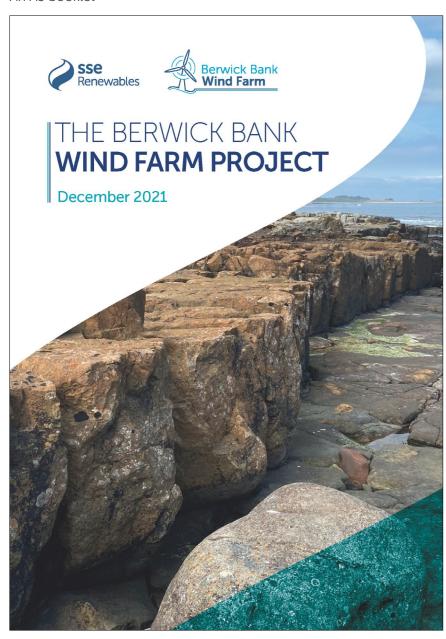


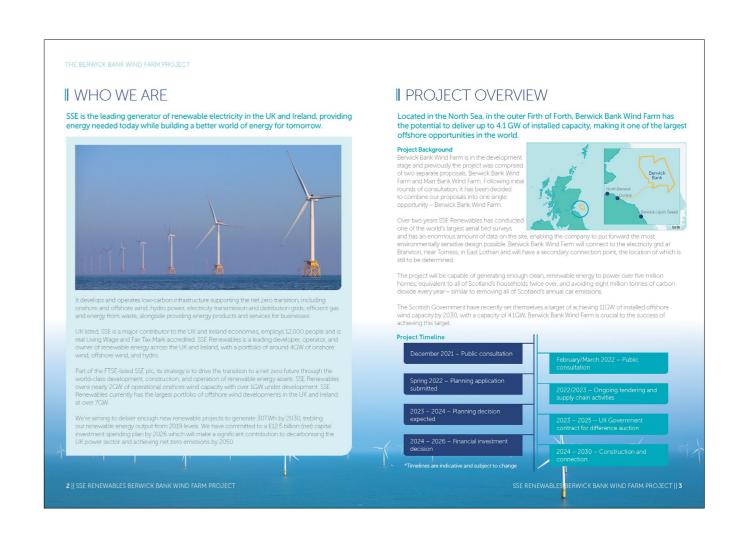
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APPENDIX 13. THIRD ROUND OF CONSULTATION

Materials

An A5 booklet





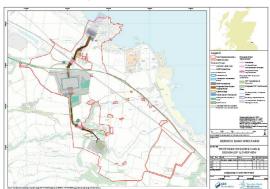
2 || Report on Consultation

An A5 booklet

THE BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT

PROJECT DETAILS ONSHORE

Project overview
Following a detailed site selection process, we have identified our preferred landfall, cable corridor, and substation location for the project. The site selection process considered 7 different landfall sites and 9 different substation scatton locations. This was refined to two potential landfalls and their associated substations. The potential landfall opions given detailed consideration were close to Stateraw Harbour or Thorntonloch beach. The process concluded that a landfall near to Stateraw Harbour was the preferred option, from an engineering reasibility and environmental impact perspective. The proposed landfall, cable corridor, and substation can be seen on the map below.



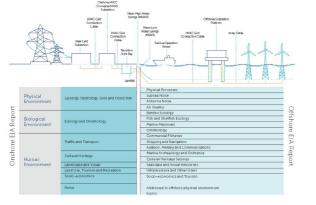
From landfall, our cable corridor runs south crossing under the East Coast Mainline (ECML), the A1 and then connects to our substation, which will be in the large agricultural field south of the A1 From our substation the cable corridor routes due south, crossing the Braidwood Blum, before connecting to the Branxton Grid Substation, which is being developed by Scottish Power Transmission (SPT).

For Berwick Bank Wind Farm, we are undertaking an Environmental Impact Assesment (EIA) for both the onshore and offshore aspects of the project. The onshore EIA considers a broad range of potential impacts on, for example, the natural environment (e.g., woodland), wildlife (e.g., otters), and local residents. The findings of the EIA will be written in an EIA Report that will be published online and in print copy when we submit our planning application.

4 || SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT

ONSHORE

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process to identify the potential effects that could result from a proposed development on sensitive receptors. EIA is used to evaluate the design solution but can also influence the proposed construction, operation and decommissioning methods to remove or minimise the environmental impacts of the project.



As part of the EIA, we seek the views of a diverse range of organisations, from East Lothian Council and their statutory consultation bodies to local community groups and residents. Our aim is to gain feedback on the project and where possible seek to find ways to avoid or minimise the impacts we may have.

Based on the consultation feedback provided to date, we consider the following aspects to be an important part of our onshore EIA process. This consultation exercise is designed to obtain any further feedback you may wish to provide:

SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT | 5

THE BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT

I EIA ONSHORE (CONT.)

Construction Traffic – We understand there are concerns about construction traffic using local roads. Whilst it is recessary for our construction traffic to use some of the local roads, we are developing a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), which would be implemented throughout the construction phase, with the aim of reducing the impact on local road users and residents living in the area. This would be subject to the approval of East Lothian Council should we secure planning consent. We have taken on board the comments provided by residents of Skateraw during our community roadshow in October 2021 and we are currently assessing a variety of construction traffic options with this feedback in mind.





Wildlife 6 Habitats – We are working with a team of ecologists to determine the impact on habitats and wildlife in the area. Initial investigations have shown that the land use is primarily agricultural. Where significant impacts are identified, we will develop suitable control and mitigation measures to avoid or

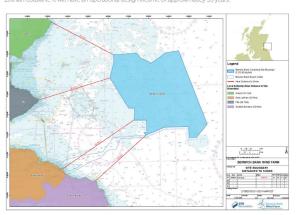
Hydrology – We have mapped out the watercourses across the area and will continue to work with specialist hydrologists to ensure we avoid or reduce the impacts during construction. This will include potential impacts on Private Water Supplies as well as consideration of flood risk and climate change which will be detailed in the EIA Report.

Landscape 9 Visual Impact – We appreciate that our substation will result in a feature in the landscape. Through careful design we have been able to reduce the visual impact and, through the EIA process we will identify further mitigation to help minimise the impact on the landscape and the views experienced by

6 || SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT

PROJECT DETAILS **OFFSHORE**

erwick Bank Wind Farm will be located in the central North Sea, approximately 43 km offshore of the East othian coastline. It will have an operational design lifetime of approximatley 35 years.



Skateraw is the preferred landfall location. Skateraw has been selected over Thorntonloch as the landfall location due to environmental, engineering and land constraints associated with the Thorntonloch scenario. A key factor was also the limited availability of space at Thorntonloch Beach because of the Neart na Gaothe (NrG) Offshore Wind Farm's cable route reaching landfall in the same area.

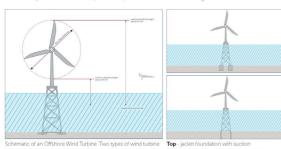
The project team also identified issues with engineering feasibility at Thorntonloch due to the topography and presence of cliffs and other environmental constraints such as the Bathing Water designation, sand dune habit

SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT | 7

An A5 booklet

PROJECT DETAILS **OFFSHORE (CONT.)**

- Ind Turbines up to 307 wind turbines (each comprising a tower section, nacelle and three rotor blades) and associated support structures and foundations;
 The final number of wind turbines will be dependent on the capacity of individual wind turbines used, and also environmental and engineering survey results. Wind turbines with a generating capacity between 14 MW and 24 MW are being considered.
 The maximum rotor blade diameter will be no greater than 310 m, with a maximum blade tip height of 355 m above lowest astronomical tide (LM7) and a minimum blade tip height of 37 m above LAT.
 The top of the wind turbine (the nacelle) will be have a maximum height of 200 m above LAT.



- up to ten Offshore Substation Platforms and associated support structures and foundations, estimated scour protection of up to 2,280 m² per wind turbine and 4,825 m² per Offshore Substation
- Mattorms.

 a network of cabling linking the individual wind turbines to each other and to the Offshore Substation Platforms plus inter-connections between Offshore Substation Platforms (approximately 1,225 km of inter-array cabling and 94 km of interconnector cabling), and up to 12 offshore export cables connecting the Offshore Substation Platforms to the Skateraw Landfall.
- List journal. It is possible that the project may utilise High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) and/or High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) solutions.

8 II SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT

OFFSHORE

Additional elements and considerations which are being considered during our offshore EIA process are as follows.



The Berwick Bank Wind Farm team have recently completed one of the largest known digital aerial bird surveys for a single project in the world and have collected vast amounts of data about the prevailing birds in the area. Many of these species, such as puffin, razorbills and guillemot fly close to the water's surface and are not at risk of colliding with the turbines. However, other species such as kittiwake and gannet fly higher. One key design feature of the project is to raise the 'air gap' of the turbines (the space between the water level and the lowest point of the turbine blade swept area) to 37 meters above the lowest astronomical tide. (AT) This is as high as 8 double-decker busses and

We are carrying out detailed modelling of likely effects of the project on bird populations, which will form part of our EIA and will inform the decision-



SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT | 9

II EIA OFFSHORE (CONT.)

As we will be placing structures onto the seabed it is important that we know what is living there. Therefore, we have undertaken an extensive benthic survey campaign defining the habitats and species present. This is practicularly important as the proposed development sits partially within a marine protected area (MPA). During these surveys we took samples, within which were some ocean qualnog which were nearly 200 years old. We are also assessing the fish and shelfish ecology that is present as these can also be affected, positively and negatively, by the proposed development. This includes assessing any effects that the structures may have as fish aggregating devices and also the effects of the cables on the species present.

The detailed survey work done to date will allow the construction and operation) and to also allow us team to propose the most environmentally sensitive to factor in mitigation that may lessen any effects design possible.

Visual Impact
Our site is located approximately 42 8km from
the East Lothian Coast, and as such we consider
any potential visual impact from the shore to be
minimal. As part of the Elfa, a Seascape, Landscape
and Visual Resources Assessment will be undertaken
it is important that we engage with affected and Visual Resources Assessment will be undertaken which will assess the potential changes resulting from the construction and operation of the offshore wind farm. This will include photomontages and 3D models demonstrating the landscape changes anticipated and will present any visual impacts placed that would be upon identified landscape and visual receptors.

A proposed development on commercial shipping interests in the area. This will look at the potential for navigable corridors between Bervick Bank Wind Farm and other wind farms in the area.



10 || SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT

PROJECT **OPPORTUNITIES**

Supply Chain
Benvick Bank Wind Farm represents a multi-billionpound investment and presents an enormous
opportunity for the local, Scottish and UK supply
chain. Despite still being in the pre-planning stage,
to date the Project team have engaged with and
utilised several Scottish suppliers, ranging from the
hospitality sector, communications sector, local
ports, and harbours, Scottish environmental, survey,
seater briefs and reconserger computations and local. geotechnical and engineer consultancies and local

In April 2020 we held an initial Supply Chain online seminar which was attended by approximately 700 businesses, and we are committed to continuing our engagement with the local supply chain. The project team is a member of the Midlothian & East Lothian Chamber of Commerce and looks forward to continuing to engage with the chamber on project opportunities.

As part of these plans, we are finalising a Socio-Economic Report which will help the project team determine our approach to working alongside the supply chain.

For further information on how your business can become involved with the Berwick Bank Wind Farm berwickbank@sse.com





Local Opportunities

We are committed to inspiring the next generation of young talent and as part of this, we are members of the Midlothian & East Lothian Industry and Education Partnership Group. Our aim is to roll out a variety of STEM activities within the local education sector once COVID-19 guidance allows.

all interested stakeholders, and you can submit

SSE RENEWABLES BERWICK BANK WIND FARM PROJECT | 11

13

Appendix 13. Third round of consultation – materials

An A5 booklet



Project information boards









Project information boards





IPROJECT

Located in the North Sea, in the outer Firth of Forth, Berwick Bank Wind Farm has the potential to deliver up to 4.1 GW of installed capacity, making it one of the largest offshore opportunities in the world.



Project Background
Berwick Bank Wind Farm is in the development stage and previously the project was comprised of two separate proposals, Berwick Bank Wind Farm and Marr Bank Wind Farm. Following initial rounds of consultation, it has been decided to combine our proposals into one single opportunity – Berwick Bank Wind Farm.

Over two years SSE Renewables has conducted one of the world's largest aerial bird surveys and has an enormous amount of data on the site, enabling the company to put forward the most environmentally sensitive design possible. Berwick Bank Wind Farm will connect to the electricity grid at Brankton, near Torness, in East Lothian and will have a secondary connection point, the location of which is still to be

over five million homes, equivalent to all of Scotland's households twice over, and avoiding eight million tonnes of carbon dioxide every year – similar to removing all of

The Scottish Government have recently set themselves a target of achieving 11GW of installed offshore wind capacity by 2030, with a capacity of 4.1GW, Berwick Bank Wind Farm is crucial to the success of achieving this target.

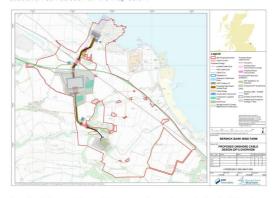






PROJECT DETAILS ONSHORE

Following a detailed site selection process, we have identified our preferred landfall, cable corridor, and substation location for the project. The site selection process considered 7 different landfall sites and 9 different substation locations. This was refined to two potential landfalls and their associated substations. The potential landfall options given detailed consideration were close to Skateraw Harbour or Thorntonloch beach. The process concluded that a landfall near to Skateraw Harbour was the preferred option, from an engineering feasibility and environmental impact perspective. The proposed landfall, cable corridor, and substation can be seen on the map below



Mainline (ECML), the A1 and then connects to our substation, which will be in the large agricultural field south of the A1. From our substation the cable corridor routes due south, crossing the Braidwood Burn, before connecting to the Branxton Grid Substation, which is being developed by Scottish Power

For Berwick Bank Wind Farm, we are undertaking an Enviornmental Impact Assesment (EIA) for both the onshore and offshore aspects of the project. The onshore EIA considers a broad range of potential impacts on, for example, the natural environment (e.g., woodland), wildlife (e.g., otters), and local residents. The findings of the EIA will be written in an EIA Report that will be published online and in print copy when we submit our planning application

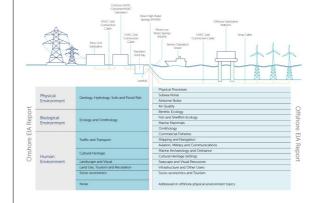






EIA **ONSHORE**

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process to identify the potential effects that could result from a proposed development on sensitive receptors. EIA is used to evaluate the design solution but can also influence the proposed construction, operation and decommissioning methods to remove or minimise the environmental impacts of the project.



As part of the EIA, we seek the views of a diverse range of organisations, from East Lothian Council and their statutory consultation bodies to local community groups and residents. Our aim is to gain feedback on the project and where possible seek to

Based on the consultation feedback provided to date, we consider the following aspects to be an important part of our onshore EIA process. This consultation exercise is designed to obtain any further feedback you may wish to provide:







ONSHORE (CONT.)

We understand there are concerns about construction traffic using local roads. Whilst it is necessary for our construction traffic to use some of the local roads, we are developing a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), which would be implemented throughout the construction phase, with the aim of reducing the impact on local road users and residents living in the area. This would be subject to the approval of East Lothian Council should we secure planning consent. We have taken on board the comments provided by residents of Skateraw during our community roadshow in October 2021 and we are currently assessing a variety of construction traffic options with this feedback in mind.





We understand there may be concerns about construction noise and noise generated by the proposed substation. Our noise specialists are completing a noise impact assessment that models noise levels and the potential impacts on residents. This study has helped with our substation design, and further studies will be undertaken to ensure noise impacts will be avoided or reduced as far as possible

We are working with a team of ecologists to determine the impact on habitats and wildlife in the area. Initial investigations have shown that the land use is primarily agricultural. Where significant impacts are identified, we will develop suitable control and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the impact.

We have mapped out the watercourses across the area and will continue to work with specials hydrologists to ensure we avoid or reduce the impacts during construction. This will include potential impacts on Private Water Supplies as well as consideration of flood risk and climate change which will be detailed in the EIA

We appreciate that our substation will result in a feature in the landscape. Through careful design we have been able to reduce the visual impact and, through the EIA process we will identify further mitigation to help minimise the impact on the landscape and the views experienced by residents.

The East Lothian coastline contains an array of archaeological and cultural heritage which has been considered as part of our design, and which will be further assessed as part of the EIA. We are working with a team of experienced archaeologists to identify any potential effects during construction and to reduce these where possible



10 | Report on Consultation

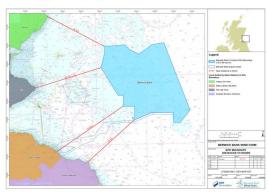
Project information boards





PROJECT DETAILS **OFFSHORE**

Berwick Bank Wind Farm will be located in the central North Sea, approximatel 43 km offshore of the East Lothian coastline. It will have an operational design lifetime of approximatley 35 years.



The offshore cable route will be approximately 68.6km in length. This is measured from the offshore wind farm site to the proposed landfall location at

Skateraw is the preferred landfall location. Skateraw has been selected over Thorntonloch as the landfall location due to environmental, engineering and land constraints associated with the Thorntonloch scenario. A key factor was also the limited availability of space at Thorntonloch Beach because of the Neart na Gaoithe (NnG) Offshore Wind Farm's cable route reaching landfall in

The project team also identified issues with engineering feasibility at Thorntonloch due to the topography and presence of cliffs and other environmental constraints such as the Bathing Water designation, sand dune habitat and a watercourse





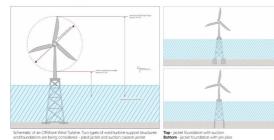


PROJECT DETAILS **OFFSHORE (CONT.)**

The key offshore components will include:

- Wind Turbines

 up to 307 wind turbines (each comprising a tower section, nacelle and three rotor blades) and associated support structures and foundations;
- The final number of wind turbines will be dependent on the capacity of individual wind turbines used, and also environmental and engineering survey results. Wind turbines with a generating capacity between 14 MW and 24 MW
- The maximum rotor blade diameter will be no greater than 310 m, with a maximum blade tip height of 355 m above lowest astronomical tide (LAT) and a minimum blade tip height of 37 m above LAT. The top of the wind turbine (the nacelle) will be have a maximum height of 200 m above LAT.



Offshore Substations & Cables

- up to ten Offshore Substation Platforms and associated support structures and
- estimated scour protection of up to 2,280 m² per wind turbine and 4,825 m² per
- Offshore Substation Platforms. a network of cabling linking the individual wind turbines to each other and to the Offshore Substation Platforms plus inter-connections between Offshore Substation Platforms (approximately 1,225 km of inter-array cabling and 94 km of
- interconnector cabling); and
 up to 12 offshore export cables connecting the Offshore Substation Platforms to
- It is possible that the project may utilise High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) and/or High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) solutions







OFFSHORE

The Berwick Bank Wind Farm team ha recently completed one of the largest known digital aerial bird surveys for a collected vast amounts of data about the prevailing birds in the area. Many of these will allow the team to propose the most species, such as puffin, razorbills and guillemot fly close to the water's surface and are not at risk of colliding with the turbines. However, other species such as kittiwake and gannet fly higher. One key design feature of the project is to raise the 'air gap' of the turbines (the space between the water level and the lowest point of the turbine blade swept area) to 37 meters above the lowest astronomical cide (LAT). This is as high as 8 doubledecker buses, and reduces the risk of birds colliding with the turbines.

We are carrying out detailed modelling of likely effects of the project on bird populations, which will form part of our EIA and will inform the decision-making

During the gathering of ornithology data as part of the aerial survey we were also able to gather large amounts of data on marine mammals within the area. Assessing the use of the area by marine nammals is particularly important as they are sensitive to noise and may be impacted by works associated with the



As we will be placing structures onto the seabed it is important that we know what is living there. Therefore, we have undertaken an extensive benthic survey campaign defining the habitats and species present. This is particularly important as the proposed development sits partially within a marine protected area (MPA). During these surveys we took understand what, if any, effects there may samples, within which were some ocean be on their activities. We have engaged quahog which were nearly 200 years old. a specialist navigational consultant and We are also assessing the fish and shellfish are currently developing a navigational ecology that is present as these can also risk assessment, which will be used to be affected, positively and negatively, by the proposed development. This includes assessing any effects that the structures assessing any effects that the structures. may have as fish aggregating devices and also the effects of the cables on the species present.

The detailed survey work done to date

Visual Impact

Our site is located approximately 42.8km from the East Lothian Coast, and as such we consider any potential visual impact from the shore to be minimal. As part of the EIA, a Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources Assessment will be undertaken which will assess the potential changes resulting from the construction and operation of the offshore wind farm. This will include photomontages and 3D changes anticipated and will present any visual impacts placed that would be upor ntified landscape and visual receptors.

The project team have created a 3D model of East Lothian which depicts the visual impact of the proposal. This model can be viewed at the public consultation event, please speak with a member of the team for more information.

Commercial fisheries are an especially important sector to the coastal communities around Scotland. Therefore, we will liaise closely with those stakeholders to understand the types of fishing within the proposed development how important the area is to the sector and the concerns that they may have about the wind farm. By doing this we can understand the effects that we may have on this sector during the different project phases (e.g. construction and operation) and to also allow us to factor in mitigation that may lessen any effects and allow their activities to carry on with the least amount of interruption

The Firth of Forth and Firth of Tay are two ortant areas for comme As the proposed development sits at the mouth of these Firth's it is important that at the potential for navigable corridors between Berwick Bank Wind Farm and other wind farms in the area.





| PROJECT **OPPORTUNITIES**



Supply Chain Berwick Bank Wind Farm represents a multi-billion-pound investment and presents an enormous opportunity for the local, Scottish and UK supply chain. Despite still being in the preplanning stage, to date the Project team have engaged with and utilised several Scottish suppliers, ranging from the hospitality sector, communications sector, local ports, and harbours, Scott environmental, survey, geotechnical and engineer consultancies and local contractors.

In April 2020 we held an initial Supply Chain online seminar which was attend by approximately 700 businesses, and we are committed to continuing our engagement with the local supply chain The project team is a member of the Midlothian & East Lothian Chamber of Commerce and looks forward to continuing to engage with the chamber

As part of these plans, we are finalising a Socio-Economic Report which will help orking alongside the supply chain.

on project opportunities.

For further information on how your business can become involved with the Berwick Bank Wind Farm project please contact our procurement team at berwickbank@sse.com



To date the Project team have been delighted to work alongside various local organisations such as Fringe By The Sea and The Scottish Seabird Centre. We are keen to ensure that Berwick Bank Wind Farm also provides benefits to the local community, and we look forward to working alongside local organisations and projects as our plans develop

the project team determine our approach. We are committed to inspiring the next generation of young talent and as part of this, we are members of the Midlothian & East Lothian Industry and Education Partnership Group. Our aim is to roll out a variety of STEM activities within the local education sector once COVID-19 quidance allows

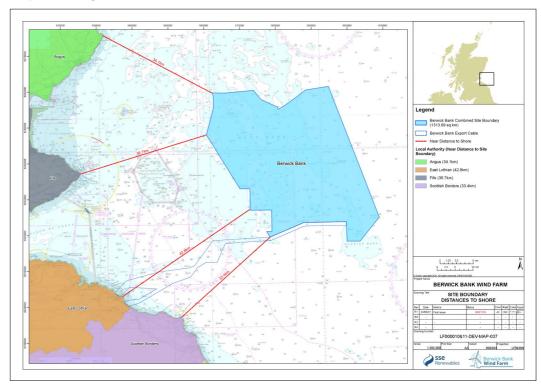
We would be delighted to hear feedback from all interested stakeholders, and you can submit any feedback directly to the roject team at berwickbank@sse.com You can also register for updates on the latest news relating to Berwick Bank on our project website: www.berwickbank

12 | Report on Consultation

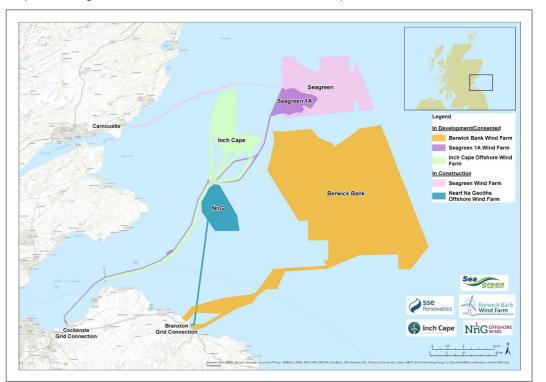
3D Visualisations



Maps showing distances to the shore



Maps showing Berwick Bank in relation to other developments

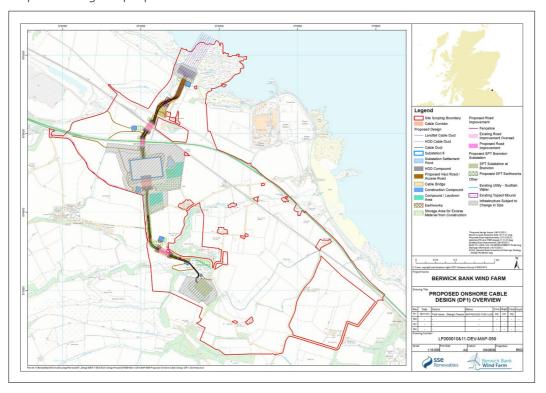


14 || Report on Consultation || 15

17

Appendix 13. Third round of consultation – materials

Maps showing the proposed onshore infrastructure



Project video



3D model showing offshore and onshore infrastructure



18 || Report on Consultation || 19