

THE CONSERVATION (NATURAL HABITAT, &c.) REGULATIONS 1994 (AS AMENDED)

LICENCE TO DISTURB MARINE SPECIES

Public Case Handling Report for Licence Number: EPS-00011388

Site	Hunterston to Kilroot
Company	TI LirIC Limited 17th Floor, 88 Wood Street London United Kingdom EC2V 7DA
Brief Description of Project	Hunterston to Kilroot
Associated Licences	BS-00011389

Species	harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>); bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>); minke whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>); Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>); short beaked common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>); long-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala melas</i>)
Inshore/Offshore	Inshore

TEST 1	Purpose of licence
	Imperative reasons of overriding public interest (including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment)
Comments	
<p>Is a specific need being addressed? The marine surveys are required to finalise the route planning of the subsea interconnector cable between GB and Ireland. The data collected during the geophysical and geotechnical surveys will allow micrositing of the route to avoid highly sensitive areas where possible, and ensure appropriate installation methods are used. Data gathered will support the various permits and environmental assessments being undertaken. • What benefit does the activity provide or what need does it address – social, economic, environmental, health and safety etc? Electricity interconnectors are transmission cables which connect neighboring electricity markets, allowing electricity to flow between them. Interconnectors can offer significant benefits to electricity consumers, including the lowering of electricity prices by helping the integrate of renewables onto the electricity system. The UK Government has committed to realise at least 18GW of interconnector capacity by 2030, just under 10GW is operational to date. The need for further interconnection between GB and the island of Ireland has been recognised in several studies. In GB, the National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) published its Network Options Assessment in January 2022 which identified that further interconnection between Scotland and NI could provide significant socio-economic value in Net Present Value terms to the UK and Ireland. The Development will support security of supply while also having a possible impact on carbon emission reductions, through efficient integration of renewable generation and helping to bring down bills for customers. • Why is the activity essential? The project cannot progress to final design, planning and permitting until seabed conditions have been investigated. Data collected will allow cable routing and micrositing to take place that will allow the most suitable installation methods to be used and highly sensitive sites to be avoided where possible. There are no alternative methods available for the required seabed investigations. • What public interest is served? The LirIC project will help the UK Government to meet the 2030 aims of 18GW of interconnector capacity. The Development will support security of electricity supply while also having a possible impact on carbon emission reductions, through efficient integration of renewable generation and helping to bring down bills for customers. • Is the activity in relation to any government targets or policies? As above. • Is the applicant undertaking a statutory function? No</p>	
Test 1 satisfied?	YES

TEST 2	Satisfactory alternatives
Comments	
<p>Demonstration that reasonable effort has been made to consider alternatives that would achieve the same result but with less / no impact on EPS: The applicant has considered all possible alternatives and concluded that there are no suitable alternatives to the survey design proposed. The selected survey techniques represent the only available practical methods of acquiring the required data. The Development design will be dependent on site specific data collected using MBES, SSS, SBP and magnetometer. The use of USBL is a commonly used methodology in the offshore industry as it determines the position of subsea survey items. No other equipment, for example, pressure transducers, provides the degree of spatial accuracy required. The USBL equipment will be operated at the lowest practicable sound levels to minimise disturbance risk and will be operated over the shortest practicable period of time required to obtain the necessary measurements and achieve the survey objectives. USBL are always required when using towed equipment therefore a satisfactory alternative could not be identified. • Alternatives considered and justification for considering they are unsatisfactory. The applicant has demonstrated that alternatives to the survey are unsatisfactory. Existing survey data has been analysed and it's use ruled out due to lack of coverage of the required survey area. Previous surveys will therefore not sufficiently address the needs of the applicant to alleviate any technical or safety issues which would be</p>	

addressed by project specific geophysical, geotechnical and marine UXO surveys. Reprocessing of historic data would also not be satisfactory since the data coverage is limited and varying in quality. The applicant has considered the vessels used for the survey and has ensured that all conform to industry and regulatory standards. The proposed vessels allow for both accurate and high quality data collection and while representing a relatively low impact on the marine environment, given the remote offshore nature of the survey area, and dispersive potential of the associated emissions. The proposed vessels are robust in adverse weather, allowing the survey to be completed in less time than would be possible with smaller vessels, thereby minimising the potential for disturbance to the marine environment by adhering to the shortest possible campaign to achieve the required data acquisition. To ensure good quality data collection, the survey techniques and parameters have been determined by the applicants geophysicists. Any changes in these parameters will mean that the survey will not fulfil its purpose. The applicant has ensured that proposed source noise output (using equipment and techniques such as USBL) is as low as possible and has been chosen specifically in view of the water depths, geology and setting of the Offshore Cable Corridor. Equipment with a smaller acoustic output would not be able to provide the necessary image of the deeper strata.

- The ‘do-nothing’ alternative. The applicant acknowledges that not undertaking the survey would result in no impact on EPS, however the information gathered during the surveys is essential for determining the project design and in terms of being able to undertake a robust EIA to inform subsequent consent applications. Without this detailed information, it would be impossible for the applicant to determine important factors within the Offshore Cable Corridor. This would result in an inability to accurately design a constructable interconnector project in terms of the application of appropriate infrastructure installation techniques and construction methodology, and the identification of appropriate operation and maintenance programmes. There would also be insufficient site-specific information available to inform and support a robust EIA and consent application. Therefore, doing nothing is not a viable option to enable the successful installation of the Development and hence contribute to the achievement of the government’s net zero targets by connecting markets and increasing access renewable energy. The applicant has also stated that there is a requirement for UXO surveys from a safety perspective, to construct the Development without conducting UXO surveys could present a risk to life and/or damage to infrastructure.
- Location and Timings: The applicant has stated that it is not possible to consider an alternative location for the survey; the Offshore Cable Corridor is the subject of the investigation and has to connect the grid connection points in Scotland (Hunterston) and Northern Ireland (Kilroot). Therefore, the overall location of the proposed geophysical, geotechnical and marine UXO surveys is pre-determined. The ultimate purpose of the surveys is to confirm the final cable route, by obtaining sufficient detail to enable micro siting and reduce the risks associated with cable installation. The applicant has applied for consent to survey between June 2024 and June 2025, but acknowledges that surveys typically occur in the spring and summer months to avoid or minimise any delays due to weather downtime and this is the expectation for the surveys. However, survey timing is significantly influenced by vessel/contractor availability and to a lesser degree ensuring survey data is available to inform the project design at an appropriate stage in the design process, hence the application for a longer survey period. Undertaking a survey at an alternative time such as winter months would likely result in delays and therefore the vessel being onsite for longer. The environmental sensitivity of the Offshore Cable Corridor was considered as part of the survey feasibility assessment and was selected to minimise interaction with particularly sensitive areas, where possible. To this end the extent of the proposed survey has been minimised and any further reduction of the Offshore Cable Corridor would not fulfil the objectives of survey. The actual survey duration is estimated to be approximately 69 days, based on the

anticipated number of samples, the sampling activities proposed and vessel transit times. Subject to operational constraints, as well as favourable weather and sea conditions, the applicant will seek to minimise the duration of the survey where feasible.

Test 2 satisfied?	YES
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TEST 3	Favourable conservation status
Comments	
<p>In its response dated 21 June 2024 NatureScot advised that it is content with the cetaceans listed in the application as being capable of being disturbed by the proposed activity. It advised that under the inshore regulations (Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)) that an EPS licence is required for disturbance. NatureScot assessed the auditory disturbance as low, as disturbance is likely to be localised, short-term and transient. It agreed there is a limited risk of disturbance that could result in a detrimental effect on favourable conservation status (FCS). NatureScot concluded that the activity will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at FCS in their natural range. In its response dated 11 November 2025 NatureScot confirmed that its advice remains valid.</p>	
Test 3 satisfied?	YES

Date application received: 18/08/2025

Consultation start date: 28/10/2025

Consultation end date: 25/11/2025

Notes

Date	title	Text
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National Marine Plan considerations:

<p>The decision is: In accordance and no further action required</p>
<p>Comments: Aligns with NMP objective to support the generation, distribution and optimisation of electricity from traditional and renewable sources to Scotland and UK; and objectives in respect of renewable energy. In relation to the specific objectives that these licences interact with: GEN 13 Noise: Development and use in the marine environment should avoid significant adverse effects of man-made noise and vibration, especially on species sensitive to such effects. - The risk assessment concluded negligible/minor impacts and appropriate mitigation has been suggested. NS have been consulted in relation to the noise generated. GEN 19 Sound evidence: Decision making in the marine environment will be based on sound scientific and socio-economic evidence. - The application has been consulted on and conditions have been applied based on the recommendations made by NatureScot. GEN 21 Cumulative impacts: Cumulative impacts affecting the ecosystem of the marine plan area should be addressed in decision making and plan implementation . No AA required</p>

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