




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

	<b>Cambois Connection – Onshore Scheme ES Chapter 1: Introduction</b>	Doc No: A100796-S00 – Introduction – A01
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### Basis of Report

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## Acronyms

Acronym	Description
BBAC	Berwick Bank Alternative Connection
BBWF	Berwick Bank Wind Farm
BBWFL	Berwick Bank Wind Farm Limited
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
ES	Environmental Statement
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate Licensing and Operations Team
NCC	Northumberland County Council
NGESO	National Grid Electricity System Operator
OCSP	Offshore Converter Station Platform
SSER	SSE Renewables
UK	United Kingdom
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WFD	Water Framework Directive

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## Units

Unit	Description
%	Percent
C	Degrees Celsius
GW	Gigawatt
km	Kilometre
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometre
m	Metre
MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
nm	Nautical mile


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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 produced electricity. The BBWF array area (where the wind turbines are located) is shown in Figure 1-1. The BBWF is under development, with the consent applications 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 before 2030.
EIA Regulations	Collectively, this term is used to refer to the suite of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations which are of relevance to the Marine Scheme and to the Onshore Scheme. For the Onshore Scheme, this is the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended). For the Marine Scheme, this is the Marine Works (EIA) Regulations 2007 (as amended).
Environmental Impact Assessment	Assessment of the likely significant effects of a plan, programme, project or activity on 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.
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 can aid installation of crossings with sensitive or challenging features and obstructions.
High Voltage Alternating Current	Refers to high voltage electricity in alternating current (‘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 transmission infrastructure on the basis that losses are typically lower when compared to transmission infrastructure utilising alternating current.
HVAC Zone	The area within the Site in which the HVAC cables connecting the Onshore Converter Station and existing Blyth substation will be located.
Intertidal Zone	Section of the coastline located between Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).


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Term	Description
Landfall	Area where the offshore export cables carrying power from BBWF are brought ashore at MHWS to connect the offshore and onshore infrastructure.
Landfall/HVDC Zone	The area within the Site in which the Landfall will be located and the HVDC cables, extending from the Transition Joint Bays to the Onshore Converter Station.
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.
Maximum Design Parameters	The maximum range of design parameters of each Onshore 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 (network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types, which are protected in their own right) this now refers to the national site network within the UK territory. It is comprised of the protected sites that were designated under the Nature Directives (Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) 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 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Offshore Converter Station Platforms (OCSPs)	Offshore converter stations mounted on platforms within the BBWF array area. These are used to convert AC electricity generated by the wind turbines to DC electricity for transfer back to shore.
Onshore Converter Station	The onshore Converter Station is used to convert DC electricity to AC for connection into the national transmission network.
Onshore Converter Station Zone	An area within the Site in which the Onshore Converter Station will be located.
Onshore HVDC Export Cable	HVDC cables used for exporting power produced by BBWF between the landfall and the onshore converter station.

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Term	Description
Onshore HVAC Export Cable/Grid Cables	HVAC cables used for transporting electricity from the onshore convertor station to the National Grid Substation.
Onshore Scheme	Activities and infrastructure required as part of the Project extending landwards above Mean Low Water Springs.
Open Cut Trenching	Method of cable installation involving trenching. The applicant has made the decision to eliminate open cut trenching at landfall due to engineering (see Volume 2, Chapter 6 Site Selection and Alternatives).
Planning Permission	Planning permission for development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Project Design Envelope	A series of maximum design parameters which are defined for the Onshore Scheme which are considered to be the worst case for any given assessment.
Substation	Refers to the point at which electricity is connected into the UK electricity network. For the Onshore Scheme, this is the National Grid substation at Blyth.
The Site	The area within the red line boundary as shown on Figure 1.1 (Volume 4).
The Project (Cambois Connection)	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 before 2030.
Transition Joint Bay	A concrete structure where offshore export cables and onshore export cables are connected 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 Blyth in Northumberland, known as ‘the ‘Project’). The onshore components of the Project, landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) comprise the Onshore 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 BBWF, currently being determined separately<sup>1</sup>. The Project will enable the BBWF to reach full generating capacity (4.1 gigawatts (GW)) by 2030.
3. The Project comprises two distinct proposals, or ‘Schemes’, which will require three separate consents. For the Onshore Scheme (all activities and infrastructure landward of Mean Landfall Low Water Springs (MLWS) consent will be sought via an outline planning application to Northumberland County Council (NCC) as the local planning authority (LPA) under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. There are some design details related to the Onshore Scheme that are still to be finalised due to further ground investigations required, ongoing engineering design work and the procurement of cable and converter station suppliers. These details will inform the final specification. The Site boundary has been chosen to allow flexibility to accommodate these design details which will be subject to future application(s) for approval of Reserved Matters.
4. The offshore components of the Project seaward of mean high water springs (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 Scottish Exclusive Economic Zone). In England, the Marine Scheme is within offshore waters and inshore waters. The primary 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 portion of the Marine Scheme which is within the 0-12 nm limit.


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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) was submitted to MD-LOT and accepted in December 2022. The Branxton onshore infrastructure is subject to a separate planning application submitted to East Lothian Council and accepted in March 2023.

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## 1.2. Purpose of the ES

5. The purpose of this Environmental Statement (ES) is to set out the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried out to support the planning application for the construction, operation, and maintenance, and decommissioning of Onshore Export Cables, an Onshore Converter Station and associated onshore grid connection at Cambois, Northumberland.
6. Requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are defined in the EIA Directive (85/337/EEC codified by EIA Directive 2011/92/EU and then as amended by EU Directive 2014/52/EU) which has been transposed into UK law pursuant to the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
7. The requirements of the EIA Directive are enacted through relevant UK legislation including under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)) (the 'EIA Regulations'). The EIA Regulations implement the requirements of the EIA Directive for planning permission applications made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
8. During engagement meetings with NCC in 2022, it was agreed that an EIA would be carried out via Screening by Agreement (under Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017).
9. In November 2022, the Applicant submitted a Scoping Report for the Onshore Scheme to NCC (BBWFL, 2022). Scoping Opinions were received from NCC on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2023, which have informed the scope of this Onshore Scheme ES.
10. Based on the Scoping Opinions received and discussions with stakeholders, this Onshore Scheme ES includes the following topic areas:
  - Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology;
  - Landscape and Visual Amenity;
  - Noise and Vibration;
  - Air Quality;
  - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage;
  - Geology and Contaminated Land;
  - Hydrology and Hydrogeology;
  - Transport, Traffic and Access;
  - Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation; and
  - Effect on Climate (through greenhouse gas emissions).
11. The following topics have been agreed by the stakeholders to be scoped out:
  - Aviation;
  - Major accidents and disasters;
  - Land use; and
  - Population and human health.
12. The potential environmental impacts of the Onshore 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 Onshore Scheme ES includes the topics, as set out in Table 1-1, and describes the potential impacts of the Onshore Scheme throughout construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning for both the Onshore Scheme alone and cumulatively (potentially significant effects arising from the addition of the Project to the receiving environment which are caused by a combination of present and future plans, projects and proposals)

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with other relevant infrastructure projects. Full details of the methodology, including the approach to the cumulative effects assessment, are provided in Volume 2, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology.

13. A separate ES has been prepared in support of two Marine Licence applications under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, to the MMO and the MD-LOT for the Marine Scheme (the ‘Marine Scheme ES’), in accordance with the Marine Works EIA Regulations (BBWFL, 2023). These are currently being determined.

### 1.3. Project Overview

14. 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>2</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 substation. The Transition Joint (TJB) would also be located landward of MHWS. The Onshore Scheme includes all aspects of the Project located landward of MLWS.

15. There is a necessary level of overlap between the Marine Scheme and the Onshore Scheme within the intertidal zone, between MHWS and MLWS. This Onshore Scheme ES assesses impacts of all infrastructure located landwards of MLWS and the Marine Scheme ES has assessed impacts of all infrastructure located seawards of MHWS.


16. The area and activities associated with Landfall – that is, the offshore export cables carrying power from BBWF to the shore and which connect the offshore and onshore infrastructure – are in the intertidal zone and extend beyond MHWS and MLWS. For example, for trenchless installation methods such as HDD (horizontal directional drilling) the TJB would be located landward of MHWS but the ducting and HDD punch out location would be located seaward of MLWS. The EIA Report for the Onshore Scheme assesses the impacts of the infrastructure landwards of MLWS, however the assessment includes the Marine Scheme components as a cumulative development for the cumulative assessment for the intertidal zone.

17. There is a necessary level of overlap between the Onshore Scheme and the Marine Scheme within the intertidal zone, between MHWS and MLWS. This Onshore Scheme ES assesses impacts of all infrastructure located landwards of MLWS, and the Marine Scheme ES assess impacts of all infrastructure located seawards of MHWS.

18. There are two scenarios in which aspects of the Marine Scheme are assessed within this Onshore Scheme ES: where they are relevant for assessment of the intertidal zone, and the cumulative effects

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<sup>2</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 Project; no OCSPs or generation assets are included within the scope of the Marine Scheme.

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assessments where the Marine Scheme is considered as a cumulative development. The approaches to these assessments are detailed in Volume 2, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology. All other details for the Marine Scheme are provided within the Marine ES.

### 1.3.1. The Onshore Scheme


19. The Onshore scheme will involve 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, up to twelve HVAC grid cables and works to integrate into the existing National Grid Blyth substation. This includes all aspects of the Onshore Scheme Landward of MLWS.
20. The onshore cables will have a length of up to approximately 3.6 km (2.1 km for the HVDC cables and 1.5 km for the HVAC cables). At Landfall the Project has committed to installing cables via trenchless techniques. It is anticipated that along the remainder of the cable route a combination of installation methods will be used to install the cables including open cut trenching, trenchless technology e.g., horizontal direct drilling (HDD) and bridge crossings.
21. The Project will require a new Onshore Converter Station to convert HVDC electricity into HVAC, such that it can be used for onward distribution on the UK energy network via the existing National Grid Blyth substation.
22. The Site encompasses approximately 188 ha of land. The Site is approximately 188 ha in area, the maximum footprint of the Onshore Scheme, as described below, However, the maximum footprint of the Onshore Scheme as described in Chapter 5 Project Description will be considerably smaller than the 188 ha and therefore will not utilise the full extent of the Site. Furthermore, once installed, there will be limited permanent infrastructure that will be visible above ground.

### 1.3.2. Berwick Bank Wind Farm

23. 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. 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.
24. The Applicant submitted an application for consent for BBWF to MD-LOT in December 2022 (BBWFL, 2022), which is currently being determined.

### 1.3.3. Grid Connections

25. 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.

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## 1.4. Application for Consent

### 1.4.1. The Applicant

26. 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 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.
27. 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 Onshore Scheme EIA Consultant

28. SLR Consulting has supported the Applicant with the production of this Onshore Scheme ES. SLR is one of the UK's fastest growing multi-disciplinary environmental consultancies. Within the energy sector, SLR provides a wide range of planning, environmental and technical services relating to the design and development of wind farms and other renewable energy projects. The company is involved in all aspects of facility development, from initial concept design, through planning and permitting to the detailed design, construction management and closure stages.
29. SLR is an Environmental Impact Assessor, Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) and holder of the IEMA EIA Quality Mark. The company has significant experience in the preparation of planning applications and undertaking EIA for a wide variety of projects, including renewable energy (e.g., Dublin Array, Outer Dowsing and Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farms), minerals, waste and infrastructure developments.
30. Further information on SLR Consulting Limited can be found on its corporate website at [www.slrconsulting.com](http://www.slrconsulting.com).
31. In the context of the EIA Regulations, Technical Appendix 1.1 in volume 3 outlines the relevant expertise and/or qualifications of the experts who prepared the EIA Report and who have contributed to it.

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## 1.5. Structure of the ES

32. The Onshore Scheme ES comprises the following four volumes and is structured as set out in Table 1-1:


- Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary;
- Volume 2: Environmental Statement Chapters
- Volume 3: Technical Appendices; and
- Volume 4: Figures.

**Table 1-1 ES Structure and Authors**

Volume	Chapter / Appendix	Leading Author
Volume 1	Non-Technical Summary	SLR Consulting
Volume 2	Chapter 1: Introduction	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 2: Policy and Legislative Context	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 3: EIA Methodology	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 4: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives	The Applicant
	Chapter 5: Project Description	The Applicant/SLR Consulting
	Chapter 6: Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement	The Applicant/SLR Consulting
	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 8: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 9: Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 10: Geology and Soils	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 11: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 12: Traffic, Transport and Access	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 14: Air Quality	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	SLR Consulting
	Chapter 16: Schedule of Commitments	SLR Consulting
Volume 3	Technical Appendix 1.1: Details of Project Team	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 1.2: Scoping Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 1.3: Scoping Opinion and Responses	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 1.4: NCC Pre-Application Consultation Response	SLR Consulting

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Volume	Chapter / Appendix	Leading Author
	Technical Appendix 3.1: Long-list of Cumulative Developments	Stantec
	Technical Appendix 5.1: Climate Assessment (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)	Atkins Ltd.
	Technical Appendix 5.2 Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The Applicant
	Technical Appendix 6.1: Report on Public Consultation	The Applicant
	Technical Appendix 6.2: Report on Public Consultation	The Applicant
	Technical Appendix 7.1: Illustrative Viewpoints	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 7.2: Woodland Retention Plan	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 8.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.1: Ecology – Habitat Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.2: Ecology – Great Crested Newt Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.3: Ecology – Invertebrate Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.4: Ecology – Mammal Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.5: Ecology – Bat Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.6: Ornithology – Breeding Bird Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.7: Ornithology – Wintering Bird Survey Report	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 9.8: Preliminary Ecological Assessment Report (PEA)	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 10.1: Preliminary Environmental Risk Assessment Report (PERA)	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 11.1: Flood Risk Assessment (Landfall and Cable Route)	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 11.2: Flood Risk Assessment (Onshore Converter Station)	Stantec
	Technical Appendix 11.3: Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 11.4: Coastal Vulnerability Assessment	Xodus Group
	Technical Appendix 12.1: Baseline Traffic and Transport	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 13.1 Baseline Noise and Vibration	SLR Consulting

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Volume	Chapter / Appendix	Leading Author
	Technical Appendix 13.2 Construction Plant Sound Levels	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 14.1: Air Quality Policy and Legislation	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 14.2: Construction Dust Assessment Methodology	SLR Consulting
	Technical Appendix 14.3: Air Quality Mitigation Measures	SLR Consulting
Volume 4	ES Figures	SLR Consulting


### 1.5.1. Application and Accompanying Documentation

Various additional application documents will be submitted alongside this ES. Table 1.2 provides an overview of the Onshore Scheme application documentation.

**Table 1-2 Project Application Documentation**

Document	Leading Author
<b>Application Forms</b>	
Cover letters to NCC	The Applicant
<b>Onshore Scheme ES</b>	
Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary	SLR Consulting
Volume 2: ES Chapters	SLR Consulting
Volume 3: Technical Appendices	SLR Consulting
Volume 4: Figures	SLR Consulting
<b>Accompanying Documentation</b>	
Report to Inform and Appropriate Assessment (RIAA) including Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening	The Applicant
Water Framework Assessment Directive (WFD) Assessment	Xodus Group
Biodiversity Net Gain Indicative Design Stage Report	SLR Consulting
Planning Statement	Stantec
Design and Access Statement	Stantec



	<b>Cambois Connection – Onshore Scheme ES Chapter 1: Introduction</b>	Doc No: A100796-S01 – Introduction – A01
Classification: Final		
Status: Final		Rev: A01

## 1.6. Opportunity to Comment


The Onshore Scheme ES forms part of the planning application submitted to NCC as the LPA under section 57 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In accordance with legislative requirements and industry best practice, submission of the applications will be advertised, and the Onshore Scheme ES will be publicly available via:

- The Project website at: <https://www.berwickbank.com/>;
- Electronic copies of the onshore EIA Report can also be accessed, and representations submitted online via the NCC planning portal: <https://publicaccess.northumberland.gov.uk/online-applications/search.do?action=simple>

33. Any representations to the application should be made directly to NCC either via the online planning portal, or in writing to:

Northumberland County Council  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
NE61 2EF

34. For enquiries specific to the Project or BBWF, please email the project team at the following address: [berwickbank@sse.com](mailto:berwickbank@sse.com).

	<b>Cambois Connection – Onshore Scheme ES Chapter 1: Introduction</b>	Doc No: A100796-S00 –Introduction – R03
Classification: Final		
Status: Final		Rev: A01

## 1.7. References

Scottish Government (2019) *Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (as amended)* Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2019/15/contents/enacted> [Accessed on 27 March 2023].

BBWFL (2022). *Scoping Report - Berwick Bank Offshore Wind Farm Cambois Connection - Firth of Forth*. November 2022. Available online at: <https://marine.gov.scot/node/23205> [Accessed on: 27 March 2023].

BBWFL (2023). *Cambois Connection Marine Scheme Environmental Statement*.

UK Government (2019) *The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1056/contents/made> [Accessed on 27 March 2023].

UK Government (1989) *Electricity Act 1989*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents> [Accessed on 27 March 2023].

UK Government (1990) *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents> [Accessed on 27 March 2023].