

AQUIND Limited

AQUIND INTERCONNECTOR

Consultation Report – Appendix 1.3J Presentation to Natural England 13 February 2019

The Planning Act 2008

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

Document Ref: 5.1.3J

PINS Ref.: EN020022



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DATE: 14 NOVEMBER 2019

WSP

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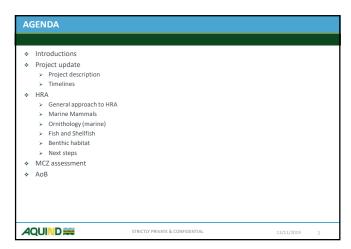
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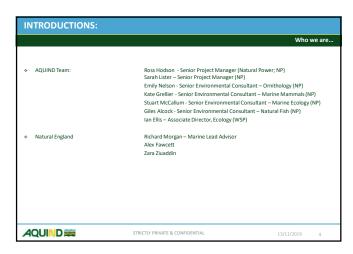
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CURRENT STATUS UK: KEY MILESTONES SO FAR

Key Milestones (re-cap)

- June 2016 AQUIND Signed a connection agreement with National Grid in respect of connecting to the UK National Grid via Lovedean Substation, East Hampshire in 2022.
- Sept 2016 AQUIND obtained a licence to operate an interconnector in the UK from Ofgem
- January 2018 First Phase of public consultation to share information and gain initial feedback on the emerging prop
- March 2018 PCI (Project of Common Interest) status was approved by the European Parliament
- February 2018 Submission of requests for Scoping Opinions from LPAs and MMO TCPA and ML consent
- April June 2018 Receipt of Scoping Opinions.
- June 2018 AQUIND submit s35 Application to BEIS to seek a Direction on NSIP status
- 30 July 2018 SoS issues Direction confirming AQUIND Interconnector is an NSIP project and will be considered under 2008 Planning Act (DCO Process)
- October 2018 Submission of requests for Scoping Opinions from SoS.
- February 2019 Commence Section 42 consultation on Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).



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PROJECT UPDATE FEBRUARY 2019:

- * A significant amount of design and feasibility work has already been undertaken by the project team to date
- Cable Burial Risk Assessment is ongoing and further work is being undertaken to refine the cable route within the cable corridor as well as construction sequencing works.
- Project Description is presented within the PEIR;
 - > Project description is broadly similar to that presented within scoping but also includes dredging of sandwaves and large ripples as part of seabed preparation works. This method also includes deposit of dredged material along the marine cable corridor.
 - Consultation with Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has identified requirement to characterise disposal site within marine cable corridor redline boundary - Disposal licence required (it will be included within deemed marine licence).
 - > Current ongoing works include constraints mapping to identify environmental and engineering constraints for disposal (e.g. do not dispose on incompatible habitats, high density shipping lanes etc.) AQUIND will then consult on this mapping exercise to agree approach to identifying disposal locations.
- Partrac to undertake sediment plume modelling to identify the fate of dredge arisings within the disposal locations identified through the mapping exercise.
- Meetings and engagement with Statutory Consultees have and will continue to take place.



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PROJECT DESCRIPTION - FURTHER DETAIL

- Basic overview
 - Approx 109 km cable corridor with 4 cables in 2 bundles of 2
 - Includes seabed prep including pre-lay grapnel run, boulder removal (plough / grab) and sand wave removal (using Mass flow Excavator and / or trailer suction hopper dredger)
 - Installation using ploughs, trenchers, jetting tools
 - Cable protection where optimal burial not met currently predicting 10% of route plus 10% contingency
 - Also protection at cable crossing and possible temporary protection at HDD pits
 - > HDD landfall works at Eastney only current option

 - Either onshore to offshore, offshore to on, or combination

 HDD marine entry / exit is at approx. KP1 1.6

 Excavation of 1 large or 4 smaller pits approx. 60 m x 15 m & approx. 2700 m³
 - Distance from Solent Maritime SAC is approx. 250 m at closest point

 - Scoping and PIER currently has up to 1.7 million m³ but this is being refined and might be reduced by about 50%
 - Disposal modelling is being undertaken but is not available at PIER stage but for the purpose of assessment and HRA to date we have assumed (based on Prelim outputs):

 - 10 km sediment plume from point of discharge
 Plume will exceed background levels of SSC but reduce below background within days to a few weeks
 Significant deposition of sediment beneath discharge point and out to 10s of metres

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TIMELINES MOVING FORWARD

- Q1 2019 Submission of Section 42 consultation documentation incl. PEIR. AQUIND also holding public consultation events.
- Q1 Q3 2019 HRA and MCZ assessment works ongoing.
- Q2 2019 Receive feedback from Section 42 consultation process.
- Q1 Q3 2019 -Ongoing consultation and review of assessr
- Q3 2019 Submission of Development Consent Order Application including Deemed Marine



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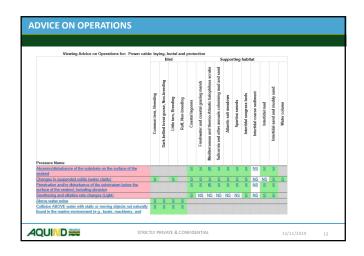
GENERAL APPROACH TO HRA

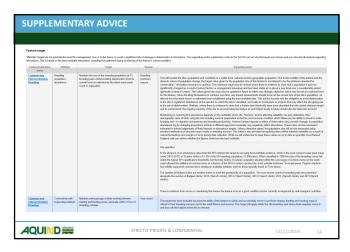
- - > not following evidence plan process but seek agreement from NE (and EA / JNCC) in pre app
- Follow PINS advice note 10 and stepwise HRA process
- Evidence base and use of updated/interactive advice packages
 - > Seek confirmation from NE on most up to date advice packages in evidence base
 - > Confirm approach to using online advice packages based upon recent MMO advice on Blyth Demo

 - Use advice on operations at screening stage
 For medium / high risk and Sensitive and insufficient evidence
 Use advice supplementary advice for any taken through to AA
 - This allows identification of attributes, targets etc to allow consideration of effects to favourable conservation status and whether effects site integrity

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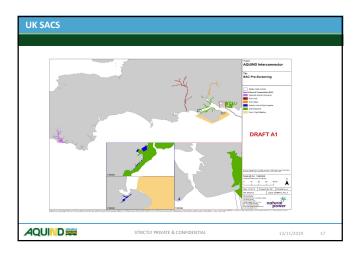


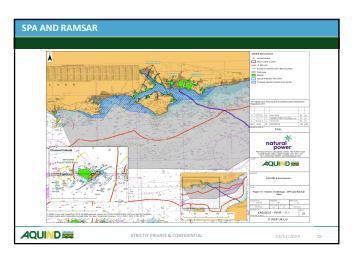


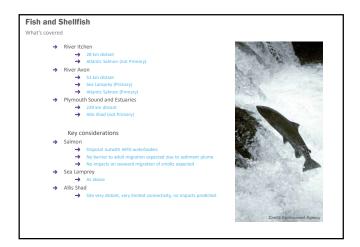
Consideration of cumulative assessment
Projects bases in EIA CEA and we will use a tiered approach as requested by NE but only 3 tiers proposed:

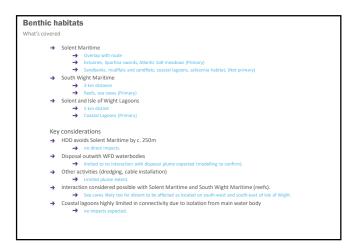
1 Ts under construction, consented or in application
T2 PINS project with scoping submitted
T3 on PINs register
Requirement to consider at LSE stage
Usus thort required where no connectivity (pre screen) or LSE identified alone
Just where no LSE alone but need to consider in combination
Consideration of mitigation and recent case law
Any further thoughts from NE on People v Wind – not able to apply mitigation at LSE
Transboundary impacts
NE involvement?
Review of draft HRA by NE? and MCZ?

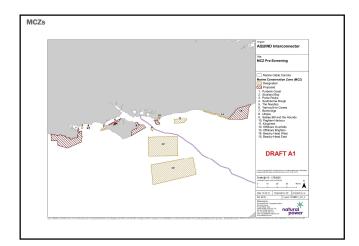


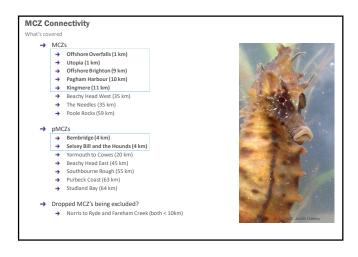












MCZ Feature Sensitivity

→ Key Considerations
→ No direct impacts
→ Indirect (sediment) impacts:
→ Short Iwed (days/weeks).
→ Limited eatent
→ Limited magnitude (slightly elevated above background storm levels)
→ limited number of events

→ Oyster beds
→ Short Shouled seahorse
→ Maer beds
→ Short Shouled seahorse
→ Maer beds
→ Seagnas beds
→ Rock/Doudler habitats and communities
→ Lagoonal species
→ Black bream spawning

→ No sensitivity predicted with sedimentary features.







