheme as mandated by the Energy Act 2004 (as amended).	
GEN107.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Environment & communities	Comments calling on the Applicant to continue to assess the impacts on the environment and local communities with a view to minimising any disruption.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information	A wide range of mitigations not originally planned have been included in the application to reduce the impact of the project.



• •		
	Report (PEIR) through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It provides a detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
	Embedded measures onshore are typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practise (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2). Offshore measures are typically delivered through DCO requirements or Deemed Marine Licence conditions.	
	An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) is also submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	



GEN108.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Futureproof	A comment calling for the project's design be futureproofed, to avoid similar disruptions in coming decades.	The project has will be designed to make the most of the seabed which will be leased from The Crown Estate, subject to scheme envelope set in the Environmental Statement (ES).	N
GEN109.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Neutral - Operational monitoring	A comment calling for the project to monitor biodiversity once it is operational.	An Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP) (APP REF: 7.10) will be developed to ensure all reinstated habitats are effectively established. To ensure effective restoration, habitats will be subject to appropriate maintenance, management (including adaptive management) and monitoring for ten years (measured from the time of planting / seeding in each discrete location).	N
GEN110.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Positive - Construction	A comment expressing support for the project on the grounds that Rampion 1 was constructed in a manner considerate to local communities.	These comments have been noted.	Z
GEN111.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Positive - Environment & communities	A comment expressing support for the project's potentially positive impacts on the environment and communities, such as	These comments have been noted.	Z



			reductions in high tide storm waves, restoring sea grass where commercial fishing is banned, and enhancing coastal electricity supplies.		
GEN112.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Positive - General	Comments expressing support for the project, without giving a reason.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN113.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Development Consent Order	Comments and requests around the language, requirements and conditions provided in the draft Development Consent Order presented at the 2021 consultation.	A Development Consent Order is a statutory instrument, and is drafted in legal language appropriately. Requirements, which function as conditions, have been updated following scheme development and consideration of consultation responses and engagement with discharging authorities.	Y
GEN114.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Neutral - Turbine locations	Query about the reconsideration of the surplus part of the area consented under the Rampion 1 DCO.	Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the Rampion 2 wind farm has been significantly reduced to the east, and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape setting of the SDNP (116 were originally proposed but this has been reduced to 90). This resulted in a substantial reduction to the east of Rampion 1 (previously under the Rampion 1 DCO) with the Rampion 2 turbines now located	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced most notably on the eastern side of Rampion 1 (previously under



				to the south and west of Rampion 1. Wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 have also been introduced to the west and south sides of Rampion 1, to allow a clear distinction and line of sight between the two wind farms. The overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the apparent height of the turbines in views, including from the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast.	the Rampion 1 DCO).
GEN115.	General - Consultation	Neutral - Regard to feedback	Comments asking that that consultation responses be consideration within the development of the project.	This comment is noted.	Υ
GEN116.	General - 1. Principle of project region	Positive - Operations and Maintenance	A comment welcoming the intention to draw on the experience of Rampion 1 when considering operations and maintenance requirements for the project.	These comments have been noted.	N
GEN117.	General - OTHER/	Concern - Dirty	One comment concerned about their caravan getting dirty	A range of embedded environmental measures which relate to air quality, noise and vibration are embedded as	N



	MISC / UNSURE		from its proximity to the construction site.	part of the onshore cable route design to remove or reduce significant effects as far as possible. These include implementing measures to minimise	
				disturbance as part of a Code of Construction Practice, limitation of construction working hours and dust mitigation. No Significant Effects have been identified in relation to potential impacts of Rampion 2 on air quality, noise and vibration from onshore construction, and decommissioning further to this mitigation.	
				An alternative access (AA-04) was presented in the October 2022 statutory consultation. This access was moved northwards, away from Brookside Caravan park – when accessing our proposed cable route options to the west.	
GEN118.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Concern - Privacy	Comments expressing concern for privacy in regards to the access road adjacent to 25 caravans on the north side of Brookside Caravan park. One consultee noting that the access road may	An alternative access (AA-04) was presented in the October 2022 statutory consultation. This access was moved northwards, away from Brookside Caravan park – when accessing our proposed cable route options to the west. Subsequently, the project adopted cable route ACR-02, making both the original and revised accesses unnecessary, as the haul road would be used, which is	Y



			allow vision into residents' bedrooms.	further from Brookside than the original construction access. An operational access in this location has been retained, which uses an existing route on the edge of the field, but this would be used only occasionally.	
GEN119.	General - OTHER/ MISC / UNSURE	Concern - Security	Comments expressing concern for the security of their family and caravans with strangers using the access road on the north side of Brookside caravan park.	Measures to minimise disturbance and fencing and security will be set out and implemented via the Code of Construction Practice. Fencing and gates can be installed to address security issues. An alternative access (AA-04) was presented in the October 2022 statutory consultation. This access was moved northwards, away from Brookside Caravan park – when accessing our proposed cable route options to the west. Subsequently, the project adopted cable route ACR-02, making both the original and revised accesses unnecessary, as the haul road would be used, which is further from Brookside than the original construction access. An operational access in this location has been retained, which uses an existing route on the edge of the field, but this would be used only occasionally.	Y



4.8.2. **Crosscutting**

ID	Theme	Sub-theme	Issue statement	Project response	Scheme change? (Y/N)
CRO01.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Assessment suggestion - trees	A comment stipulating that no trees should be removed to accommodate the proposed windfarm.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. With regard to vegetation, the following measures will be applied: Vegetation will be retained where possible. Where necessary, vegetation removal will be scheduled over winter to avoid bird breeding season. If not possible for all areas, any vegetation removal will be undertaken in line with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction). This will be carried out under supervision and will be appropriately managed to	The addition of a significant number of trenchless crossings for the onshore cable route in order to avoid felling trees.



remove the risk of damaging or destroying active nests, young or eggs. Suitable methods will also be used to ensure vegetation supporting other legally protected species is removed sensitively and in a legally compliant way. Veteran trees are retained through design avoidance. Ground works within a buffer zone of 15 times the diameter of the tree or 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy will be avoided. Should transmission cables go under a veteran tree via a trenchless crossing a depth of at least 6m below ground within the buffer zone will be maintained to avoid root damage. A Landscape Plan will be developed to reinstate landscape elements such as trees, woodland and hedgerows, which have been removed as a result of construction, including construction / horizontal directional drilling (HDD) compounds and construction access. Attention will also be given to maintaining levels and types of vegetation and landscape patterns within each Landscape Character Area. There are 13 veteran trees located within proposed DCO Order Limits. All these will be retained. The effect on veteran trees is considered to be neutral as installation and operation of the transmission cables will not alter the status of any veteran trees present in or adjacent to the working areas. The potential effect is Not Significant on an ecological feature of National
importance.



				The onshore cable route has been carefully designed to avoid areas of woodland. Where it has not been possible to route around an area of trees, trenchless crossings taking the cable under the tree routes have been planned for. The onshore cable corridor being applied for is typically 60-100m wide which will allows for micrositing where the cable is to be installed in practice, significantly reducing the likelihood that single trees will need to be felled. Where the route crosses hedgerows incorporating trees, a notching technique will be used to minimise reduce the working construction width of the cable down from 40m towards 14m, and in some cases in lower. Again this will significantly reduce the likelihood that trees will need to be felled. For the onshore substation, it is proposed that a landscaping scheme is designed to help mitigate the visual impact of this particular element. This will be designed to incorporate existing trees and most likely involve the planting of additional trees.	
CRO02.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Assessments inaccurate / incomplete - Consideration of alternatives	Comments suggesting that alternative locations or power generation	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7)	N
			methods had been unreasonably discounted.	deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind	



				which has been identified as a critical national priority	
				in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ,	
				2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand,	
				providing enhanced energy security and supporting	
				UK Government priorities in relation to economic	
				development; and	
				 deliver additional renewable energy capacity, 	
				supporting the achievement of the UK Government's	
				climate change commitments and carbon reduction	
				objectives.	
				The selection process for the project components is	
				fully described in Environmental Statement (ES)	
				Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3).	
				Engagement and consultation undertaken for the	
				project have informed the assessment work and the	
				evolution of the design of the Proposed Development.	
CRO03.	Crosscutting -	Assessments	Comments	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report	N
	Approach to	inaccurate /	expressing	(PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental	
	Environmental	incomplete -	concern over	Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in	
	Impact	Desktop	the use of	time during the EIA process during the development	
	Assessments		"desktop"	of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant	
			assessments of	to supply information for the consultation bodies to	
			environmental	develop an informed view of the likely significant	
			impacts and on	environmental effects of the development (and of any	
			the reliance on	associated development). The information that was	
			assessments	provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this	
			that will be	purpose.	
			undertaken at a		
			later stage, as	The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the	
			part of the	Application has taken onboard feedback received in	
			Environmental	the interim period since the publication of the PEIR	
			Statement.	through the various statutory and non-statutory	



			consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Assessments unclear / misleading - Criteria / Terminology / Data	Comments suggesting that assessments are flawed because they are based on provisional information on features such as the heights of turbines, that they rely on terms such as 'significant impact' that are open to interpretation or on the basis that they downplay the scale of the proposals.	The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non-statutory	N



				consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. The assessments presented in the ES take a parameters based approach which enables assessment of a maximum design scenario. This allows design refinements to continue but allows a meaningful environmental assessment to be performed at a moment in time. Details on this approach are given in ES Chapter 4: Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.4) and ES Chapter 5: Approach to EIA, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.5).	
CRO05.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Consider end- to-end / construction / supply chain impacts	Suggestions that the full extent of environmental impacts associated with the proposals have not been assessed, or calls for this to happen, including the	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (RED, 2020) was submitted by Rampion Extension Development (RED) to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have subsequently informed the assessment work and the	N



impacts of sourcing materials and building the windfarm infrastructure.	evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this ES are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.2: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.2). All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this	
	The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid	



CRO06.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Involve local communities / groups / specialists	Suggestions that more should be done to involve local community groups or specialists when carrying out further assessments	significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. All phases of development including construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning are considered within the ES. There are a suite of other documents submitted in support of the Application including an Outline Code of Construction Practice which sets out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase, an Outline Construction Method Statement, an Outline Site Waste Management Plan, and a Soils Management Plan. The Soils Management Plan makes a commitment to produce stage specific materials management plans. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this	Y Further engagement has been undertaken through the evidence plan process
			out further assessments on the	·	process
			proposals.	The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the	
				Application has taken onboard feedback received in	
				the interim period since the publication of the PEIR	
				through the various statutory and non-statutory	
				consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed	



				presentation of the likely significant effects of the	
				proposals.	
				The environment has been central to the design of the	
				project and as such there are a number of embedded	
				environmental measures which have been committed	
				to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid	
				significant environmental effects. These measures	
				are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
				The Applicant regularly meets with local authorities, its	
				Expert Topic Groups and Project Liaison Groups,	
				landowners, parish councils, fishers, other community	
				groups and local residents. They will continue to meet	
				and correspond with a high volume of interested	
				parties through examination and subject to consent,	
				right into construction and operation.	
CRO07.	Crosscutting -	More	Calls for	The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") has	N
	Approach to	information /	additional	been fully scoped in consultation with the statutory	
	Environmental	assessment	environmental	authorities at the start of the process, in line with good	The EIA has
	Impact	needed	assessments to	practice. An EIA Scoping Report (RED, 2020) was	been fully
	Assessments		be carried out,	submitted by Rampion Extension Development (RED)	scoped and
			for example	to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy	appropriate
			assessments	and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the	changes in
			into wildlife or	Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping	scope applied.
			noise impacts,	Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping	
			including suggestions	Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have	
			that these are	subsequently informed the assessment work and the	
			necessary	evolution of the design of the Proposed Development.	
			because	Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments,	
			existing	detailing how they have been addressed within this	



a a I f	assessments are insufficient and that lessons learnt from Rampion 1 be provided.	Environmental Statement (ES) are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.2: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.2). All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development	
		of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose.	
		The ES submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals.	
		The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	



				Rampion 2 has discussed the cable restoration of the first Rampion project with local authorities, noting that Rampion 2 should be assessed on its own merits.	
CRO08.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Oppose / Disagree	Comments opposing the proposals, including some calls for alternative energy sources to be pursued or for existing infrastructure to be used instead of new infrastructure.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives. It was not possible to follow the Rampion 1 cable route as the route was only designed to enable the export of the power from Rampion 1 and hence cannot be used to accommodate further power export.	N



				The selection process for the project components is fully described in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development.	
CRO09.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	PEIR - Inadequate / misleading / incomplete	Comments addressing perceived inadequacies in the PEIR and its non-technical summary, suggesting that environmental impacts are ignored or understated. The comments include a suggestion that the PEIR failed to assess and report on alternatives to placing cable routes through the South Downs National Park.	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	Significant adjustment to the onshore cable route.



				The selection process for the project components is fully described in ES Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. As the South Downs National Park (SDNP) is located between the project and the Bolney Substation, and that it stretches over a very large area in parallel to the coastline, it was not possible to identify a feasible route that could avoid it. Following on from the first public consultation, alternative onshore cable routes were assessed and further options were proposed in a further consultation, which particularly centred on the route where it crosses the SDNP. This has resulted in the cable route being significantly changed from the route originally planned, principally to reduce the impact to the SDNP. The route has been carefully chosen to balance keeping the route as short as possible against minimising associated environmental impact. The width of the original route was first consulted on as generally being a 50m wide construction corridor, but this has been reduced to generally being a 40m construction corridor for the DCO Application.	
CRO10.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental	Suggestion - Tourism / Education	Suggestions that educational	The comment is noted.	N
	Impact Assessments	Luucalion	boat trips to the windfarm could be organised or		



			a meter displaying the volume of power being generated by the windfarm.		
CRO11.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Suggestion / Query - Additional environmental measures	Comments on the approach to the proposed environmental measures, including a suggestion that underwater infrastructure could be modified to improve habitats for mussels and oysters that are beneficial to the marine environment.	There are no specific proposals to promote the growth of mussels and oysters on the proposed infrastructure. However, it is expected that marine organisms will grow on the structures without promotion. The impacts of long-term loss of shellfish habitats have been assessed in Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF: 6.2.8), which concludes no significant effects on shellfish communities from habitat loss. Where foundations and scour protection are placed within areas of sandy and coarse sediments, this will represent novel habitat and new potential sources of food in these areas and could potentially extend the habitat range of some shellfish species. Thereby, no disadvantageous effects are anticipated on shellfish communities.	N
CRO12.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Suggestion / Query - Alternatives	Calls for alternative energy generation schemes to be pursued or assessed instead of	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. The shareholders of the Applicant also invest significant sums of money in other technologies, helping towards achieving a diversified and balanced energy system.	The need for the scheme complies with current government policy.



			Rampion 2, including solar and wave energy, as well as onshore wind and nuclear energy.	Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.	
CRO13.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Suggestion / Query - Design / Specification	Suggestions and queries concerning the design and specification of Rampion 2, including comments on the configuration and routing of offshore cabling, the type of turbines to be used, and construction	A description of the project and how it is designed and planned to be constructed and operated is included as Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.4) with anticipated effects detailed throughout the ES. Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project has informed the assessment work, the development of embedded measures and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. A 'Rochdale Envelope' approach has been used for this application meaning that the precise design of the project isn't set at the application stage, but rather an envelope of design parameters is set within which the final design must lie within. This provides flexibility and will allow Rampion Extension Development (RED)	N



			footprint areas. Comment was also provided on the risks associated with the retention of optionality under the Rochdale envelope.	to optimise the design of the scheme, potentially accounting for new technology which is not available today.	
CRO14.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Support / agree	Comments expressing support for the proposals, including references to the way in which environmental impacts have been considered.	Comment noted.	N
CRO15.	Crosscutting - Approach to Environmental Impact Assessments	Support with caveat - EIA	A comment expressing support for the proposals, on the condition that Environmental Impact Assessments are carried out	Comment noted.	N



			to an appropriate standard.		
CRO16.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Concern - Environmental impact	Comments expressing concern over the perceived environmental impacts of the proposals, including the effects on local communities, wildlife and the surrounding landscape.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (RED, 2020) was submitted by Rampion Extension Development (RED) to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have subsequently informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this Environmental Statement (ES) are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.2: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.2). All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant	N



				environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The ES submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The ES is pre the EIA Regulations 2017. The ES must identify, describe, and assess the potential direct and indirect likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in an appropriate manner. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
CRO17.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Concern - onshore substation location	A comment that the option of a Wineham Lane substation would result in cumulative impacts on the area, including	The selection process for the project components is fully described in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Several locations were initially considered for the	Y Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location
			impacts on wildlife and the	onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid	



health o	
residen	
	Oakendene
	Wineham Lane North
	Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for
	the following reasons:
	Access to the site can be made directly from
	the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and
	Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape,
	making it harder to design the substation with suitable
	landscape mitigation when compared with
	Oakendene
	The construction, operation and decommissioning of
	the proposed substation at Oakendene is assessed
	throughout the onshore technical chapters of the
	Environmental Statement. This includes the
	consideration of any potential cumulative effects of the
	proposals.
	proposition and the second sec
	ES Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature
	conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses
	the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range
	of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory
	and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including
	habitats of principal importance) and species
	(including those that receive legal protection and
	1, 9
	species of principal importance).
	ES Chapter 39: Deputation and human health. Volume
	ES Chapter 28: Population and human health, Volume
	2 (APP REF: 6.2.28) examines the potentially
	significant effects of Rampion 2 of the health of
	residents in the local area.



CRO18.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Concern - Timing	A comment that the proposed schedule for building Rampion 2 would clash	The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. A cumulative effects assessment (CEA) has been carried out for Rampion 2 in accordance with the EIA Regulations 2017 and PINS Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to NSIPs (The Planning Inspectorate, 2019). In relation to the offshore elements, the CEA is consistent with the	N
			with other planned	guidance provided by RenewableUK and the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) published	
			developments and that cumulative	guidelines (RenewableUK and NERC, 2013) on the undertaking of the cumulative impact assessment.	
			impacts would arise.	The CEA focuses on other developments in proximity to Rampion 2 which may have effects on the same	
			ano.	resources and receptors. It considers impacts upon receptors during each project phase arising from	
				Rampion 2 alongside all past (unless incorporated within the baseline), present or reasonably	
				foreseeable projects, programmes or plans that result in an additive effect with any element (onshore or	
				offshore) of Rampion 2. The assessment also considers the contribution of Rampion 2 to those	
				impacts.	
				The other developments identified by each technical aspect as having a potential cumulative effect are	



				detailed and assessed in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapters 6 to 29, Volume 2. The list of developments has been reviewed periodically as the EIA progressed to ensure that new developments which arise up until submission of the DCO Application for development consent were included in this ES. The CEA for each aspect is detailed in ES Chapters 6 to 29, Volume 2. Further details on the criteria used to identify other developments are included in ES Appendix 5.3: Cumulative effects assessment detailed onshore search and screening criteria, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.3), and the short list of other developments considered in the assessment set out in ES Appendix 5.4: Cumulative effects assessment shortlisted developments, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.4).	
CRO19.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Oppose - Not needed	A comment opposed to the impacts of building Rampion 2.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (RED, 2020) was submitted by Rampion Extension Development (RED) to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have subsequently informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments,	N



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	detailing how they have been addressed within this Environmental Statement (ES) are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.2: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.2). All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant.
	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirement is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose.
	The ES submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals. The ES is pre the EIA Regulations 2017. The ES must identify, describe, and assess the potential direct and indirect likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in an appropriate manner. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures



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				which have been committed to which will be	
				implemented to minimise or avoid significant	
				environmental effects. These measures are set out in	
0000	0 "	0 " '		each technical aspect chapter.	
CRO20.	Crosscutting -	Suggestion /	Suggestions of	The Application made includes a number of	N
	Cumulative	Query -	local events or	environmental measures (set out in the Commitments	
	Impacts	Construction	issues that	Register) which will be implemented by Rampion	The project
		impacts	should be	Extension Development (RED) in order to avoid or	will comply
			considered	minimise environmental effects. These environmental	with consent
			when planning	measures have been developed during the	requirements
			the	preparation of the technical assessments and where	and engage
			construction of	appropriate in consultation with relevant authorities	with both local
			the cable	and in response to stakeholder feedback. In addition	authorities
			routes, for	to this, detailed construction plans will be approved by	and a variety
			example	the relevant statutory authorities before activity can	of stakeholder
			lambing	commence. Local liaison groups will be set up to	groups.
			season, the	cover a number of different stakeholder groups and	
			summer tourist	they will meet throughout the construction period.	
			season, the		
			migration of	An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP)	
			birds, and other	(APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the	
			offshore cables	Application, setting out commitments to help minimise	
			such as the	disruption during the construction phase. A finalised	
			Aquind	version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local	
			Interconnector.	authorities before construction can begin after consent	
				award.	
				Central to the delivery of the EIA has been the focus	
				on engagement with consultation bodies, additional	
				consultees notified by the SoS through the Scoping	
				Opinion (The Planning Inspectorate, 2020b),	
				community stakeholders, other interested	



				organisations and individuals. Since 2020, RED has undertaken consultation to help shape the route, layout, and design of the Proposed Development, refine the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and assist in the development of any required mitigation. RED has carried out a range of statutory and nonstatutory consultation as part of the pre-application phase of the DCO Application which has helped to inform the EIA and ES. RED carried out a nonstatutory consultation exercise to raise awareness of the project in early 2021. Then, under the Planning Act 2008, RED carried out two statutory consultation exercises with statutory bodies (under Section 42), local communities (under Section 47). RED has engaged with AQUIND Limited to discuss the potential for interaction between the two proposed projects and RED will continue to engage with AQUIND to ensure that the required agreements, protocols and, where necessary, cable crossing designs can be agreed between the parties. However, the AQUIND interconnector project is, at the time of writing, with the Secretary of State for redetermination, following the outcome of a Judicial Review process.	
CRO21.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Suggestion / Query - Local input / support	A suggestion that more could be done to explain to local	This comment is noted.	N



			people the benefits of renewable energy.		
CRO22.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Suggestion / Query - More information / assessment needed	Suggestions and queries concerning the perceived need for more assessments into cumulative impacts of the proposals and for that information to be made available to local residents and interested parties.	A cumulative effects assessment (CEA) has been carried out for Rampion 2 in accordance with the EIA Regulations 2017 and PINS Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to NSIPs (The Planning Inspectorate, 2019). In relation to the offshore elements, the CEA is consistent with the guidance provided by RenewableUK and the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) published guidelines (RenewableUK and NERC, 2013) on the undertaking of the cumulative impact assessment. The CEA focuses on other developments in proximity to Rampion 2 which may have effects on the same resources and receptors. It considers impacts upon receptors during each project phase arising from Rampion 2 alongside all past (unless incorporated within the baseline), present or reasonably foreseeable projects, programmes or plans that result in an additive effect with any element (onshore or offshore) of Rampion 2. The assessment also considers the contribution of Rampion 2 to those impacts. The other developments identified by each technical aspect as having a potential cumulative effect are detailed and assessed in ES Chapters 6 to 29, Volume 2. The list of developments has been reviewed periodically as the EIA progressed to ensure	N



				that new developments which arise up until submission of the DCO Application for development consent were included in this ES. The CEA for each aspect is detailed in ES Chapters 6 to 29, Volume 2. Further details on the criteria used to identify other developments are included in ES Appendix 5.3: Cumulative effects assessment detailed onshore search and screening criteria, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.3), and the short list of other developments considered in the assessment set out in ES Appendix 5.4: Cumulative effects assessment shortlisted developments, Volume 4(APP REF: 6.4.5.4).	
CRO23.	Crosscutting - Cumulative Impacts	Support with caveat - Environmental mitigation / protection / compensation	Comments explaining that support for the project would depend on effective management of impacts on the local environment.	The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter of the Environmental Statement, Volume 2.	A number of commitments have been made to reduce the local environmental impact of the project.
CRO24.	Crosscutting - Human Health	Concern - Air quality	Comments addressing air quality impacts associated with the proposals, including a suggestion that	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 19: Air Quality, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.19) examines the likely significant effects on air quality which may be caused due to emissions of dust and odour, and any significant increases of pollutants in the air. Examples of embedded environmental measures that will be	Y



			the use of onsite electric vehicles should be used, and an expression of concern that construction traffic in the parish of Washington would add to air quality issues.	 implemented to mitigate any potential effects to air quality are as follows: Best practice air quality management measures will be applied as described in the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2016) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 2016, v1.1 An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Stockpiles will be present for the shortest practicable timeframe, with stockpiles being reinstated as the construction work progresses in order to minimise areas of exposed soil and any associated silt laden run-off. Stockpiles which are anticipated to remain for more than six months will be seeded to encourage stabilisation. The proposed heavy goods vehicle (HGV) routeing during the construction phase to individual accesses will avoid the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Cowfold where possible. 	
CRO25.	Crosscutting -	Concern -	Comments	Several locations were initially considered for the	Υ
	Human Health	General	expressing	onshore substation location, with a view to being able	
		health	concerns about	to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid	Oakendene
			general health	substation. The choice was then distilled down to two	selected as
			impacts,	options:	the onshore
			including	Oakendene	



concerns	Wineham Lane North	substation
around impacts associated with the Wineham Lane substation.	 Winenam Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons: Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 28: Population and human heath (APP REF: 6.2.28) examines the potential effects to people in the local area. The proposed substation site is at Oakendene and potential health impacts associated with a range of health determinants have been assessed for all project aspects. The assessment concludes that no significant residual effects to population and human health are anticipated during construction, operation or decommissioning of Rampion 2. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised 	location
	version of the COCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. The Outline CoCP includes measures that will contribute towards mitigating impacts on human health such as:	



				 The use of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) or other trenchless technology (where this represents the best environmental solution and is financially and technically feasible) at main rivers, watercourses, railways and roads that form part of the Strategic Highways Network will reduce surface disturbance, mitigating potential adverse impacts associated with visual impact and access to opportunities for physical activity. The limitation of construction working hours for the onshore component mitigates potential exposure to noise impacts during the nighttime period. Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 0700 to 1900 Monday to Friday, and 0800 to 1300 on Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances to be set out and agreed in the OCoCP. 	
CRO26.	Crosscutting - Human Health	Concern - Mental health	Suggestions that the proposals would have a negative effect on the mental health of local people, owing to the appearance of the turbines and night-time light pollution.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 28: Population and human health, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.28) examines the potential effects to people in the local area. Potential health impacts associated with a range of health determinants have been assessed for all project aspects. The assessment concludes that no significant residual effects to population and human health are anticipated during construction, operation or decommissioning of Rampion 2. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised	N



• •		
	version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. The OCoCP includes measures that will contribute towards mitigating impacts on human health such as: • The use of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) or other trenchless technology (where this represents the best environmental solution and is financially and technically feasible) at main rivers, watercourses, railways and roads that form part of the Strategic Highways Network will reduce surface disturbance, mitigating potential adverse impacts associated with visual impact and access to opportunities for physical activity. • The limitation of construction working hours for the onshore component mitigates potential exposure to noise impacts during the nighttime period. Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 0700 to 1900 Monday to Friday, and 0800 to 1300 on Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances to be set out and agreed in the OCoCP. ES Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential effects of the offshore infrastructure on sensitive receptors. ES Appendix 15.5 provides an assessment of aviation and navigation night-time lighting effects, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.15.5). The chapter considers the effects of operational lighting on visual receptors / viewpoints, and the dark night skies	
	visual receptors / viewpoints, and the dark hight skies	



				quality of the South Downs National Park (SNDP) during operation. Chapter 15, Table 15-43 summarises that the residual effects anticipated at night-time are anticipated to be Not Significant at all viewpoint locations following the implementation of environmental measures.	
CRO27.	Crosscutting - Human Health	Concern - Noise / Vibration	Concerns that noise and vibrations emanating from the windfarm and its infrastructure will be harmful to human health, including residents of a retirement home, with some comments drawing on similar experiences of Rampion 1.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities. Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within ES Chapter 21: Noise and Vibration, Volume 2 (APP	N



				REF: 6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant. ES Chapter 28: Population and human health, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.28) examines the potential effects to people in the local area. Potential health impacts associated with a range of health determinants have been assessed for all project aspects. The assessment concludes that no significant residual effects to population and human health are anticipated during construction, operation or decommissioning of Rampion 2.	
CRO28.	Crosscutting - Human Health	Concern - Quality of life / Wellbeing	Concerns that the proposals will affect the quality of life or well-being of local people and visitors, with some comments highlighting the existing tranquillity of the area.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the OCoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.	N



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				Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within ES Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant. ES Chapter 28: Population and human health, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.28) examines the potential effects to people in the local area. Potential health impacts associated with a range of health determinants have been assessed for all project aspects. The assessment concludes that no significant residual effects to population and human health are anticipated	
				during construction, operation or decommissioning of	
CDCCC	O = = = = : : : : : = = :	Cara a a sura	Λ	Rampion 2.	N1
CRO29.	Crosscutting - Human Health	Concern -	A comment that	The project will be required to have an Emergency	N
	numan nealm	Safety / Rescue	the distance of the turbines	Response and Co-operation Plan (ERCoP) agreed with the relevant authorities. The team responsible for	An ERCoP
		Rescue	from the shore	operating the offshore wind farm will have regular	will be agreed
			could pose a	drills and exercises to prepare for emergency	with the
			safety risk	situations. These will involve the local emergency	relevant
			owing to the	services as appropriate. The time taken to reach the	authorities.
			time it would	site will be similar to the operational Rampion project.	
			take for rescue		
			boats to reach	During the construction stage, it is intended that 500m	
			them in the	safety zones will be applied for around each WTG and	
			event of an	offshore substation. During operations these safety	
			accident.	zones will be reduced to 50m. Provision of and the	
				size of the safety zones is a decision for the Secretary	



				of State, with the application made after consent DCO consent award. Fishing will not be allowed to take place within the safety zones, but otherwise no further restrictions are being sought.	
CRO30.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Oppose - Alternative power source	Comments opposing the proposals in favour of other power sources, including tidal power, nuclear power, and atmospheric electricity.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.	N
CRO31.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Oppose - Costs / Impacts outweigh benefits	Assertions that any benefits to be gained from Rampion 2 would be outweighed by	The UK needs to urgently deploy significant volumes of large-scale low carbon generation to meet its legally binding net zero commitment. Rampion 2 is a major infrastructure project which responds directly to fundamental and urgent national objectives, delivering significant volumes of low carbon generation in the 2020s, whilst also contributing to the essential tasks of	N



its costs and impacts.	ensuring security of supply and providing low-cost energy for consumers in line with the UK government's national policies. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact. Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and • deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.	
	Rampion 2 is an Extension project that brings the additional benefits of making the best use of favourable 'tried and tested' locations and existing	



				infrastructure – thereby minimising environmental risks whilst increasing renewable energy generation at a lower cost.	
CRO32.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Oppose - Design / Specification	Comments opposing the proposals on the basis that they are sited in an inappropriate location or that the structures are too large.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact. The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.3) Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project have informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (APP REF: 6.2.4) provides a description of the design of the project. As wind turbine technology is continually evolving, it is difficult to definitively predict the generating capacity and size of wind turbine that will be commercially available at the point of procurement for construction. As such, the size and capacity of the turbines for the Proposed Development will be determined during the final design stage prior to construction. The final turbine	N



				design will be selected in accordance with the parameters set out in the DCO. The assessment presented in the ES therefore considers two turbine typologies based on the characteristics of turbine models which are expected to be available at that future stage. These are described throughout this ES as a "smaller WTG type" and "larger WTG type", and the assessment considers two design scenarios based on up to 90 smaller WTG type turbines or 65 larger WTG type turbines. This is fewer than the 116 WTGs utilised for Rampion 1. The smaller type have a maximum blade to tip height above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) of 285m and the larger 325m.	
CRO33.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Oppose - Improve existing infrastructure	A suggestion that in order to limit further environmental impacts it would be preferable to improve existing windfarms rather than build a new one.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. The UK needs to urgently deploy significant volumes of large-scale low carbon generation to meet its legally binding net zero commitment. Rampion 2 is a major infrastructure project which responds directly to fundamental and urgent national objectives, delivering significant volumes of low carbon generation in the 2020s, whilst also contributing to the essential tasks of ensuring security of supply and providing low-cost energy for consumers in line with the UK government's national policies.	N



The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
completed for the project was fully scoped in
consultation with the statutory authorities at the start
of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work
has been completed by an independent environmental
consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the
project to lessen impact.
Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF:5.7)
deals with the need for the project. There is a
compelling need for the Proposed Development.
Rampion 2 will:
help meet the urgent need for new renewable
energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind
which has been identified as a critical national priority
in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ,
2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand,
providing enhanced energy security and supporting
UK Government priorities in relation to economic
development; and
deliver additional renewable energy capacity,
supporting the achievement of the UK Government's
climate change commitments and carbon reduction
objectives.
Rampion 2 is a favoured Extension project that brings
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the additional benefits of making the best use of
favourable 'tried and tested' locations and existing
infrastructure – thereby minimising environmental
risks whilst increasing renewable energy generation at
a lower cost.



CRO34.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Oppose - Incompatible with Net Zero / Not sufficiently green / sustainable	Opposition on the basis that Rampion 2 is insufficiently sustainable or compatible with Net Zero goals, including references to the carbon and ecological impacts associated with construction.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. The UK needs to urgently deploy significant volumes of large-scale low carbon generation to meet its legally binding net zero commitment. Rampion 2 is a major infrastructure project which responds directly to fundamental and urgent national objectives, delivering significant volumes of low carbon generation in the 2020s, whilst also contributing to the essential tasks of ensuring security of supply and providing low-cost energy for consumers in line with the UK government's national policies. Rampion 2 is a favoured Extension project that brings the additional	An ERCoP will be agreed with the relevant authorities. The need for the scheme complies with current government policy. The project will likely offset the associated emissions with building it within the first year of operation.
				national policies. Rampion 2 is a favoured Extension project	operation.



cost.	
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	
Section 4 of the Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) deals with the need for the project. There is a compelling need for the Proposed Development. Rampion 2 will: • help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced	



	UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and deliver additional renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate change commitments and carbon reduction objectives. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.29) presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to climate change. The assessment concludes the Proposed Development has a lifetime GHG emissions saving of 35,901ktCO2e. The assessment also contextualises these savings against UK carbon budgets. The Proposed Development will contribute up to 0.04% of the UK's carbon budget for the fourth carbon budget for the fourth carbon budget of 1,950MtCO2e between 2023 to 2027. GHG
	emissions avoided will equate to a 0.19% offset of the UK's fifth carbon budget of



	1,725MtCO2e between 2028
	and 2032 and up to a 0.64%
	offset of the sixth carbon budget
	of 965MtCO2e for 2033 to
	2037. The Proposed
	Development will continue to
	offset GHG emissions until
	2050 assuming a 30 year
	operational life, and therefore
	make a positive contribution the
	UK Government target to reach
	net zero emissions in 2050.
	The commitment to biodiversity
	net gain (BNG) is set out in ES
	Appendix 22.15: Biodiversity
	Gain Information, Volume 4
	(APP REF: 6.4.22.15) and will
	result in enhancements or
	creation of habitats throughout
	the local area. In addition to
	reinstating the land used for
	construction, it is proposed that
	Rampion 2 provide a
	biodiversity net gain of at least
	10%. This means that as well
	as reinstating and offsetting any
	environmental impact on
	biodiversity caused directly by
	the project, an additional
	biodiversity benefit will be paid
	for equivalent to at least 10% of
·	



CRO35.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Suggestion - Environmental measures	A suggestion that the construction of Rampion 2 provides an opportunity to create conservation areas to help the proliferation of wildlife.	the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and nonstatutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The commitment to biodiversity net gain (BNG) is set out in ES	Y Biodiversity net gain adopted
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CRO36.	Crosscutting - Needs case for	Suggestion -	Suggestions to	Appendix 22.15: Biodiversity Gain Information, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.22.15) and will result in enhancements or creation of habitats throughout the local area. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to at least 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project. The assessment presented in	N
	the project	Further expansion	expand the proposals further by adding more turbines or energy storage capabilities.	the Environmental Statement (ES) considers two turbine typologies based on the characteristics of turbine models which are expected to be available at that future stage. These are described throughout this ES as a "smaller WTG type" and "larger WTG type", and the assessment considers two design scenarios based on up to 90 smaller type turbines or 65	The project will be limited to up to 90 wind turbines.



				larger type turbines. This is fewer than the 116 WTGs utilised for Rampion 1. There are no specific proposals to include energy storage on this scheme, though it is noted there are a number of proposed energy storage schemes in the UK. These can typically be developed and constructed independently of a generation scheme.	
CRO37.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Suggestion - Tourism / Education	Suggestions to promote local interest and pride in the proposals and to offer educational tours of the turbine area.	The comment is noted.	Z
CRO38.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Suggestion / Query - Design / Appearance	A suggestion that in the future the turbines would form a reef.	There are no specific proposals to promote marine growth on the proposed infrastructure. However, it is expected that marine organisms will grow on the structures without promotion.	N



CRO39.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Suggestion - Treat as onshore farm	Suggestions that the scale and proximity to the coastline of the proposals mean they should be treated as an onshore windfarm and be subject to the same controls and requirements.	As the Proposed Development is an offshore wind farm and will have a capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. It, therefore, requires an application for a DCO to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate under the Planning Inspectorate will examine the application for the Proposed Development and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) to grant or refuse consent. On receipt of the report and recommendation from the Planning Inspectorate, the SoS will then make the final decision on whether to grant the DCO.	N
CRO40.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Suggestion - National energy policy	A suggestion that national energy policy should be revised and nationalised.	Comment noted.	N
CRO41.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Suggestion / Query - NMU	A suggestion that the plans for	The land under which the onshore cable will be installed	N



			onshore cable routes could incorporate plans for active travel routes.	will be fully reinstated to its previous condition at the end of construction. There are no plans within the application for any change of use for the land on the cable route.	
				Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.23) and the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF: 7.6) set out the proposed HGV access strategy and environmental measures and routes that have been applied to mitigate impacts of the construction phase of the Proposed Development.	
CRO42.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - Aesthetic / Symbolic appeal	Expressions of support for the proposals, on the basis that the turbines are either visually appealing or that their appearance is symbolic of positive environmental principles.	Comment noted.	N



CRO43.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - And build quicker	Comments expressing a desire for construction to begin as quickly as possible so that the benefits can be yielded more promptly.	Comment noted.	N
CRO44.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - And expand / do more	Comments asking for an expansion of the plans, either as part of an enlarged Rampion 2 or elsewhere in coastal areas.	Comment noted.	N
CRO45.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - Climate change	Comments asserting the need to act quickly in response to climate change and acknowledging the role of Rampion 2 or of renewable energy in general.	Comment noted.	N
CRO46.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - Energy resilience	Comments supporting the need to increase	Comment noted.	N



			the country's energy supplies, in some cases expressing a desire to decrease reliance on other countries for energy.		
CRO47.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - Impacts are necessary / manageable	Comments asserting that the environmental benefits of the proposals outweigh its impacts, or that those impacts are temporary or manageable.	Comment noted.	N
CRO48.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - Job creation	A comment of support for the job creation potential of the proposals.	Comment noted.	N
CRO49.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - On basis of Rampion 1	Comments of support for the proposals on the grounds that Rampion 1 is considered to be successful and that its impacts have been	Comment noted.	N



			appropriately managed.		
CRO50.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - Renewables / Wind	Comments of support for wind power in particular or for renewable energy in general, sometimes made in direct reference to the Rampion 2 proposals.	Comment noted.	N
CRO51.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support - The proposals	General comments in support of the proposals.	Comment noted.	N
CRO52.	Crosscutting - Needs case for the project	Support with caveat	Comments expressing support or partial support for the proposals but on the condition that certain factors are considered or impacts managed. Some comments ask for specific wildlife impacts to be controlled or for local communities to be protected.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or	N



Others call f project to be managed competently all assessm to be double checked.	e effects. The technical assessments for the EIA are presented in ES Chapters 6 to ents 29, Volume 2.
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CRO53.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Concern - Community / Amenities	Comments expressing concern over the potential impact of the proposals on local communities and their amenities, including a suggestion that the Wineham Lane North option for a substation location would have a negative impact on a historic public house.	construction phase of the Proposed Development; and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP) (APP REF: 7.10) which sets out the design of the planting that will be delivered. Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. The choice was then distilled down to two options: Oakendene Wineham Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons: Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene	Y Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location
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	The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. The technical assessments for the EIA are presented in ES Chapters 6 to 29, Volume 2. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) has been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Other example documents which are central to the management of environmental measures and are submitted with the Application include:	
	the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan	



CRO54.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Concern - Costs - Maintenance	A comment suggesting that the cost of ongoing maintenance of the windfarm would be high due to the effects of saltwater on the infrastructure.	(OCTMP) (APP REF: 7.6) which sets out the proposed HGV access strategy and environmental measures and routes that have been applied to mitigate impacts of the construction phase of the Proposed Development; and • the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP) (APP REF: 7.10) which sets out the design of the planting that will be delivered. The offshore structures will be designed with the sea environment in mind and will include corrosion protection features to help minimise ongoing maintenance needs.	N
CRO55.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Concern - Local economy	Comments expressing concern over the potential impacts of the proposals on the local economy, including references to	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 17: Socio-economics, Volume 2, (APP REF: 6.2.17) examines the likely significant effects on socioeconomics that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2. No direct significant effects have been	N



anacifia local identifia	ed for volume and value
	Sussex tourism economy.
to the cumulative	
	llative effects
	ment (CEA) has been
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	out for Rampion 2 in
the vicinity of the accorda	ance with the EIA
cable route. Regula	tions 2017 and PINS
Advice	Note Seventeen:
Cumula	ative effects assessment
relevan	t to NSIPs (The Planning
Inspect	orate, 2019). In relation
to the c	ffshore elements, the
CEA is	consistent with the
guidano	ce provided by
Renew	ableUK and the Natural
Enviror	ment Research Council
(NERC) published guidelines
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	vableUK and NERC,
2013) 0	on the undertaking of the
	tive impact assessment.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
The CE	A focuses on other
	oments in proximity to
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	on 2 which may have
·	on the same resources
	eptors. It considers
	s upon receptors during
<u> </u>	roject phase arising from
·	on 2 alongside all past
·	incorporated within the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e), present or reasonably
Daseiii	ej, present di reasonably



foreseeable projects,	
programmes or plans that result	
in an additive effect with any	
element (onshore or offshore) of	
Rampion 2. The assessment also considers the contribution	
of Rampion 2 to those impacts.	
The other developments	
identified by each technical	
aspect as having a potential	
cumulative effect are detailed	
and assessed in ES Chapters 6	
to 29, Volume 2. The list of	
developments has been	
reviewed periodically as the EIA	
progressed to ensure that new	
developments which arise up	
until submission of the DCO	
Application for development	
consent were included in this	
ES.	
The CEA for each aspect is	
detailed in ES Chapters 6 to 29,	
Volume 2. Further details on the	
criteria used to identify other	
developments are included in	
ES Appendix 5.3: Cumulative	
effects assessment detailed	
onshore search and screening	
criteria, Volume 4 (APP REF:	
6.4.5.3), and the short list of	



				other developments considered in the assessment set out in ES Appendix 5.4: Cumulative effects assessment shortlisted developments, Volume 4 (APP REF: 6.4.5.4).	
CRO56.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Concern - Property values	Comments expressing concern that the proposals could reduce the value of local homes or otherwise make it harder to sell them.	Cable routeing decisions have taken into account residential areas and consultation responses received. The environmental assessment NTS concludes no significant effects have been identified in relation to potential impacts of Rampion 2 on residential receptors; taking into consideration air quality, noise and vibration further to the adoption of a range of embedded mitigation measures such as and implementation of best practice air quality management measures which will be included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF:7.2). Compensation is payable where justified and appropriate in accordance with the statutory rules and case law known as	N



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	the Compulsory Purchase Compensation Code. That includes Compensation for persons whose land is not within the DCO Order Limits but whose property value is reduced as a result of physical factors caused by the construction of the project (section 10 claims for injurious affection) or by the operation of the project (known as Part 1 Land Compensation Act claims) More information is given in the series of booklets published by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities entitled "Compulsory Purchase and Compensation" listed below which are available to download for free: Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 1 – procedure https://www.gov.uk/guidance/co mpulsory-purchase-and- compensation-guide-1- procedure



				Compulsory purchase and compensation: guide 4 - compensation to residential owners and occupiers https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-purchase-and-compensation-guide-4-compensation-to-residential-owners-and-occupiers	
CRO57.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Concern - Tourism	Comments expressing concern that the proposals would negatively impact the tourism industry by discouraging visitors, with some respondents highlighting the importance of tourism to specified towns and villages or to the area in general.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 17: Socio-economics (APP REF: 6.2.17) examines the likely significant effects on socioeconomics that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2. No direct significant effects have been identified for volume and value of the Sussex tourism economy. Experience from elsewhere (including the existing Rampion 1 project) shows that offshore wind farm projects can provide both environmental and social benefits, whilst also driving economic development, providing opportunities for investment and generating export and tax revenues. Rampion 2 will deliver electricity, a valued commodity	The project has been assessed to cause no significant adverse impact to local tourism.



				that underpins most economic activity in one way or another. There have been positives for the tourism industry relating to Rampion, which have included the establishment of a visitor centre in Brighton and the opportunity for local boat owners to charter their vessels for trips out to visit the wind farm.	
CRO58.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Concern - Value for money	Comments that the proposals would not provide value for money.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This policy has been set to lower greenhouse gas emissions and to provide security of supply.	N
CRO59.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Suggestion - Build it quicker	Suggestions that the proposals should be built as quickly as possible to that its benefits can be realised.	This comment noted.	N
CRO60.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Suggestion - Local energy subsidies	Suggestions that local people should be able to benefit from	Construction of Rampion 2 will benefit the UK as a whole with electricity generation which is	N



			subsidised energy from the windfarm.	not reliant on huge imports of fuel.	
CRO61.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Suggestion - Tourism / Education	Suggestions that educational boat trips to the windfarm should be organised, for school children or as a way of generating support for wind energy among adults.	This comment is noted.	N
CRO62.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Suggestion / Query - Affected businesses / land interests	A suggestion that anyone whose land or business interests are affected by the proposals would require professional legal advice and support.	It is recommended that persons whose land or business interests are affected by the project to take professional advice in relation to the negotiation of land rights sought, but it is not essential, and the applicant is happy to negotiate with the landowner where requested. Rampion Extension Development (RED) will pay the reasonable fees incurred in negotiating terms and concluding agreements. Please visit RICS website https://www.rics.org/networking/find-a-member for a list of valuers if required.	Υ



CRO63.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Suggestion / Query - Job creation	Suggestions concerning the use of local people and businesses to build and operate the proposed windfarm, including specific suggestions on how training and apprenticeship schemes should be implemented.	It is estimated that around 40% of the Proposed Development's £2.87 billion (in 2019-pricing) construction cost, or the equivalent of £1.14 billion (in 2019-pricing) will be retained by businesses in the Proposed Development's supply chain nationally. At the Sussex-level, the overall level of supply chain expenditure retained by local businesses is anticipated to be minimal (around 1.0% of total construction costs), adding up to £30.1 million (in 2019-pricing). Using employment in addition to regional multiplier benchmarks from the Hatch input-output model (Hatch Associates, 2017) derived from UK national accounts data, it is possible to generate estimates for employment as well as economic impact that could be supported by the expenditure by national and Sussex-based businesses.	Rampion 2 will utilise a similar approach as for Rampion to promoting local business participation and employment for the construction and operation of the scheme.



				Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 17: Socioeconomics, Volume 2, (APP REF: 6.2.17) examines the likely significant effects on socioeconomics that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2.	
CRO64.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Suggestion / Query - Local economy	Suggestions and queries around how the proposals would benefit the local economy, including queries on energy subsidies and jobs.	It is estimated that around 40% of the Proposed Development's £2.87 billion (in 2019-pricing) construction cost, or the equivalent of £1.14 billion (in 2019-pricing) will be retained by businesses in the Proposed Development's supply chain nationally. At the Sussex-level, the overall level of supply chain expenditure retained by local businesses is anticipated to be minimal (around 1.0% of total construction costs), adding up to £30.1 million (in 2019-pricing). Using employment in addition to regional multiplier benchmarks from the Hatch input-output model (Hatch Associates, 2017) derived from UK national accounts data, it is possible to generate estimates for employment as well as	Y Skills and employment plan developed



				economic impact that could be supported by the expenditure by national and Sussex-based businesses. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 17: Socioeconomics, Volume 2, (APP REF: 6.2.17) examines the likely significant effects on socioeconomics that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2.	
CRO65.	Crosscutting - Socio-economics	Suggestion / Query - Local input / support	A suggestion that local community groups should be involved in decisions on how the proposed windfarm is implemented.	The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. Some examples of commitments that are made which involved interactions with local communities include the following: Signage and/or temporary PRoW /footpath diversions will be provided during construction.	N



Rampion Extension
Development (RED) will identify
opportunities for companies
based or operating in the region
to access supply chain for the
Proposed Development.
RED will work with local
partners and seek to maximise
the ability of local people to
access employment
opportunities associated with
the construction and operation
of the Proposed Development.
Advance warning and
accurate location details of
construction, maintenance and
decommissioning operation and
maintenance, associated Safety
Zones and advisory passing
distances will be given via
Notices to Mariners and
Kingfisher Bulletins.
To limit potential
exposure to hazardous levels of
underwater noise, a
comprehensive awareness and
communications strategy will be
developed by RED in
agreement with regulatory
authorities to notify the
diving/spearfishing community



				of the timing and duration of	
				proposed works.	
				 Impacts on open access 	
				land will be managed through	
				active management strategy.	
				aouvo managoment ou atogy.	
				The Applicant regularly meets	
				with local authorities, its Expert	
				Topic Groups and Project	
				Liaison Groups, landowners,	
				parish councils, fishers, other	
				community groups and local	
				residents. They will continue to	
				meet and correspond with a	
				high volume of interested	
				parties through examination and	
				subject to consent, right into	
				construction and operation.	
CRO66.	Crosscutting - Socio-	Suggestion /	A comment	All public rights of way over	N
	economics	Query - NMU	addressing the	which the project is proposed to	
			potential impact	cross have been considered.	
			on a public	Details this are included in	
			footpath that	Rampion 2 Outline Public	
			would arise if the	Rights of Way Management	
			Wineham Lane	Plan (APP REF:7.8). No	
			North substation	specific public rights of way are	
			location is	impacted on which directly	
			selected,	relate to where the onshore	
			including a	substation is proposed to be	
			concern that	built. Where the cable route	
			existing	crosses a public right of way,	
			information on	only a short closure will be	



41.1.1	and the Land Control Control Control	\neg
this impact is	needed. Alternative routes will	
lacking in detail.	be proposed when closures	
	occur. In some instances, the	
	public right of way will be	
	temporarily adjusted through	
	construction which will allow it	
	to remain open.	
	Several locations were initially	
	considered for the onshore	
	substation location, with a view	
	to being able to connect at the	
	existing Bolney National Grid	
	substation. The choice was	
	then distilled down to two	
	options:	
	• Oakendene	
	Wineham Lane North	
	Oakendene was selected as the	
	preferred option for the	
	following reasons:	
	Access to the site can be	
	made directly from the A272,	
	avoiding use of minor roads;	
	and Wingle and Land North	
	Wineham Lane North	
	had a more linear shape,	
	making it harder to design the	
	substation with suitable	
	landscape mitigation when	
	compared with Oakendene	
	Compared with Calleriation	



The project has been assessed to cause no significant
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				owners to charter their vessels for trips out to visit the wind farm. The potential for impacts on tourism are assessed in Chapter 17 – socioeconomics. There have been positives for the tourism industry relating to Rampion 1, which have included the establishment of a visitor centre in Brighton and the opportunity for local boat owners to charter their vessels for trips out to visit the wind farm. Vessels available for charter are listed on the Rampion website.	
CRO68.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Support - Job creation	Comments expressing support for the proposals on the basis of their job creation potential.	Comments noted	N
CRO69.	Crosscutting - Socio- economics	Support - Local economy	Comments supporting the positive impact of the proposals on the local economy.	Comments noted	N



CRO70.	Crosscutting - Socio-	Support -	Comments	Comments noted	N
	economics	Tourism	stating that the		
			proposals would		
			either benefit the		
			tourism economy,		
			including		
			suggestions that		
			the windfarm		
			would generate		
			increased interest		
			in the area, or		
			that the proposals		
			would not have a		
			negative impact		
			on tourism.		
CRO71.	Crosscutting -	Concern -	Comments that	Rampion 2 is being proposed	N
	Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Environmental	the perceived	as it is thought to be a good	
		impact	impacts of the	location for an offshore wind	
			proposals on the	farm. The planning process will	
			environment and	determine whether the project is	
			landscape are	acceptable. The Environmental	
			unacceptably	Impact Assessment (EIA)	
			high.	completed for the project was	
				fully scoped in consultation with	
				the statutory authorities at the	
				start of the process, in line with	
				good practice. All EIA work has	
				been completed by an	
				independent environmental consultant and considers	
				mitigation proposed by the	
				project to lessen impact.	



CRO72.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Concern - Lifespan / end to end carbon	Concerns that the full carbon impact of the proposals is understated or not yet fully understood, with references to the need for mineral extraction to help build turbines as well as the eventual decommissioning of the infrastructure.	Information about the carbon associated with the project can be found in Environmental Statement.(ES) Chapter 29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF:6.2.29)	The need for the scheme complies with current government policy. The project will likely offset the associated emissions with building it within the first year of operation.
CRO73.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Oppose - Insufficient energy	Concerns that the energy to be produced by the proposed windfarm is unacceptably low, including references to the efficiency of Rampion 1 and to the unpredictability of wind compared to other energy sources.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. In quarter 1 of 2023, wind energy was the largest source of electricity production in the UK, over taking from gas fired generation which has previously been the number one source.	N



CRO74.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Oppose - Maintenance / Decommissioning	Comments expressing concern that the maintenance of the turbines would be disruptive or that they would not be appropriately decommissioned in due course, leading to environmental impacts.	Maintenance of the wind farm will be carried out in broadly similar terms to that of the other offshore wind farms in the UK, which now total nearly 14GW in generation capacity. The project will be decommissioned at the end of its operational life, as described in the ES. Decommissioning has been assessed as part of the EIA, though a separate consent will be needed to enable decommissioning to take place. This will be applied for at the end of the projects operational life. In accordance with the Energy Act 2004, the project will agree a decommissioning plan with the relevant government department.	N
CRO75.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Oppose - Not environmentally beneficial / not compatible with carbon targets	Concerns that the proposals are not as environmentally beneficial as they should be or that they are not compatible with	The UK needs to urgently deploy significant volumes of large-scale low carbon generation to meet its legally binding net zero commitment. Rampion 2 is a major infrastructure project which responds directly to	N



	climate change targets, including suggestions that their location on the south coast rather than elsewhere will make them inefficient energy providers.	fundamental and urgent national objectives, delivering significant volumes of low carbon generation in the 2020s, whilst also contributing to the essential tasks of ensuring security of supply and providing low-cost energy for consumers in line with the UK government's national policies. Rampion 2 is a favoured Extension project that brings the additional benefits of making the best use of favourable 'tried and tested' locations and existing infrastructure – thereby minimising environmental risks whilst increasing renewable energy generation at a lower cost. The construction and operation of the Rampion 1 project demonstrates that this it is feasible to located an offshore wind farm in this	



help meet the urgent need for new renewable energy infrastructure in the UK including offshore wind which has been identified as a critical national priority in Draft NPS EN-1 and Draft NPS EN-3 (DESNZ, 2023a, 2023b), meeting increasing energy demand, providing enhanced energy security and supporting UK Government priorities in relation to economic development; and deliver additional
renewable energy capacity, supporting the achievement of the UK Government's climate
change commitments and carbon reduction objectives.
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the
process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.





				make a positive contribution the UK Government target to reach net zero emissions in 2050.	
CRO76.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion - Assessment	A suggestion that emissions arising from seabed disruption should be assessed.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.29) presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to climate change. Emissions arising from seabed disruption were not scoped into this chapter.	N
CRO77.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion - Construction	Suggestions concerning the management of environmental impacts associated with construction of the proposals, including a request for an Air Quality Mitigation Plan and for factors such as construction working hours to be taken into consideration.	The Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) which is submitted with the Application sets out the management measures that will apply to all works carried out within the onshore part of the proposed DCO Order Limits, landward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS). The OCoCP and embedded environmental measures therein is secured in the requirements of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO). As per the requirement, the	N



	Contractor(s) will provide a detailed CoCP that is applicable to the specific constraints and works planned for each stage of the construction works. This will be provided for the approval of the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of that stage of works.
	The measures identified in this OCoCP have been derived from legislative requirements, industry best practice and include the embedded environmental measures developed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. These include controls and monitoring procedures for management of the construction works to ensure impacts to the environment are avoided, prevented, or reduced.
	Included within the OCoCP core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 0700 to 1900 Monday to Friday, and 0800 to 1300 on



CRO78.	Crosscutting – Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion – Public relations / Transparency	Suggestions concerning the need for transparency on the proposals, including a suggestion to publicise the variable nature of wind patterns.	Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances to be set out and agreed within the document. The Applicant presented the consultation proposals in a clear and transparent manner at a formative stage in the development process. The proposals consisted of the project scope, wind turbine components, onshore substations, offshore export cable and landfall, underground onshore cable route and onshore substation sear areas. The variable nature of wind patterns is not relevant to the planning process and was not included in the consultation proposals.	N
CRO79.	Crosscutting – Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion / Query – Futureproofing	Suggestions and queries on the subject of futureproofing the proposals, including concerns that a failure to do so now would require more costly and impactful	Rampion 2 will be designed with the most modern technology available at the time of its construction. It is planned to operate for 30 years.	Rampion 2 will be designed with the most modern technology available at the time of its construction.



			measures in later years.		
CRO80.	Crosscutting – Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion / Query – Lifespan / end to end carbon	Suggestions and queries concerning the lifecycle of the proposals and the extent to which they would be carbon neutral, with some references to the thirty-year lifetime of the turbines.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.29) presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to climate change. The assessment concludes the Proposed Development has a lifetime GHG emissions saving of 35,901ktCO2e. The assessment also contextualises these savings against UK carbon budgets. The Proposed Development will contribute up to 0.04% of the UK's carbon budget for the fourth carbon budget of 1,950MtCO2e between 2023 to 2027. GHG emissions avoided will equate to a 0.19% offset of the UK's fifth carbon budget of 1,725MtCO2e between 2028 and 2032 and up to a 0.64% offset of the sixth carbon budget of 965MtCO2e for 2033 to 2037. The Proposed Development will continue to offset GHG emissions until 2050 assuming a 30 year	N



				operational life, and therefore make a positive contribution the UK Government target to reach net zero emissions in 2050.	
CRO81.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion / Query - Maintenance / Decommissioning	Suggestions and queries focussing on the maintenance of the windfarm and its eventual decommissioning, including questions over how turbines would be recycled and how high voltage cable routes would be safely maintained.	All of the high voltage cables are buried in the ground or seabed in order to protect them and third parties from coming into contact with them. Offshore the cables will have a target burial depth of 1m. Where it is not possible to bury the cables to this depth, a layer of cable protection material will be applied. This will typically be in the form of a rock berm and will effectively bury the cable. The location of the cables will be monitored throughout the lifetime of the project and action will be taken to maintain burial where necessary. Onshore, the cables will be buried to at least 1.2m. Where the cables have been installed in trenches, cable warning tiles will be located above the buried cables. In areas where trenchless installation has been	N



				used, the cables will generally be buried deeper. As most of the project will be constructed of steel and other metals, a very large proportion of the components will be recycled when the project is decommissioned.	
CRO82.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion / Query - Misc	A range of suggestions and queries on topics such as the effects of seabed disturbance on carbon release, potential impacts on kelp restoration projects and the potential for additional kelp projects, and the potential for hydrogen fuel generation.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.2.9) considers potential effects of Rampion 2 on benthic, subtidal and intertidal habitats such as kelp beds. ES Chapter 29: Climate Change, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.29) presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to climate change. The Project Team have consulted with a number of the specific stakeholders suggested by people responding the various consultation exercises run by the project. All stakeholders have had the	N



				opportunity to provide a consultation response to the public consultation exercises carried out by the project. Technical consultation has been undertaken with several stakeholders with regard to the scope and progression of the EIA. This consultation and the outcomes of it are documented throughout the ES in the technical aspect chapters. Rampion Extension Development (RED) are currently exploring opportunities to work with the local partners to further its aspirations of delivering environmental benefits through its developments.	
CRO83.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Suggestion / Query - Rampion 1	Requests for information on energy generation rates at Rampion 1.	This is not considered to be relevant to this DCO application	N
CRO84.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Support - Climate change	Expressions of support for the proposals based on the need to	Comment noted	N



			address climate		
			change.		
CRO85.	Crosscutting - Sustainability/Carbon/life-cycle	Support - Renewables / Wind	Expressions of support for renewable energy	Comment noted	N
			or for wind energy in particular.		



4.8.3. Offshore

ID	Theme	Sub-theme	Issue statement	Response text	Project change (Y/N)
OFF01.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Negative - Assessments	A comment expressing concern that the Applicant has only carried out predictive habitat mapping for the affected areas of seabed, rather than analysis of site-specific survey data, saying that they want to be consulted again when the full dataset is available.	Predictive habitat mapping utilised the best available data for the array area and export cable corridor to produce a detailed predictive habitat map at the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). The primary purpose of creating the predictive habitat map was to address data gaps identified at PEIR, due to planned further survey work not being available at that time. Since PEIR, further site-specific survey data has been added to the habitat mapping. It should be stressed that where site specific data have been collected, this has been prioritised within the predictive habitat map and that an appropriate baseline has been characterised.	N ,
OFF02.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Negative - Beach biodiversity	Comments expressing concern about the effects of construction activity on beach species, including suggestions that wildlife and plants on the beaches would be affected by the project infrastructure.	The offshore export cable will make landfall near to Climping, Arun District using trenchless technology to minimise potential impact. The technology to be used is horizontal directional drilling (HDD). The HDD rig will be located away from the beach on one of two areas which are away and outside of areas principally	N



				thought to be at flood risk. A drill will be made under the beach and will exit beyond mean low water springs. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on intertidal communities were assessed in Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF: 6.2.9), which concluded no significant effects on benthic, subtidal and intertidal communities following the implementation of embedded mitigation. ES Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 of	
				the ES (APP REF: 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including	
				statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive	
				legal protection and species of principal importance).	
OFF03.	Offshore - Ornithology	Negative - Birds	A comment expressing concern that sufficient consideration has not been	The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered as part of the Environmental Impact	N



			given to the protection of birds that would be affected by the project.	Assessment and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. For full details refer to Chapter 12: Offshore and intertidal ornithology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.12).	
OFF04.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Negative - Crustaceans	Comments expressing concern about the impact on crustacean populations in the vicinity of the project. Some consultees said the project would cause irreparable damage to crab, cuttlefish and lobster habitats offshore from Selsey and Littlehampton. Some consultees said this would affect local commercial fishing companies.	The impacts of long term loss of shellfish habitats have been assessed in Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.8) of the Rampion 2 Environmental Impact Assessment, which concluded no significant effects on shellfish communities from habitat loss. Where foundations and scour protection are placed within areas of sandy and coarse sediments, this will represent novel habitat and new potential sources of food in these areas and could potentially extend the habitat range of some shellfish species. Thereby, no disadvantageous effects are anticipated on local commercial shellfish stocks. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on commercial fisheries was assessed in Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of	N



OFF05.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments expressing	the ES (APP REF:6.2.10), which concluded no significant effects on commercial fisheries following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. Rampion Extension Development (RED) has consulted numerous fisheries stakeholders and Fisheries Working Groups during the development of Rampion 2. Full details of the commercial fisheries stakeholder engagement can be found in section 10.3 of Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.10). Potential impacts from the	N
OFFU5.	Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Fish	concern about the impacts on fish populations in the vicinity of the project.	construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on fish communities were assessed in Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.8) of the Rampion 2 Environmental Impact Assessment, which concluded no significant effects on fish communities following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	IN
OFF06.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Negative - Kelp	Comments expressing concern about the impact of the project on the Kelp Restoration Project, which	The Sussex Kelp Recovery Project (SKRP) focus area corresponds to the Sussex Nearshore Trawling Byelaw, which protects 304km² of	N



consultees say would be affected by the offshore	seabed. The offshore export cables will cut across a length of 4km of this
cable.	large area. As such, if the cables
Cable.	roughly follow a straight line, the
	impacted area for the four export
	cables is estimated to be c. 0.4km ²
	(0.13% of the total area). Also the
	offshore export cable routeing design
	will target areas of the seabed that
	enable maximising the potential for
	cables to be buried, i.e. areas of soft
	sediment, while kelp requires hard
	substrate to attach.
	The direct impact of habitat
	disturbance will represent a local
	spatial extent, short term intermittent
	impact (for most subtidal habitats),
	affecting a relatively small portion of
	the benthic subtidal habitats in the
	proposed DCO Order Limits. The
	significance of the effect is deemed
	minor adverse significance. For full
	details, refer to Chapter 9: Benthic,
	subtidal and intertidal ecology,
	Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.9).



OFF07	Offshore	Mogotive	Commente everacina	The project DCO Order Limits are	V
OFF07.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments expressing	The project DCO Order Limits are	Υ
	Benthic subtidal	Seabed	concern about the potential	outside of any protected marine	
	and intertidal		impact on the seabed during	areas, with the exception of the	Several
	ecology		the construction and	Climping beach SSSI.	mitigation
			operation of the project,		measures
			including on protected marine	Potential impacts from the	have been
			areas. Consultees had	construction, operation and	added to the
			concerns about loss of	maintenance and decommissioning of	project from
			vegetation and sealife due to	Rampion 2 on benthic communities	the proposals
			building the turbine	were assessed in Chapter 9: Benthic,	first consulted
			foundations and laying	subtidal and intertidal ecology,	on.
			offshore cables. There were	Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.9),	
			concerns that the effects on	which concluded no significant effects	
			the sea and marine	on benthic, subtidal and intertidal	
			biodiversity, including	communities following the	
			microscopic sea creatures,	implementation of embedded	
			would be irreversible.	mitigation measures.	
			Would be interestable.	magaaon meacares.	
				The Draft Marine Conservation Zone	
				(MCZ) assessment (APP REF:5.11)	
				provides evidence on whether the	
				potential impacts of the proposed	
				Rampion 2 development could give	
				rise to a significant risk of hindering	
				the conservation objectives of MCZ's	
				located in proximity to the	
				development. Through the	
				implementation of appropriate	
				embedded environmental measures,	
				the MCZ assessment concluded that	
				based on the Stage 1 assessment of	
				relevant features, there is no	



significant risk of the proposed
development hindering the
conservation targets of the identified
attributes or the achievement of the
conservation objectives stated for the
following MCZs: Kingmere MCZ;
Offshore Overfalls MCZ; Beachy
Head West MCZ; Beachy Head East
MCZ; Selsey Bill and the Hounds
MCZ; Bembridge MCZ; and Pagham
Harbour MCZ.
Examples of proposed embedded
environmental measures to reduce
impacts on marine biodiversity (refer
to Commitments Register (APP
REF:7.22) include:
- The mitigation and control of
invasive species measures has been
incorporated into the Outline Project
Environmental Management Plan
(OPEMP) (APP REF:7.11);
- Specialist offshore cable laying and
installation techniques will be adopted
to minimise the direct and indirect
(secondary) seabed disturbance
footprint to reduce impacts
- A seasonal restriction for export
cable installation will be implemented
to ensure offshore cable corridor
installation activities are undertaken



				outside the black seabream breeding period (March-July); and - At least one offshore pilling noise mitigation technology will be utilised to deliver underwater noise attenuation in order to reduce predicted impacts to sensitive receptors. Cable routeing design will be developed to ensure micrositing where possible to identify the shortest feasible path in order to avoid sensitive features. Whilst Marine Net Gain is not currently mandated in the same way as onshore (terrestrial) Biodiversity Net Gain, in recognition of the principles set out in the draft National Policy Statement EN-1 (2023), RED is currently exploring opportunities to partner with organisations who are able to deliver marine benefits in the region.	
OFF08.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Neutral - Kelp	Comments calling for the Applicant to assess potential impacts of Rampion 2's construction on the Kelp Restoration Project, which is being implemented in water close to the coast. There are concerns that cable laying	Please refer to the response provided at OFF06.	N



			and other activities could harm the kelp habitats.		
OFF09.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Positive - Seabed	Comments expressing support for the project on the basis that restrictions on commercial fishing in the area occupied by wind turbines would allow seabed habitats to flourish, as they have around Rampion 1, benefiting marine life.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF10.	Offshore - Coastal Processes	Negative - Assessments	A comment expressing concern that the Applicant has yet to carry out additional assessments that allow a better understanding of the potential changes to complex coastal processes that are likely as a result of the construction or operation of the project.	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on coastal processes have been assessed in Chapter 6: Coastal processes, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.6) which concluded no significant effects following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. Detailed baseline information is provided as Appendix 6.1: Coastal Processes Technical Report: Baseline description, Volume 4 (APP REF:6.4.6.1). Geophysical and geotechnical surveys would be carried out before works commence and the information	N



from those surveys would allow route debris, boulders, archaeological features, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) presence, seabed features, sediment depth and the nature of the seabed to be determined. Also, it is anticipated that the consent, if granted, will come with requirements to undertake offshore monitoring through both construction and operation. The details of these likely monitoring requirements will be agreed with the relevant statutory authorities. Offshore monitoring proposals for the construction phase of Rampion 2 are outlined in Table 4-5 of the Offshore in-principle monitoring plan (APP REF:7.18). Rampion Extension Development (RED) will undertake ground investigation at the landfall site at the post-DCO application stage. This would inform a 'coastal erosion and future beach profile estimation assessment', which in turn would inform the need for and design of any further mitigation and adaptive measures to help minimise the vulnerability of these assets from	
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vulnerability of these assets from	· ·
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				future coastal erosion and tidal flooding.	
OFF11.	Offshore - Coastal Processes	Negative - Erosion	Comments expressing concerns about the impact of using Climping Beach as the landfall for the cable due to the severe coastal erosion taking place there.	It is proposed that the landfall at Climping Beach is made using trenchless technology to minimise potential impacts. The technology to be used is horizontal directional drill (HDD). At first only one location where the drilling rig would be located was selected onshore, but a second was added at the onshore supplementary statutory consultation, which is further away from the shoreline and at lower risk from coastal flooding. The two options will allow selection of the most appropriate location which will help to minimise the impact of the landfall. The HDD drill exit point is planned to be beyond mean low water springs (MLWS), i.e. generally below the water line at low tide. The embedded environmental measure C-247 (refer to Commitments Register (APP REF:7.22) states that Rampion Extension Development (RED) will undertake ground investigation at the landfall site at the post-Development	A second trenchless/HD D drilling location has been added to the landfall



OFF12.	Offshore - Coastal Processes	Neutral - Erosion	Comments asking that the Applicant pay attention to the need to moderate coastal erosion at Climping Beach, where the project's cable is proposed, with consultees	Consent Order application stage. This would be carried out to inform the exact siting and detailed design of the transition joint bays and associated apparatus. In addition, this would inform a 'coastal erosion and future beach profile estimation assessment', which in turn would inform the need for and design of any further mitigation and adaptive measures to help minimise the vulnerability of these assets from future coastal erosion and tidal flooding. There are no plans in the application to directly influence or try to reduce coastal erosion at Climping Beach. Please refer to the response provided at OFF1.	N
			suggesting the project could include improved sea defences at this location.		
OFF13.	Offshore - Coastal Processes	Positive - Erosion	Comments expressing support for the project on the grounds that it could be deployed in repairing and restoring sea defences around Climping Beach to	There are no plans in the application to directly influence or try to reduce coastal erosion at Climping Beach.	N



			reduce the erosion. One consultee suggested the project become involved with restoring the beach at Newhaven.		
OFF14.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Negative - Crustacean fishing	Comments expressing concern that the project will cause irreversible harm to breeding grounds for crustaceans, harming commercial fishing enterprises working out of Littlehampton and Selsey.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF04.	N
OFF15.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Negative - Fishing & reduced area	Comments expressing concern about the economic impacts of the project on commercial fishing and related industries, such as harbours, the boating industry and leisure fishing providers. Consultees expressed concern about the reduced areas of sea east and west of Rampion 1 that would be available for commercial fishing. Some consultees mentioned impacts during the construction period, while others referred to long-term impacts once the project is operational. Some consultees said that alternative areas for	Rampion Extension Development (RED) has consulted numerous fisheries stakeholders and Fisheries Working Groups during the development of Rampion 2. Full details of the commercial fisheries stakeholder engagement can be found in section 10.3 of Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.10). As a result of concerns raised in the Scoping Report consultation responses, the Zone 6 area closest to the fishing grounds near Shoreham (the area to the east of the Rampion 1) was significantly reduced.	Following consultation responses, the original project area has been significantly reduced, most notably the area to the east of the Rampion 1 offshore wind farm.



fishing are less suitable than those around the proposed development.	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on commercial fisheries were assessed in Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.10), which concluded no significant effects on commercial fisheries following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. RED has prepared an Outline Fisheries Liaison and Coexistence Plan (APP REF:7.19) which confirms the approach to ongoing liaison with the fishing industry. The Plan will explore options to encourage coexistence and further mitigate any significant effects upon fisheries. The Plan will be finalised post-consent. During the construction of the project, a Fisheries Liaison Officer will be employed to engage with the fishing community.	
	Similarly numerous sea users organisations, such as marina groups, water sports clubs and Shoreham Port were invited to attend the Rampion 2 Project Liaison Groups. Full details of these groups	



				can be found in section 7.3 of Chapter 7: Other marine users, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.7). Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on: • recreational boating and sailing; • recreational fishing; and • on diving and water sports (including surfing). were assessed in Chapter 7: Other marine users, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.7), which concluded no significant effects on other marine users following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	
OFF16.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Neutral - Cables	Comments suggesting that offshore cables would need to be laid in such a way as to not impede established fishing practices, such as burying the cables and monitoring their installation once the project is operational.	It is proposed that all offshore cables installed will have a target burial depth of at least 1m. Care will be taken to route cables through locations where this is likely to be achievable. In the event that it is not possible to bury any cable to the target burial depth, protection will be added directly over the cable, most likely in the form of a rock berm. The cables will be periodically surveyed using geophysical techniques. Should any locations be identified where the	N



				cable is exposed to the surface, it is likely that remediation action will be taken in order to cover the cable and hence provide protection to the cable and reduce any hazard to third parties. Additional details on cable protection can be found in the Outline Scour Protection and Cable Protection Plan (APP REF:7.12).	
OFF17.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Neutral - Fishing	Comments calling for the needs of fishing enterprises to be considered.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF15.	N
OFF18.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Neutral - Mitigation	A comment calling for the inclusion of fishing trials in the project's operational mitigation measures, to facilitate resumption of commercial fishing as much as possible.	There is currently no proposal for the inclusion of fishing trials. During the construction of the project, a Fisheries Liaison Officer will be employed to engage with the fishing community. The team operating the project will maintain engagement with the fishing community and help to ensure that co-existence of fishing activities and the operation of the wind farm can continue. Additional details can be found in the Outline Fisheries Liaison and Co-Existence Plan (APP REF:7.19).	N
OFF19.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Neutral - Reduce fishing	Comments calling for less commercial fishing to take place in and around the project's offshore facilities in order to replenish diminishing	Other than the extinguishing of navigational rights through where the wind turbines and offshore substations are physically located and the use of operational safety	N



05500	0".1		fish stocks. Bottom trawling was mentioned as a method to be banned.	zones for maintenance activities, there are no proposals to extinguish any other sea user rights in relation to the proposed project.	V
OFF20.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Onshore design	Comments expressing concern about the design and implementation of the onshore elements of the project. Some consultees said that the landfall is in the wrong place given the fragile nature of Climping Beach, that the onshore cable route would damage woodland and countryside, and that it is an error not to include onshore energy storage facilities. Some consultees said the project should connect to an offshore power transmission network instead of the onshore grid, while others said the Rampion 2 cable should be combined with the existing one from Rampion 1.	Rampion 2 applied for a grid connection to National Grid and they offered a connection at the existing Bolney Substation. As the coastline is relatively well developed, there are limited options for making a landfall. The proposed Climping Beach land fall was chosen from these limited options as being able to balance keeping the route to Bolney as short as possible against minimising associated impact. Following on from the first public consultation, alternative cable routes were assessed, and further options were proposed in a further consultation, which particularly centred on the route where it crosses the South Downs National Park. This has resulted in the cable route being significantly changed from the route originally planned, principally to reduce the impact to the South Downs National Park. In addition to this, a significant number of trenchless crossings have committed to in order to reduce environmental impact.	The onshore cable route has been significantly altered to result in what is believed to be the lowest overall impact route. Onshore cables routed to avoid woodland. Where the route does cross woodland, a trenchless solution will be used to avoid the need to remove any trees.



				The Rampion 1 cable route was only designed to enable the export of the power from Rampion 1 and hence cannot be used to accommodate further power export. The route of Rampion 1 also cannot be used as this has a number of pinch points, particularly at the landfall and near to the coast, meaning it is not feasible to	
				install further circuits along the same route. There is no offshore transmission network available or planned within the vicinity of the Rampion 2 project. Storage facilities are not included in the proposals.	
				Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3, Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.3) describes the process that the project has gone through to reach the final design.	
OFF21.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Other locations more suitable	A comment expressing concern about radio frequency interference emitted from the existing substation at Bolney, which makes some amateur radio bands unusable. There is a concern that the Rampion 2	Care will be taken with the electrical components used for the Rampion 2 onshore substation to reduce any impact on radio frequency interference.	N



			substation will exacerbate this problem.		
OFF22.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Proposals not sufficiently developed	Comments expressing concern about the project on the grounds that the proposals are not sufficiently developed. There are concerns that the wind turbine height and areas have not been confirmed during consultation. One consultee said there had not been sufficient assessment of connecting Rampion 2 to the power transmission network at Dungeness.	At this stage in the project lifecycle, the description of the Proposed Development is indicative and a 'design envelope' or 'Rochdale envelope' approach has been adopted which takes into account the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope, July 2018 (Planning Inspectorate, 2018) and is supported by National Policy Statement EN-3 (DESNZ, 2011). The provision of a design envelope is intended to identify key design assumptions to enable the environmental assessment to be carried out whilst retaining enough flexibility to accommodate further refinement during detailed design. The maximum blade tip height assessed and permitted within the Development Consent Order is 325m (above Lowest Astronomical Tide), the area in which wind turbines can be constructed is defined on the Offshore Works Plans (APP REF:2.2.1).	N



				Rampion 2 applied for a grid connection to National Grid and they offered a connection at the existing Bolney Substation. In a straight line, the distance to Dungeness is about 87km to the closest point within the Rampion 2 red line. This is significantly further than the proposed cable route to Bolney which up to the furthest point in the offshore export cable corridor, will cover at most less than 60km. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3, Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.3) describes the process that the project has gone through to reach the final design.	
OFF23.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Turbines - aircraft	Comments expressing concern that the wind turbine array would interfere with aircraft, either using the sky for recreational flying, those using nearby airports, or sea rescue helicopters.	The maximum wind turbine tip height has been agreed with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to avoid impact to aviation. When the project layout is designed, it will need to be approved by the relevant authorities for its suitability for search and rescue operations. This typically requires turbines to be located within recognisable lines in order to make it easier to navigate. Separation of the Rampion 2 proposals from the existing Rampion 1 scheme following	Wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 agreed to allow for safe helicopter passage.



				the first consultation exercise has in part been applied to provide a safe helicopter route between the two projects. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on civil and military aviation has been assessed in Chapter 14: Civil and military aviation, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.14), which concluded no significant effects on civil and military aviation following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. Engagement with other relevant consultees such as the Ministry of	
				Defence, the National Air Traffic Services (NATS) or Shoreham Airport	
OFF24.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments expressing	is also recorded in the chapter. The environmental impact	Υ
011211	Engineering &	Turbines -	concern about the impact of	assessment (EIA) completed for the	•
	Design	biodiversity	the wind turbines on	project was fully scoped in	The area
			terrestrial and marine wildlife	consultation with the statutory	originally
			during their construction and	authorities at the start of the process,	planned for the
			operation. Consultees mentioned issues such as	in line with good practice. This included consideration of terrestrial	wind farm has been
			dredging, bird strikes, and	and marine biodiversity. All EIA work	significant
			electrical fields as potentially	has been completed by an	reduced and
			impacting wildlife and plants.	independent environmental	less turbines
			, 3	consultant.	



			are now being
		Environmental Statement (ES)	proposed.
		Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and	
		ature conservation, Volume 2 of the	
		ES (APP REF:6.2.22) assesses the	
		kely significant effects of Rampion 2	
		on a range of terrestrial ecological	
		eatures, including statutory and non-	
		tatutory designated sites, habitats	
	1 3	including habitats of principal	
		mportance) and species (including	
		hose that receive legal protection	
	a	and species of principal importance).	
	P	Potential impacts specifically from	
	d	Iredging and from Electric and	
	m	nagnetic fields (EMFs) from offshore	
		ables were assessed in different	
		hapters of the Rampion 2	
		Environmental Impact Assessment,	
	n	namely in:	
		- Chapter 6: Coastal processes,	
		Volume 2 of the ES (APP	
		REF:6.2.6) which concluded	
		no significant effects following	
		the implementation of	
		embedded mitigation	
		measures.	
		- Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish	
		ecology, Volume 2 of the ES	
		(APP REF:6.2.8), which	
		concluded no significant	



				effects on fish communities following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. - Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.9), which concluded no significant effects on benthic, subtidal and intertidal communities following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures; The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected	
				for any bird species. For full details refer to Chapter 12: Offshore and intertidal ornithology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.12).	
OFF25.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Turbines - fewer	Comments expressing concern about the potential number of turbines and the area across which they could be situated. Consultees said that the extent of the windfarm would have too great a visual impact from the coast.	The visual impacts of the Rampion 2 wind turbines are assessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.15). Design principles are described in Section 15.7, which sets out how the design of Rampion 2 provides embedded environmental measures addressing visual effects,	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines



				in reanance to etakahaldar	ana navi balias
				in response to stakeholder	are now being
				comments. This included a reduction	proposed.
				in the spatial extent of the Rampion 2	Wind farm
				array area, its spread and number of	separation
				wind turbines within it. Opportunities	zones have
				to reduce effects through turbine	been
				height reduction are limited due to the	introduced
				technical and economic requirements	between
				associated with producing renewable	Rampion 1
				energy, as well as other	and 2 on the
				environmental factors. The need to	west and
				retain flexibility of wind turbine	south sides of
				numbers, size and location within the	Rampion 1.
				Rampion 2 array area through the	•
				planning stages and assessment of a	
				Maximum Design Scenario is a	
				necessary part of the process that is	
				recognised through National Policy	
				Statement EN-1 at paragraphs 4.2.5 -	
				4.2.6.	
OFF26.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments objecting to the	Through the development of the	Υ
	Engineering &	Turbines -	proposed location of the wind	planning submission, the area	
	Design	location	turbine array, with consultees	originally planned for the Rampion 2	The area
			saying they should be further	wind farm has been significantly	originally
			offshore, behind the current	reduced and less turbines are now	planned for the
			Rampion 1 windfarm, where	being sought in order to reduce the	wind farm has
			winds are stronger. Some	impact on the seascape (116 were	been
			consultees said the turbines	originally proposed but this has been	significant
			should be far enough	reduced to 90).	reduced and
			offshore that the visual	,	less turbines
			impact does not exceed that	Additionally, the spatial extent of the	are now being
			of Rampion 1.	Rampion 2 array area has been	proposed.



reduced and designed according to a set of SLVIA specific design principles (refer to Section 15.7 of Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.15) which provide embedded environmental measures by reducing the magnitude of effects and minimising harm on the perceived qualities and views.	Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.
Design principles that have shaped the Rampion 2 design have been developed and applied in consultation with stakeholders and include: • 'Field of view' – reducing the field of view or 'horizontal extent' of Rampion 2 and the visually combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2. • 'Proximity' - increasing the distance of Rampion 2 from most sensitive areas of coastline to reduce the apparent height of WTGs and increase sense of remoteness	
(with consequential benefits to other design principles). • 'Wind farm separation zones' - achieving a separation	



between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays, with a clear distinction and clear lines of sight between arrays. • 'Separation foreground' - avoiding juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs, to balance arrays and apparent turbine size, insofar as possible.
This resulted in a substantial reduction on the array area to the east of Rampion 1, with the Rampion 2 turbines now located to the south and west of Rampion 1. Wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 have also been introduced to the west and south sides of Rampion 1, to allow a clear distinction and line of sight between the two wind farms. The overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the apparent height of the turbines in views, including from the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast (which experience 'breath-taking views').



OFFOZ	Offichana	Magathya	Commente avenuesias	Civil Aviation Avitonity (CAA)	V
OFF27.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments expressing	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	Υ
	Engineering &	Turbines -	concern about night lights on	guidance requires that 'en route	
	Design	night lights	the turbines having an	obstacles' at or above 150m above	The intensity
			adverse visual impact at the	ground level are lit with visible lighting	of aviation
			night.	to assist their detection by aircraft. As	warning lights
				such, there is potential that parts of	will be reduced
				the offshore elements of Rampion 2	to no less than
				may be visible at night. The effect of	200cd where
				the offshore elements of Rampion 2	visibility
				at night would result primarily from	conditions
				visible medium intensity (2,000	permit.
				candela (cd)) red coloured aviation	'
				light fittings located on the nacelles of	
				all peripheral wind turbines. However,	
				during operation, and where visibility	
				conditions permit, the intensity of	
				aviation warning lights will be reduced	
				to no less than 200cd, subject to the	
				availability of a commercial system.	
				avanasınıy er a serimlerelai eyetemi	
				The assessment detailed in Chapter	
				15: Seascape, landscape and visual	
				impact assessment Volume 2 of the	
				ES (APP REF:6.2.15) has considered	
				the impact of this lighting on the	
				zones of the south Downs	
				International Dark Sky Reserve, as	
				well as the wider coastline, with	
				reference to viewpoints taken at	
				night. The Rampion 2 lights will	
				generally be viewed from, or 'through'	
				and beyond the brighter lights and	



				skyglow of the intervening urban area, that forms an existing light influenced section of views between the 'dark landscape' of the South Downs below and the 'dark skies' above. One of the key findings of the visual assessment of the aviation lights is that they are considered unlikely to result in 'obtrusive' light, nor impede the expanse of night sky to the point of being obtrusive. It is a safety requirement to install both aviation and sea vessel navigation lights on the proposed wind farm. The exact details of the lighting scheme employed on the project will have to be agreed with the relevant authorities before construction can begin, in line with regulatory requirements.	
OFF28.	Offshore - Engineering &	Negative - Turbines -	Comments expressing concern about the proposed	Through the development of the planning submission, the area	Υ
	Design	smaller	size parameters of the	originally planned for the Rampion 2	The area
			Rampion 2 wind turbines,	wind farm has been significantly	originally
			exacerbated by their position	reduced and less turbines are now	planned for the
			relatively close to the coast.	being sought in order to reduce the	wind farm has
			Consultees said they should be smaller to reduce their	impact on the seascape (116 were	been
			visual impact, making	originally proposed but this has been reduced to 90). This reduction has	significant reduced and
			comparisons with the height	seen the introduction of windfarm	less turbines
			of the Eiffel Tower. Some	separation zones between Rampion 1	are now being
			of the Liner Tower. Sollie	separation zones between Nampion 1	are now being



consultees said they would negatively impact tourism, including coastal footpaths and bridleways. Locations mentioned as being affected include Ferring, East Preston, Rustington, the South Downs, Climping, Highdown Hill, Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, Beachy Head and Selsey Bill	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
including coastal footpaths and bridleways. Locations mentioned as being affected include Ferring, East Preston, Rustington, the South Downs, Climping, Highdown Hill, Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, The visual impact as sessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:62.15). Design principles are described in Section 15.7, which sets out how the design of Rampion 2 provides embedded environmental measures addressing visual effects, in response to stakeholder comments. This included a reduction in the spatial extent of the Rampion 2 array area, its spread and number of wind turbines within it. Opportunities to reduce effects through turbine height reduction are limited due to the technical and economic requirements associated with producing renewable energy, as well as other					
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OFF29. Offshore - Engineering & Design Negative - Turbines - sustainability & materials Negative - Turbines - sustainability & materials Negative - Turbines - sustainability of the materials needed to construct the wind turbines, in particular the metals needed to manufacture the magnets. Some consultees were concerned about the lifespan of the turbines. Some consultees were concerned about the lifespan of the turbines. Nodern offshore turbines typically have a certified design life of 30 years. Though a not insignificant amount of material is required to manufacture wind turbines, mostly steel, the energy produced by the turbines will significantly exceed that used to produce them within a couple of years. Steel is a readily recyclable material as well as all of the metal components such as copper. Wind	OFF29.	Engineering &	Turbines - sustainability	concern about the sustainability of the materials needed to construct the wind turbines, in particular the metals needed to manufacture the magnets. Some consultees were concerned about the lifespan	It is proposed that the project will be in operation for a 30 year period. Modern offshore turbines typically have a certified design life of 30 years. Though a not insignificant amount of material is required to manufacture wind turbines, mostly steel, the energy produced by the turbines will significantly exceed that used to produce them within a couple of years. Steel is a readily recyclable material as well as all of the metal	N
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OFF30.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments opposing the wind	turbine generators (WTG) blades, which are made of composite materials are not so easy to recycle, however technology is evolving in this field and a process has already been developed to enable recycling of blades manufactured in a specific way, and other options are also being investigated. The ability for Rampion 2 to incorporate some of this new technology will depend on what will be commercially available at the time. Through the development of the	Y
OTT 30.	Engineering & Design	Turbines - unattractive	turbines because they are considered very unattractive.	planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significantly reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape (116 were originally proposed but this has been reduced to 90). This reduction has seen the introduction of windfarm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1, to allow a clear distinction and line of sight between the two wind farms. The overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the



				apparent height of the turbines in views.	west and south sides of Rampion 1.
				The visual impacts of the Rampion 2 wind turbines are assessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF: 6.2.15). Design principles are described in Section 15.7, which sets out how the design of Rampion 2 provides embedded environmental measures addressing visual effects, in response to stakeholder comments. This included a reduction in the spatial extent of the Rampion 2 array area, its spread and number of wind	
OFF31.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Turbines - underused	A comment asking how the Applicant plans to ensure that the proposed turbine array is fully utilised given the available wind conditions and the experience from Rampion 1.	turbines within it. The layout of the Rampion 2 project will be carefully designed to ensure maximum capture of the available wind energy. This will consider the potential impact on Rampion 1, seeking to optimise the generation of the two neighbouring projects overall.	N
OFF32.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Turbines - vibration	Comments expressing concern about the impact of noise and vibration during construction and operation of the wind turbines, impacting marine life and local	Potential impacts of noise and vibration from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on local communities were assessed in Chapter 21: Noise and Vibration	N



			communities. Some consultees said they can hear noise or sense vibration from Rampion 1, particularly at night.	(onshore), Volume 2 (APP REF:6.2.21) of the Rampion 2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), whilst impacts of noise and vibration on marine life were assessed within Chapters 8 to 12, of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.8 to 6.2.12). Assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects on local communities following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures.	
OFF33.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Alternatives	Comments calling for alternatives to wind generation to be implemented, such as wave, tidal or hydrogen extraction.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This ambitious target was set on the government's British Energy Security Strategy published in April 2022. Offshore wind is a key component of this strategy, so are other renewable and clean forms of energy such as tidal, solar, geothermal, nuclear and hydrogen. Furthermore, the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) published in March 2023 revised draft National Policy Statements (NPS) including EN-1, EN-3, and EN-5	N



				(DESNZ, 2023a; 2023b; 2023c). Draft NPS EN-1 and EN-3 include the identification of nationally significant offshore wind infrastructure (and supporting onshore and offshore network infrastructure) as a critical national priority (CNP) for which there is an urgent need.	
OFF34.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Need case	Comments asking whether wind power is reliable enough to provide for the country's electricity consumption needs.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. This ambitious target was set on the government's British Energy Security Strategy published in April 2022. Offshore wind is a key component of this strategy, so are other renewable and clean forms of energy such as tidal, solar, geothermal, nuclear and hydrogen, thus increasing the security of energy supply.	N
OFF35.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Offshore cables	Comments and queries around burial depth and boulder clearance ahead of laying offshore cables. Calls for the Applicant to effectively mitigate the installation of offshore cables in order to reduce impacts on fishing operations or to install cables	Subsea array and export cables will be installed via either ploughing, jetting, trenching, or post-lay burial techniques, to a target burial depth of 1m. Detailed cable routing will be designed with survey information in order to identify routes that have the best chance of achieving the target burial depth.	N



			deeper in the seabed to extend their lifespan.	Rampion Extension Development (RED) has consulted numerous fisheries stakeholders and Fisheries Working Groups during the development of Rampion 2. Full details of the commercial fisheries stakeholder engagement can be found in section 10.3 of Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.10).	
OFF36.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Turbines - colour	Comments suggesting that the wind turbines, or their blades, should be painted a certain colour to provide additional benefits or to mitigate certain impacts. Some consultees said that painting one or more blades a dark colour would reduce the number of birds killed in collisions with the turbines. Other consultees were more concerned about the visual impact from the shore, with suggestions to paint the turbines any colour that would make them less prominent against the skyline. Some consultees wanted to paint them various colours to make a positive statement	Wind turbines and their blades will be painted in compliance with the consent. This likely to require the wind turbines to be painted in a light grey colour, which is typically stipulated by the relevant statutory consultees. The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species and therefore no further mitigation is required. For full details refer to Chapter 12: Offshore and intertidal ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12).	N



OFF37.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Turbines - design	about wind generation and for artistic value. Comments suggesting alternative designs for the wind turbines. Some consultees said the proposed designs are already out of date, and that additional features such as wave power generation in the bases should be installed. Some consultees said horizontal or other less-intrusive designs should be used, without specifying details. One consultee pointed out that ongoing maintenance would be needed during the project's lifetime.	Offshore wind is a well-established technology and one of the cheapest forms of electricity generation available in the UK. The design of the WTGs has been optimised around a three bladed horizontal access design over the past four decades. The UK currently has nearly 14GW of offshore wind generation. Operation and maintenance if the windfarm has been considered all throughout the Environmental Impact assessment for Rampion 2 as impacts were assessed for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	N
				phases of the project. Reasonably foreseeable activities during operations and maintenance have been detailed in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.4).	
OFF38.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Turbines - floating	Comments suggesting that the project uses floating turbines, instead of ones mounted in the seabed, which would allow them to be located further offshore and	Fixed bottom offshore wind projects are currently significantly cheaper to construct and operate when compared with floating projects. The site proposed is largely unsuitable for	N



			to be more easily replaced as technology advances.	floating foundations as it is too shallow.	
OFF39.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Turbines - sailing/waters ports	A comment calling for more information about the impact of the proposed turbines on wind conditions near the shore, where sailing and watersports enthusiasts could have leisure activities impacted.	The presence of the Rampion 2 operational infrastructure is not considered likely to affect the majority of inshore and coastal water sports given that the closest WTG will be situated at least 13.9km from the coast and the continued access to the Proposed Development area for recreation once fully operational. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on: • recreational boating and sailing; • recreational fishing; and • on diving and water sports (including surfing). were assessed in Chapter 7: Other marine users, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.7), which concluded no significant effects on other marine users following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	N



				For safety reasons the project will apply for the use of marine safety zones through the construction of the project. For major works these will exclude and area of up to 500m around where the works are taking place and will exclude other sea uses form using these areas. Other than the extinguishing of navigational rights through where the wind turbines and offshore substations are physically located and the use of operational safety zones for maintenance activities, there are no proposals to extinguish any other sea user rights in relation to the proposed project once the project becomes operational.	
OFF40.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Neutral - Turbines - upgrade Rampion 1	Comments suggesting that instead of implementing a new windfarm, the Applicant upgrades the existing turbines at Rampion 1 to larger ones that would generate more energy.	Current government policy supports the development of up to 50GW of offshore wind in the UK by 2030 against a current operational capacity of just under 14GW. More generation is needed to fulfil this policy. Rampion 1 is currently scheduled to operate in its current form until 2042.	N
OFF41.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Positive - Turbines - attractive	Comments expressing support for the wind turbines because they are considered attractive. Some consultees said offshore windfarms are	These comments have been noted.	N



			preferable to ones inland, while other consultees said it is their ecological credentials that make them attractive.		
OFF42.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Positive - Turbines - larger & wider area	Comments expressing support for making the wind turbines larger and maximising the area across which they would be located. Consultees frequently express support for wind generation in general.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF43.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Positive - Turbines - night lights	A comment supporting the idea of having a light show on the turbines at night for entertainment purposes.	There is no proposal for a light show on the turbines at night.	N
OFF44.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Positive - Turbines - offshore not land	Comments supporting the use of offshore wind turbines, rather those located inland.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF45.	Offshore - Fish and shellfish ecology	Negative - Breeding	Comments expressing concern about the impact Rampion 2 is likely to have on the breeding habits of fish in the vicinity of the project. Some consultees mention the impact this could have on commercial fishing in the area. One consultee said attempts to encourage more fish around the base of the	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on fish communities and their spawning habitats were assessed in Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.8), which concluded no significant effects on fish communities following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	N



			turbines could actually drive fish away.	Similarly, potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on commercial fisheries was assessed in Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.10), which also concluded no significant effects on commercial fisheries following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	
				During the development of Rampion 2, RED has consulted numerous fisheries stakeholders and Fisheries Working Groups. Full details of the commercial fisheries stakeholder engagement can be found in section 10.3 of Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.10).	
OFF46.	Offshore - Fish and shellfish ecology	Negative - General biodiversity	Comments expressing general concern about the project's impacts on marine biodiversity.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF07.	N
OFF47.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Neutral - Dolphins & seals	Comments expressing concern about impacts on seals, porpoises and dolphins, which are increasing in numbers recently, but may be	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine mammals and fish and shellfish has been assessed in Chapter 11: Marine mammals,	N



impacted by the project. One comment questioned the cetacean assessment data.	Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.11) and Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.8), which concluded no significant effects on marine mammals or fish and shellfish following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. The following embedded environmental measures (refer to Commitments Register (APP REF:7.22)) will be implemented to reduce the impacts of underwater noise caused by piling and the impacts of construction activities on marine mammals:



(40.042)
(MMMP) will be developed in
consultation with Natural
England to appropriately
manage the risk to marine
mammals during UXO
clearance. An Draft UXO
Clearance MMMP (Document
Application Reference 7.15)
has been submitted with this
Application;
A piling Marine Mammal
Mitigation Protocol (MMMP)
will be implemented during
construction and will be
developed in accordance with
Joint Nature Conservation
Committee (JNCC, 2010)
guidance and with the latest
relevant guidance and
information and in consultation
with stakeholders. The piling
MMMP will include details of
soft starts to be used during
piling operations with lower
hammer energies used at the
beginning of the piling
sequence before increasing
energies to higher levels. An
Draft Piling Marine Mammal
Mitigation Protocol (Application
APP REF:7.14) has been
submitted with this application;
Submitted with the approach in



				An In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan has also been submitted with Rampion 2 DCO application (Application APP REF:7.17) setting out the commitments to undertake required measures to reduce the potential for any significant disturbance on sensitive features, including impacts from underwater noise from piling activities on black seabream.	
OFF48.	Offshore - Fish and shellfish ecology	Positive - Protected area	Comments expressing support for the improvements in marine biodiversity that have resulted from the implementation of Rampion 1 and the predicted improvements resulting from Rampion 2.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF49.	Offshore - Marine archaeology	Negative - Assessments	A comment expressing concern that the Applicant's assessments of marine archaeology are not satisfactory.	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. This included consideration of marine archaeology. A written scheme of investigation will	N



				be a requirement before offshore	
				· •	
				construction work will begin.	
				Chapter 16: Marine Archaeology	
				Volume 2 (APP REF:6.2.16) of the	
				Environmental Statement (ES)	
				presents the results of the	
				assessment of the likely significant	
				effects (in EIA terms) of Rampion 2	
				with respect to marine archaeology,	
				including historic and pre-historic	
				landscapes, sunken vessels, aviation	
				remains and structures. Assessments	
				concluded that there would be no	
				significant effects on marine	
				archeologic receptors following the	
				implementation of embedded	
				mitigation measures.	
OFF50.	Offshore -	Neutral -	A comment calling for any	A geophysical survey was undertaken	N
	Marine	Mitigation	seabed archaeological	during 2020 covering the entire	
	archaeology		features to be investigated	offshore project area. This was used	
			and recorded before	to identify archaeological features	
			construction starts.	visible from this data, typically	
			Soriou double starte.	existing wrecks. The application	
				includes a commitment to avoid	
				placing infrastructure and carrying out	
				construction works within a certain	
				distance of these identified features.	
				A written scheme of investigation will	
				be a requirement before offshore	
				construction work commences. If	
				unknown marine archaeology is	



			uncovered during the construction work, it will be investigated and recorded. Planned and undertaken survey campaigns and investigations are outlined within Outline Marine Written Scheme of Investigation (Application Reference Number 7.13).	
 Offshore - Marine Mammals	Negative - Electromagnet ic radiation	Comments expressing concern about the impact of electromagnetic radiation generated by offshore windfarms on marine life.	Offshore cables are designed with an outer metallic sheath which effectively prevents the electric fields generated directly from the power cores to be incident outside of the cable. However, magnetic fields are generated and in turn can induce electric fields outside of the cable. The strength of both the magnetic and induced electric fields emanating from the cables reduce significantly within a couple of metres of the cable. Burying the offshore cables in the seabed, as proposed on this project, ensures that a physical separation can be maintained between the cables and any magnetic and/or electro sensitive marine species. Based on the data available to date, there is no evidence of electromagnetic fields (EMF) related to marine renewable devices having	N





OFF52.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Negative - General	Comments expressing general concern about the project's impacts on marine biodiversity.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF07.	N
OFF53.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Negative - Operation	Comments expressing concern about the impact of the operational project on marine biodiversity, including mammals, although fish, birds, insects and plants were also mentioned.	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine life were assessed within the following chapters in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES): Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF:6.2.8) Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF:6.2.9)	N



				 Chapter 11: Marine mammals (APP REF:6.2.11) Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology. (APP REF:6.2.12) The assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects on these marine receptors following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. ES Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 of 	
				the ES (APP REF:6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).	
OFF54.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Negative - Construction	Comments expressing concern about the impact of the offshore construction on marine mammals, including seals, whales and dolphins. Consultees said that underwater noise, such as piling, can carry far beyond the boundaries of the project and cause significant	Please refer to the response provided at OFF47.	N



			disturbance to wildlife. One consultee said that piling, trenching and cable laying should be timed so as not to disturb breeding seasons to avoid displacing fish and mammals.		
OFF55.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Neutral - Monitoring	Comments calling on the Applicant to include a Marine Mammals Monitoring Plan as part of its mitigation for the construction and operational impacts of the project.	Proposed marine mammal monitoring for the construction phase of Rampion 2 is outlined in Table 4-5 of the Offshore in-principle monitoring plan (APP REF:7.18) and includes: • underwater noise monitoring of the first four piles of each type (i.e., monopile or pin-pile); and • ensuring best practice is followed to minimise risk of injury or mortality to marine mammals. A UXO Clearance MMMP and a piling MMMP will also be developed in consultation with Natural England and JNCC to appropriately manage the risk to marine mammals during UXO clearance and piling activities. As per JNCC (2010) guidance marine mammals monitoring is only required during the construction phase based on the potential impacts from underwater noise from piling, as such	N



				no monitoring is being proposed for the operational phase of the project.	
OFF56.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Neutral - Noise	A comment expressing the view that not enough is known about the impact of water-borne noise on marine mammals.	Impacts of underwater noise on marine mammals have been assessed in in Chapter 11: Marine mammals, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.11). Appendix 11.2 (Marine Mammal Quantitative Underwater Noise Impact Assessment) and Appendix 11.3 (Rampion 2 ES Appendix 11.3 OWF Underwater Noise Assessment) provide projects specific underwater noise assessments and discussions based on the wealth of publicly available scientific literature and findings on the topic.	N
OFF57.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Assessments	Comments expressing concern about the assessments published during consultation. Consultees said the information provided is either wrong or biased, and does not properly account for the impacts of the project's construction or operation, particularly on marine biodiversity, but also on tourism and fishing. Data on	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (RED, 2020) was submitted by Rampion Extension Development (RED) to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the	N The EIA has been fully scoped and appropriate changes in scope applied.



seahorses, herring and black sea bream were mentioned as examples that do not present a realistic	Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have
assessment of the impacts.	subsequently informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this ES are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.2: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4 (APP REF:6.4.5.2). All EIA work has been completed by an independent
	environmental consultant. The assessment of potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine life are presented within the following chapters in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES): • Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF:6.2.8) • Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF:6.2.9) • Chapter 11: Marine mammals (APP REF:6.2.11)



OFF58.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Breeding grounds & habitats	Comments expressing concern about the impact of the project on fish breeding grounds and other marine habitats, with some using the example of Rampion 1 to demonstrate that black sea bream populations have been harmed. Crab and lobster breeding habitats in Selsey and other marine areas were also mentioned.	Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology. (APP REF:6.2.12) The assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects on these marine receptors following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on fish and shellfish communities and their spawning habitats were assessed in Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.8), which concluded no significant effects on fish and shellfish communities following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. An In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan has been submitted with Rampion 2 DCO application (Application APP REF:7.17) setting out the commitments to undertake required measures to reduce the potential for any significant	Y The area closest to the fishing grounds near Shoreham, to the east of the Rampion 1 was significantly reduced.
				disturbance on sensitive features, black seabream.	



OFF59. Offshore - Marine nature conservation Negative - Construction activities, such as piling and concrete pours, which consultees said would harm marine biodiversity. One consultee called for improved proposals to mitigate noise and other construction impacts. Potential impacts from construction activities (including piling), operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine life were assessed within the following chapters in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES): Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF:6.2.8) Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF:6.2.11) Chapter 12: Offshore - Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology. (APP REF:6.2.12) The assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects on these marine receptors following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. A piling Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (MMMP) will be implemented during construction and will be developed in accordance with Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC, 2010) guidance and information and in consultation with stakeholders. The piling MMMP will include details of soft starts to be	N
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used during piling operations with lower hammer energies used at the beginning of the piling sequence before increasing energies to higher levels. A Draft Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol Piling Offshore (APP REF:7.14) has been submitted with this application. Furthermore, project specific mitigate against potential impacts to breeding black seabream. These have been set out in the In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan which has been submitted with Rampion 2 DCO application (Application APP REF:7.17). Measure developed to mitigate specific impacts from foundation installation (piling) include: - At least one offshore pilling noise mitigation technology will be utilised to deliver underwater noise attenuation in order to reduce	<u> </u>	T T	
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receptors No militar will expert in the militar			' '
- No piling will occur in the piling			
exclusion zones during the seabream			
breeding period (March-July) which			
will be defined by the modelling in the			will be defined by the modelling in the



OFF60.	Offshore -	Negative -	A comment expressing	Final Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan. - no piling within the western part of the Rampion 2 offshore array closest to the Kingmere Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) during the majority of the black seabream breeding period (March-June); - if piling is to take place within the black seabream breeding period (March-July) it will commence at locations furthest from the Kingmere MCZ, to reduce the risk of significant effects from installation works on breeding black seabream within or outside of the Kingmere MCZ. Please refer to the response provided	N
OFF60.	Marine nature conservation	Electromagnet ic radiation	concern about electromagnetic radiation from the offshore facilities, which it is said can adversely affect the behaviour of certain marine animals.	at OFF51.	IN
OFF61.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Marine conservation	Comments expressing concern that the project will hinder the marine conservation efforts being implemented in the area, such as the Kelp Restoration Project. Further concern was expressed that Marine Plans	The direct impact of habitat disturbance will represent a local spatial extent, short term intermittent impact (for most subtidal habitats), affecting a relatively small portion of the benthic subtidal habitats in the proposed DCO Order Limits. The significance of the effect is deemed minor adverse significance. For full	N



have not been sufficiently considered.	details, refer to Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.9). The Sussex Kelp Recovery Project (SKRP) focus area corresponds to the Sussex Nearshore Trawling Byelaw, which protects 304km2 of seabed. The offshore export cables will cut across a length of 4km of this large area. As such, if the cables roughly follow a straight line, the impacted area for the four export cables is estimated to be c. 0.4km2 (0.13% of the total area). Also the offshore export cable routeing design will target areas of the seabed that enable maximising the potential for cables to be buried, i.e. areas of soft sediment, while kelp requires hard substrate to attach.
	The Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) which accompanies this Application considers the compliance of the Proposed Development as a whole with the relevant National Policy Statements. Additionally, the assessment is undertaken against other relevant national, regional and local policies, including the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine



				Plans (presented in a single document, the South Marine Plan).	
OFF62.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Marine life	Comments expressing concern about the project's impacts on marine biodiversity, including plants, insects, birds, fish, crustaceans and shellfish. Species mentioned include black sea bream, seahorses, kelp, great black-backed gulls, herring, moths and butterflies. The impact of constructing the offshore infrastructure was mentioned, as was the operation of the wind turbines.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF53.	N
OFF63.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Mitigation	Comments expressing concern that the project's proposed mitigation measures would not be sufficient to preserve marine biodiversity. The impacts on kelp, black sea bream, and great black-backed gulls was mentioned. Some consultees called for the project to achieve a net gain in biodiversity.	Whilst Marine Net Gain is not currently mandated in the same way as onshore (terrestrial) Biodiversity Net Gain, in recognition of the principles set out in the draft National Policy Statement EN-1 (2023), Rampion Extension Development (RED) is currently exploring opportunities to partner with organisations who are able to deliver marine benefits in the region. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and	N



maintenance and decommissioning of
Rampion 2 on marine life were
assessed within the following
chapters in Volume 2 of the
Environmental Statement (ES):
Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish
ecology (APP REF:6.2.8)
Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal
and intertidal ecology (APP
REF:6.2.9)
Chapter 11 : Marine mammals
(APP REF:6.2.11)
Chapter 12: Offshore
ornithology. (APP REF:6.2.12)
The assessments concluded that
there would be no significant effects
on these marine receptors following
the implementation of embedded
mitigation measures.
Furthermore, project specific
mitigation measures are being
proposed to mitigate against potential
impacts to breeding black seabream.
These have been set out in the In
Principle Sensitive Features
Mitigation Plan which has been
submitted with Rampion 2 DCO
application (APP REF:7.17). Some
examples of these include:
- cable routing and micro siting
around black seabream nesting



				locations within the export cable corridor (ECC); - the adoption of specialist export cable laying and installation techniques to minimise seabed disturbance footprint in the ECC; - the implementation of a seasonal restriction to ensure offshore export cable corridor installation activities are undertaken outside the black seabream breeding period (March-July) - the use of at least one piling noise mitigation technology to deliver underwater noise attenuation in order to reduce predicted impacts.	
OFF64.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Protected areas	Comments expressing concern about the impacts on Marine Conservation Zones, including nearby Selsey Bill and the Hounds, Kingmere, and Offshore Overfalls. There is particular concern about the project's construction impacts on marine biodiversity in these designated areas, including the route for the offshore cabling, which passes close to some of these zones. The	The project DCO Order Limits are outside of any Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). The MCZ assessment (APP REF:5.11) provides evidence on whether the potential impacts of the proposed Rampion 2 development could give rise to a significant risk of hindering the conservation objectives of MCZs located in proximity to the development. Through the implementation of appropriate embedded environmental measures, the MCZ assessment concluded that based on the Stage 1 assessment of	No export cable installation works to take place in the ECC between March and July and piling activity will also be limited during the same period.



impact on Pagham nature reserve was also mentioned.	relevant features, there is no significant risk of the proposed development hindering the conservation targets of the identified attributes or the achievement of the conservation objectives stated for the following MCZs: Kingmere MCZ; Offshore Overfalls MCZ; Beachy Head West MCZ; Beachy Head East MCZ; Selsey Bill and the Hounds MCZ; Bembridge MCZ and Pagham Harbour MCZ.	
	An In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan has also been submitted with Rampion 2 DCO application (APP REF:7.17) setting out the commitments to undertake required measures to reduce the potential for any significant disturbance on sensitive features from construction activities, including:	
	Export cable installation measures: - cable routing and micro-siting within the offshore export cable corridor (ECC) area for avoidance of known sensitive features as far as practicable and targeting areas where cable can be buried - the adoption of specialist export cable laying and installation	



techniques to minimise seabed disturbance footprint in the ECC; - A working separation distance	
- A working separation distance	
(buffer) will be maintained wherever	
possible from sensitive features, to	
limit the potential for impacts to arise	
(direct or indirect).	
- A seasonal restriction for installation	
activities on the ECC to be	
undertaken outside the black	
seabream breeding period (March-	
July)	
Foundation installation (piling)	
Foundation installation (piling)	
measures:	
- At least one offshore pilling noise	
mitigation technology will be utilised	
to deliver underwater noise	
attenuation in order to reduce	
predicted impacts to sensitive	
receptors	
- No piling will occur in the piling	
exclusion zones during the seabream	
breeding period (March-July) which	
will be defined by the modelling in the	
Final Sensitive Features Mitigation	
Plan.	
- no piling within the western part of	
the Rampion 2 offshore array closest	
to the Kingmere MCZ during the	
majority of the black seabream	
breeding period (March-June);	



				- if piling is to take place within the black seabream breeding period (March-July) it will commence at locations furthest from the Kingmere MCZ, to reduce the risk of significant effects from installation works on breeding black seabream within or outside of the Kingmere MCZ.	
				Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and nonstatutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).	
OFF65.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Neutral - Marine conservation	Comments asking whether the project could assist in marine conservation efforts in the area by protecting areas of the sea from commercial fishing, including a request for demonstration of how polices within Marine Plans have been adhered to.	Other than the extinguishing of navigational rights through where the wind turbines and offshore substations are physically located and the use of operational safety zones for maintenance activities, there are no proposals to extinguish any other sea user rights in relation to the proposed project.	N



				The Planning Statement (APP REF: 5.7) which accompanies this Application considers the compliance of the Proposed Development as a whole with the relevant National Policy Statements. Additionally, the assessment is undertaken against other relevant national, regional and local policies, including the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plans (presented in a single document, the South Marine Plan).	
OFF66.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Neutral - Marine life	Comments calling on the Applicant to implement the project in such a way, including working with marine conservation groups, that encourages marine biodiversity.	Whilst Marine Net Gain is not currently mandated in the same way as onshore (terrestrial) Biodiversity Net Gain, in recognition of the principles set out in the draft National Policy Statement EN-1 (2023), RED is currently exploring opportunities to partner with organisations who are able to deliver marine benefits in the region.	N
OFF67.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Neutral - Monitoring	A comment calling on the Applicant to implement a marine biodiversity monitoring programme, during construction and operation. It is said that ongoing assessments would enable more effective mitigation to be carried out.	It is anticipated that the consent, if granted, will come with requirements to undertake offshore monitoring through both construction and operation. The details of these likely monitoring requirements will be agreed with the relevant statutory authorities.	N



				Offshore monitoring proposals for the construction phase of Rampion 2 are outlined in Table 4-5 of the Offshore in-principle monitoring plan (APP REF:7.18).	
OFF68.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Neutral - Protected areas	Comments calling for additional consideration of Marine Conservation Zones in the project's impact assessments published for consultation, including the PEIR.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF64.	No export cable installation works to take place in the ECC between March and July and piling activity will also be limited during the same period.
OFF69.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Neutral - Shellfish	A comment calling for proposals to harness the benefits of the project's underwater infrastructure for mussels and oysters, including ropes and baskets to improve habitats for shellfish.	There are no specific proposals to promote the growth of mussels and oysters on the proposed infrastructure. However, it is expected that marine organisms will grow on the structures without promotion. The impacts of long-term loss of shellfish habitats have been assessed in Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.8), which concludes no	N



				significant effects on shellfish communities from habitat loss. Where foundations and scour protection are placed within areas of sandy and coarse sediments, this will represent novel habitat and new potential sources of food in these areas and could potentially extend the habitat range of some shellfish species. Thereby, no disadvantageous effects are anticipated on shellfish communities.	
OFF70.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Positive - Breeding grounds & habitats	Comments supporting the project's potential to provide breeding grounds and habitats for fish and other marine life. One comment said the project could support new habitat creation, while another said benefits would accrue through protecting breeding grounds from commercial fishing activities.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF71.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Positive - Marine life	Comments expressing support for the benefits the project could provide in enhancing marine biodiversity. Consultees mention creating a safe zone from commercial fishing and the use of the wind turbine bases as an artificial reef by	These comments have been noted.	N



			some marine wildlife. One consultee said the kelp might thrive under such conditions.		
OFF72.	Offshore - Noise & vibration	Negative - Construction	Comments expressing concern about the noise impacts of constructing the offshore elements of the project. Some consultees used the example of Rampion 1, saying the noise impacts on local communities and biodiversity were significant. Some consultees say the project's offshore construction noise impacts, such as piling, would affect onshore communities and wildlife. One consultee mentioned suffering weeks of disturbed sleep.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF32.	N
OFF73.	Offshore - Noise & vibration	Negative - Construction & operation	Comments expressing concern about the potential noise impacts of the project during its construction and operation, with impacts predicted on marine life and local communities.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF32.	N
OFF74.	Offshore - Noise & vibration	Negative - Operation - turbines	Comments expressing concern about noise and vibration from the operation	Potential impacts of noise and vibration from the construction, operation and maintenance and	N



			of the project's wind turbines. Some consultees said they were already affected by low- frequency noise from Rampion 1, particularly when the wind blows onshore and at night-time.	decommissioning of Rampion 2 on local communities were assessed in Chapter 21: Noise and Vibration (onshore), Volume 2 (APP REF:6.2.21) of the Rampion 2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.21). No significant residual effects have been identified.	
OFF75.	Offshore - Noise & vibration	Negative - Operation - undersea	Comments expressing concern about the impact of undersea noise on marine biodiversity, including migrating birds and seahorses. One consultee mentioned concerns about the potential noise impact on divers, even those outside the area considered directly affected by the project.	Potential impacts of noise and vibration from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine life were assessed within Chapters 8 to 12, of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.8 to 6.2.12). Assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. For safety reasons, diving will not be able to be carried in the areas being used for construction activities. The project will apply for the use of marine safety zones through the construction of the project and during the operational phase. For major works these will exclude an area of up to 500m around where the works are	N



OEE76	Offshore -	Negativo	Comments expressing	taking place. 50m safety zones will be used for WTG and offshore substations when they are operational. There will also be a temporary Diving Exclusion Zone within 2 km of any piled location which will be patrolled by guard boats during the pile driving operations. A Construction Diver Communications Plan will be agreed with the relevant authorities before construction works begin. This will include specific measures for communicating and engaging with the diving community. This will advise of activities such as piling works, which represent a hazard to diving activities which will be beyond the scope of the formal safety zones which are proposed. Maintaining good communication and engagement between the diving community and the Rampion 2 project will ensure that disruption to the access of diving sites will be minimised during the construction phase. An Outline Diver Communication Plan has been submitted with Rampion 2 DCO application (APP REF:7.20).	N
OFF76.	Offshore - Ornithology	Negative - Birds	Comments expressing concern about the project's	The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered within	IN



			impacts on birds, mostly in general terms. Some consultees said large numbers would be killed striking turbine blades, while others said the need for new flight paths could upset breeding patterns. Nightingales and turtle doves were mentioned by one consultee, as were various seabirds.	Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. Appendix 12.3 (Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Collision Risk Modelling, Volume 4) (APP REF: 6.4.12.3) and Appendix 12.4 (Offshore ornithology migratory collision risk model - Annex A screening matrix, Volume 4) (APP REF: 6.4.12.4) provide further details of the collision risk modelling for seabirds that informed the assessment.	
OFF77.	Offshore - Ornithology	Negative - Collisions	Comments expressing concern about the likelihood of the project's wind turbines causing bird fatalities. Some consultees said the impacts have not been properly assessed, while another said that mitigation measures are required, such as painting the turbine blades dark colours.	The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered within Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. Appendix 12.3 (Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology Collision Risk Modelling, Volume 4) (APP REF: 6.4.12.3) and Appendix 12.4 (Offshore ornithology migratory collision risk model - Annex A screening matrix, Volume 4) (APP REF:6.4.12.4) provide further details of the collision risk modelling for	N



				seabirds that informed the assessment. Wind turbines and their blades will be painted in compliance with consent. This is likely to require the wind turbines to be painted in a light grey colour, which is typically stipulated by the relevant statutory consultees.	
OFF78.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Negative - Insects	A comment expressing concern about the many insects that fly across the South of England, which could be impacted by the turbine blades.	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (RED, 2020) was submitted by Rampion Extension Development (RED) to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have subsequently informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. In that context impacts of the operation of the windfarm on insects were not assessed.	N



				Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this Environmental Statement (ES) are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.2: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4. (APP REF:6.4.5.2) All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant.	
OFF79.	Offshore - Ornithology	Negative - Migratory	Comments expressing concern about the impacts of the wind turbines on migratory non-seabirds. Martins, swallows swifts, swans, peregrine falcons, nightingales and turtle doves were mentioned, as were bats and insects. The increased number and height of the turbines caused particular concern, with it said that the turbines would be situated within migratory bird corridors.	The potential for impacts on seabirds, including migratory ones, has been carefully considered within Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species.	N
OFF80.	Offshore - Ornithology	Negative - Protected areas	Comments expressing concern about the project's impacts on designated areas that form local bird habitats. The South Downs National Park, Arundel Wetlands, and	The potential for impacts on seabirds has been carefully considered within Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.12) and it was concluded	N



			Pagham Harbour Local Nature Reserve were mentioned.	that no significant impact is expected for any bird species.	
OFF81.	Offshore - Ornithology	Negative - Seabirds	Comments expressing concern about the project's impact on seabirds and their habitats. Some consultees questioned the coastal and seabird assessments in the PEIR.	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of seabirds. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The potential for impacts on seabirds has been carefully considered within Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. As per best practice and SNCB's guidance, a total of 24 months of ornithological survey data was collected to inform the above assessment.	N
OFF82.	Offshore - Ornithology	Neutral - Assessments	Comments expressing support for the assessments in the PEIR and their conclusion that there would no significant impacts on the	These comments expressing support for the assessments in the PEIR have been noted.	N



			species assessed. Suggestions around additional information, considerations or sources that require further consideration in assessments. One consultee included the caveat that the final impact assessment in the Environmental Statement must include 24 months of survey data.	Regarding assessment of impacts on birds, this has been carefully considered within Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. A total of 24 months of ornithological survey data was collected from April 2019 to March 2021 to inform this assessment.	
OFF83.	Offshore - Ornithology	Neutral - Birds	A comment expressing the view that if the offshore elements of the project help to increase fish stocks, this would likely have a beneficial impact on fish-feeding birds.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF84.	Offshore - Ornithology	Neutral - Collisions	Comments calling for mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood of birds being killed by the wind turbines, such as coloured turbine blades.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF36.	N
OFF85.	Offshore - Ornithology	Neutral - Migratory	Comments calling for the impact on migratory birds to be properly assessed.	The potential for impacts on birds (including migratory birds) has been carefully considered within Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. As per best	N



OFF86.	Offshore - Ornithology	Neutral - Mitigation	A comment calling for the mitigation measures to reduce impacts on bird populations to remain in place during the lifetime of the project.	practice and SNCB's guidance, a total of 24 months of ornithological survey data was collected to inform the above assessment. The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered in Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12) and it concluded that no significant impact is expected	N
				for any bird species and therefore no further mitigation is required.	
OFF87.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Negative - Angling	Comments expressing concern about the project's impacts on leisure fishing, saying fish have already been driven away from the area affected by existing offshore windfarms.	The potential for impacts on recreational fishing during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Rampion 2 has been carefully considered as part of Chapter 7: Other marine users, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.7) and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for leisure fishing practices including boat-based angling and shore-based fishers.	N
OFF88.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Negative - Diving	Comments expressing concern about access to diving sites during the construction period and about the long-term impacts of the operational project on Marine Conservation Zones.	For safety reasons, diving will not be able to be carried in the areas being used for construction activities. The project will apply for the use of marine safety zones through the construction of the project and during the operational phase. For major works these will exclude an area of up to	N



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	500m around where the works are
	taking place. 50m safety zones will be
	used for wind turbine generators
	(WTG) and offshore substations
	when they are operational. There will
	also be a temporary Diving Exclusion
	Zone within 2 km of any piled location
	which will be patrolled by guard boats
	during the pile driving operations.
	A Construction Diver
	Communications Plan will be agreed
	with the relevant authorities before
	construction works begin. This will
	include specific measures for
	communicating and engaging with the
	diving community. This will advise of
	activities such as piling works, which
	represent a hazard to diving activities
	which will be beyond the scope of the
	formal safety zones which are
	proposed. Maintaining good
	' '
	communication and engagement
	between the diving community and
	the Rampion 2 project will ensure that
	disruption to the access of diving
	sites will be minimised during the
	construction phase. An Outline Diver
	Communication Plan has been
	submitted with Rampion 2 DCO
	application (APP REF:7.20).



Detential imports from the
Potential impacts from the
construction, operation and
maintenance and decommissioning of
Rampion 2 on:
recreational boating and sailing;
recreational fishing; and
on diving and water sports
(including surfing).
were assessed in Chapter 7: Other
marine users, Volume 2 of the
Environmental Statement (ES) (APP
REF:6.2.7), which concluded no
significant effects on other marine
users following the implementation of
proposed mitigation measures.
The Draft Marine Conservation Zone
assessment (APP REF:5.11)
provides evidence on whether the
potential impacts of the proposed
Rampion 2 development could give
rise to a significant risk of hindering
the conservation objectives of Marine
Conservation Zones (MCZs) located
in proximity to the development.
Through the implementation of
appropriate embedded environmental
measures, the MCZ assessment
concluded that based on the Stage 1
assessment of relevant features,
there is no significant risk of the
proposed development hindering the



OFF89.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Negative - Flying	A comment expressing concern about the use of the skies above the proposed project by leisure aircraft flying to and from Goodwood and between Bembridge on the Isle of Wight and Shoreham. It is said the area is used for aerobatics, which could become unsafe due to the height and breadth of the proposed new windfarm.	conservation targets of the identified attributes or the achievement of the conservation objectives stated for the following MCZs: Kingmere MCZ; Offshore Overfalls MCZ; Beachy Head West MCZ; Beachy Head East MCZ; Selsey Bill and the Hounds MCZ; Bembridge MCZ; and Pagham Harbour MCZ. The wind turbine generators (WTGs) of the proposed Rampion 2 offshore wind farm are not going to be located on the direct path between Bembridge and Shoreham. WTGs will be located at least 13km from the coastline. The potential for impacts on civil aircrafts have been carefully considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any aviation practices due to embedded environmental measures outlined in Chapter 14: Civil and military aviation, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.14)	N
				The construction, operation, and decommissioning phases will be conducted in compliance with	



				international and national Standard And Recommended Practices (SARPs) with respect to notification, marking and lighting, as outlined in Section 14.7: Basis for ES assessment paragraphs 14.7.5 to 14.7.16. This will reduce any negative potential impacts as a result of the creation of an aviation obstacle environment.	
OFF90.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Negative - Sailing & watersports	Comments expressing concern about the project's impact on sailing and water sports, such as surfing and kitesurfing, with areas around Littlehampton, Worthing, Lancing and Shoreham among those potentially affected. Consultees express concern about the restricted areas of sea during the construction and operation phases, and the possible changes to wind patterns caused the new expanded array of wind turbines.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF39.	N
OFF91.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Positive - Angling	A comment supporting the project on the grounds that Rampion 1 has had a beneficial impact on fish stocks, with species previously found only	These comments have been noted.	N



			offshore now being caught onshore.		
OFF92.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Positive - Diving	A comment supporting the project on the grounds that the offshore infrastructure encourages marine life and provides training grounds for divers.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF93.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Assessments	Comments expressing concern about the quality of the assessments of visual impact published during consultation. Matters that consultees said have not been properly assessed include the visual impacts on tourism, investment, landscapes and seascapes, the South Downs National Park, and walking, cycling and horse-riding routes.	The assessment of seascape, landscape and visual effects has been undertaken in accordance with the Landscape Institute and IEMA (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition (GLVIA3), and other best practice guidance. The approach to assessments undertaken for Rampion 2 are in line with the approach taken for other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) and have assessed the impacts of the project on viewpoints on the South Downs National Park	N
OFF94.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Consultation materials	Comments expressing concern about the depiction of the wind turbines in the consultation materials. It is said the images are not realistic and the materials underplay or attempt to hide the visual impacts.	The visual representations of the proposed project used for the consultation process used the same standards used for the visual representations of offshore wind farms for other projects. It is considered by the project that these give an accurate and fair	N



OFFOR	Official	Nanativa		representation of what the wind farm could look like. The visual representations presented in the Environmental Statement (ES) (Figures 15-26 to Figure 15-92, Volume 3) have been produced in accordance with recognised guidance and standards - Visual Representation of Wind farms (SNH, 2017) and Visual Representation of Development Proposals (TGN 06/19) (Landscape Institute, 2019).	V
OFF95.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Cultural heritage	Comment expressing concern about the visual impact of the project on views from heritage sites such as Birling Gap, Arundel Castle, and Cuckmere Haven, saying the greater height and concentration of the project's wind turbines would damage reduce the enjoyment of this undeveloped coastline.	The visual impact on people visiting heritage sites such as Birling Gap, Arundel Castle, and Cuckmere Haven is assessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.15). Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the Rampion 2 wind farm has been significantly reduced and the distance offshore of the Rampion 2 turbines has been increased from the most sensitive landscapes, such as the heritage coast. Following a significant reduction to the eastern area of the array, Rampion 2 is now located approximately 29km offshore	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1



				(D) 0 () (—)	10 (1
				from Birling Gap for instance. This	and 2 on the
				has reduced the apparent	west and
				height/scale of the turbines in the	south sides of
				view. The introduction of wind farm	Rampion 1.
				separation zones between Rampion 1	
				and 2 on the west and south sides of	
				Rampion 1 also allows a clear	
				distinction and line of sight between	
				arrays. As a result of the design	
				changes made, the effect of Rampion	
				2 on the views from sites such as	
				Birling Gap, Arundel Castle, and	
				Cuckmere Haven has been reduced.	
OFF96.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments expressing	Through the development of the	Υ
	Seascape /	Economic	concern about the visual	planning submission, the area	
	visual impacts	impacts	impacts on the project, and	originally planned for the Rampion 2	The area
	•	'	how they would affect tourism	wind farm has been significantly	originally
			in the region, as well as the	reduced to the east, and less turbines	planned for the
			millions of people who live	are now being sought in order to	wind farm has
			along the coast. Locations	reduce the impact on the seascape	been
			highlighted include Middleton,	setting of the SDNP (116 were	significant
			Selsey Bill, Newhaven,	originally proposed but this has been	reduced and
			Bognor, Brighton and Hove,	reduced to 90). This resulted in a	less turbines
			Littlehampton, the South	substantial reduction to the east of	are now being
			Downs National Park, and the	Rampion 1, with the Rampion 2	proposed.
			Sussex Bay coastal path.	turbines now located to the south and	Wind farm
			Consultees said the project	west of Rampion 1. Wind farm	separation
			could affect wealth and	separation zones between Rampion 1	zones have
			mental health of those who	and 2 have also been introduced to	been
			rely on the tourism industry.	the west and south sides of Rampion	introduced
				1, to allow a clear distinction and line	between
				of sight between the two wind farms.	Rampion 1



				The overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the apparent height of the turbines in views, including from the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast. The visual impacts of the Rampion 2 wind turbines are assessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.15). Potential impacts on human health are considered in Chapter 28, Population and Human Health (app ref 6.2.28)	and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.
OFF97.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Expansion east & Rampion 1	Comments expressing concern that the rationale for Rampion 1 only extending so far eastwards to reduce impacts on certain views has been ignored in the plans for Rampion 2.	Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the Rampion 2 wind farm has been significantly reduced to the east to bring it in line with Rampion 1, and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape (116 were originally proposed but this has been reduced to 90). Rampion 2 turbines are now located to the south	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced most notably on the eastern side.



				and west of Rampion 1. Windfarm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 have also been introduced to the west and south sides of Rampion 1, to allow a clear distinction and line of sight between the two wind farms. The total overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the apparent height of the turbines in views. The visual impacts of the Rampion 2 wind turbines are assessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the Environmental	Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.
				Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.15).	
OFF98.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - General	Comments expressing concern that the project is too large and extensive and would damage sea views, which are described by some as 'world famous', for a large number of residents and visitors. Consultees said the project should be smaller and further out to sea, so as to reduce its visual impacts.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF26.	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed.



					Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.
OFF99.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Health & wellbeing	Comments expressing concern that the visual impacts of the project would have a negative effect on the mental health and wellbeing of residents and visitors on the South Coast.	Potential impacts on human health are considered in Environmental Statement (ES) ,Chapter 28, Population and Human Health, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.28)	N
OFF100.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Light pollution	Comments expressing concern about the visual impacts at night of the red warning lights on each turbine. Some consultees said the lights made the seascape resemble an airport, were unsafe for shipping, and affected amateur astronomers. There were calls for the lights to be removed or made less bright.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF27.	The intensity of aviation warning lights will be reduced to no less than 200cd where visibility conditions permit.



OFF101.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Location	Comments expressing concern about the visual impacts of the project because of the proposed location for the wind turbines, which is identified as relatively close to the coast. Consultees said the use of larger turbines allied to the proposed location would have a severely negative impact on sea views and should be moved away from highly populated areas.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF26.	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and
					west and south sides of Rampion 1.
OFF102.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - South Downs NP	Comments expressing concern about the project on the grounds that it would negatively impact views from the South Downs National Park.	Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the Rampion 2 wind farm has been significantly reduced to the east, and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) (116 were originally	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and



				proposed but this has been reduced to 90). This resulted in a substantial reduction to the east of Rampion 1, with the Rampion 2 turbines now located to the south and west of Rampion 1. Wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 have also been introduced to the west and south sides of Rampion 1, to allow a clear distinction and line of sight between the two wind farms. The overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the apparent height of the turbines in views, including from the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast. The visual impacts of the Rampion 2 wind farm are assessed in Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.15).	less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.
OFF103.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Unattractive	Comments expressing concern about the proposed wind turbines, with many consultees describing them as 'ugly' and 'eyesores',	Please refer to the response provided at OFF30.	The area originally planned for the wind farm has



г	1		1	T		
				saying they would destroy the		been
				view from the coast.		significant
						reduced and
						less turbines
						are now being
						proposed.
						Wind farm
						separation
						zones have
						been
						introduced
						between
						Rampion 1
						and 2 on the
						west and
						south sides of
						Rampion 1.
	OFF104.	Offshore -	Neutral -	Comment expressing the	Please refer to the response provided	Υ
		Seascape /	Negligible	view that the wind turbines	at OFF26.	
		visual impacts		have an acceptable visual		The area
				impact, rather than pleasant,		originally
				and that this could be		planned for the
				reduced by siting them further		wind farm has
				offshore.		been
						significant
						reduced and
						less turbines
						are now being
						proposed.
						Wind farm
						separation
						zones have



					been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.
OFF10	5. Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Neutral - South Downs NP	A comment noting the number of National Trust properties within the South Downs National Park that have views towards the coast, which would be impacted by the project.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF102.	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.



OFF106.	Offshore – Seascape / visual impacts	Positive – Attractive	Comments expressing support for the project, saying the wind turbines are a welcome sight on the seascape. Some consultees say the visible nature of renewable energy production is the positive aspect, while others find the turbines themselves attractive.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF107.	Offshore – Seascape / visual impacts	Positive – Negligible	Comments expressing support for the project, saying the wind turbines have a negligible impact on sea views. Some consultees said that offshore installations are preferable to onshore ones.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF108.	Offshore – Shipping and navigation (commercial)	Negative – Lifeboats & small boats	A comment expressing concern that the wind turbine array would prevent lifeboats from accessing certain areas.	When the project layout is designed, it will need to be approved by the relevant authorities for its suitability for search and rescue operations. This typically requires turbines to be located within recognisable lines in order to make it easier to navigate. Compliance with Marine guidance note (MGN) 654 will ensure that Search and Rescue (SAR) access is maintained for both air and surface assets and marine coordination will ensure that the response to any incident occurring within the array will	N



				be coordinated between the project and emergency responders, including the RNLI. Impacts on emergency response including access have been assessed as part of Chapter 13: Shipping and navigation Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.13).	
OFF109.	Offshore – Shipping and navigation (commercial)	Negative – Shipping routes	Comments expressing concern about the impact of the offshore infrastructure on shipping routes, pointing out that the Channel is one of the world's busiest shipping corridors. Consultees said that commercial ships and leisure craft would be affected by a narrowing of the permitted shipping routes.	The project is located more than 10km from the shipping vessel traffic separation scheme in use for the Strait of Dover and adjacent water. The original scheme area has also been significantly reduced, particularly on the eastern side, enabling straight access from the traffic separation scheme to Shoreham Port without having to navigate through the proposed wind farm. Other than the extinguishing of navigational rights through where the wind turbines and offshore substations are physically located, and the use of operational safety zones for maintenance activities, there are no proposals to extinguish any other sea user rights in relation to the proposed project. Turbines will be separated by a distance of at least 830m.	The original scheme area has been significantly reduced, particularly on the eastern side.



OFF110.	Offshore - Shipping and navigation (commercial)	Neutral - Shipping routes	Comments calling for the Applicant to ensure that clear shipping routes are maintained.	The Navigational Risk Assessment complies with MGN 654. Part of this requirement is to assess impacts on vessel routes noting that both MGN 654 and NPS EN3 categorise vessel routes by importance. The assessment process includes qualification, quantification of risk as well as extensive consultation. It is correct that this is an area of high-density vessel activity but the DCO Order Limit reductions undertaken sought to mitigate the risk including reductions at the eastern and western edges. Please refer to the response provided at OFF109.	Y The original scheme area has been significantly reduced, particularly on the eastern
OFF111.	Offshore -	Negative -	Comments expressing	The environmental impact	side.
	Unspecified environmental	General	concern about the impact of the project on the environment, without being specific.	assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA	Many environmental mitigation measures



				work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 were assessed in Chapters 6 to 30 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.6 to 6.2.30).	have been added to the project from the proposals first consulted on.
OFF112.	Offshore - Unspecified environmental	Negative - Protected area	A comment expressing concern about the impacts of the project on a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest, where it is said that previous developments impacted the populations of cormorants, swans and egrets.	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of designated areas and ornithology. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. The potential for impacts on birds has been carefully considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and it was concluded that no significant impact is expected for any bird species. For full details refer to Chapter 12: Offshore and intertidal ornithology, Volume 2 of the	N



				Environmental Statement (ES) (APP REF:6.2.12). ES Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF:6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).	
OFF113.	Offshore - Unspecified environmental	Neutral - Birds	Comments calling for the Applicant to consider the impacts of the project on birds, including the size of the turbines.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF81.	N
OFF114.	Offshore - Unspecified environmental	Neutral - General	Comments calling on the Applicant to carry out further assessments of the environmental impacts of the project, during construction and operation.	It is anticipated that the consent, if granted, will come with requirements to undertake offshore monitoring through both construction and operation. The details of these likely monitoring requirements will be agreed with the relevant statutory authorities. Offshore monitoring proposals for the construction phase	N



OFF115.	Offshore - Unspecified environmental	Neutral - Net gain	Comments calling on the Applicant to commit to a net gain in biodiversity in implementing the project.	of Rampion 2 are outlined in Table 4-5 of the Offshore in-principle monitoring plan (APP REF:7.18). Geophysical and geotechnical surveys would be carried out before works commence and the information from those surveys would allow route debris, boulders, archaeological features, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) presence, seabed features, sediment depth and the nature of the seabed to be determined. A Biodiversity Net Gain assessment has been prepared to accompany the DCO Application, which outlines how the Proposed Development complies with the requirements of national and local planning policy. Rampion Extension Development (RED) have made a commitment to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10% for all onshore and intertidal (above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)) habitats subject to permanent or temporary losses as a result of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Whilst Marine Net Gain is not currently mandated in the same way	Y Commitment to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain
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				as onshore (terrestrial) Biodiversity Net Gain, in recognition of the principles set out in the draft National Policy Statement EN-1 (2023), RED is currently exploring opportunities to partner with organisations who are able to deliver marine benefits in the region.	
				The approach to delivering BNG is outlined in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF:6.2.22). This includes restoration and enhancement and the provision of off-site biodiversity units.	
OFF116.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Neutral - Mitigation	A suggestion that measures to mitigate impacts on marine species be retained for the lifetime of the project.	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine life were assessed within the following chapters in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES): • Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF: 6.2.8) • Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.2.9) • Chapter 11: Marine mammals (APP REF: 6.2.11)	N



				Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology. (APP REF: 6.2.12) The assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects on these marine receptors following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures, therefore no further mitigation is required.	
OFF117.	Offshore - Fish and shellfish ecology	Negative - Construction	Concerns about the impact of construction activities on sea creatures.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF07.	Y Several mitigation measures have been added to the project from the proposals first consulted on.
OFF118.	Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Turbines - more maintenance	A consultee expressing their concern that the larger turbines will require more maintenance and so are less sustainable.	In general, a smaller number of larger Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) will take less overall maintenance than a larger number of smaller WTGs of an equivalent generation capacity. This is because often the same components are found in each, e.g. each will have a generator. Whilst larger, more modern WTGs are likely to have a slightly larger number of overall components, these have been added to aid electricity production	N



OFF [*]		Negative -	Comments expressing	and reduce maintenance. There is also a gathering trend for more modern WTGs to have longer interval between servicing than those used for older technology. The Environmental Impact	N
	Ornithology	Assessments	concern for the assessments in the PEIR and their conclusion that there would be no significant impacts on the species assessed. Comments calling for more data to be collected and questioned the methodology of data collection e.g. boat based survey data.	Assessment (EIA) was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (Rampion Extension Development (RED), 2020) was submitted by RED to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have subsequently informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this Environmental Statement (ES) are provided within each of the aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.1:	



				Responses to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant.	
				It is anticipated that the consent, if granted, will come with requirements to undertake offshore monitoring through both construction and operation. The details of these likely monitoring requirements will be agreed with the relevant statutory authorities. Offshore monitoring proposals for the construction phase of Rampion 2 are outlined in Table 4-5 of the Offshore in-principle monitoring plan (APP REF: 7.18).	
				Also, geophysical and geotechnical surveys would be carried out before works commence and the information from those surveys would allow route debris, boulders, archaeological features, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) presence, seabed features, sediment depth and the nature of the seabed to be determined.	
OFF120.	Offshore - Shipping and navigation (commercial)	Negative - Assessments	Comments expressing concern about the NRA Assessment data and conclusions.	The Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA) complies with MGN 654. Part of this requirement is to assess impacts on vessel routes noting that both MGN 654 and NPS EN-3	Y The area originally planned for the



				categorise vessel routes by importance. The assessment process includes qualification, quantification of risk as well as extensive consultation. This is an area of high-density vessel activity but the DCO Order Limit reductions undertaken sought to mitigate the risk including reductions at the eastern and western edges.	wind farm has been reduced to address shipping and navigation concerns
OFF121.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Support - Consultation materials	A comment supporting the methodology of the SLVIA from the Isle of Wight, stating that is aligned with best practice guidance of GLVIA 3	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF122.	Offshore - Marine archaeology	Neutral - designated interests	A comment about the possibility of significant sites of archaeological interest inshore to be designated through the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 or Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas 1979.	Chapter 16: Marine Archaeology Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.16) of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects (in EIA terms) of Rampion 2 with respect to marine archaeology, including historic and pre-historic landscapes, sunken vessels, aviation remains and structures. If a wreck is located inshore (rather than offshore) it can still be designated through the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas 1979 generally applies to onshore sites, but nothing within the	N



				Act that prevents it being used in the inshore area should something such as a submerged village be located for instance.	
OFF123.	Offshore - Marine archaeology	Neutral - Assessments	Suggestions and recommendations on the assessment of marine archaeology effects. These included comments regarding models, data, surveys and draft Marine Outline Written Scheme of Investigation.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. This included consideration of marine archaeology. A written scheme of investigation will be a requirement before offshore construction work will begin. An Outline Marine Written Scheme of Investigation (OMWSoI) (APP REF: 7.13) has been submitted with this Application Chapter 16: Marine Archaeology, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.16) of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects (in EIA terms) of Rampion 2 with respect to marine archaeology, including historic and pre-historic landscapes, sunken vessels, aviation remains and structures. Assessments	N



OFF124.	Offshore -	Positive -	Expressions of support for	concluded that there would be no significant effects on marine archeologic receptors following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. These comments have been noted.	N
	Marine archaeology	Assessments	aspects of the assessment of marine archaeology effects, including the post-construction monitoring plan.		
OFF125.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Positive - Assessments	Expressions of support and satisfaction with the seascape, landscape and visual impacts assessment, including the identification of key viewpoints.	These comments have been noted.	N
OFF126.	Offshore - Fish and shellfish ecology	Negative - Assessments	Comments expressing concern about the assessments of fish and shellfish published during consultation. Consultees said the information provided is either wrong or biased or that the methodology was not sufficient. Information and assessments on seahorses and black seabream were particularly mentioned as lacking detail or sufficient consideration.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF57.	N The EIA has been fully scoped and appropriate changes in scope applied.
OFF127.	Offshore - Ornithology	Positive - Assessments	Comments welcoming the standard and clarity of the	These comments have been noted.	N



			analysis, reporting and presentation of assessments undertaken, and agreements with some findings/conclusions. Expressions of agreement with the initial findings.		
OFF128.	Offshore - Marine Mammals	Negative - Assessments	Comments and concerns about the assessments, including the inclusion and reporting of surveys, and disagreements with estimates, conclusions and assumptions.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. An EIA Scoping Report (Rampion Extension Development (RED), 2020) was submitted by RED to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) administered by the Planning Inspectorate on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultee responses have subsequently informed the assessment work and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this Environmental Statement (ES) are provided within each of the	The EIA has been fully scoped and appropriate changes in scope applied.



				aspect chapters, and a full list is presented in Appendix 5.1: Responses to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant.	
OFF12	O. Offshore - Engineering & Design	Negative - Offshore cables	Concerns about the construction techniques to be employed in installing offshore cables, including queries as to whether lessons had been learnt from Rampion 1, particularly regarding the use of floatation pits.	Subsea array and export cables will be installed via either ploughing, jetting, trenching, or post-lay burial techniques, to a target burial depth of 1m. Detailed cable routing will be designed with survey information in order to identify routes that have the best chance of achieving the target burial depth. Furthermore, an In Principle Sensitive Features Mitigation Plan has been submitted with Rampion 2 DCO application (APP REF: 7.17) setting out the commitments to undertake required measures to reduce the potential for any significant disturbance on sensitive features including specific export cable installation measures. Considering the use of floatation pits in particular these have now been removed from the project's envelope and will no longer be used in Rampion 2.	Flotation pits will no longer be used



OFF130.	Offshore -	Negative -	Concern about the	Floatation pits have now been	Υ
	Coastal	Sediment	introduction of sediments	removed from the project's envelope	
	Processes		from the use of excavated	and will no longer be used in	Flotation pits
			material to backfill Temporary	Rampion 2.	will no longer
			Floatation Pits.	·	be used
OFF131.	Offshore - Fish	Neutral -	Comments offering advice	These comments have been noted.	Ν
	and shellfish	Assessments	and suggestions around the		
	ecology		consideration of species	Considering seahorses and black	
			within the assessment.	seabream assessments, the	
			Seahorses and black	Environmental Impact Assessment	
			seabream were particularly	(EIA) completed for the project was	
			mentioned as requiring	fully scoped in consultation with the	
			additional assessment.	statutory authorities at the start of the	
				process, in line with good practice.	
				All EIA work has been completed by	
				an independent environmental	
				consultant.	
OFF132.	Offshore - Fish	Positive -	General agreement with the	These comments have been noted.	N
	and shellfish	Assessments	conclusions of the		
	ecology		assessment, including the		
			sensitivity score provided for		
			black seabream.		
OFF133.	Offshore -	Neutral -	Suggestions for the	These comments have been noted.	N
	Benthic subtidal	Assessments	consideration of particular		
	and intertidal		impacts or technical points in	The Environmental Impact	
	ecology		the assessment and queries	Assessment (EIA) completed for the	
			about certain issues,	project was fully scoped in	
			conclusions and	consultation with the statutory	
			assumptions.	authorities at the start of the process,	
				in line with good practice. All EIA	
				work has been completed by an	



OFF134.	Offshore - Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	Positive - Assessments	Support for commitments included in the assessment, such as further surveys and assessments, and the production of an Outline Scour Protection Management Plan, Outline Project Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan, and a decommissioning plan.	independent environmental consultant. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on benthic communities were assessed in Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF: 6.2.9), which concluded no significant effects on benthic, subtidal and intertidal communities following the implementation of embedded mitigation. These comments have been noted.	N
OFF135.	Offshore -	Positive -	Comments expressing	These comments have been noted.	N
	Marine Mammals	Assessments	support or agreement		
			aspects of the assessments,		
			such as the analysis of data,		
			or approaches adopted, or		



			welcoming the presentation of data and conclusions.		
OFF136.	Marine Mammals	Neutral - Assessments	Advice, queries and suggestions on technical matters for consideration in assessments, and requests for clarification or further detail.	These comments have been noted. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine mammals were assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 11: Marine mammals, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.11), which concluded no significant effects on marine mammals following the implementation of embedded mitigation.	N
OFF137.	Offshore - Marine nature conservation	Neutral - Assessments	Advice, queries and suggestions on technical matters for consideration in assessments, and requests for clarification or further detail.	The environmental impact assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This	N



				included consideration of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant.	
				Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on marine life were assessed within the following chapters in Volume 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES): • Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology (APP REF: 6.2.8) • Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology (APP REF: 6.2.9) • Chapter 11: Marine mammals (APP REF: 6.2.11) • Chapter 12: Offshore ornithology. (APP REF: 6.2.12) The assessments concluded that there would be no significant effects on these marine receptors following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures.	
OFF138.	Offshore -	Neutral -	Comments highlighting	Through the development of the	Υ
	Seascape /	Assessments	further areas for	planning submission, the area	
	visual impacts		consideration in the	originally planned for the Rampion 2	The area
			assessment, including	wind farm has been significantly	originally
			requests for clarity regarding	reduced and less turbines are now	planned for the



design evolution and any	being sought in order to reduce the	wind farm has
additional significant effects.	impact on the seascape (116 were	been
	originally proposed but this has been	significant
	reduced to 90).	reduced and
		less turbines
	Additionally, the spatial extent of the	are now being
	Rampion 2 array area has been	proposed.
	reduced and designed according to a	Wind farm
	set of SLVIA specific design	separation
	principles (refer to the Environmental	zones have
	Statement (ES), Section 15.7 of	been
	Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape	introduced
	and visual impact assessment,	between
	Volume 2 of (APP REF: 6.2.15))	Rampion 1
	which provide embedded	and 2 on the
	environmental measures by reducing	west and
	the magnitude of effects and	south sides of
	minimising harm on the perceived	Rampion 1.
	qualities and views.	
	Design principles that have shaped	
	the Rampion 2 design have been	
	developed and applied in consultation	
	with stakeholders and include:	
	 'Field of view' – reducing the field 	
	of view or 'horizontal extent' of	
	Rampion 2 and the visually	
	combined lateral spread of	
	Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.	
	'Proximity' - increasing the	
	distance of Rampion 2 from most	
	sensitive areas of coastline to	



reduce the apparent height of
WTGs and increase sense of
remoteness (with consequential
benefits to other design
principles).
'Wind farm separation zones' -
achieving a separation between
Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays,
with a clear distinction and clear
lines of sight between arrays.
'Separation foreground' - avoiding
juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2
WTGs in front of smaller Rampion
1 WTGs, to balance arrays and
apparent turbine size, insofar as
possible.
This resulted in a substantial
reduction on the array area to the
east of Rampion 1, with the Rampion
2 turbines now located to the south
and west of Rampion 1. Windfarm
separation zones between Rampion 1
and 2 have also been introduced to
the west and south sides of Rampion
1, to allow a clear distinction and line
of sight between the two wind farms.
The overall spread of turbines in
offshore views has been reduced and
the distance of Rampion 2 turbines
from the most sensitive landscapes
has been increased, to reduce the
mad been mercaded, to reduce the



				apparent height of the turbines in views.	
OFF139.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Neutral - Assessments	Comments about a recently introduced trawling byelaw and the potential for exclusion and displacement of fishing activity from Rampion 1.	These comments have been noted as these do not relate to Rampion 2. However, potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on commercial fisheries was assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES), Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.10), which concluded no significant effects on commercial fisheries following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	N
OFF140.	Offshore - Commercial Fisheries	Negative - Assessments	Concerns about the assessments published during consultation, including consistency of significance and sensitivity judgments and the resulting conclusions.	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of commercial fisheries. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant. Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on commercial fisheries was assessed in the Environmental	N



				Statement (ES), Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.10), which concluded no significant effects on commercial fisheries following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures. RED has consulted numerous fisheries stakeholders and Fisheries Working Groups during the development of Rampion 2. Full details of the commercial fisheries stakeholder engagement can be found the Environmental Statement (ES), section 10.3 of Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of	
OFF141.	Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Negative - Mitigation	Concerns about the level of detail provided for the proposed mitigation measures. Comments that the cable route for Rampion 1 was not successfully reinstated.	(APP REF 6.2.10). Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the Rampion 2 wind farm has been significantly reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape (116 were originally proposed but this has been reduced to 90). Additionally, the spatial extent of the Rampion 2 array area has been reduced and designed according to a set of SLVIA specific design principles (refer to the Environmental	Y The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have



the magnitude of eminimising harm of qualities and views. Design principles of the Rampion 2 design developed and approximately with stakeholders. • 'Field of view' – riview or 'horizontal	introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1. In the perceived solution and include: Educing the field of extent' of Rampion 1.
'Proximity' - increase of Rampion 2 from areas of coastline apparent height of increase sense of consequential bendesign principles). 'Wind farm separachieving a separachieving a separachieving a number of the separachieving and the separachi	n 1 and Rampion 2. easing the distance most sensitive to reduce the WTGs and remoteness (with efits to other ration zones' - eation between ampion 2 arrays, etion and clear lines rrays. ground' - avoiding



		WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1
		Wind Turbine Generator (WTG), to
		balance arrays and apparent turbine
		size, insofar as possible.
		This resulted in a substantial
		reduction on the array area to the
		east of Rampion 1, with the Rampion
		2 turbines now located to the south
		and west of Rampion 1. Wind farm
		separation zones between Rampion 1
		and 2 have also been introduced to
		the west and south sides of Rampion
		1, to allow a clear distinction and line
		· ·
		of sight between the two wind farms.
		The overall spread of turbines in
		offshore views has been reduced and
		the distance of Rampion 2 turbines
		from the most sensitive landscapes
		has been increased, to reduce the
		apparent height of the turbines in
		views, including from the South
		Downs National Park (SDNP) and
		Sussex Heritage Coast (which
		experience 'breath-taking views').
		Comments on Rampion Offshore
		Wind (Rampion 1) cable
		reinstatement have been noted as
		these do not relate to Rampion 2
		which is an independent project from
		Rampion 1.
I	l l	



OFF142.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Suggestion / Query - Construction impacts	Comments making suggestions regarding the construction of the project in order to reduce the impact on recreational sea users. One comment suggested that the development should not impact access or journey times of recreational boats	The project is located more than 10km from the shipping vessel traffic separation scheme in use for the Strait of Dover and adjacent water. The original scheme area has also been significantly reduced, particularly on the eastern side, enabling straight access from the traffic separation scheme to	N
			and that navigational squeeze should be avoided.	Shoreham Port without having to navigate through the proposed wind farm.	
				Other than the extinguishing of navigational rights through where the wind turbines and offshore substations are physically located, and the use of operational safety zones for maintenance activities, there are no proposals to extinguish any other sea user rights in relation to the proposed project. Turbines will be separated by a distance of at least 830m.	
				The Navigational Risk Assessment complies with MGN 654. Part of this requirement is to assess impacts on	
				vessel routes noting that both MGN 654 and NPS EN3 categorise vessel routes by importance. The assessment process includes	



055440	0((1)			qualification, quantification of risk as well as extensive consultation. It is correct that this is an area of high-density vessel activity but the DCO Order Limit reductions undertaken sought to mitigate the risk including reductions at the eastern and western edges.	
OFF143.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Comments making suggestions for there to be assessments relating to recreational sea users. One comment suggested assessment in order to account for recreational boat traffic as well as factors leading to casualties of recreational users.	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on: • recreational boating and sailing; • recreational fishing; and • on diving and water sports (including surfing). were assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES), Chapter 7: Other marine users, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.7), which concluded no significant effects on other marine users following the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.	N
OFF144.	Offshore - Recreational users of the sea	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation	Comments making suggestions for or relating to mitigation measures regarding recreational sea user. One comment suggested that the development should demonstrate mitigation that avoids collisions between	Potential impacts from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on: • recreational boating and sailing; • recreational fishing; and • on diving and water sports (including surfing).	N



fundation and an extra Control	
turbines and recreational sea	were assessed in the Environmental
users, collisions between	Statement (ES) Chapter 7: Other
different recreational users,	marine users, Volume 2 (APP REF:
and grounding.	6.2.7), which concluded no significant
	effects on other marine users
	following the implementation of
	proposed mitigation measures.
	Examples of such measure include:
	Advance warning and accurate
	location details of construction,
	maintenance and
	decommissioning operations,
	associated Safety Zones and
	advisory passing distances
	Safety Zones post consent, of up
	to 500m will be sought during
	construction, maintenance and
	decommissioning phases. Where
	appropriate, guard vessels will
	also be used to ensure adherence
	with Safety Zones or advisory
	passing distances.
	1
	RED will ensure that the local Retire to mariners (NMM) is
	notice to mariners (NtM) is
	updated and reissued at weekly
	intervals during construction
	activities and at least five days
	before any planned operations and
	maintenance works and
	supplemented with VHF (very high
	frequency) radio broadcasts.



				The presence of structures in the offshore environment and potential increased allision risk for recreational vessels using offshore areas has been considered in detail within the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 13: Shipping and navigation, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.13).	
OFF14	5. Offshore - Seascape / visual impacts	Neutral - Mitigation	Suggestions for areas to be considered within the proposed mitigation measures to minimise the horizontal visual extent of the wind turbines and the lateral spread.	Please refer to the response provided at OFF26.	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.



4.8.4. **Onshore**

ID	Theme	Sub-theme	Issue statement	Response text	Project change (Y/N)
ONS01.	Onshore - Archaeology and historic environment	Concern - General	Comments expressing concern over the potential impacts of the proposals on local archaeology and the historic environment, made without specifying the locations of concern.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 25: Historic environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.25) considers the onshore receptors, ES Chapter 16: Marine archaeology, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.16) considers offshore receptors. Technical consultation undertaken is summarised in both these chapters but this includes local councils and Historic England. Onshore and offshore archaeological assessments have been a core part of the EIA activities. Onshore, investigations within the Study area have included a combination of desk-based assessments, geophysical survey, intrusive investigations (geotechnical, trial trenching and excavation), watching briefs and fieldwalking. The onshore route has been carefully designed where possible to reduce the impact to local archaeology. A written scheme of investigation will be agreed with the relevant authorities so that onshore works are monitored for archaeology prior to and during the completion of	Design of onshore cable route informed by information regarding buried archaeological remains



				intrusive activities such as trenching. Offshore investigations within the Study Area have included desk based assessment work, geophysical survey work, use of drop down videos, camera transects and review of grab samples. Embedded measures onshore are summarised in the ES chapters and are typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2). Offshore measures are typically delivered through DCO requirements or deemed marine licence (DML) conditions.	
ONS02.	Onshore - Archaeology and historic environment	Concern - Rampion 1	A concern that the construction of Rampion 1 exposed archaeological assets that may now be built over or destroyed for the purposes of Rampion 2.	Rampion 1 sites have not been assessed post-construction for exposed archaeological sites. Rampion 2 construction will not affect any land used to deliver Rampion 2, with the exception of land to be used by National Grid for the Bolney substation extension. Historic Environment assessment has been undertaken for the Proposed Development, which includes the Bolney substation and is presented in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 25: Historic Environment, Volume 2, (APP REF 6.2.25). Embedded measures onshore are summarised in the chapter and are	N



				typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2). Offshore measures are typically delivered through DCO requirements or Deemed Marine Licence (DML) conditions.	
ONS03.	Onshore - Archaeology and historic environment	Concern - Specific	Comments expressing concern over potential impacts on specified sites of archaeological or historical interest, including Climping beach, the Pagham Harbour Local Nature Reserve, and Grade II heritage assets close to the proposed route.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 25: Historic Environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.25) considers the potential effects to onshore historic environment receptors. Technical consultation undertaken is summarised in this chapter and includes local councils and Historic England. Embedded measures onshore are summarised in the chapter and are typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2). Offshore measures are typically delivered through DCO requirements or Deemed marine	N
ONS04.	Onshore -	Suggestion /	Suggestions and	Licence (DML) conditions. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	N
	Archaeology	Query -	queries on how the	16: Marine archaeology, Volume 2 (APP	
	and historic	Assessment	assessment of	REF 6.2.16) considers the potential	
	environment		archaeological impacts	effects to offshore archaeology receptors.	
			has been or will be	Technical consultation undertaken is	
			carried out, including a	summarised in this chapter and includes	
			request for revisions to	local councils and Historic England.	



			the draft Marine Outline Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation.	Offshore investigations within the Study Area have included desk-based assessment work, geophysical survey work, use of drop-down videos, camera transects and review of grab samples.	
				The Marine Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) will be developed in line with the Outline Marine WSI (APP REF: 7.13) submitted with the Application. The document will outline the archaeological exclusion zones (AEZ), the implementation of a Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries in accordance with 'Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries: Offshore Renewables Projects' (The Crown Estate, 2014) and future monitoring and assessment requirements. Embedded measures offshore are typically delivered through DCO requirements (Condition 13 (2)) or	
				Deemed Marine Licence (DML) conditions.	
ONS05.	Onshore - Archaeology and historic environment	Suggestion / Query - Route selection	Suggestions to locate substations in areas that would not impact sites of archaeological or historical interest.	Direct effects to archaeological heritage assets associated with construction of the onshore substation at Oakendene and Bolney extension works are included within Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 25: Historic environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.25). Oakendene	N



				anahara auhatatian aita largalu aamarissa	
				onshore substation site largely comprises	
				the historic designed parkland (not	
				designated) of the grade II listed	
				Oakendene Manor, which provides an	
				important visual and historic setting for	
				the surviving manor house. Embedded	
				environmental measures to minimise the	
				impacts of construction of Oakendene	
				substation on historic landscape	
				character, include the design of	
				appropriate landscape proposals. No	
				significant effects are anticipated.	
				The selection of the substation site at	
				Oakendene is described within ES	
				Chapter 3: Alternatives. Volume 2(APP	
				REF 6.2.3).	
ONS06.	Onshore -	Concern - Cable	Comments of concern	The selection process for the project	Υ
	Engineering	routes	around the potential	components is fully described in	
	and Design		routes for onshore	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3:	The onshore cable
			cables, including	Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3).	route has been
			suggestions that the	Engagement and consultation	significantly
			Area of Search for	undertaken for the project have informed	altered to result in
			offshore turbines	the assessment work and the evolution of	what is believed to
			effectively	the design of the Proposed Development.	be the lowest
			predetermines the		overall impact
			route of onshore	Following on from the first public	route.
			cables. Other concerns	consultation, alternative cable routes	
			focus on impacts on	were assessed and further options were	
			Climping beach,	proposed in a further consultation, which	
			Sullington Manor	particularly centred on the route where it	
			Farm, or on	crosses the South Downs National Park	



			communities in close proximity to substation locations.	(SDNP). This has resulted in the cable route being significantly changed from the route originally planned, principally to reduce the impact to the SDNP. For the landfall at Climping, it is proposed that trenchless technology is used to minimise potential impact. The technology likely to be used is horizontal directional drilling (HDD).	
ONS07.	Onshore - Engineering and Design	Concern - Cabling / Trenches	Comments opposed to the principle of underground cabling for the purposes of Rampion 2, or highlighting potential local impacts of cabling, including impacts on the South Downs National Park and agricultural land.	Undergrounding the onshore cables has been chosen as the principal method for connecting the project from the landfall at Climping to the grid connection point at Bolney. This is due to the view of the project that this solution will have the lowest environmental impact. Following on from the first public consultation, alternative cable routes were assessed and further options were proposed in a further consultation, which particularly centred on the route where it crosses the South Downs National Park (SDNP). This has resulted in the cable route being significantly changed from the route originally planned, principally to reduce the impact to the SDNP. Cable routeing decisions have taken into account direct impacts on agricultural land through environmental assessment work.	The onshore cable route has been significantly altered to result in what is believed to be the lowest overall impact route.



ONS08.	Onshore -	Concern - Mitigation /	Concerns that the reinstatement of land	Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were	Υ
				Whilst the environmental assessment concludes that there will be there is the Potential for Significant Effects associated with the loss of topsoil and the temporary loss or damage to agricultural land during the construction phase, these effects will be managed and minimised as far as possible through the Soil Management Plan. The cable will be buried to a minimum depth of 1.2m with agricultural activities permitted down to 0.9m below the surface to ensure that further to construction, agricultural activities can continue above the cable. Other measures include: Reinstating land to pre-existing condition as far as reasonably practical in line with Defra 2009 guidelines; Storing soil in line with Defra 2009 guidelines and using appropriate machinery to minimise soil compaction; Soil management measures will be included in a Soil management plan which will form part of the Outline code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) and will be implemented during the construction phase.	



ineffective, leading to long-term impacts.	ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. The methods to be	
One comment raised a	used are described in Environmental	
concern over who -	Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed	
RWE or affected	` , .	
landowners - would be	6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement	
financially responsible	for the reinstated areas to be maintained	
for the long-term	and monitored for a period of years to	
maintenance of land	ensure that the reinstatement	
affected by cabling.	,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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	the Cakendene Substation.	
	Environmental measures to be	
	implemented during construction relating	
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	` ,	
	long-term impacts. One comment raised a concern over who - RWE or affected landowners - would be financially responsible for the long-term	onshore substation. The methods to be used are described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the long-term maintenance of land affected by cabling. The methods to be used are described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be



				soil compaction. It will then be replaced and reseeded if appropriate. The period of aftercare and reinstatement standard (where the aftercare phase will be deemed to be complete) is to be defined in a stage specific soil management plan. Where land is used for the construction works, the effect landowners will be compensated in line with industry norms.	
ONS09.	Onshore - Engineering and Design	Concern - On basis of Rampion 1	Concerns based on negative experiences of the construction of Rampion 1 and the reinstatement of affected land, including a suggestion that site fencing has not yet been taken down but should be before further work can commence.	For the Rampion 1 project, Carillion was the contractor responsible for constructing the onshore cable route. Unfortunately, Carillion went into liquidation in January 2018 and failed to deliver the contracted reinstatement work. As a consequence, delivery of the reinstatement was delayed and had to be approached using a different contracting method than originally planned. During the development of the contracting strategy of Rampion 2, contingency planning will be used to help ensure the project is in a better position to deal with a similar situation should it arise on Rampion 2.	N
ONS10.	Onshore - Engineering	Concern - Turbines - Height	Concerns that the proposed height of the turbines and their	Wind turbine generator (WTG) technology has moved on since the	Y A significant
	and Design	/ Proximity	proximity to the shore would make them	construction of the Rampion 1 project and offshore WTGs are no longer being manufacture of the size used at Rampion	A significant reduction in the area proposed for



unacceptable to onshore communities. Some comments highlight the difference in specifications between the smaller and more distant Rampion 1 turbines and those proposed for Rampion 2.	1. The size of WTGs proposed by Rampion 2 reflects both the current WTG models that are being marketed in the UK and the potential size of WTGs that could be procured when the Rampion 2 project contracts for the supply of its WTGs. If consented and constructed, the Rampion 2 WTGs will be significantly bigger than the Rampion 1 WTGs. Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed as also been reduced. This reduction has seen the introduction of wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1. The assessment of potential effects on landscape, seascape and visual are included in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 18: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.18), and ES Chapter 15: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF	wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced and wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.
	Assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.15).	



The onshore cable toute has been significantly altered to result in what is believed to be the lowest overall impact
route has been significantly altered to result in what is believed to be the lowest overall impact
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				included throughout the assessment chapters of the ES, Volume 2 both onshore and offshore. The methodology applied for this assessment is described in ES Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.5).	
ONS12.	Onshore - Engineering and Design	Suggestion / Query - Construction impacts	Suggestions and queries on the subject of construction impacts, including a request for local sensitivities to be considered when planning construction compounds, and to avoid seasonal events such as lambing and ploughing.	A description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included as Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4), with anticipated effects detailed throughout the ES. Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project has informed the assessment work, the development of embedded measures and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) is also submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	N
ONS13.	Onshore - Engineering and Design	Suggestion / Query - Futureproofing	Suggestions on the subject of futureproofing, including comments that infrastructure should allow for	The operational lifetime of the Proposed Development is expected to be around 30 years.	N



			greater capacity than is now considered necessary.		
ONS14.	Onshore - Engineering and Design	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation / Compensation / Reinstatement	Suggestions and queries on the planned mitigation of environmental effects and the reinstatement of land used for construction of the new infrastructure. Some comments refer to construction techniques that are considered to be less impactful than others, and other comments call for trees and vegetation to screen substations.	A description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included as Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4), with anticipated effects detailed throughout the ES. Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project has informed the assessment work, the development of embedded measures and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Through the design of the onshore cable a significant number of additional trenchless crossings have been planned for than originally proposed. These additional crossings have been principally to reduce the impact on sensitive features such as hedgerows and wildlife sites. Where a trenchless crossing is not planned to be used for a hedgerow, a notching approach will be used to minimise damage. This mean the maximum amount of hedge row removed in these locations will be reduced to 14m and in some cases down to 6m where it is deemed feasible. All	Significant increase in the used of trenchless crossings to reduce impacts to existing trees and hedgerows. Use of notching through hedgerows to minimise their removal.



				hedgerows will be reinstated once construction works are complete. A landscaping scheme will be used to help provide screening for the planned Oakendene onshore substation. A draft landscaping plan is included within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8) which is submitted with the Application.	
ONS15.	Onshore – Engineering and Design	Suggestion / Query – Substations	Suggestions and queries on the planned substation locations, including general suggestions that these should be sympathetically designed, and others highlighting potential impacts on local amenities.	Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. This process of selection is fully described within the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3). The choice was then distilled down to two options:	Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



				landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene The indicative landscape plan is included within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8) submitted with the Application. The final landscaping design will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. It is expected that there will be requirement from the consent to monitor and maintain the landscaping installed around the Oakendene substation for a period of years.	
ONS16.	Onshore - Engineering	Suggestion / Query - Use R1	Suggestions to use existing Rampion 1	The Rampion 1 cable route was only designed to enable the export of the	N
	and Design	cable routes /	cable routes and	power from Rampion 1 and hence cannot	Rampion 1
		infrastructure	infrastructure rather	be used to accommodate further power	infrastructure was
			than having to build	export.	only designed for
			new ones.		Rampion 1.
ONS17.	Onshore -	Support	Expressions of support	Comment noted	N
	Engineering		for the proposals,		
	and Design		including some based		
			on positive		
			impressions of		
			Rampion 1 and others		
			on the environmental		
			controls built into plans for Rampion 2.		
ONS18.	Onshore -	Concern -	Concerns that the	A description of the project and how it is	N
ONS 16.	Land &	Agriculture &	cable routes and	planned to be constructed and operated	IN
	property	countryside	substations will impact	is included as Environmental Statement	
	property	Louinityside	Substations will impact	is included as environmental statement	



			farmland and countryside.	(ES) ,Chapter 4 The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4), with anticipated impacts detailed throughout the ES. In particular ES Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.20) provides an assessment of likely significant effects to onshore receptors. An Outline Code of Construction Practice	
				(OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out environmental measures to minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
ONS19.	Onshore - Land & property	Concern - Listed buildings / Heritage assets	Concerns regarding the potential impact of the proposals on listed buildings and heritage assets, including National Trust properties as well as privately owned homes for which it would not be possible to instal double glazed windows to mitigate against noise pollution.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 25, Historic environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.25) considers the potential effects to onshore historic environment receptors. Technical consultation undertaken is summarised in this chapter and includes local councils and Historic England. Embedded measures onshore are summarised in the chapter and are typically delivered through the DCO works plans and order limits, and the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2).	N



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The OCoCP is submitted with the Application, setting out environmental measures to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Once in situ, the operational cables will not produce any noise. The onshore substation at Oakendene and the connection at the existing Bolney substation have equipment which will emit sound. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities. It is noted that ES Chapter 21: Noise & Vibration, Volume 2, APP REF: 6.2.21) does not identify any Significant Effects in relation to potential impacts of Rampion 2 on noise and vibration from onshore construction, and decommissioning.



ONS20.	Onshore - Land & property	Concern - Property / Property value	Concerns focusing on the potential impact on property values because of the proposals, as well as risks of damage to property and land either because of construction methods or the need for private land to be compulsorily purchased.	An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) is submitted with the Application, setting out environmental measures to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. If awarded, the consent will contain powers to compulsorily acquire land rights for the proposed infrastructure. It is however expected that engagement with landowners will continue throughout the DCO examination through to construction resulting in the conclusion of voluntary agreements with as many owners as possible Once the project is operational, all land used for construction where there has been no permanent above ground structure built will be reinstated. Where the cable has been installed in agricultural land, use for this land for agricultural purposes will be able to resume.	N
				Compensation for damage to property caused directly as a result of the Project would be payable where justified and	



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	appropriate in accordance with the statutory rules and case law known as the Compulsory Purchase Compensation Code. That includes compensation for the value of land and/or rights that have been acquired; compensation for losses (which can include business losses) caused by the proposed or actual compulsory acquisition of land or rights (known as disturbance losses); and compensation for the impacts of the acquisition on retained land (known as severance and injurious affection); and statutory loss payments.
	Persons who suffer losses as a result of the exercise of powers relating to the temporary use of land may also claim compensation which can include losses such as crop losses. Persons whose land value is reduced as a result of physical factors caused by the construction of the project (section 10 claims for injurious affection) or by the operation of the project (known as Part 1 Land Compensation Act claims) are also entitled to compensation. More information is given in the series of booklets published by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities entitled "Compulsory Purchase and"



				Compensation" listed below which are	
				available to download for free:	
				Compulsory purchase and	
				compensation: guide 1 – procedure	
				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
				purchase-and-compensation-guide-1-	
				procedure	
				Compulsory purchase and	
				compensation: guide 2 - compensation to	
				business owners and occupiers	
				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
				purchase-and-compensation-guide-2-	
				compensation-to-business-owners-and-	
				occupiers	
				Compulsory purchase and	
				compensation: guide 3 - compensation to	
				agricultural owners and occupiers	
				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
				purchase-and-compensation-guide-3-	
				compensation-to-agricultural-owners-	
				and-occupiers	
				Compulsory purchase and	
				compensation: guide 4 - compensation to	
				residential owners and occupiers	
				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/compulsory-	
				purchase-and-compensation-guide-4-	
				compensation-to-residential-owners-and-	
				occupiers	
ONS21.	Onshore -	Concern -	A concern on the basis	The Rampion 1 offshore cable landfall	N
	Land &	Rampion 1	that Rampion 1	was located at the Brooklands pleasure	
	property		required the closure of	park in Worthing. This did require a	
			a golf course.	section of the pitch and putt golf course	



ONS22.	Onshore - Land & property	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Suggestions that further assessments, including direct communication with affected parties, are needed to understand the extent of impacts on land and property.	to be used and subsequently Worthing Borough Council made the decision to close the whole golf course during construction. Once construction was completed, the area used for the landfall was returned to Worthing Borough Council. None of the infrastructure proposed for Rampion 2 will pass through any part of an existing golf course. Landowners have been consulted by the applicant and where practicable Rampion Extension Development (RED) has sought to have regard to their consultation responses in refining the cable route. Direct engagement with landowners, via the applicant's appointed land agent Carter Jonas is ongoing with a view to seeking agreed terms with affected parties, having regard to their reasonable requirements. That engagement will continue throughout the examination of the order as it is RED's intention to conclude voluntary agreements with as many owners as possible.	Y
ONS23.	Onshore - Land & property	Suggestion / Query - Reinstatement	Statements in support of or calling for proper reinstatement of land	Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were used for construction works will be re-	N



	affected by	instated, save for the permanent above	
	construction of the	ground infrastructure such as the	
	proposals.	onshore substation. The methods to be	
		used are described in Environmental	
		Statement (ES) Chapter 4: The Proposed	
		Development, Volume 2 (APP REF	
		6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement	
		for the reinstated areas to be maintained	
		and monitored for a period of years to	
		ensure that the reinstatement	
		establishes. This will initially be the	
		responsibility of Rampion Extension	
		Development, though this will pass to an	
		Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission	
		Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership	
		of the offshore substations, offshore	
		export cables, onshore export cables and	
		the Oakendene substation.	
		Environmental measures to be	
		implemented during construction relating	
		to reinstatement and minimising	
		significant effects to land are included	
		within the Outline Code of Construction	
		Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which	
		is submitted with the Application. The	
		OCoCP includes a soil management plan	
		(SMP) which commits Rampion 2 to	
		reinstating land to pre-existing condition	
		as far as reasonably practical in line with	
		Defra 2009 guidelines. Soil will be stored	
		in line with Defra 2009 guidelines and	
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				using appropriate machinery to minimise soil compaction. It will then be replaced and reseeded if appropriate. The period of aftercare and reinstatement standard (where the aftercare phase will be deemed to be complete) is to be defined in a stage specific soil management plan. Where land is used for the construction works, the effect landowners will be compensated in line with industry norms.	
ONS24.	Onshore - Land & property	Suggestion / Query - Substations	Suggestions concerning the proposed substation locations, including the strengths and weaknesses of the Bolney Road/Kent Street option.	The selection process for the project components is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project has informed the assessment work, the development of embedded measures and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. The choice was then distilled down to two options: Oakendene Wineham Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons:	Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



				 Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene 	
ONS25.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Concern - Assessment / Presentation	Concerns that the way in which visual impacts of the proposals have been assessed or presented for the purposes of consultation are flawed, including suggestions that the turbines would be more visually intrusive than has been claimed.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15) assesses the potential effects of the offshore infrastructure on sensitive receptors. Section 15.7 references how Rampion Extension Development (RED) will try to minimise visual impacts west of Rampion 1 which may affect the seascape setting of the South Downs National Park. The Zone 6 Area (to the east) and the Extension Area (to the west) have been reduced from the proposed DCO Order Limits PEIR Assessment Boundary to form the East and West wind farm array areas now forming of the proposed DCO order limits. The revised wind farm array area for the ES assessment achieves a field of view reduction from all viewpoints through the omission of turbine rows from the southern and eastern parts of the Zone 6 area of the proposed DCO Order Limits.	N



ONS26.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Concern - Cable routes	Expressions of concern over the visual impact of cable routes, including fears that the landscape will be permanently changed because trees would not be allowed to grow over underground cables.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 18: Landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.18) assesses the potential effects of the onshore cable routes on sensitive receptors. ES Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the potential effects on sensitive onshore biodiversity receptors. The indicative landscape plan is included within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8) submitted with the Application. The final landscaping design will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. Where the onshore cable will be installed through the open cut trenching method, it will not be possible for trees to be grown directly over the cable due to the potential damage this could cause to the cable. However, the onshore cable route has been significantly altered in order to minimise impact to existing trees and woodland. In places where the cable is proposed to cross existing woodland, trenchless crossings have been proposed. At the places where these trenchless crossings occur, no trees will	Trenchless crossings proposed under wooded areas.



				be felled. The proposed cable corridor	
				also allows the final cable route to be flexed in order to avoid single trees.	
ONS27.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Concern - Countryside	Concerns that the landscape of the countryside in general will be affected by the proposals.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 18: Landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.18) assesses the potential effects of the onshore cable routes on sensitive receptors. ES Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the potential effects on sensitive onshore biodiversity receptors. The indicative landscape plan is included within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8) submitted with the Application. The final landscaping design will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were used for construction works will be reinstated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. A draft landscaping plan for the proposed Oakendene substation has been included in the application within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8). The final landscaping design will need to be	Y Introduction of biodiversity net gain



ONOGO				agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will be initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to at least 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project.	
ONS28.	Onshore - Landscape /	Concern - General	Concerns that the appearance of the area	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 18: Landscape and visual impact	Y
	visual impacts		in general will be affected by the	assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.18) assesses the potential effects of the	Introduction of
			proposals.	onshore cable routes on sensitive	biodiversity net
			proposais.	Onshore capie routes on sensitive	gain



receptors. ES Chapter 15: Seascape,
landscape and visual assessment,
Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.15) assesses
the potential effects of the offshore
infrastructure on sensitive receptors. ES
Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and
nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF
6.2.22) assesses the potential effects on
sensitive onshore biodiversity receptors.
The indicative landscape plan is included
within the Design and Access Statement
(DAS) (APP REF 5.8) submitted with the
Application. The final landscaping design
will be agreed with the local authorities
before construction can begin.
Once the construction of Rampion 2 has
been completed, all areas which were
used for construction works will be re-
instated, save for the permanent above
ground infrastructure such as the
onshore substation. An outline
landscaping plan for the proposed
Oakendene substation has been included
in the application. The final landscaping
design will need to be agreed with the
local authorities before construction can
begin.
The sector 19 and the latest and the sector 19 and
There is likely to be a requirement for the
reinstated and landscaped areas to be
maintained and monitored for a period of



				years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will be initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the	
				project.	
ONS29.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Concern - Light pollution	Comments addressing the potential for light pollution, including references to warning lights that would be illuminated at night on the turbines.	Placing aviation and marine navigational lighting on the wind farm is a regulatory requirement. Efforts will be made to design a lighting scheme which meets the regulations whilst minimises light emitted from the wind farm. Environmental Statement (ES) Appendix 15.5, Volume 4 (APP REF 6.4.15.5) provides an assessment of aviation and navigation night-time lighting effects. Night-time views are also assessed in ES Chapter 15: Seascape Lanscape and	N



				Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.15). The chapter considers the effects of operational lighting on visual receptors / viewpoints, and the dark night skies quality of the South Downs National Park (SNDP) during operation. ES Chapter 15, Table 15-43 summarises that the residual effects anticipated at night-time are anticipated to be Not Significant at all viewpoint locations following the implementation of environmental measures.	
ONS30.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Concern - Rampion 1	Concerns based on the perceived visual impact of Rampion 1, with comments suggesting Rampion 2 would make this worse and is therefore unacceptable.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur, including visual impact. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced and wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.



				Through the development of the planning	
				submission, the area originally planned	
				for the wind farm has been significant	
				reduced and less turbines are now being	
				sought in order to reduce the impact on	
				the seascape. The number of wind	
				turbines proposed as also been reduced.	
				This reduction has seen the introduction	
				of wind farm separation zones between	
				Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south	
				sides of Rampion 1.	
				ciaco di Rampioni II	
				Please refer to Environmental Statement	
				(ES) Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape	
				and visual impact assessment, Volume 2	
				(APP REF 6.2.15) for the full details and	
				assessment of the views of Rampion 2	
				and how potential effects have been	
				considered cumulatively with the existing	
				Rampion 1 project.	
ONS31.	Onshore -	Concern -	Concerns around the	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is	Υ
	Landscape /	Seascape	impact the proposals	thought to be a good location for an	
	visual impacts		would have on views of	offshore wind farm. The planning	A significant
			the sea from the	process will determine whether the	reduction in the
			coastal area, with	project is acceptable. The environmental	area proposed for
			some comments	impact assessment ("EIA") completed for	wind turbines has
			highlighting the cultural	the project was fully scoped in	been applied. The
			significance of the	consultation with the statutory authorities	number of wind
			coastline and others	at the start of the process, in line with	turbines has also
			specifying the impact	good practice. This included	been reduced and
			on tourism that this	consideration of wide variety of potential	wind farm
			could have.	impacts that could occur, including visual	separation zones



impact. All EIA work has been completed	have been
by an independent environmental	introduced
consultant and considers mitigation	between Rampion
proposed by the project to lessen impact.	1 and Rampion 2.
Through the development of the planning	
submission, the area originally planned	
for the wind farm has been significant	
reduced and less turbines are now being	
sought in order to reduce the impact on	
, ,	
the seascape. The number of wind	
turbines proposed as also been reduced.	
This reduction has seen the introduction	
of wind farm separation zones between	
Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south	
sides of Rampion 1.	
Please refer to Environmental Statement	
(ES) Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape	
and visual impact assessment, Volume 2	
(APP REF 6.2.15) for the full details and	
assessment of the views of Rampion 2.	
'	
ES Chapter 17: Socio-economics,	
Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.17) examines	
the likely significant effects on	
socioeconomics that may be experienced	
as a result of Rampion 2. No direct	
significant effects have been identified for	
volume and value of the Sussex tourism	
economy.	



ONS32.	Onshore -	Concern -	Commente addressina	The coloction process for the project	Υ
UN332.			Comments addressing	The selection process for the project	Ī
	Landscape /	Substations	the potential visual	components is fully described in	
	visual impacts		impact of the proposed	Environmental Statement (ES Chapter 3:	Oakendene
			substations on the	Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3) .	selected as the
			surrounding areas,	Engagement and consultation	onshore
			including	undertaken for the project has informed	substation
			Flowersbrook.	the assessment work, the development of	location.
				embedded measures and the evolution of	
				the design of the Proposed Development.	
				Several locations were initially	
				considered for the onshore substation	
				location, with a view to being able to	
				connect at the existing Bolney National	
				Grid substation. The choice was then	
				distilled down to two options:	
				Oakendene	
				Wineham Lane North	
				Oakendene was selected as the	
				preferred option for the following	
				reasons:	
				Access to the site can be made	
				directly from the A272, avoiding	
				use of minor roads; and	
				Wineham Lane North had a more	
				linear shape, making it harder to	
				design the substation with suitable	
				landscape mitigation when	
				compared with Oakendene	
				A draft landscaping plan is included	
				within the Design and Access Statement	
				(DAS) (APP REF 5.8) which is submitted	



				with the Application. The final landscaping design will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation.	
ONS33.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Suggestions and queries on the way in which visual impacts have been assessed, including queries on how night-time versus daytime impacts have been assessed and the cumulative impact of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.	Environmental Statement (ES) Appendix 15.5, Volume 2(APP REF 6.4.15.5) provides an assessment of aviation and navigation night-time lighting effects. Night-time views are also assessed in ES Chapter 15: Seascape Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (APP REF 6.2.15). The chapter considers the effects of operational lighting on visual receptors / viewpoints, and the dark night skies quality of the South Downs National Park (SNDP) during operation.	N



				ES Chapter 15, Table 15-43 summarises that the residual effects anticipated at night-time are anticipated to be Not Significant at all viewpoint locations following the implementation of environmental measures. Chapter 15 also considers the potential effects of Rampion 2 alongside Rampion 1 within the main assessment of the document in Sections 15.9-15.11.	
ONS34.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Suggestion / Query - Compensation / Benefits	Suggestions and queries on the potential for Rampion 2 to compensate areas where visual impacts are experienced, including subsidised energy and the provision of new walking and cycling routes.	Rampion 2 will be developing and implementing a local community benefit package throughout the development, construction and operation of the Project. Some elements of this may be linked to the DCO such as the objectives set out in our outline Skills & Employment Strategy, which we will continue to develop with local partners. Other elements of a benefit package are not connected to the DCO so it is too early to comment on any potential community benefit fund. However Rampion 1 has a strong track record supporting public participation and community engagement through the Rampion Community Benefit Fund.	N



ONS35.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Suggestion / Query - Impacts are acceptable	Comments acknowledging that the proposals would cause visual impacts but arguing that these are acceptable when compared with the green energy the windfarm would generate.	Comment noted	N
ONS36.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation	Suggestions and queries concerning options for mitigating the visual impacts of the proposals, including the configuration of turbines and their distance from the shore, as well as construction options for onshore cable routes and infrastructure.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 15, Volume 2 of the ES (APP REF 6.2.15) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on seascape, landscape and visual amenity. Chapter 18, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.18) of the ES examines the likely significant effects related to the onshore elements of Rampion 2. Through the development of the planning submission, the area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being sought in order to reduce the impact on the seascape. The number of wind turbines proposed as also been reduced. This reduction has seen the introduction of wind farm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1. The description of	A significant reduction in the area proposed for wind turbines has been applied. The number of wind turbines has also been reduced and wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2.



				how the design of the project has evolved for both onshore cable routes and other infrastructure, and how consultation and engagement has been central to its development is provided in ES Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3). A draft landscaping plan for Oakendene substation is provided in the Design and	
				Access Statement (APP REF 5.8) and is submitted with the Application. The final landscaping design will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin.	
ONS37.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Suggestion / Query - Substations	Conflicting suggestions in favour of different substation options, based on their perceived visual impacts.	The selection process for the project components such as the substation is fully described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3). Engagement and consultation undertaken for the project has informed the assessment work, the development of embedded measures and the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. The choice was then distilled down to two options: • Oakendene	Y Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



 Wineham Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons: Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene. The likely significant effects of the onshore substation are assessed within ES Chapter 18: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.18). This chapter also sets out those embedded measures that are incorporated into the design of the project to minimise any potential effects. A draft landscaping plan is provided within the Design and Access Statement for the proposed Oakendene substation and is included in the Application. The final
· •
There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of



				years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation.	
ONS38.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Support - Cable routes - Rampion 1	Statements of support based on the way in which visual impacts of Rampion 1 were minimised.	Comment noted	N
ONS39.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Support - Seascape	Statements of support for the appearance of the Rampion 1 turbines or of offshore turbines in general, including references to their symbolic association with environmental causes.	Comment noted	N
ONS40.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Support - Substations	A comment in support of the substation proposals on the grounds that they are likely to be designed and built to be in keeping with the surrounding landscape.	Comment noted	N



ONS41.	Onshore - Noise & Vibration	Concern - Construction	Concerns over the possible noise and vibration produced by the construction of the proposals, including references to the piledriving of turbines.op.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified.	Z
				An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out environmental measures to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
				Once in situ, the operation cables will not produce any noise. The onshore substation at Oakendene and the connection at the existing Bolney substation have equipment which will emit sound. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.	



				Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within Chapter 21: Noise and vibration Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant.	
ONS42.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – Construction / Operational hours	Concerns around the hours of the day when construction and operation of the wind farm would be allowed and the potential noise impacts on surrounding areas. Some comments address the possibility of sleep disruption.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified.	N
				An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local	



				authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Once in situ, the operation cables will not produce any noise. The onshore substation at Oakendene and the connection at the existing Bolney substation have equipment which will emit sound. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities. Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within ES Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant.	
ONS43.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – General	General concerns around the impacts of noise and vibration from the proposals.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified.	N



An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.
Once in situ, the operation cables will not produce any noise. The onshore substation at Oakendene and the connection at the existing Bolney substation have equipment which will emit sound. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.
Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within ES Chapter 21, Noise and vibration Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant.



ONS44.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – Generators / Onshore infrastructure	Concerns that substations and other onshore infrastructure will produce noise pollution.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and Vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified.	N
				An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
				Once in situ, the operation cables will not produce any noise. The onshore substation at Oakendene and the connection at the existing Bolney substation have equipment which will emit sound. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.	



	1				
				Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF:6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant.	
ONS45.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – Health / Sleep	Concerns that noise and vibrations emanating from the windfarm and its infrastructure will be harmful to human health.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified.	N
				An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local	



ONS46.	Onshore –	Concern –	Concerns that noise	authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Once in situ, the operation cables will not produce any noise. The onshore substation at Oakendene and the connection at the existing Bolney substation have equipment which will emit sound. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities. Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within ES Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21). Residual effects are concluded to be not significant. ES Chapter 28: Population and human health, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.28) presents the results of the assessment of likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to human health.	N
ONO40.	Noise & Vibration	Operation	from operation of the turbines will be disruptive.	21, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction,	14



				operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified. Sound generated from the operational wind turbines are unlikely to be heard from anywhere on land. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the COCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.	
ONS47.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – Property damage	Concerns that vibration from construction activities, including construction vehicles, could cause damage to properties.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No	Z



				significant residual effects have been identified. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.	
ONS48.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – Rampion 1	Concerns based on experience of noise and vibration from the construction and operation of Rampion 1, including its substations.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been	N



				submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. An operational noise management plan will be prepared in consultation with relevant authorities.	
ONS49.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Concern – Traffic noise	Concerns that traffic noise will increase because of construction activities.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified as a result of construction traffic. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help	N



				reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
ONS50.	Onshore - Noise & Vibration	Concern - Wildlife	Concerns that local wildlife, including grass snakes and birds, may be affected by vibrations from the wind farm.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22), assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).	N
ONS51.	Onshore - Noise & Vibration	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Queries and suggestions on the way in which noise and vibration impacts have been and will be assessed, including suggestions on how baseline noise levels should be calculated and queries as to how the worst case scenario for noise from turbines will be determined.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified. The assessment has considered the likely significant noise and vibration effects of Rampion 2 from the following	N



sources: construction of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development (landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation and extension to the existing National Grid Bolney substation) and associated construction traffic, and during the decommissioning phase the removal of equipment and reinstating sites, including associated traffic. The assessment also considers the construction of offshore wind turbines (WTGs), and operation of the onshore substation and WTGs.
The noise and vibration assessment considers the effects on residential receptors (people in their homes including their gardens); and non-residential receptors (including schools, hospitals, places of worship, commercial buildings, and leisure areas).
On-site baseline noise surveys have been undertaken and an assessment has been carried out using criteria from industry standards and guidance.
The assessment has been undertaken using a parameter-based design envelope approach means that the assessment considers a maximum design scenario whilst allowing the



				flexibility to make improvements in the future in ways that cannot be predicted at the time of submission of the DCO Application. The assessment presented in ES Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.21) presents the construction and operational noise sources and their predicted levels.	
ONS52.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Suggestion / Query – Construction	Queries and suggestions concerning noise and vibration impacts associated with construction of the proposals, including queries on the duration of piledriving works and the way in which parts will be delivered to onshore work sites.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 21, Noise and vibration, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.21) examines the likely significant effects that may be experienced as a result of noise and vibration due to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Rampion 2. No significant residual effects have been identified. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. This includes specific measures to help reduce construction noise. A finalised version of the CoCP, which will include a specific Noise Management Plan, will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	N



				Potential for significant noise effects from piling for the offshore substation and turbines at onshore receptors dependent on the piling equipment used and location / duration / times of work is also assessed within Chapter 21, Volume 2. Residual effects are concluded to be not significant.	
ONS53.	Onshore – Noise & Vibration	Support – Impacts are necessary / manageable	Expressions of support for the proposals in which noise impacts are described as necessary or manageable.	Comment noted	N
ONS54.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Concern - Rampion 1	A concern that Rampion 1 did not adequately assess changes in soil structure and that this resulted in ineffective mitigation measures.	An Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) (APP REF 7.4) is submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help manage soils disturbed during the construction process. A finalised version of the SMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	N
ONS55.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Concern - Farmland / Agriculture	Concerns that Rampion 2 would remove or damage agricultural land, with some comments highlighting the largely agricultural nature of the area.	An Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) (APP REF 7.4) is submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help manage soils disturbed during the construction process. A finalised version of the SMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. In particular Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture,	N



Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.20) provides an
assessment of likely significant effects to
onshore receptors.
Once the construction of Rampion 2 has
been completed, all areas which were
used for construction works will be re-
instated, save for the permanent above
ground infrastructure such as the
onshore substation.
onshore substation.
Once the project is operational, all land
used for construction where there has
been no permanent above ground
structure built will be reinstated. Where
the cable has been installed in
agricultural land, use for this land for
agricultural purposes will be able to
resume.
There is likely to be a requirement for the
reinstated and landscaped areas to be
maintained and monitored for a period of
years to ensure that the reinstatement
establishes. This will initially be the
responsibility of Rampion 2, though this
will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore
Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will
take ownership of the offshore
substations, offshore export cables,
onshore export cables and the
Oakendene substation.
Canonaghe substation.



ONS56.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Concern - Soil / Earth	Concerns around impacts on soil and fungi, including the potential for soil compaction and insufficient reinstatement of land.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.20) provides an assessment of likely significant effects to onshore receptors. An Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) (APP REF 7.4) is submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help manage soils disturbed during the construction process. A finalised version of the SMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Construction methods are also described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (APP REF 6.2.4).	N
ONS57.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Suggestions on the assessment of soil impacts, including the need for transparency, and support for embedded environmental measures and Outline Soil Management Plan.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.20) provides an assessment of likely significant effects to onshore receptors. An Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) (APP REF 7.4) is submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help manage soils disturbed during the construction process. A finalised version of the SMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Construction methods are also described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4).	The land will be fully reinstated once construction is complete. Reinstatement will be monitored and maintained



				Excavated soil will be manged in accordance with good practice. The land will be fully reinstated once construction is complete. Reinstatement will be monitored and maintained for up to five years, as approved in the relevant stage specific management plan.	
ONS58.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Suggestion / Query - Construction methods	A query concerning how construction methods for sections of cabling are determined.	A description of the project and how it is planned to be constructed and operated is included as ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has also been submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help minimise disruption during the construction phase. A finalised version of the CoCP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Ahead of construction beginning, the construction work for the cabling will be tendered. The contractor appointed to complete the work will have the final choice on the exact detailed construction method, but this is subject to: • Complying with the requirements of the consent; • Fitting within the EIA parameters; • Adherence to the COCP; and	N



				Approval by Rampion 2.	
ONS59.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation / Compensation / Reinstatement	Suggestions and queries on the subject of the reinstatement of land affected by construction or the mitigation of impacts on land. These include a suggestion to plant more compensatory trees than the number of trees that are required to be removed.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.20) provides an assessment of likely significant effects to onshore receptors. An Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) (APP REF 7.4) is submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help manage soils disturbed during the construction process. A finalised version of the SMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. Construction methods are also described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.4). Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were used for construction works will be reinstated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. A draft landscaping plan for the proposed Oakendene substation has been included in the Design and Access Statement (APP REF 5.8) included with the Application. The final landscaping design will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin.	Introduction of biodiversity net gain



ONS60.	Onshore -	Concern -	Comments expressing	There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will be initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to at least 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project. Compensatory tree planting may occur within the order limits, with the balance delivered offsite as specified in Rampion 2 ES Volume 4 Appendix 22.16 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (APP REF 6.4.22.16). Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	N
011000.	Terrestrial	Wildlife	concern at the	22 Terrestrial ecology and nature	
		VVIIGITE	potential impacts of the	J	
1	ecology and				



	nature conservation		proposals on wildlife, including references to migratory birds and to areas such as Warningcamp and the High Weald.	likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).	
				Based on the proposed location of the onshore substation and routing of the onshore cable corridor, and the implementation of embedded environmental measures such as the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2), no Significant Effects have been identified on terrestrial ecology features during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.	
ONS61.	Onshore - Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern - Ancient woodland	Comments expressing concern that ancient woodland may be affected by the proposals, with some suggestions that any impact on ancient woodland is unacceptable.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).	Y Trenchless crossings proposed under wooded areas.



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	The onshore cable route has been significantly altered in order to minimise impact to existing trees and woodland. In places where the cable is proposed to cross existing woodland, trenchless crossings have been proposed. At the places where these trenchless crossings occur, no trees will be felled. The proposed cable corridor also allows the final cable route to be flexed in order to avoid single trees.
	The installation of the onshore cable, the construction of the onshore substation and the temporary works required to deliver temporary construction compounds and access routes during the construction phase will not result in the loss or change of any Ancient Woodland, despite this ecological feature being present within and adjacent to the proposed DCO Order Limits.
	The design of the cable installation ensures that Ancient Woodland at Michelgrove Park and Calcot Wood will be crossed using a trenchless technique such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD). Embedded environmental measures will ensure that there will be no construction vehicular access or ground



	ecology and	Presentation	impacts on terrestrial	conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF	
JINOUZ.	Terrestrial	Assessment /	assessments of	22 Terrestrial ecology and nature	I V
ONS62.	Onshore –	Concern –	Concerns that	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	N
				effect is Not Significant on an ecological feature of National importance.	
				predicted and therefore, the potential	
				No change to Ancient Woodland is	
				(2022).	
				England and the Forestry Commission	
				minimum recommended by Natural	
				accidental pollutant escapes. This 25m stand-off is in excess of the 15m	
				giving ample space to contain any	
				systems, changes in local hydrology and	
				avoiding potential damage to root	
				the edge of Ancient Woodland. Thereby	
				In addition, all ground works will be restricted to areas in excess of 25m from	
				In addition, all ground works will be	
				used will avoid the root zone.	
				also ensure that the trenchless technique	
				(OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2). Measures will	
				Outline Code of Construction Practice	
				with risks of a fluid breakout being very low and manageable as described in the	
				locations and assessed them as suitable,	
				has appraised the trenchless crossing	
				path of the drill head. A 'no dig' specialist	
				use monitoring equipment to trace the	
				with pedestrian access only required to	
				works within these Ancient Woodlands,	



l nations	00010000001460	C 2 22) page and the likely significant	
nature	ecology and the	6.2.22) assesses the likely significant	
conservation	presentation of these	effects of Rampion 2 on a range of	
	impacts in published	terrestrial ecological features, including	
	materials are	statutory and non-statutory designated	
	inadequate, including	sites, habitats (including habitats of	
	suggestions that	principal importance) and species	
	impacts on the South	(including those that receive legal	
	Downs have been	protection and species of principal	
	understated or that	importance).	
	species such as	,	
	nightingale and turtle	Breeding bird surveys have been	
	dove have not been	undertaken between late March and June	
	considered.	2021 and April and June 2023 following a	
	66.16.46.764.	territory mapping methodology akin to the	
		BTO's common bird census (CBC). A	
		range of species have been recorded	
		during the survey including the	
		nightingale.	
		Tilgittiligale.	
		The field curvey programme was based	
		The field survey programme was based	
		on the results of the desk study	
		(produced to accompany the Scoping	
		Report (RED, 2020)), remote sensing,	
		industry guidance, discussions with	
		Natural England, comments received in	
		the Scoping Opinion (Planning	
		Inspectorate, 2020a) and discussions	
		with other stakeholders.	
		The assessment methodology is aligned	
		with the standard industry guidance	
		provided by CIEEM (2022), is based	
	l l		



				upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features scoped into the assessment, where this information is available), technical engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological	
ONS63.	Onshore - Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern - Countryside	Expressions of concern over potential impacts on areas of countryside, including references to areas affected by substations and cabling.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were used for construction works will be reinstated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. The indicative landscape plan is included within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8) submitted with the Application. The final landscaping design	Y Introduction of biodiversity net gain



				will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will be initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project.	
ONS64.	Onshore – Terrestrial	Concern – Ecology /	Comments referring to impacts on ecology or	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature	N
	ecology and	Environment	the natural	conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF	
	nature		environment, including	6.2.22) assesses the likely significant	
	conservation		assertions that the	effects of Rampion 2 on a range of	
			proposals have been	terrestrial ecological features, including	



developed without due consideration of these factors. One comment draws attention to a biodiversity survey at Sullington Manor Farm that recorded 419 separate species.	statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The terrestrial ecological field survey programme was based on the results of the desk study (produced to accompany the Scoping Report (RED, 2020)), remote sensing, industry guidance, discussions with Natural England, comments received in the Scoping Opinion (Planning	
	The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features scoped into the assessment, where this information is available), technical engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions.	



				There is a Local Wildlife Site at Sullington Hill which is a stretch of the South Downs escarpment which supports moderately species-rich chalk grassland on north and east facing slopes. The site is within the proposed DCO Order Limits and has been examined as part of the assessment process. No significant residual effects are anticipated to this particular site, further details on this site and the area around it can be found within the ES Chapter 22, Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.22).	
ONS65.	Onshore – Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern – Impacts outweigh benefits / not justifiable	Concerns that the benefits of the proposed windfarm do not justify its impacts on ecology.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur, including ecological impact. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.	Y Various mitigation proposed



Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and
nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant
effects of Rampion 2 on a range of
terrestrial ecological features, including
statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of
principal importance) and species
(including those that receive legal
protection and species of principal
importance).
The terrestrial ecological field survey
programme was based on the results of
the desk study (produced to accompany the Scoping Report (RED, 2020)), remote
sensing, industry guidance, discussions
with Natural England, comments received
in the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2020a) and discussions
with other stakeholders.
The assessment methodology is aligned
with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based
upon the results of the desk study and
field surveys, and relevant published
information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental
changes and ecology of the features
scoped into the assessment, where this
information is available), technical



				engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions. Overall, no significant residual effects are anticipated to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation following the implementation of environmental measures (set out in Chapter 22) which have been designed and adopted to reduce the potential for impacts sensitive receptors.	
ONS66.	Onshore - Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern - Mitigation / Compensation / Reinstatement	Concerns that reinstatement of land would not be carried out to an appropriate standard or that the proposals lack detail on this factor.	Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were used for construction works will be reinstated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. An Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) (APP REF 7.4) is submitted with the Application, setting out commitments to help manage soils disturbed during the construction process. A finalised version of the SMP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award. In particular ES Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.20) provides an assessment of likely significant effects to onshore receptors.	Introduction of biodiversity net gain



An Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP) (APP REF 7.10) is submitted with the Application which addresses: • Landscaping and habitat creation at the onshore substation at Oakendene and the National Grid Bolney substation extension works; • Reinstatement of habitat and landscape features on the onshore cable corridor and temporary compounds; and • Landscape and habitat monitoring and management.
A draft landscaping plan for the proposed Oakendene substation has been included in Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF:5.8) within the Application. The final landscaping design will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the
responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will



conservation Downs National Park, including comments that the cable routes carefully chosen to balance keeping the route as short as possible against working width been reduce	ONS67.	Terrestrial ecology and nature		concern over the potential impacts of the proposals on the South Downs National Park, including comments that the cable routes should not pass through the park and that the area would be permanently damaged	project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project. Rampion 2 applied for a grid connection to National Grid and they offered a connection at the existing Bolney Substation. The onshore route has been carefully chosen to balance keeping the route as short as possible against minimising associated environmental impact. As the South Downs National Park is located between the project and the Bolney Substation and that it stretches over a very large area in parallel to the coastline. The scope and potential cost of alternative transmission network connection and landfall options outside	The typical onshore cable
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has been demonstrably and proportionately considered. In the
process of selection of the landfall site
and the onshore cable route corridor from
this location, substantial weight has been
given to the designation of the SDNP.
However, following the detailed
assessment of the alternatives, the viable
options that would enable the Proposed
Development to take place require the
onshore cable corridor to cross the
SDNP. The outcome of the assessment
of alternatives, within the context of
consideration of exceptional
circumstances set out in National Policy
Statement EN-1, is consistent with the
conclusions drawn by the Secretary if
State (SoS) in relation to Rampion 1.
The width of the original route through
the SDNP was first consulted on as
generally being a 50m wide construction
corridor, but this has been reduced to
generally being a 40m construction
corridor for the DCO Application. Once
the construction of Rampion 2 has been
completed, all areas which were used for
construction works will be re-instated,
save for the permanent above ground
infrastructure such as the onshore
substation.



				There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will be initially be the responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at	
				least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused.	
ONS68.	Onshore - Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern - Rampion 1	Expressions of concern based on experience or perceptions of the effects of Rampion 1 on terrestrial ecology.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur, including	Y Introduction of biodiversity net gain



ecological impact. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.
Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance).
The terrestrial ecological field survey programme was based on the results of the desk study (produced to accompany the Scoping Report (RED, 2020)), remote sensing, industry guidance, discussions with Natural England, comments received in the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2020a) and discussions with other stakeholders.
The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based



upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published
information (for example on the status,
distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features
scoped into the assessment, where this
information is available), technical
engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological
processes and functions.
Overall, no significant residual effects are
anticipated to terrestrial ecology and
nature conservation following the implementation of environmental
measures (set out in Chapter 22) which
have been designed and adopted to reduce the potential for impacts sensitive
receptors.
Once the construction of Rampion 2 has
been completed, all areas which were
used for construction works will be re- instated, save for the permanent above
ground infrastructure such as the
onshore substation.
There is likely to be a requirement for the
reinstated and landscaped areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of
years to ensure that the reinstatement
establishes. This will be initially be the



				responsibility of Rampion 2, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused.	
ONS69.	Onshore – Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern – SSSI	Concerns over impacts to a Site of Special Scientific Interest.	Environmental Statement (ES Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published	N



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	information (for example on the status,
	distribution, sensitivity to environmental
	changes and ecology of the features
	scoped into the assessment, where this
	information is available), technical
	engagement with stakeholders, and
	professional knowledge of ecological
	processes and functions.
	A total of 13 Sites of Special Scientific
	Interest (SSSIs) have been identified and
	are located within 5km of the proposed
	DCO Order Limits. One (Climping Beach)
	is locatead within the proposed DCO
	Order Limits. The offshore transmission
	cables come ashore at Climping using a
	horizontal directional drill (HDD). This will
	see cable ducts installed trenchlessly
	from below the low water mark to an
	HDD compound located in an arable field
	lying landward of the sea wall and at
	least 200m away from the SSSI
	boundary. To avoid degradation and/or
	habitat loss no ground-breaking activity
	or use of wheeled or tracked vehicles will
	take place south of the seawall (above
	mean high water springs) within Climping
	Beach SSSI unless remedial action is
	required. Any predicted activity will be
	restricted to foot access for the purpose
	of surveying and monitoring of the
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,



				progress of the horizontal directional drill (HDD). Overall, no significant residual effects are anticipated to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation following the implementation of environmental measures (set out in Chapter 22) which have been designed and adopted to reduce the potential for impacts sensitive receptors.	
ONS70.	Onshore – Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Concern – Woods / Woodlands / Hedgerows	Concerns over the potential impacts of the proposals on woodlands and hedgerows.	Environmental Statement (ES Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). This includes consideration of woodland which occupies 29.38ha of the area inside of the proposed DCO Order Limits, and hedgerows of which 239 have been identified within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The onshore cable route has been significantly altered in order to minimise impact to existing trees and woodland. In	Trenchless crossings proposed under wooded areas. Notching approach to crossing hedgerows.



places where the cable is proposed to cross existing woodland, trenchless crossings have been proposed. At the places where these trenchless crossings occur, no trees will be felled. The proposed cable corridor also allows the final cable route to be flexed in order to avoid single trees.
ES Appendix 22.3: Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, Volume 4 (APP REF 6.4.22.3) describes all of the woodland blocks present within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The majority of woodland blocks present will be retained through design (i.e. they lie within trenchless crossing areas, are adjacent to existing access tracks etc.). The installation of the onshore cable during the construction phase will result in the loss or change of woodland over an area of ~0.40ha. Embedded measures to reduce any potential effects include narrowing the corridor as the onshore cable passes through woodland, the design of the crossings of woodland will be focused on protecting the root systems of the adjacent trees and soil storage being achieved either side of the woodland providing adequate room to ensure root systems can be maintained. The design of the planting will be delivered through a



detailed Outline Landscape and Ecology
detailed Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP) (APP REF
Management Plan (OLEMP) (APP REF
7.10). In addition, the commitment to
biodiversity net gain (BNG) is set out in
Appendix 22.15: Biodiversity Gain
Information, Volume 4 (APP REF
6.4.22.15) and will result in
enhancements or creation of greater
areas of woodland in the local area.
FC Appendix 22 5: Hedgerous
ES Appendix 22.5: Hedgerows
Regulations Assessment, Volume 4 (APP
REF 6.4.22.5) provides a table and
figures describing each hedgerow
individually, its habitat category, whether
it qualifies as 'important' with regards the
Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and what
losses may occur due to the Proposed
Development. As part of the embedded
environmental measures that will be
implemented, an approach to minimise
hedgerow loss at locations where
hedgerows and tree lines are crossed by
the cable route has been devised.
Wherever possible (e.g. adjacent to
access tracks etc.), hedgerows and tree
lines will be retained (see vegetation
retention plan in OLEMP) (APP REF
7.10). The provision of BNG will include
the delivery of newly created or
enhanced hedgerows and tree lines in
the local area.
the local area.



ONS71.	Onshore –	Concern –	Comments expressing	Environmental Statement (ES Chapter	N
	Terrestrial	impacts on	concern that the	26: Water Environment, Volume 2 (APP	
	ecology and	drainage / water	construction activities	REF 6.2.26) examines the potentially	A drainage plan
	nature	management	required onshore	significant effects that may be	will be developed
	conservation		would impact the	experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on	before activities
			natural drainage and	the water environment. A range of	begin to design
			water management of	receptors are included such as water	drainage for both
			the affected area.	bodies, conservation sites, water	the construction
				resources, and flood risk receptors. A	and operational
				range of design and good industry	phases.
				practices have been incorporated into	
				embedded environmental measures to	
				remove or minimise any environmental effects on water environment receptors	
				as far as possible.	
				The onshore cable route, though long,	
				involves the installation of a relatively	
				small cross section piece of	
				infrastructure. A drainage plan will be	
				developed before activities begin to	
				design drainage for both the construction	
				and operational phases. During	
				construction, suitable drainage solutions	
				will be put in place to preserve in so far	
				as possible the existing draining situation	
				and manage areas where this is not	
				possible. Soil storage areas have been	
				defined for use in areas with higher flood	
				potential. Once the cable route is in	
				place, any temporary draining solutions	
				will be removed and the land reinstated.	



				Permanent operational drainage solutions will be put in place. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land drainage are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application. The assessment concludes that there will be no significant residual effects from Rampion 2 upon the water environment following the successful implementation of the measures. At the onshore substation, part of the overall site and landscaping plan will be to design and install a sustainable drainage system which may also be used to enhance local habitats.	
ONS72.	Onshore – Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Suggestion / Query – Assessment	Queries on the assessment of impacts on terrestrial ecology, including the frequency of wildlife surveys and a suggestion for additional surveys at Sullington Manor Farm.	Rampion 2 is being proposed as it is thought to be a good location for an offshore wind farm. The planning process will determine whether the project is acceptable. The environmental impact assessment ("EIA") completed for the project was fully scoped in consultation with the statutory authorities at the start of the process, in line with	N



good practice. This included consideration of wide variety of potential impacts that could occur, including ecological impact. All EIA work has been completed by an independent environmental consultant and considers mitigation proposed by the project to lessen impact.
Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The terrestrial ecological field survey programme was based on the results of the desk study (produced to accompany the Scoping Report (RED, 2020)), remote sensing, industry guidance, discussions
with Natural England, comments received in the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2020a) and discussions with other stakeholders.



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	The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features scoped into the assessment, where this information is available), technical engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions.
	There is a Local Wildlife Site at Sullington Hill which is a stretch of the South Downs escarpment which supports moderately species-rich chalk grassland on north and east-facing slopes. The site is within the proposed DCO Order Limits and has been examined as part of the assessment process. No significant residual effects are anticipated to this particular site, further details on this site and the area around it can be found within the ES Chapter 22, Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22).
	Overall, no significant residual effects are anticipated to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation following the



				implementation of environmental measures (set out in Chapter 22) which have been designed and adopted to reduce the potential for impacts sensitive receptors.	
ONS73.	Onshore - Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation / Compensation / Reinstatement	Suggestions and queries on how impacts on terrestrial ecology would be managed and how land would later be reinstated. These include suggestions to use trees to screen substations and the creation of wildflower meadows.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features scoped into the assessment, where this information is available), technical engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions.	Y Screening planting proposed at substation



Once the construction of Rampion 2 has been completed, all areas which were used for construction works will be reinstated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. The methods to be used are described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application.	
used for construction works will be reinstated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. The methods to be used are described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCCCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application.	·
instated, save for the permanent above ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. The methods to be used are described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application.	·
ground infrastructure such as the onshore substation. The methods to be used are described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application.	used for construction works will be re-
onshore substation. The methods to be used are described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application.	instated, save for the permanent above
used are described in ES Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.4). There is likely to be a requirement for the reinstated areas to be maintained and monitored for a period of years to ensure that the reinstatement establishes. This will initially be the responsibility of Rampion Extension Development, though this will pass to an Ofgem appointed Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO) who will take ownership of the offshore substations, offshore export cables, onshore export cables and the Oakendene substation. Environmental measures to be implemented during construction relating to reinstatement and minimising significant effects to land are included within the Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) which is submitted with the Application.	ground infrastructure such as the
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A draft landscaping plan for the proposed	
Oakendene substation has been included	
in the application within the Design and	in the application within the Design and



				Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8). The final landscaping design will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to at least 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project.	
ONS74.	Onshore - Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation	Suggestion / Query - Substation sites	Suggestions concerning the substation options and their impacts on terrestrial ecology, including competing suggestions that the Wineham Lane North option would be the most and least impactful.	Several locations were initially considered for the onshore substation location, with a view to being able to connect at the existing Bolney National Grid substation. This process of selection is fully described within the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.3). The choice was then distilled down to two options: • Oakendene • Wineham Lane North Oakendene was selected as the preferred option for the following reasons:	Y Oakendene selected as the onshore substation location.



 Access to the site can be made directly from the A272, avoiding use of minor roads; and Wineham Lane North had a more linear shape, making it harder to design the substation with suitable landscape mitigation when compared with Oakendene
The indicative landscape plan is included within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) (APP REF 5.8) submitted with the Application. The final landscaping design will be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin. It is expected that there will be requirement from the consent to monitor and maintain the landscaping installed around the Oakendene substation for a period of years.
ES Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 (and the associated Oakenden substation) on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal



				protection and species of principal importance).	
ONS75.	Onshore – Transport	Concern – Access	Concerns over any impacts to people's ability to access land or property caused by the proposals, including by construction access points.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport. Traffic management and any potential road closures or diversions are detailed within the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF 7.6). In highway crossing locations where temporary road closures and diversions are required, temporary signage will be installed by the appointed contractor. The proposed temporary diversion routes and associated signage will be prescribed as part of details to be approved by the relevant highway authority in accordance with the requirements of OCTMP (APP REF 7.6). Environmental measures manage construction traffic are also outlined in Section 8.4 of the OCTMP (APP REF 7.6). An Outline Public Right of Way Management Plan (OPRoWMP) (APP REF 7.8) has been submitted with the Application which outlines the effected routes, closures and diversions. Rampion	N



				Extension Development (RED) and the contractor will endeavour to minimise PRoW closure durations and proposes that short term temporary closures (less than five days at any one time) are implemented for ProW crossings. In locations where an alternative route to a nearby ProW is reasonably available and will be agreed, advanced warning notices will be provided to users identifying	
ONS76.	Onshore – Transport	Concern – Local roads	Concerns over the potential for the proposals, typically the construction of the proposals, to affect local roads, with assertions that local roads are already at full capacity or are not wide enough for construction vehicles.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport. The study included a review of the overall network, public transport and accident data. Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) data was also collected between April 2022 and May 2022 at locations where data was not available. Site surveys have also been undertaken to closely inspect Public rights of Way (PRoW) and accesses etc. Environmental measures to reduce construction traffic are outlined in Section 8.4 of the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF 7.6). The OCTMP sets out the principles of which routes have been selected for	N





				The ES assessment concludes that there are not anticipated to be any significant residual effects on transport as a result of Rampion 2 with the implementation of environmental measures.	
ONS77.	Onshore - Transport	Concern - Rampion 1	Concerns based on experience or perceptions of traffic impacts from the construction of Rampion 1.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport. The study included a review of the overall network, public transport and accident data. Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) data was also collected between April 2022 and May 2022 at locations where data was not available. Site surveys have also been undertaken to closely inspect PRoW and accesses etc. Environmental measures to reduce construction traffic are outlined in Section 8.4 of the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF 7.8) . The OCTMP sets out the principles of which routes have been selected for use by HGVs. It identifies the number of HGV movements on local roads. Specific measures include a Booking System which will be in place for construction HGV traffic during the peak periods. The proposed HGV routing during the construction period to individual	N



				accesses will be developed to avoid major settlements such as Storrington, Cowfold, Steyning, Wineham, Henfield, Woodmancote and other smaller settlements where possible. It will also avoid the A24 through Findon as advised from the West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Freight Action Plan. Working with local authorities, who will also approve the plan, this will be updated to form CTMPs for each stage of work ahead of construction commencing. The CTMPs will seek to minimise construction traffic wherever possible and will account for local roads. Bolney Road will be used for construction related to the Oakendene Substation, works to extent the existing National Grid substation at Bolney and for the onshore cable route. Kent Street will only be used by construction traffic for the onshore cable route. The ES assessment concludes that there are not anticipated to be any significant residual effects on transport as a result of Rampion 2 with the implementation of	
ONS78.	Onshore –	Concern – Safety	A concern that	environmental measures. Accidents and safety are examined as	N
3.1070.	Transport	/ Accidents	construction traffic accessing a specified	potential effects as part of the transport assessment reported in Environmental	
			accessing a specified	assessment reported in Environmental	



	may cause or be	Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport,	
at risl	k of accident.	Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23).	
		Environmental measures will be	
		implemented to ensure safe interactions	
		between Public rights of way (PRoW)	
		users and construction vehicles and	
		areas. These include measures such as:	
		Construction access will be	
		provided with visibility splays	
		,	
		designed to standards as agreed	
		with West Sussex County Council	
		(WSCC).	
		 Signage and/or temporary public 	
		rights of way footpath diversions	
		will be provided during	
		construction.	
		 Qualified personnel (banksmen) 	
		will be placed at access locations	
		when necessary, during	
		construction. These locations are	
		likely to include temporary	
		construction accesses and at the	
		PROW crossing points during	
		busy periods. Qualified personnel	
		can also be provided at other	
		sensitive locations where conflict	
		with the construction vehicles may	
		arise.	
		No significant effects are anticipated with	
		to accidents and safety on local roads as	
		a result of the construction of Rampion 2.	
		a result of the constituction of Kampion 2.	



ONS79.	Onshore – Transport	Concern – Traffic	Concerns focusing on the potential for increased traffic as a result of the proposals.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport.	N
				Environmental measures to reduce construction traffic are outlined in Section 8.4 of the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF 7.6). The OCTMP sets out the principles of which routes have been selected for use by HGVs. It identifies the number of HGV movements on local roads. Specific measures include a Booking System which will be in place for construction HGV traffic during the peak periods. The proposed HGV routing during the construction period to individual accesses will be developed to avoid major settlements such as Storrington, Cowfold, Steyning, Wineham, Henfield, Woodmancote and other smaller settlements where possible. It will also avoid the A24 through Findon as advised from the West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Freight Action Plan.	
				Working with local authorities, who will also approve the plan, this will be updated to form CTMPs for each stage of	



				work ahead of construction commencing. The CTMPs will seek to minimise construction traffic wherever possible and will account for local roads. Bolney Road will be used for construction related to the Oakendene Substation, works to extent the existing National Grid substation at Bolney and for the onshore cable route. Kent Street will only be used by construction traffic for the onshore cable route. The ES assessment concludes that there are not anticipated to be any significant residual effects on transport as a result of Rampion 2 with the implementation of environmental measures.	
ONS80.	Onshore – Transport	Suggestion / Query – Assessment	Suggestions and queries on the assessment of traffic impacts, including an offer of assistance with the production of a Construction Management Plan.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport. The study included a review of the overall network, public transport and accident data. Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) data was also collected between April 2022 and May 2022 at locations where data was not available. Site surveys have also been undertaken to closely inspect PRoW and accesses etc.	N



Environmental measures to reduce
construction traffic are outlined in Section
8.4 of the Outline Construction Traffic
Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF
7.6). The OCTMP sets out the principles
of which routes have been selected for
use by HGVs. It identifies the number of
HGV movements on local roads. Specific
measures include a Booking System
which will be in place for construction
HGV traffic during the peak periods. The
proposed HGV routing during the
construction period to individual
accesses will be developed to avoid
major settlements such as Storrington,
Cowfold, Steyning, Wineham, Henfield,
Woodmancote and other smaller
settlements where possible. It will also
avoid the A24 through Findon as advised
from the West Sussex County Council
(WSCC) Freight Action Plan.
Working with local authorities, who will
also approve the plan, this will be
updated to form CTMPs for each stage of
work ahead of construction commencing.
The CTMPs will seek to minimise
construction traffic wherever possible and
will account for local roads. Bolney Road
will be used for construction related to
the Oakendene Substation, works to
extent the existing National Grid
1 12 11 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2



				substation at Bolney and for the onshore cable route. Kent Street will only be used by construction traffic for the onshore cable route. The ES assessment concludes that there are not anticipated to be any significant residual effects on transport as a result of Rampion 2 with the implementation of environmental measures.	
ONS81.	Onshore – Transport	Suggestion / Query – NMU	Suggestions and queries on the subject of routes for walkers and cyclists, including calls for impacts on these to be given equal treatment to impacts on motorised transport users.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.23) presents the results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to transport. The study included a review of the overall network, public transport and accident data. Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) data was also collected between April 2022 and May 2022 at locations where data was not available. Site surveys have also been undertaken to closely inspect public rights of way (PRoW) and accesses etc. An Outline Public Right of Way Management Plan (OPRoWMP) (APP REF 7.8) has been submitted with the Application. The purpose of the OPRoWMP is to establish a methodology as well as a series of measures that will mitigate the effects of the Proposed	N



				Development on PRoW including the National Trail in the South Downs National Park (SDNP). It sets out an evolving framework that can be further developed by a Principal Contractor at the post-consent stage in the Detailed PRoWMP. The DCO Application requires, for each stage of development, a Detailed PRoWMP for the management of PRoW to be submitted and approved by the local highway authority (WSCC) in consultation with relevant the local planning authorities prior to commencement. Rampion Extension Development (RED) and the contractor will endeavour to minimise PRoW closure durations and proposes that short term temporary closures (less than five days at any one time) are implemented for PRoW crossings. In locations where an alternative route to a nearby PRoW is	
				reasonably available and will be agreed, advanced warning notices will be	
				provided to users identifying diversion	
011000				routes.	
ONS82.	Onshore -	Suggestion /	A suggestion to	Environmental measures for construction	N
	Transport	Query - Road	develop plans for the	traffic management are outlined in the	
		maintenance	repair and	Outline Construction Traffic Management	



and a transport	Diam (OOTMD) (ADD DEE 7.0) The
maintenance of	Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF 7.6). The
affected roads.	OCTMP sets out the principles of which
	routes have been selected for use by
	HGVs. Example measures that are
	included to ensure roads are maintained
	include:
	moldae.
	All vahiolog exiting from a
	All vehicles exiting from a
	construction access bell mouth will
	be checked and cleaned manually
	prior to using the public highway to
	prevent the debris from being
	transferred off the site onto the
	road network.
	Each access point to any public
	highway by any temporary
	construction access road or track
	utilised as part of the onshore
	elements of the Proposed
	Development will be inspected.
	These inspections will take place
	before first use, at frequent
	intervals during the construction
	phase and following final use, so
	that the surface of the highway
	remains in good repair. The
	frequent inspections will also
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	enable any repairs to be made in a
	timely manner throughout the
	construction phase.
	At the end of the construction
	phase, the temporary construction
I.	1 1 2



				accesses and crossing points shall be inspected and a programme of works to restore them to the condition they were in before the construction phase commenced will be agreed with NH as the strategic road authority and WSCC as the local highway authority. • Any works within the highway limits will be reinstated to a standard commensurate to that prior to the commencement of the construction works and agreed with the relevant highways' authority (NH or WSCC).	
ONS83.	Onshore - Transport	Suggestion / Query - Traffic Management	Suggestions and queries on traffic management that may be required, including calls for the consideration of new access roads, for construction traffic to avoid certain roads, and to avoid scheduling construction works during summer months when roads are busier.	Environmental measures to be implemented to manage construction traffic are outlined in the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) (APP REF 7.6). The OCTMP sets out the principles of which routes have been selected for use by HGVs. It identifies the number of HGV movements on local roads. Specific measures include a Booking System which will be in place for construction HGV traffic during the peak periods. The proposed HGV routing during the construction period to individual accesses will be developed to avoid major settlements such as Storrington, Cowfold, Steyning, Wineham, Henfield, Woodmancote and	Y



				other smaller settlements where possible. It will also avoid the A24 through Findon as advised from the West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Freight Action Plan. Working with local authorities, who will also approve the plan, this will be updated to form CTMPs for each stage of work ahead of construction commencing. The CTMPs will seek to minimise construction traffic wherever possible and will account for local roads. Bolney Road will be used for construction related to the Oakendene Substation, works to extent the existing National Grid substation at Bolney and for the onshore cable route. Kent Street will only be used by construction traffic for the onshore cable route. Additional access roads, arising from consultation and further design work were presented in the 2022 Supplementary onshore consultation and have been incorported into the final scheme.	
ONS84.	Onshore – Transport	Support – sea delivery	Support for the principle of delivering materials by sea wherever possible.	Comment noted	N
ONS85.	Onshore – Transport	Support – Traffic	Support for the proposals on the basis	Comment noted	N



			that construction traffic is unavoidable or that it can be effectively managed.		
ONS86.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Concern – Environment – Assessment	Concerns that the assessment of environmental impacts in published material is lacking in detail or inaccurate.	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirements is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the Application has taken onboard feedback received in the interim period since the publication of the PEIR through the various statutory and nonstatutory consultation periods. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise them.	N



ONS87.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Concern – Environment – Beaches	Concern over potential environmental impacts at Climping beach.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2(APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). The assessment methodology is aligned with the standard industry guidance provided by CIEEM (2022), is based upon the results of the desk study and field surveys, and relevant published information (for example on the status, distribution, sensitivity to environmental changes and ecology of the features scoped into the assessment, where this information is available), technical engagement with stakeholders, and professional knowledge of ecological processes and functions.	N
				A total of 13 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) have been identified and are located within 5km of the proposed DCO Order Limits. One (Climping Beach) is located within the proposed DCO Order Limits. The offshore transmission	



ONS88.	Onshore -	Concern -	Concern over the	cables come ashore at Climping using a horizontal directional drill (HDD). This will see cable ducts installed trenchlessly from below the low water mark to an HDD compound located in an arable field lying landward of the sea wall and at least 200m away from the SSSI boundary. To avoid degradation and/or habitat loss no ground-breaking activity or use of wheeled or tracked vehicles will take place south of the seawall (above mean high water springs) within Climping Beach SSSI unless remedial action is required. Any predicted activity will be restricted to foot access for the purpose of surveying and monitoring of the progress of the horizontal directional drill (HDD). Overall, no significant residual effects are anticipated to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation following the implementation of environmental measures (set out in Chapter 22) which have been designed and adopted to reduce the potential for impacts sensitive receptors. The potential environmental effects of the	N
011000.	Unspecified environmental	Environment - Construction	potential environmental impacts of the construction of the	construction of Rampion 2 are assessed by each of the technical aspects and the assessment conclusions are presented in	
			proposals.	each of the ES Technical Chapters,	



				Volume 2, supported by a number of appendices and supporting documents which accompany the Application. There are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to as part of the design of the project which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. During the construction phase of the project, onshore, these measures are controlled through the implementation of a Code of Construction Practice. An Outline Code of Construction Practice (OCoCP) (APP REF: 7.2) is submitted with the Application. A finalised version	
				of the CoCP will need to be agreed with the local authorities before construction can begin after consent award.	
ONS89.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Concern – Environment – General	Concerns over potential impacts of the proposals on the environment in general.	The potential environmental effects of Rampion 2 are assessed by each of the technical aspects and the assessment conclusions are presented in each of the ES Technical Chapters, Volume 2, supported by a number of appendices and supporting documents which accompany the Application.	N
				The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there	



				are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
ONS90.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Concern – Wildlife	Concerns over potential impacts of the proposals on wildlife.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.22) assesses the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of terrestrial ecological features, including statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats (including habitats of principal importance) and species (including those that receive legal protection and species of principal importance). ES Chapters 11: Marine mammals, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.11), 8: Fish and shellfish, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.8), and 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.9) assess the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 on a range of marine ecology. The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have	N



				been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter.	
ONS91.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Suggestion / Query – Assessment	Suggestions concerning the assessment of environmental impacts, including a call for greater transparency.	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken at a point in time during the EIA process during the development of the proposals. The requirements is for the Applicant to supply information for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development). The information that was provided in the PEIR was of sufficient detail for this purpose. The Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017. It also provides a more detailed presentation of the likely significant effects of the proposals and the embedded environmental measures that will be implemented to minimise them. The ES describes the outcome of the baseline studies undertaken and how the assessment approach has been refined	N



				and developed in response to the various statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. This includes Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion, feedback on the PEIR, the Supplementary Information Reports following PEIR, consultation and engagement, and subsequent assessment work.	
ONS92.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Suggestion / Query – Mitigation	Suggestions concerning the mitigation of impacts on the environment, including calls for replacement wildlife habitats and the avoidance of construction during specified times of the year.	The environment has been central to the design of the project and as such there are a number of embedded environmental measures which have been committed to which will be implemented to minimise or avoid significant environmental effects. These measures are set out in each technical aspect chapter. Where possible, these measures have been developed with input from key stakeholders together with appropriate technical standards, policies, and guidance. These measures include both avoidance, best practice, and design commitments, which are classified into primary or tertiary measures. Good practice consideration and application of environmental measures involves a hierarchal approach, considering avoidance of negative effects as the primary objective. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 22 Terrestrial ecology and nature	N



conservation, Volume 2 (APP REF
6.2.22) assesses the likely significant
effects of Rampion 2 on a range of
terrestrial ecological features, including
statutory and non-statutory designated
sites, habitats (including habitats of
principal importance) and species
(including those that receive legal
protection and species of principal
importance). This chapter provides the
basis for which environmental measures
to be implemented with regard to
terrestrial ecology and nature
conservation are set out.
An Outline Code of Construction Practice
(OCoCP) (APP REF 7.2) has been
submitted with the Application, setting out
commitments to help minimise disruption
during the construction phase. A
finalised version of the CoCP will be
agreed with the local authorities before
construction can begin after consent
award. The design of the planting will be
delivered through a detailed Landscape
and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP).
and Ecology Management Flan (ELIMI).
The commitment to biodiversity net gain
(BNG) is set out in ES Appendix 22.15:
Biodiversity Gain Information, Volume 4
(APP REF 6.4.22.15) and will result in
enhancements or creation of habitats



				throughout the local area. In addition to reinstating the land used for construction, it is proposed that Rampion 2 provide a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This means that as well as reinstating and offsetting any environmental impact on biodiversity caused directly by the project, an additional biodiversity benefit will be paid for equivalent to at least 10% of the biodiversity impact caused directly by the project.	
ONS93.	Onshore – Unspecified environmental	Support – Environment – General	Expressions of support on the basis of the environmental potential of the proposals.	Comment noted	N
ONS94.	Onshore – Water environment	Concern – Contamination	A concern that the construction of cable routes could lead to contamination of water sources.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 26: Water Environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.26) examines the potentially significant effects that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on the water environment. A range of receptors are included such as water bodies, conservation sites, water resources, and flood risk receptors. The chapter assesses the potential for accidental contamination entering watercourses or groundwater during construction and also how the presence of the cable and any maintenance of it may impact the water environment. A range of design and good industry	N



changes in watercourse morphology and flow conveyance. • During both construction and operation, vehicle maintenance and refuelling of machinery will be undertaken within designated		morphology and flow conveyance. • During both construction and operation, vehicle maintenance and refuelling of machinery will be	
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ONS95.	Onshore –	Concern –	Concerns that different	compromised as a result of construction. Land drainage systems will be maintained during construction and reinstated on completion. Temporary cut-off drains will be installed parallel to the trench-line before the start of construction to intercept soil and groundwater before it reaches the trench. These field drains will discharge to local drainage ditches through silt traps, as appropriate, to minimise sediment release. • For temporary watercourse crossings the works will be designed to enable the free passage of fish and aquatic mammals including continuation of bed material through the culvert. Sections of the channel will need to be isolated using barriers that span the whole width of the channel. These isolation works will be kept to as short a duration as possible, and screening will take place to prevent fish being drawn into the pump. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter	N
OINOJO.	Water	Flooding / flood	locations close to the	26: Water Environment, Volume 2 (APP	14
	environment	plain / flood	proposals are prone to	REF 6.2.26) examines the potentially	
		meadow	flooding and that these	significant effects that may be	
				experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on	



	euld be negatively fected.	the water environment. A range of receptors are included such as water bodies, conservation sites, water resources, and flood risk receptors. ES Appendix 26.2 Flood risk assessment (FRA), Volume 4 (APP REF 6.4.26.2) considers potential sources of flood risk on the onshore elements of the Proposed Development from tidal, fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers and artificial sources. It also considers any potential impacts on flood risk exerted by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development towards other receptors.	
		considers potential sources of flood risk on the onshore elements of the Proposed Development from tidal, fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers and artificial sources. It also considers any potential impacts on flood risk exerted by the onshore elements of the Proposed	
		effects on water environment receptors as far as possible, and many of these are relevant to potential flood risk areas, some examples include the following:	



During both construction and
operation, vehicle maintenance
and refuelling of machinery will be
undertaken within designated
areas where spillages can be
easily contained, and machinery
will be routinely checked to ensure
it is in good working condition.
Where feasible, the areas where
this is undertaken will be sited at
least 10m from a watercourse and
away from areas at risk of
flooding.
All sub-surface infrastructure will
be designed to retain sub-surface
flow pathways to avoid any
localised increases in groundwater
flooding.
Construction and permanent
development in flood plains will be
avoided wherever possible. Where
this is not possible environmental
measures will be developed to
ensure the works are National
Policy Statement compliant,
including a sequential approach to
siting of infrastructure and passing
the Exception Test where
appropriate.
Works will be programmed in the
floodplain to occur in summer /
early autumn if possible, to avoid
carry addutring in possibile, to avoid





				With the implementation of environmental measures, the assessment concludes no significant residual effects are anticipated on flood risk receptors during	
				construction, operation or decommissioning of Rampion 2.	
ONS96.	Onshore – Water environment	Suggestion / Query – Assessment	Suggestions and queries on how impacts on flood plains or water sources could be affected by the proposals, including that chalk springs be given higher status in assessments.	Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 26: Water Environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.26) examines the potentially significant effects that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on the water environment. A range of receptors are included such as water bodies, conservation sites, water resources, and flood risk receptors. ES Appendix 26.2 Flood risk assessment (FRA), Volume 4 (APP REF 6.4.26.2) considers potential sources of flood risk on the onshore elements of the Proposed Development from tidal, fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers and artificial sources. It also considers any potential impacts on flood risk exerted by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development towards other receptors. Additionally, it includes a coastal change vulnerability assessment for the 'onshore' elements of the Proposed Development (landward of the mean high water springs (MHWS)). Throughout, the FRA	Y



considers the influence of climate change
pressures.
A range of design and good 539industry
practices have been incorporated into
embedded environmental measures to
remove or minimise any environmental
effects on water environment receptors
as far as possible, and many of these are
relevant to potential flood risk areas,
some examples include the following:
During both construction and
operation, vehicle maintenance
and refuelling of machinery will be
undertaken within designated
areas where spillages can be
easily contained, and machinery
will be routinely checked to ensure
it is in good working condition.
Where feasible, the areas where
this is undertaken will be sited at
least 10m from a watercourse and
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flooding.
All sub-surface infrastructure will
be designed to retain sub-surface
flow pathways to avoid any
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localised increases in groundwater
flooding.
Construction and permanent
development in flood plains will be
avoided wherever possible. Where
avoided wherever pecchine. Where



this is not possible environmental
measures will be developed to
ensure the works are National
Policy Statement compliant,
including a sequential approach to
siting of infrastructure and passing
the Exception Test where
appropriate.
' ' '
Works will be programmed in the
floodplain to occur in summer /
early autumn if possible, to avoid
interaction with known flooding
periods to minimise the potential
for displacement of floodwater.
Emergency Response Plans
(ERPs) for flood events require
preparation for all construction
activities, working areas, access,
and egress routes in floodplain
areas (tidal and fluvial). These
plans will be provided for both
construction and operation /
maintenance phases.
Crossings of South Downs
National Park Authority (SDNPA)
designated Chalk streams will be
designed to be less intrusive, for
example by using a clear span
bridge instead of a culvert to
support the haul road or via use of
trenchless crossing techniques.



ONS97. Ons	shore – S	uggestion /	Comments on Flood	 In the fluvial floodplain, temporary trackway (rather than raised stone roads) will be considered for the temporary haul road and access routes wherever practicable. Starter (and exit) pits for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and other trenchless technologies will be micro-sited outside of the floodplain where possible (by moving the pits further away from watercourses). Where start and / or exit pits for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and other trenchless technologies are located within in the floodplain the Contractor will develop procedures as part of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to be enacted. With the implementation of environmental measures, the assessment concludes no significant residual effects are anticipated on flood risk receptors during construction, operation or decommissioning of Rampion 2. ES Chapter 26: Water Environment, 	N
Wat	ter Q	euery – Construction	Risk Activity Permits and other permits and consents required for construction activity in	Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.26) examines the potentially significant effects that may be experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on the water environment. A range of	



ONS98.	Onshore –	Suggestion /	Suggestions and	Other Consents and Licences. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 26: Water Environment, Volume 2 (APP	N
				Additional permits required by the development are listed in 5.4 Rampion 2	
				·	
				avoid any interactions with floodplains where possible.	
				similar trenchless crossing technique), to	
				crossed via trenchless methods (HDD or	
				channel. All Environment Agency main rivers and their flood defences will be	
				be under watercourses and not in	
				where appropriate and feasible. Permanent onshore cable crossings will	
				drilling (HDD) has been considered	
				Consideration of the use of trenchless techniques such as horizontal directional	
				,	
				in ES Chapter 26, Water Environment, Volume 2 (APP REF 6.2.26).	
			watercourses.	as far as possible and these are set out	
			disturb smaller	effects on water environment receptors	
			on river environments, though would still likely	embedded environmental measures to remove or minimise any environmental	
			would avoid impacts	practices have been incorporated into	
			Horizontal Directional Drilling for cable routes	A range of design and good industry	
			Suggestion that	resources, and flood risk receptors.	
			relation to watercourses.	receptors are included such as water bodies, conservation sites, water	



defence /	factored into plans for	significant effects that may be	
mitigation	the proposals and	experienced as a result of Rampion 2 on	
······galiori	comments on	the water environment. A range of	
	mitigation for loss of	receptors are included such as water	
	habitat from	bodies, conservation sites, water	
	dewatering activity.	resources, and flood risk receptors.	
	dewatering delivity.	resources, and nood har receptors.	
		ES Appendix 26.2 Flood risk assessment	
		(FRA), Volume 4 (APP REF 6.4.26.2)	
		considers potential sources of flood risk	
		on the onshore elements of the Proposed	
		Development from tidal, fluvial, surface	
		water, groundwater, sewers and artificial	
		sources. It also considers any potential	
		impacts on flood risk exerted by the	
		onshore elements of the Proposed	
		Development towards other receptors.	
		Additionally, it includes a coastal change	
		vulnerability assessment for the 'onshore'	
		elements of the Proposed Development	
		(landward of the mean high water springs	
		(MHWS)). Throughout, the FRA	
		considers the influence of climate change	
		pressures.	
		A range of design and good industry	
		practices have been incorporated into	
		embedded environmental measures to	
		remove or minimise any environmental	
		effects on water environment receptors	
		as far as possible, and many of these are	
		as iai as possible, and many of these are	



some examples include the following: During both construction and operation, vehicle maintenance and refuelling of machinery will be undertaken within designated areas where spillages can be easily contained, and machinery will be routinely checked to ensure it is in good working condition. Where feasible, the areas where this is undertaken will be sited at least 10m from a watercourse and away from areas at risk of flooding. All sub-surface infrastructure will be designed to retain sub-surface flow pathways to avoid any localised increases in groundwater flooding. Construction and permanent development in flood plains will be avoided wherever possible. Where this is not possible environmental measures will be developed to ensure the works are National Policy Statement compliant,	
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siting of infrastructure and passing	•
the Exception Test where	· ·
appropriate.	appropriate.



Works will be programmed in the
floodplain to occur in summer /
early autumn if possible, to avoid
interaction with known flooding
periods to minimise the potential
for displacement of floodwater.
Emergency Response Plans
(ERPs) for flood events require
preparation for all construction
activities, working areas, access,
and egress routes in floodplain
areas (tidal and fluvial). These
plans will be provided for both
· ·
construction and operation /
maintenance phases.
In the fluvial floodplain, temporary
trackway (rather than raised stone
roads) will be considered for the
temporary haul road and access
routes wherever practicable.
Starter (and exit) pits for
Horizontal Directional Drilling
(HDD) and other trenchless
technologies will be micro-sited
outside of the floodplain where
possible (by moving the pits
further away from watercourses).
Where start and / or exit pits for
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Horizontal Directional Drilling
(HDD) and other trenchless
technologies are located within in
the floodplain the Contractor will



				develop procedures as part of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to be enacted. The presence of flood defence structures along the coastal frontage at Climping and along the banks of Rivers Arun and Adur have been taken into account during the design evolution of the Proposed Development via the selection of trenchless crossing methodologies and standoff distances within the outline design. An embedded environmental measure has also been put forward in for any temporary construction works to be carried out in accordance with the permitting regime to ensure that the condition or structural integrity of these structures are not adversely impacted by the Proposed Development. With the implementation of environmental measures, the assessment concludes no significant residual effects are anticipated on flood risk receptors during construction, operation or decommissioning of Rampion 2.	
ONS99.	Onshore - Ground Conditions	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation	Comments about archaeological archiving and paleoenvironmental mitigation, including recommendations for	Consultation and engagement responses have informed the approach to archaeology, set out in the Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (OOWSoI) (APP REF: 7.9).	Y



			inputs into the Historic Environment Record following discussions with the county		
			archaeologist.		
ONS100.	Onshore - Ground Conditions	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Suggestions and queries on the way in which visual impacts have been assessed, including disagreements with statements and assumptions, Concerns were also raised about omissions and the consistency of references within the PEIR.	The methodology for visual impact assessment is set out in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 18: Landscape and visual impact, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.18). This has been informed by the EIA Scoping process, and engagement with statutory bodies.	Y
ONS101.	Onshore - Transport	Suggestion / Query - Electric vehicles	Suggestions that electric or low-emission vehicles be used during construction of the project and that charging points be provided on-site to encourage their use.	The use of electric low-emission vehicles will be considered for use during construction and where feasible charging points will be provided on the site.	N
ONS102.	Onshore - Transport	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation / Compensation / Reinstatement	A suggestion that public rights of way will require reinstatement following construction of the project.	Some Public Rights of Way will need to be briefly diverted onto alternative routes while the cable is installed across them. However, all PRoWs will be returned to their original alignment on completion of	Y



				the project, as set out in the Outline	
				Public Rights of Way Management Plan (OPRoWP) (APP REF: 7.8).	
ONS103.	Onshore - Landscape / visual impacts	Concern - Cumulative effects	Suggestion that the interface between Rampion 2 and other developments in local area be considered with regard to the landscape.	The spatial extent of the Rampion 2 array area has been reduced and designed according to a set of Seascape Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) specific design principles (refer to the Environmental Statement (ES), Section 15.7 of Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.15)) which provide embedded environmental measures by reducing the magnitude of effects and minimising harm on the perceived qualities and views, considering as well the presence of the already build Rampion Offshore Windfarm (Rampion 1). Design principles that have shaped the Rampion 2 design have been developed and applied in consultation with stakeholders and include: 'Field of view' – reducing the field of view or 'horizontal extent' of Rampion 2 and the visually combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2. 'Proximity' - increasing the distance of Rampion 2 from most sensitive areas of coastline to reduce the apparent height of WTGs and increase sense of remoteness	The area originally planned for the wind farm has been significant reduced and less turbines are now being proposed. Wind farm separation zones have been introduced between Rampion 1 and 2 on the west and south sides of Rampion 1.



				(with consequential benefits to other design principles). 'Wind farm separation zones' - achieving a separation between Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays, with a clear distinction and clear lines of sight between arrays. 'Separation foreground' - avoiding juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs, to balance arrays and apparent turbine size, insofar as possible.	
				This resulted in a substantial reduction on the array area to the east of Rampion 1, with the Rampion 2 turbines now located to the south and west of Rampion 1. Windfarm separation zones between Rampion 1 and 2 have also been introduced to the west and south sides of Rampion 1, to allow a clear distinction and line of sight between the two wind farms. The overall spread of turbines in offshore views has been reduced and the distance of Rampion 2 turbines from the most sensitive landscapes has been increased, to reduce the apparent height	
ONS104.	Onshore - Air quality	Suggestion / Query - Mitigation	Agreement with the proposed routing of heavy goods vehicles to avoid the Cowfold	of the turbines in views. The commitment to avoid Cowfold AQMA as much as possible is set out in the Commitments Register (CR) (APP REF: 7.22). As the AQMA covers an important	Y



			AQMA to mitigate impacts on air quality.	local A road junction, some traffic is still required. This has been assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 19: Air Quality, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.19) and found to have no significant impact on the status of the AQMA.	
ONS105.	Onshore - Air quality	Concern - Construction traffic	Concerns about the impact of construction traffic on air quality, including from increased congestion resulting from construction vehicles passing through local areas.	Air quality impacts have been assessed for construction traffic and found not to reach harmful levels in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 19: Air Quality, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.19)	N
ONS106.	Onshore - Air quality	Suggestion / Query - Assessment	Comments, queries and suggestions on the assessment of air quality effects, including on data sources, references and detail provided.	Air quality impacts are considered in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 19: Air Quality, Volume 2 (APP REF: 6.2.19), which sets out the assessment methodology and data sources.	N
ONS107.	Onshore - Engineering and Design	Suggestion / Query - Pre- construction surveys and activities	A query concerning whether the geophysical data collected had indicated requirements for boulder clearance.	Geophysical survey has been undertaken to identify potential buried archaeology, to allow the cable route to be routed around significant features. It has not been used to identify ground conditions for construction, will be investigated after consent.	N
ONS108.	Onshore - Soils and agriculture	Neutral - Low grade	A comment referring to the soil under at the Wineham Lane North	The Wineham Lane North site was not selected for use in the project.	N



	substation side is grade 3 and so not a significant loss in agricultural land.	Grade 3 land is common across the project. Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 20: Soils and Agriculture (APP REF: 6.2.20) considers the impact of Rampion 2 onshore infrastructure on agricultural land. It states that there are not expected to be significant impacts further to mitigation set out in documents such as the Outline Soil Management Plan.	
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Extended project wide statutory consultation – 7 February to 11 April 2022

5.1. Publicity

5.1.1. **Flyers**



We have been investigating an offshore Area of Search to establish the best site for the wind farm and exploring an onshore cable route for the underground cables to carry the power from Climping Beach to Bolney Substation in Twineham, where two potential sites are being considered close by for a new substation, needed to connect the power to the National Grid.

Take a tour around our virtual exhibition at www.rampion2.com where you can explore our proposals with maps and videos, sign up to attend an online public forum with the project team, and complete our questionnaire to give us your feedback.

Next steps – we will consider all the consultation feedback alongside the results of technical and environmental surveys, to identify the optimum and least impact project proposals, which we expect to submit to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in summer 2022. Should the project achieve consent, construction could start around 2025/26 with the wind farm fully operational before the end of the decade.

We look forward to hearing from you.



Rampion 2 Project Team contacts: www.rampion2.com rampion2@rwe.com 0800 2800 886 Rampion Extension Development Ltd c/o RWE Renewables UK Limited-Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB



5.1.2. Example letter to missing addresses





The Owner/Occupier

Rampion 2 Project Rampion Extension Development Ltd

c/o RWE Renewables Greenwood House Westwood Way Westwood Business Park Coventry CV4 8PB

7 February 2022

Dear Owner/Occupier,

<u>Rampion 2 (Offshore Wind Farm) - Reopened Formal Public Consultation:</u> 7 February to 11 April 2022

Further opportunity to have your say on our consultation proposals and Preliminary Environmental Information

You may be aware of the formal Rampion 2 public consultation that we held between 14 July and 16 September last year. We ran an extensive publicity campaign utilising a wide range of radio and newspaper advertising, TV coverage, outdoor events, public notices, posters and billboards. In addition, we also sought to issue leaflets publicising the consultation directly to addresses within 1.5km of our proposed onshore cable route, 3km around our onshore substation search areas and within 100 metres (m) from the coastline, between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, and on the Isle of Wight between Seaview and Ventnor.

It has recently come to our attention that the leaflet mailing company that we used did not issue a leaflet to all the intended addresses within 100m of the coastline. As this was a commitment from us, we are now writing directly to all those addresses which were omitted and providing an additional opportunity to have their say on our draft proposals, as previously presented. In some instances we have also delivered leaflets beyond that 100m buffer as an additional measure over and above our commitment.

We are writing to you because your address has been identified as one to which a leaflet was not delivered as intended in early July 2021.

We are aware that as a result of our overall publicity campaign, we have already received many responses from addresses in the areas to which leaflets were not delivered as intended. The consultation documents that were available between 14 July and 16 September last year have not changed. If you have previously responded to our consultation your response. We will have regard to all responses received to date in progressing our proposals.

Additional opportunity to have your say

To respond formally to this consultation, please visit

click on the 'Have your say' button and
complete the feedback form. Alternatively, consultation responses may also
be received by email to rampion2@rwe.com or in writing to:

Rampion 2 – Consultation Response Greenwood House, Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park Coventry, CV4 8PB

To view our proposals and environmental information, and to have your say, please visit and ensure you let us have your feedback **no later than 23:59 on 11 April 2022.**

If you need assistance accessing or understanding the consultation documents please contact us to discuss your requirements. Translation of key documents to other languages, large print, audio or braille format may be arranged on request.

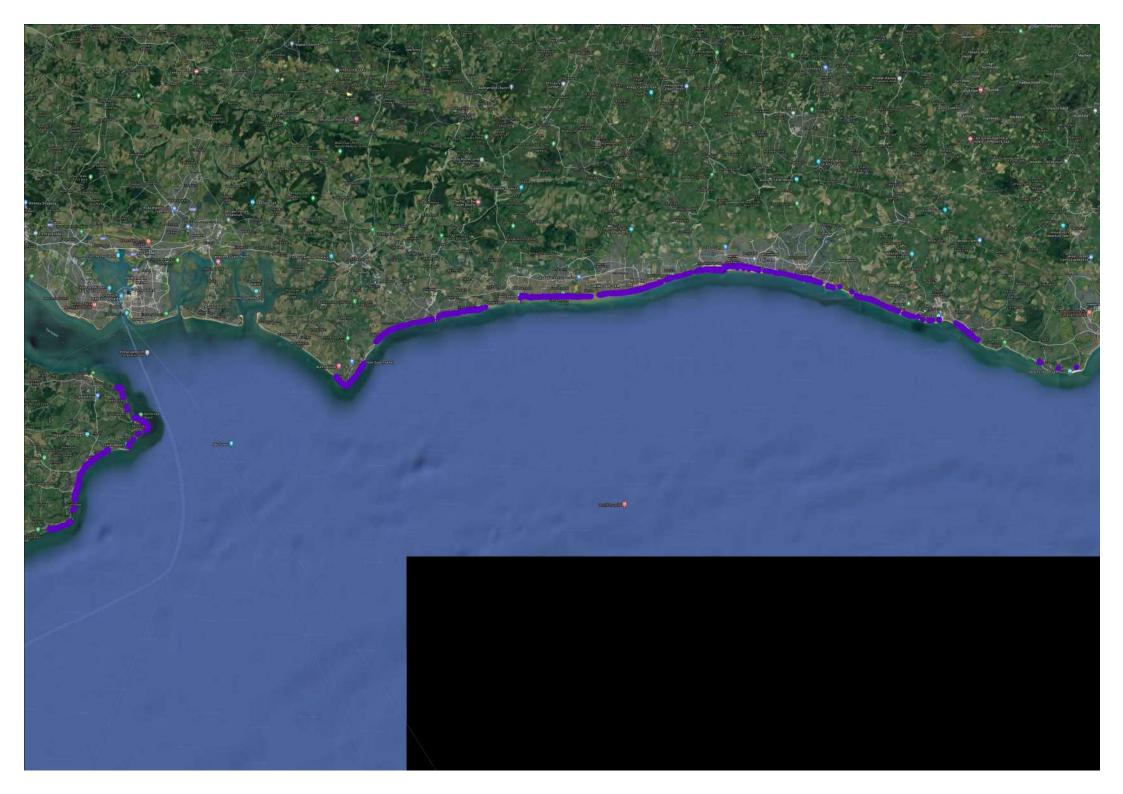
Following this reopened consultation, we will publish details of how we have progressed our proposals.

Yours sincerely,

The Rampion 2 Project Team



5.1.3. **Distribution area map**





5.1.4. Press release



PRESS RELEASE

3rd FEBUARY 2022

RWE thanks Sussex community for participating in Rampion 2 consultation

A nine-week public consultation on proposals for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm, which could power over one million homes¹ in the UK and reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes² per year, attracted over 12,500 visits last year.

Chris Tomlinson, Rampion 2 Development & Stakeholder Manager from RWE said, "We held the largest consultation RWE has ever undertaken in the UK and are pleased with the turnout at our online public consultation. We would like to thank everyone for their valuable feedback so far. We are considering all the consultation feedback to help shape the project and we will have an update for the local community on proposed changes in the Spring."

The RWE consultation team managed an extensive publicity campaign reaching across the whole area of interest in Sussex, including a wide range of radio and newspaper advertising, TV coverage, outdoor events, public notices, posters, billboards and leaflets posted directly to addresses near the coast, the proposed onshore cable route and substation search areas.

Following feedback and after further review, we are aware that some coastal residents did not receive consultation leaflets as intended. As this was a commitment from us, we are writing directly to all those addresses which were omitted, to provide an additional opportunity for those individuals to have their say on our draft proposals, by the closing date of 11th April.

The consultation documents that were available between 14 July and 16 September last year have not changed and those who have previously responded to our consultation do not need to resend their response. We will consider all responses in progressing our proposals.

Continued Chris Tomlinson, "We are aiming to submit our final proposals to the Planning Inspectorate by late summer. If approved, Rampion 2 would be up and running later this decade, in time to contribute to the crucial Government target to quadruple offshore wind capacity by 2030, in its goal to reach net zero."



For more information see rampion2.com/consultation.

RWE is one of the globally leading renewables companies and is highly experienced in the development of large-scale offshore wind. It is seeking to develop Rampion 2 on behalf of a joint venture company including a Macquarie-led consortium and Enbridge Inc., a leading North American energy delivery company.

END

Note to Editors:

An 'Area of Search' eight miles off the Sussex coast has been assessed by renewable energy producer RWE for a maximum of up to 116 turbines, the same number as the existing Rampion Wind Farm but using the latest turbine technology, so that the Rampion 2 Wind Farm could create up to three times the amount of power. An underground cable route is proposed to carry the power under Climping Beach to Bolney Substation in Twineham, to connect to the National Grid via a new substation required close by. The current draft proposals can be seen at

Rampion 2 is committed to full reinstatement of the land, so that it is returned to its former state or better along the whole cable route and the successful reinstatement of the Rampion 1 cable route demonstrates how this can be achieved.

Rampion 2 is the only wind farm proposal off the UK's south coast, where much of the country's energy demand is. Should the project achieve consent, construction could start around 2025/26 with the wind farm fully operational before the end of the decade, contributing to Government targets to secure clean, green energy supplies and tackle climate change.

UK wind energy context:

The cost of offshore wind has halved in just two to three years and is now cheaper than nuclear and coal, while the industry is creating tens of thousands of jobs nationwide. The UK leads the world in offshore wind and the Government is committed to quadrupling offshore wind capacity to 40 gigawatts (GW) by 2030. Rampion 2 can make a major contribution to this target.

Media contact: Paula Seager, Natural PR, Email:	

About Rampion 2:

Rampion 2 is being developed by RWE, one of the UK's most established and experienced renewable energy producers. RWE is one of the globally leading companies in offshore wind and a world leader in renewable energy production. It is developing the project on behalf of a joint venture company including a Macquarie-led consortium (comprising Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and the Universities Superannuation Scheme) and a subsidiary of Enbridge Inc., a leading North American energy delivery company. Together, with owners of the existing Rampion offshore Wind Farm, they have signed an Agreement for Lease with The Crown Estate (managers of the seabed) securing an option to develop on the site.

References:

- ¹ based on an average annual domestic household electricity consumption of 3,618 kWh (BEIS, Dec 2019)
- ² the calculation made using a static figure of 446g/kWh representing the energy mix in the UK (BEIS, July 2020)





5.1.4. Press release

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5.1.5. Media coverage

Date	Publication	Topic
140721	BBC South Today	Rampion 2 public consultation launch
140721	ITV Meridian South	Rampion 2 public consultation launch
170721	The Argus	Rampion 2 public consultation launch
170721	The Argus editor comment	Rampion 2 let's go for it
210721	Bognor Regis Gazette	Rampion 2 public consultation
120821	Fishing News	Rampion wind farm set to double in size
260821	Chichester Observer	Rampion 2 Consultation underway
	Midhurst & Petworth	
260821	Observer	Rampion 2 Consultation underway
		Mims Davies MP on Rampion 2
020921	Mid Sussex Times	consultation
020921	Worthing Herald	Still time to have your say on Rampion 2
		Rampion 2 consultation Chris Tomlinson
080921	Seahaven FM	interview
160921	BBC Sussex Radio	Rampion 2 consultation
		Worthing Climate Action Network on
160921	Worthing Herald	consultation



5.2. Consultation material

5.2.1. The actual consultation material used was the same as for the **Project wide** statutory consultation – 14 July to 16 September 2021 (included in Appendix 4) and has not been reproduced here. An updated response form with amended dates was created for the extended consultation.

5.2.2. **Response form**

Rampion 2 Consultation Response Form

Fields marked as mandatory must be completed. Failure to do so may result in your answers not being counted as part of the survey.

Have your say Rampion 2 proposals

Please complete this consultation response form to let us know your views on the offshore wind farm and onshore elements of the proposal.

The closing date for responses is Thursday 16 September 2021 at 11:59pm.

We welcome all comments and feedback on our proposals. This consultation response form includes space to provide your views on our offshore and onshore proposals, as well as specific questions to inform the next stage of refinements to our proposals. Questions which provide space for you to write in your responses are significantly longer than it appears on the page.

Responses to consultation may be made publicly available, but any personal information will be kept confidential and will be safeguarded and processed in accordance with the requirements of privacy and data protection legislation and in line with the Republic Repu

Offshore Proposals

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1. Our Non-technical Summary and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report summarise the findings of the preliminary assessment of key environmental issues which have shaped the current proposals. To what extent do you agree that we've identified and assessed the important issues relating to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed offshore turbines, array cables, offshore substations, and export cables?		
Please se	elect only 1 option	
	Strongly Agree	
	Agree	
	Neither agree nor disagree	
	Disagree	
	Strongly Disagree	
	Not sure / prefer not to say	
consi	you have any suggestions for additional impacts and issues we should der and ways in which our offshore proposals could be improved to ate impacts to the environment and local community?	
	you have any additional feedback about the offshore wind farm you'd share?	

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Onshore Proposals

Please select only 1 option

4. Our Non-technical Summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report summarises our preliminary assessment of the key environmental issues which have shaped the current proposals. To what extent do you agree that we've identified and assessed the important issues relating to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed landfall, underground cable route, and onshore substation options?

	Strongly Agree
	Agree
	Neither agree nor disagree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Not sure / prefer not to say
cons	you have any suggestions for additional impacts and issues we should ider and ways in which our onshore proposals could be improved to ate impacts to the environment and local community?

Page 3 1096

underground	d cable route, nich occur tha	are there any	specific lo	cal / seasonal	
-	ave any addition de cable route,		-	•	

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More about you

use c	8. We'd like to know a bit more about you. How would you characterise your use of or interest in the development area? (select all that apply) (select all that apply)		
	I live in the area		
	I visit the area for recreational, holiday or leisure purposes		
	I work in the area		
	I attend full- or part-time education in the area		
	Other		
	⚠ MANDATORY		
	(No more than 100 characters)		
www not b	e have published a range of information on our consultation page .rampion2.com/consultation. Do you have any specific concerns that have seen addressed in the consultation materials or any comments that you d like to make in regards to the consultation?		

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or campaign group, please provide us with the name of that organisation and your position within it.		

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Equality Monitoring

Information about your demographics is treated as Special Category Personal Data. It will be anonymised and will not be associated with your consultation feedback, name or any other personal details you have provided. We are asking these questions to ensure our consultations reach all sections of the community and to improve our effectiveness when we communicate with stakeholders. You do not have to provide any personal information if you don't want to.

Age	
Please	select only 1 option
	Under 15
	16-20
	21-25
	26-30
	31-35
	36-40
	41-45
	46-50
	51-55
	56-60
	61-65
	66-70
	70+

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Gender	
Please s	select only 1 option
	Male
	Female
	Trans female
	Trans male
	Gender Neutral
	Prefer not to say
	Other

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Ethnic group		
Please select only 1 option		
	Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	
	Asian or Asian British - Chinese	
	Asian or Asian British - Indian	
	Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	
	Asian or Asian British - Other	
	Black or Black British - African	
	Black or Black British - Caribbean	
	Black or Black British - Other	
	Mixed - Other	
	Mixed - White and Asian	
	Mixed - White and Black African	
	Mixed - White and Caribbean	
	Other ethnic group - Arab	
	Other ethnic group - Kurdish	
	Other ethnic group - Latin American	
	Other ethnic group - Turkish	
	White - British	
	White - Irish	
	White - Other	

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Prefer not to say

	Other	
	al Orientation select only 1 option Hetrosexual	
	Bisexual	
	Gay man	
	Lesbian	
	Prefer not to say	
	Other	
Religious faith		
·	•	
·	select only 1 option	
·	•	
·	select only 1 option	
·	select only 1 option Buddhist	
·	Buddhist Christian	
·	Buddhist Christian Hindu	
·	Buddhist Christian Hindu Muslim	
·	Buddhist Christian Hindu Muslim Sikh	
·	Buddhist Christian Hindu Muslim Sikh Jewish	

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Are y	our day-to-day activities limited because of a disability?
Please	select only 1 option
	Yes, limited a lot
	Yes, limited a little
	No
	Prefer not to say
	Other

What happens next?

On the next page you will be asked to provide your name, email and postcode and submit the information you have completed in this consultation. We will review and analyse consultation feedback, determine onshore substation site selection, further refine proposals.

We will then produce a Consultation Report detailing how we have taken account of feedback and informed our final designs and Environmental Statement, setting out how we propose to mitigate any impacts. These documents will be submitted along with our Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State in 2022.

Page 11 1104

Your details
First name Mandatory
Last name MANDATORY
Email address Mandatory
Demographic Data
Postcode Mandatory
Newsletter Subscription Status
Please select only 1 option
No Response
Subscribed
Unsubscribed
Event Subscription Status
Please select only 1 option
No Response
Subscribed
Unsubscribed

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