


**Cambois Connection – Marine Scheme  
Environmental Statement – Volume 2  
ES Chapter 1: Introduction**

	<b>Cambois Connection – Marine Scheme</b> <b>ES Chapter 1: Introduction</b>	Doc No: A100796-S01-A-REPT-004
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Approver's name	SIGNATURE	DATE
Sarah Edwards	[Redacted]	24/07/2023
Prepared by:	<b>Xodus</b>	
Prepared for:	<b>SSE Renewables</b>	
Checked by:	<b>Anja Schoene</b>	
Accepted by:	<b>Kerrie Craig</b>	
Approved by:	<b>Sarah Edwards</b>	

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## Acronyms

Acronym	Description
BBAC	Berwick Bank Alternative Connection
BBWF	Berwick Bank Wind Farm
BBWFL	Berwick Bank Wind Farm Limited
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MD-LOT	Marine Scotland Licensing and Operations Team
NCC	Northumberland County Council
OCSP	Offshore Converter Station Platform
SSER	SSE Renewables
UK	United Kingdom
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance


## Units

Unit	Description
GW	Giga watt (power)
km	Kilometre (distance)
nm	Nautical mile (distance)


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## Glossary


Term	Description
Berwick Bank Wind Farm (BBWF)	Refers to the offshore wind farm from which the Cambois Connection (the Project) will export part of the generated electricity. The array area boundary for BBWF is shown in Figure 1-1. The consent applications for BBWF are currently being determined.
Cambois Connection (the Project)	Offshore Export Cables, Onshore Export Cables, an onshore converter station and associated onshore grid connection at the existing National Grid ESO, Blyth substation near Cambois in Northumberland. The purpose of this infrastructure is to facilitate the export of a portion of the green electricity from BBWF, allowing the BBWF to reach its full generation capacity by the early 2030s.
EIA Regulations	Collectively, this term is used to refer to the suite of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations which are of relevance to the Marine Scheme and to the Onshore Scheme. For the Marine Scheme, this is The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended). For the Onshore Scheme, this is the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Environmental Impact Assessment	Assessment of the consequences of a plan, project or activity on the ecological features of the receiving environment.
Firth of Forth	Estuary or Firth of the River Forth in Scotland which flows into the North Sea and is flanked by Fife to the north and West Lothian, City of Edinburgh and East Lothian to the south.
Grid Substation	Refers to the point at which electricity is connected into the UK transmission network. For the Onshore Scheme, this is the National Grid ESO substation at Blyth.
Habitats Directive	The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which are collectively referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations'.
Horizontal Directional Drilling	Horizontal Directional Drilling or 'HDD' refers to a trenchless method of drilling generally used for installation of underground utilities which does not require any direct works and which can aid installation of crossings with sensitive or challenging features and obstructions.
High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC)	Refers to high voltage electricity in alternating current ('AC') form. The GB's transmission and distribution network infrastructure consists of AC form.
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	Refers to high voltage electricity in direct current ('DC') form. In relation to transmission, HVDC is often selected for longer

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Term	Description
	transmission infrastructure on the basis that losses are typically lower when compared to transmission infrastructure utilising alternating current.
Intertidal	The area of seabed located between Mean High Water Springs and Mean Low Water Springs.
Landfall	Area and activities associated with the Offshore Export Cables carrying power from BBWF to the shore and which connect the offshore and onshore infrastructure. The Landfall includes areas and activities that extend beyond both MLWS and MHWS.
Local Planning Authority	Local Planning Authority (or 'LPA') refers to the local government body legally empowered to exercise terrestrial (onshore) planning functions for a given area. In the case of the Project, this is Northumberland County Council (NCC).
Marine Licence	A licence granted under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
Marine Scheme	Activities required as part of the Project extending seawards below Mean High Water Springs
Marine Scheme in English waters	Activities required as part of the Marine Scheme located within English territorial waters (MHWS – 12 nm) and English offshore waters (12 – 200 nm).
Marine Scheme in Scottish waters	Activities required as part of the Marine Scheme located within Scottish offshore waters (12-200 nm).
Maximum Design Parameters	The maximum range of design parameters of each Marine Scheme asset.
Mean High Water Springs	Monthly tides are defined as 'Springs' or 'Spring tides' when the tidal range is at its highest and 'Neaps' or 'Neap tides' when the tidal range is at its lowest. The height of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) is the average throughout the year, of two successive high waters, during a 24-hour period in each month when the range of the tide is at its greatest (Spring tides).
Mean Low Water Springs	The height of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) is the average throughout a year of the heights of two successive low waters during periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight).
National Site Network	Formerly referred to as Natura 2000 this now refers to the national site network within the UK territory. It is comprised of the protected sites that were designated under the European Union (EU) Nature Directives (Habitats Directive (as defined) and certain elements of the Wild Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC)) until the UK's exit of the EU, and any further sites designated under the Habitats Regulations (as defined).
Offshore Converter Station Platform (OCSP)	Power generated by the wind turbines is transferred to the Offshore Converter Station Platform (OCSP) via the inter array cables. The electricity generated by the wind turbines is HVAC.

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	The OCSPs are then used to convert the HVAC electricity into HVDC electricity for exporting to the onshore converter station.
Offshore Export Cable	High voltage cable used for exporting power from the offshore converter station platforms located within the array area of BBWF to Onshore Export Cables at the Landfall.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor	The area within which the Offshore Export Cables will be located. This area will be refined post consent following detailed engineering design.
Onshore Converter Station	Infrastructure used to convert electricity from Direct Current (DC) to Alternating Current (AC)
Onshore Export Cable	High voltage cable used for exporting power produced by BBWF between the Offshore Export Cables and the onshore converter station.
Onshore Scheme	Activities required as part of the Project extending landwards above Mean Low Water Springs
Project Design Envelope	A series of maximum design parameters which are defined for the Marine Scheme and which are considered to be the worst case for any given assessment.
Transition Joint Bay	A concrete structure where Offshore Export Cables and Onshore Export Cables are spliced together.

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# 1. Introduction


## 1.1. Introduction

1. Berwick Bank Wind Farm Limited (BBWFL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of SSE Renewables (SSER) (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’). The Applicant is proposing the development of Offshore Export Cables, Onshore Export Cables, an Onshore Converter Station and associated grid connection at National Grid Substation in Blyth, Northumberland (the Cambois Connection, hereafter referred to as ‘the Project’). The offshore components of the Project, seaward of mean high water springs (MHWS) comprise the Marine Scheme, which is the subject of this Environmental Statement (ES).
2. The purpose of this infrastructure is to facilitate the export of green energy from the generation assets associated with the Berwick Bank Wind Farm (BBWF), located in the outer Firth of Forth. A separate application for developing a grid connection to Branxton, East Lothian, has been included as part of the Applicant’s application for consent for the BBWF, currently being determined separately<sup>1</sup>. The Project will enable the BBWF to reach full generating capacity by 2030.
3. The Project comprises two distinct proposals, or ‘Schemes’, which will require three separate consents. For the onshore components of the Project located landward of mean low water springs (MLWS) (‘the Onshore Scheme’), consent will be sought via a planning application to Northumberland County Council (NCC) as the local planning authority (LPA) under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
4. The offshore components of the Project seaward of MHWS (the Marine Scheme) are located within both Scottish and English waters. In Scotland, the Marine Scheme is entirely within offshore waters (i.e., between the 12 nautical miles (nm) limit and the outer limits of the Scottish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)). In England, the Marine Scheme is within offshore waters and territorial waters, as illustrated in Volume 4, Figure 1.1.
5. The consents which will be sought in support of the Marine Scheme are as follows:
  - A Marine Licence from the Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT) under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 for the Offshore Export Cables beyond the 12 nm in Scotland; and
  - A Marine Licence from the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 for Offshore Export Cables and supporting activity beyond the 12 nm limit in England. This licence will also be sought for Offshore Export Cables, Landfall works and supporting activity for the components of the Marine Scheme which are within the 0-12 nm limit.
6. In Scottish waters, no elements of the Project are within the 12 nm limit and for this reason, the Applicant will not be seeking consent under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010. Similarly, and on the basis of the Offshore Export Cables being entirely within offshore waters in Scotland, there is no formal requirement for Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) under the Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant has carried out a range of consultation and technical engagement prior to submission of the ES; this is discussed further within Volume 2, Chapter 4: Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement.

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<sup>1</sup> BBWF is subject to a separate consenting process. An application for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) and associated Marine Licences was submitted to MD-LOT and accepted in December 2022.




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## 1.2. Purpose of the ES

7. The purpose of this Environmental Statement (ES) is to support the Marine Licence applications for the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Offshore Export Cables from within the BBWF array area to the Landfall near Cambois, Northumberland.
8. Requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) were defined in the EIA Directive (85/337/EEC codified by EIA Directive 2011/92/EU and then amended by EU Directive 2014/52/EU) which has been transposed into UK law. The requirements of the EIA Directive are enacted in English territorial and offshore waters, and Scottish offshore waters by the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) ('the EIA Regulations').
9. The Marine Scheme ES is being submitted to the MD-LOT and the MMO in support of two Marine Licence applications under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
10. During engagement meetings with MD-LOT and MMO in 2022, it was agreed that an EIA would be carried out via Screening by Agreement (under Regulation 5 of the EIA Regulations) with the MMO and by following these principles (for a voluntary EIA) with MD-LOT.
11. In November 2022, the Applicant submitted a Scoping Report for the Marine Scheme to MD-LOT and the MMO (BBWFL, 2022a). Scoping Opinions were received from MD-LOT and the MMO on 23 February 2023 and 10 March 2023, respectively, which have informed the scope of this Marine Scheme ES. During the Scoping exercise, both the MMO and MD-LOT confirmed that an EIA would be carried out for the Marine Scheme.
12. Based on the Scoping Opinions received and formal engagement with relevant stakeholders, this Marine Scheme ES includes the following topic areas:
  - Offshore Physical Environment and Seabed Conditions;
  - Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology;
  - Fish and Shellfish Ecology;
  - Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology;
  - Marine Mammals;
  - Commercial Fisheries;
  - Shipping and Navigation;
  - Marine Archaeological and Cultural Heritage;
  - Other Sea Users; and
  - Effects on Climate (through greenhouse gas emissions).
13. The following topics have been scoped out:
  - Seascape, landscape, and visual impact assessment (SLVIA)<sup>2</sup>;
  - Air Quality;
  - Aviation and Radar;
  - Water and Sediment Quality<sup>3</sup>;

<sup>2</sup> Landscape and visual impacts from the Onshore Scheme are assessed within the Onshore Scheme ES, which will include all elements of the Marine Scheme between MLWS and MHWS (including Landfall installation). As confirmed by the MMO through formal engagement and reported within Volume 2, Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation, there is no requirement for any form of seascape assessment required for the Marine Scheme.

<sup>3</sup> Noting that impacts upon Water Framework Directive (WFD) bodies have been assessed within a dedicated WFD assessment to support the Marine Licence applications, as agreed through formal engagement with the Environment Agency (Environment Agency, 2023).

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- Major Accidents and Disasters<sup>4</sup>;
- Population and Human Health; and
- Socio-Economics.


14. The potential environmental impacts of the Marine Scheme have been assessed using a systematic approach to EIA, in accordance with the EIA Regulations and industry best-practice (e.g., IEMA, 2017) (see Volume 2, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology). This Marine Scheme ES describes the potential impacts of the Marine Scheme throughout construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning for both the Marine Scheme alone and cumulatively with other plans and projects. Full details of the methodology, including the approach to the cumulative effects assessment, are provided in Volume 2, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology.
15. It is considered that whilst the Marine Licence applications to MD-LOT and the MMO are distinct and divided by the geographical jurisdictions within Scottish and English waters, it is appropriate to carry out a single EIA and present a single ES for the Marine Scheme to support the applications. In line with pre-application discussions with MD-LOT and the MMO and the approach provided for feedback as part of Scoping, a single EIA provides benefits in terms of consistency to the impact assessment, as well as streamlining the licencing and consenting process for regulatory bodies. Furthermore, it is advantageous to those stakeholders who sit across both English and Scottish waters, such as the Marine and Coastguard Agency and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, for example. Notwithstanding, to aid decision making and reviews by stakeholders within different jurisdictions, relevant distinctions between aspects of the Marine Scheme in Scottish waters and English waters have been made; for example specific policy and guidance relevant to each jurisdiction, maximum design scenario parameters within each jurisdiction or potential impacts relevant to each jurisdiction (such as potential impacts at the Landfall which is in English waters). This approach is outlined further in Volume 2, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology.
16. A separate ES is being prepared to accompany a planning application to NCC for the Onshore Scheme (the 'Onshore Scheme ES'), in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended).

### 1.3. Project Overview

17. The key components of the Marine Scheme and Onshore Scheme for the Project are summarised below, and are illustrated in Volume 4, Figure 1.1.
- **Marine Scheme:** The Applicant is proposing the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of up to four high voltage direct current (HVDC) Offshore Export Cables from up to two Offshore Converter Station Platforms (OCSPs)<sup>5</sup> within the BBWF array area to MHWS of the Landfall location near Cambois, Northumberland. The Marine Scheme includes all aspects of the Project seaward of MHWS; and
  - **Onshore Scheme:** The Applicant is proposing the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a cable Landfall (down to MLWS), including up to four onshore HVDC cables (Onshore Export Cables), an onshore Converter Station, high voltage alternating current (HVAC) grid cables and works to integrate into the existing National Grid Blyth

<sup>4</sup> Although there is no dedicated chapter assessing major accidents and disasters, this topic has been adequately covered within Volume 2, Chapter 12: Commercial Fisheries and Volume 2, Chapter 13: Shipping and Navigation.

<sup>5</sup> It is important to note that whilst the Marine Scheme boundary overlaps with the BBWF array area, this is only to accommodate the Offshore Export Cables and supporting works for the Marine Scheme; no OCSPs or generation assets are included within the scope of the Marine Scheme.

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substation. The Onshore Scheme includes all aspects of the Project located landward of MLWS.


18. There is a necessary level of overlap between the Marine Scheme and the Onshore Scheme within the intertidal zone, between MHWS and MLWS. This Marine Scheme ES assesses impacts of all infrastructure located seawards of MHWS, and the Onshore Scheme ES will assess impacts of all infrastructure located landwards of MLWS.
19. There are two scenarios in which aspects of the Onshore Scheme are assessed within this Marine Scheme ES: where they are relevant for assessment of the intertidal zone, and the cumulative effects assessments where the Onshore Scheme is considered as a cumulative development. The approaches to these assessments are detailed in Volume 2, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology and further information is provided in Volume 3 Appendix 3.5.

### 1.3.1. The Marine Scheme

20. The Marine Scheme will involve the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of up to four subsea HVDC cables (Offshore Export Cables) from within the BBWF array area located in Scottish waters. The Offshore Export Cables will originate at up to two OCSPs which will be located within the wider BBWF array area. From this point, the Offshore Export Cables will be installed along a route with a broad north-south alignment to the proposed Landfall location along the Cambois coastline, Northumberland, as presented in Volume 4, Figure 1.1.
21. The Offshore Export Cable Corridor will have a length of up to approximately 180 km and will be installed using a combination of burial (the preferred method of installation) and cable protection techniques (e.g., rock placement, concrete mattresses) where burial to the required burial depth cannot be achieved and at locations where Offshore Export Cables cross third party infrastructure, as discussed below.
22. The Offshore Export Cables outside of the BBWF array area will be installed within an installation corridor of approximately up to 1 km in width for the majority of the corridor<sup>6</sup>. The actual construction footprint will be far less than this, as discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 5: Project Description, however this corridor provides a necessary degree of flexibility to micro-route the final position of the Offshore Export Cables, following detailed pre-installation surveys and route preparation, to avoid or minimise potential impacts upon local technical and environmental constraints and based on commercial factors.
23. The Offshore Export Cable Corridor for the Marine Scheme currently contains two route options to connect into the BBWF array area. These two route options allow for flexibility for the Offshore Export Cables to connect into OCSPs located within different regions of the BBWF array area. The maximum length of the Offshore Export Cable Corridor allows for the OCSPs to be located at a maximum distance from the point at which either of the two route options enter the BBWF array area. Once the location of the OCSPs is confirmed, following detailed design post-consent and pre-construction, the Offshore Export Cable Route will be refined and only one route option into the BBWF array area will be selected.

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<sup>6</sup> The Offshore Export Cable Corridor entering into the eastern part of the BBWF array area is currently presented as a funnel which is wider than 1km. This wider funnel is required to allow for connection into OCSPs either in the northern or southern parts of the eastern section of the array area. The Offshore Export Cable route will be significantly less than 1km wide. The study areas for each EIA topic will account for the wider than 1km corridor at this specific section of the Offshore Export Cable Corridor however for brevity within this Chapter the Offshore Export Cable corridor will be described as a 'maximum 1km width' throughout. Where the Offshore Export Cable Corridor approaches the Landfall, the corridor widens to approximately 1.5 km across Cambois beach.

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24. Cable crossing protection (such as rock placement or concrete mattresses for example) will be utilised where the Offshore Export Cables are anticipated to cross with third party developments (existing and proposed cables and pipelines). Additionally, the Applicant will develop and sign proximity and crossing agreements, as required.

### 1.3.2. Berwick Bank Wind Farm

25. Located in the North Sea, in the outer Firth of Forth, BBWF has the potential to deliver up to 4.1 GW of installed capacity, making it one of the largest offshore wind opportunities in the world. This will contribute to approximately 37% of the Scottish Government’s target of 11 GW of installed offshore wind capacity by 2030. Additionally, BBWF will contribute to the Scottish Government’s target of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (as amended) and to the 2050 net zero target of the UK Government for England and Wales under the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 .
26. If consented, BBWF will be capable of generating enough clean, renewable energy to power over five million homes, equivalent to all of Scotland’s households twice over.
27. The Applicant submitted an application for consent for BBWF to MD-LOT in December 2022 (BBWFL, 2022b), which is currently being determined.
28. The Marine Scheme boundary overlaps with the BBWF array area as the Marine Scheme Offshore Export Cables will connect into OCSPs located within the BBWF array area. The location of these OCSPs is not known at this stage and hence the Offshore Export Cable Corridor within the BBWF array area is also unknown at present. Consequently, the complete boundary of the BBWF array area has been included in the boundary of the Marine Scheme. During detailed design process post-consent and pre-construction, the Offshore Export Cable Corridor within the BBWF array area will be defined and the boundary of the Marine Scheme within the BBWF array area reduced. It is important to note that whilst linked to the Marine Scheme, the BBWF is subject to separate consenting, as described above.


### 1.3.3. Grid Connections

29. The Applicant has three signed grid connection agreements; two agreements are for a substation in Scotland (Branxton), with the Project as the third connection at Blyth substation in England. As described in section 1.3.2 above, the Project will enable the BBWF to reach full generating capacity by 2030 and will contribute to the UK Government’s legally binding net zero targets and the urgent need to decarbonise the UK’s energy system. The Project agreement was confirmed in July 2022 in the National Grid’s Electricity System Operator Holistic Network Design Review.

## 1.4. Application for Consent

### 1.4.1. The Applicant

30. BBWFL is a wholly owned subsidiary of SSER. SSER is a leading developer and operator of renewable energy, headquartered in the UK and Ireland, with a growing presence internationally. Its strategy is to lead the transition to a net zero future through the world-class development, construction and operation of renewable power assets and it is building more offshore wind energy than any other company in the world. SSE Renewables is part of SSE plc, the UK-listed integrated energy group which is investing £18bn to 2027, or £10m a day, to deliver a Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus to address climate change head on. This includes plans by SSE Renewables to increase its installed renewable energy capacity to 9GW by 2027. The company also plans to almost quadruple capacity to over 15GW by 2031, increasing output fivefold to over 50TWh


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annually – enough to be able to power around 20 million homes each year. SSE Renewables has a team of around 1,500 renewable energy professionals based across the UK, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Japan and the USA, all committed to delivering the green energy the world needs now and in the future.

31. SSER is currently constructing one of the world’s largest offshore wind energy projects, the 3.6 GW Dogger Bank Windfarms in the North Sea, which is a joint venture with Equinor and Eni, as well as Scotland’s largest and the world’s deepest fixed bottom offshore site, the 1.1 GW Seagreen Offshore Windfarm in the Firth of Forth, a joint venture with TotalEnergies. When complete, Dogger Bank and Seagreen Offshore Wind Farm will help power millions of UK homes and businesses and drive the transition to net zero carbon emissions. These assets will join the Applicant’s existing operational offshore wind portfolio across two offshore joint venture sites, Beatrice and Greater Gabbard, both of which are operated on behalf of asset partners.

#### 1.4.2. The Marine Scheme EIA Consultant

32. Xodus Group Ltd (Xodus) has supported the Applicant with the production of this Marine Scheme ES. Xodus is a global energy consultancy with a range of specialist capabilities across the energy sector. Through their UK Environment Team, Xodus has established a strong track record of carrying out robust and efficient EIAs for major marine infrastructure projects, including offshore wind and subsea cables. Forming a key part of the EIA project team for the Marine Scheme, Xodus have provided a suite of competent, qualified and experienced specialists to support the Applicant.
33. Xodus are an accredited member of IEMA and are independently recognised for producing high standard EIA Reports in accordance with best practice. The voluntary commitments to obtain the EIA Quality Mark are independently reviewed on an annual basis by IEMA to ensure registered organisations continue to deliver added value for their clients.
34. Xodus are supported through partnerships with specialist consultants including Wessex Archaeology and Anatec. Atkins Limited has supported the Applicant with the Greenhouse Gas Assessment for the Project. Details of the key project team who have inputted to this Marine Scheme EIA are provided in Volume 3, Appendix 1.1: Details of the Project Team.

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## 1.5. Application and Associated Documentation

35. Table 1.1 provides an overview of the Marine Scheme consent application documentation.

**Table 1.1 Marine Scheme Consent Application Documentation**

Document	Leading Author <sup>7</sup>
<b>Marine Scheme ES</b>	
Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary	Xodus
Volume 2: ES Chapters	Xodus/Wessex Archaeology/Anatec
Volume 3: Technical Appendices	Xodus/Wessex Archaeology/Ocean Ecology Limited/xOcean/Atlantic Ecology Limited/Natural Power/Brown and May Marine Ltd/Anatec/Atkins Limited
Volume 4: Figures	Xodus
Volume 5: Outline Management Plans	Wessex Archaeology, The Applicant
<b>Accompanying Documentation</b>	
Report to Inform an Appropriate Assessment (RIAA)	Xodus and The Applicant
Water Framework Directive Assessment	Xodus
MPA and MCZ Assessment	Xodus

### 1.5.1. Structure of the ES


36. The Marine Scheme ES comprises the following five volumes and is structured as set out in Table 1.2:

- Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary;
- Volume 2: ES Chapters;
- Volume 3: Technical Appendices;
- Volume 4: Figures; and
- Volume 5: Outline Management Plans.

**Table 1.2 Structure of the Marine Scheme ES**

Volume	Chapter / Appendix	Leading Author <sup>8</sup>
Volume 1	Non-Technical Summary	Xodus
Volume 2	Chapter 1: Introduction	Xodus
	Chapter 2: Policy and Legislative Context	Xodus
	Chapter 3: EIA Methodology	Xodus
	Chapter 4: Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement	Xodus
	Chapter 5: Project Description	Xodus
	Chapter 6: Route Appraisal and Consideration of Alternatives	Xodus
	Chapter 7: Offshore Physical Environment and Seabed Conditions	Xodus
	Chapter 8: Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology	Xodus
	Chapter 9: Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Xodus
	Chapter 10: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology	Xodus, Atlantic Ecology Limited
	Chapter 11: Marine Mammals	Xodus
	Chapter 12: Commercial Fisheries	Xodus
	Chapter 13: Shipping and Navigation	Anatec

<sup>7</sup> In line with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, details, credentials and experience of the competent experts who make up the key project team are provided in Volume 3, Appendix 1.1: Details of the Project Team.


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Volume	Chapter / Appendix	Leading Author <sup>8</sup>
	Chapter 14: Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Wessex Archaeology
	Chapter 15: Other Sea Users	Xodus
	Chapter 16: Summary of Mitigation Measures and Commitments	Xodus
Volume 3	Appendix 1.1: Details of the Project Team	Xodus
	Appendix 2.1: Marine Plan Conformance Checklist	Xodus
	Appendix 3.1 Scoping Report and Figures	Xodus
	Appendix 3.2: MD-LOT Scoping Opinion	MD-LOT
	Appendix 3.3: MMO Scoping Opinion	MMO
	Appendix 3.4: Long-list of Cumulative Developments	Xodus
	Appendix 3.5 Intertidal Considerations - Marine Scheme and Onshore Scheme	The Applicant
	Appendix 4.1: Report on Public Consultation	The Applicant
	Appendix 5.1: Climate Assessment (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)	Atkins Limited
	Appendix 8.1: Benthic Survey Report (Phase 1 and 2)	Natural Power
	Appendix 8.2: Intertidal Survey Report	Ocean Ecology Limited
	Appendix 9.1: Herring and Sandeel Spawning Assessment	Xodus
	Appendix 10.1: Non-Breeding / Over-Wintering Bird Survey Report	SLR
	Appendix 12.1: Commercial Fisheries Engagement Report	Brown and May Marine Ltd
	Appendix 13.1: Navigational Risk Assessment	Anatec
	Appendix 14.1: Marine Archaeology Technical Report	Wessex Archaeology
Volume 4	ES Figures	Xodus
Volume 5	Appendix 5.1: Outline Environmental Management Plan	The Applicant
	Annex 5.1.A: Outline Marine Pollution Contingency and Control Plan	The Applicant
	Annex 5.1 B: Outline Invasive and Non-Native Species Management Plan	The Applicant
	Appendix 12.2: Outline Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy / Fisheries Liaison and Co-existence Plan	The Applicant
	Appendix 14.2: Outline Written Scheme of Investigation and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries	Wessex Archaeology

## 1.6. Opportunity to Comment

37. The Marine Scheme ES forms part of the Marine License applications submitted to MD-LOT and the MMO. In accordance with legislative requirements and industry best practice, submission of the applications will be advertised and the Marine Scheme ES will be publicly available via:

- The Project website at: <https://www.berwickbank.com/>;
- The Marine Scotland Website at: <https://marine.gov.scot/marine-projects>; and
- The MMO Marine Case Management System at: [https://marinelicensing.marinemanagement.org.uk/mmofox5/fox/live/MMO\\_LOGIN/login](https://marinelicensing.marinemanagement.org.uk/mmofox5/fox/live/MMO_LOGIN/login).

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38. The application pages on the Marine Scotland website and MMO Marine Case Management System will detail the timescales for the consultation period which will be determined by the respective bodies.
39. If you wish to comment on the Marine Scheme ES, Marine Licence Applications, associated documents or make representations to Marine Directorate, you may do so by emailing Marine Directorate at the following address: [ms.marinerenewables@gov.scot](mailto:ms.marinerenewables@gov.scot), or write to:

**Scottish Government**

**Marine Directorate Licensing Operations Team**

**Marine Laboratory**

**PO Box 101**


**375 Victoria Road**

**Aberdeen**

**AB11 9DB**

40. If you wish to comment on the Marine Scheme ES or make representations to the MMO, enquiries and comments can be submitted through the Marine Case Management System at: [https://marinelicensing.marinemangement.org.uk/mmofox5/fox/live/MMO\\_LOGIN/login](https://marinelicensing.marinemangement.org.uk/mmofox5/fox/live/MMO_LOGIN/login).
41. For enquiries specific to the Project or BBWF, please email the project team at the following address: [berwickbank@sse.com](mailto:berwickbank@sse.com).



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## 1.7. References

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