

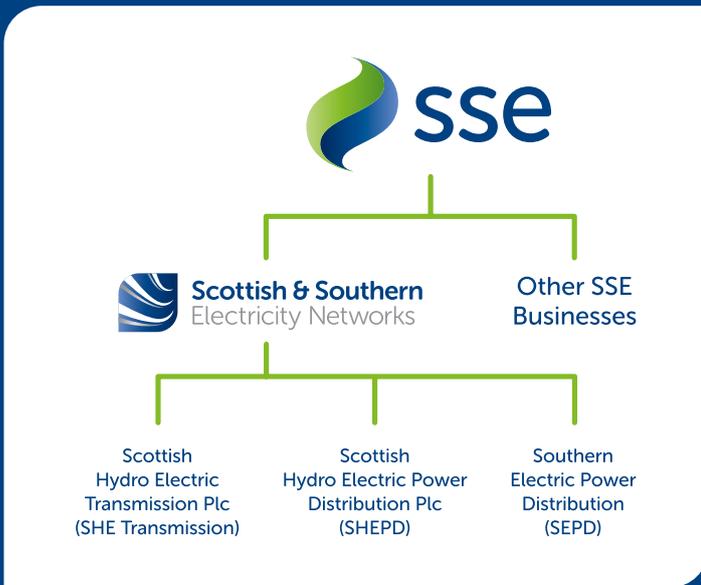
A
**APPROACHES
 TO
 PETERHEAD**
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 Magnetic Variation: 2°05' W 2017 (11' E)

Eastern Green Link 2 Marine Scheme Pre-Application Consultation

April 2022

Who We Are

We are Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN Transmission), operating under licence as Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc (SHE Transmission) for the transmission of electricity in the north of Scotland.



In total we maintain about 5,000km of overhead lines and underground cables – easily enough to stretch across the Atlantic from John O’Groats all the way to Boston in the USA.

Our network crosses some of the UK’s most challenging terrain – including circuits that are buried under the seabed, are located over 750m above sea level and up to 250km long.

The landscape and environment that contribute to the challenges we face also give the area a rich resource for renewable energy generation. There is a high demand to connect from new wind, hydro and marine generators which rely on Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks to provide a physical link between the new sources of power and electricity users. Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks is delivering a major programme of investment to ensure that the network is ready to meet the needs of our customers in the future.

Our Responsibilities

We have a licence for the transmission of electricity in the north of Scotland and we are closely regulated by the energy regulator Ofgem.

Our licence stipulates that we must develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity transmission.

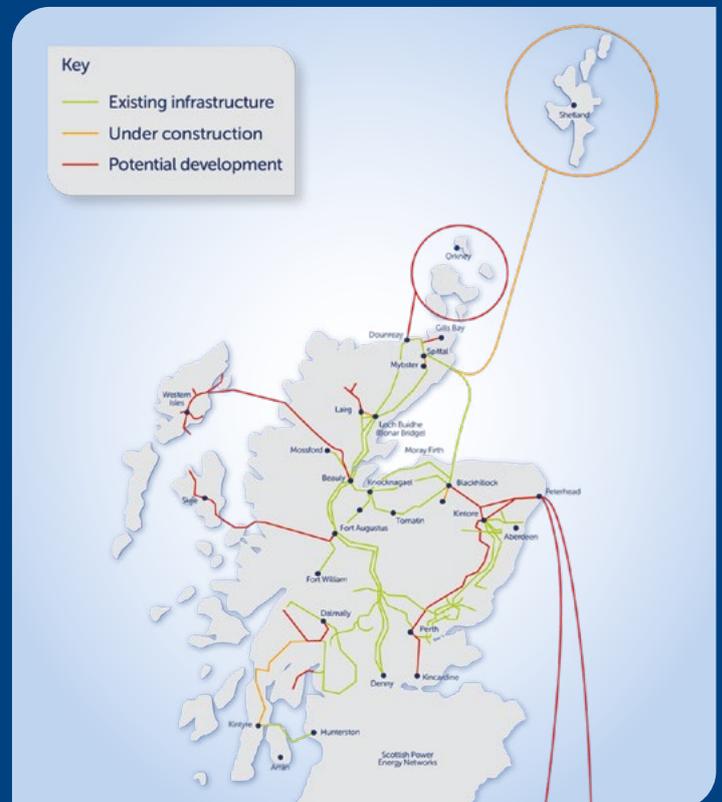
What is the difference between Transmission and Distribution?

Electricity transmission is the transportation of electricity from generating plants to where it is required at centres of demand. The electricity transmission network, or grid, transports electricity at very high voltages through overhead lines, underground cables and subsea cables.

Our transmission network connects large scale generation, primarily renewables, to central and southern Scotland and the rest of Great Britain. It also helps secure supply by providing reliable connection to the wider network of generation plans.

The electricity distribution network is connected into the transmission network but the voltage is lowered by transformers at electricity substations, and the power is then distributed to homes and businesses through overhead lines or underground cables.

Overview Of Transmission Projects



Project Background

Scotland has a world leading climate change target to achieve net zero by 2045, which is enshrined in law.

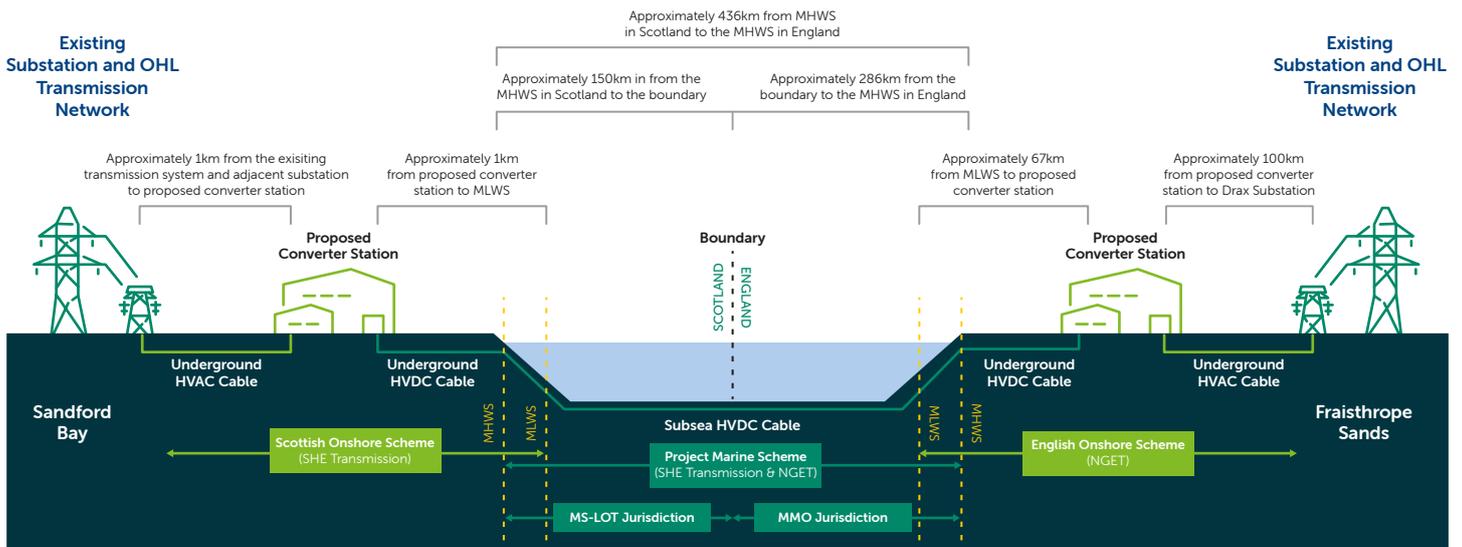
Furthermore, the UK Government has a clear commitment to delivering 40GW of wind energy by 2030, enough to power every home in the UK. New North Sea developments, including offshore wind farms, interconnectors and transmission system reinforcements will be essential to meeting these targets and driving economic growth across the UK.

As the UK transitions away from traditional forms of fuel and moves towards renewable and low carbon energy sources, the UK needs to also increase the capability of its electricity network.



To deliver green energy to homes and businesses, we need to reinforce the network between Scotland and England, and to do this, two new High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) links - electricity superhighways between Scotland and England – are proposed.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHE Transmission) and National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) are jointly developing one of the HVDC links, known as the Eastern Green Link 2 (EGL2) Project (formerly known as Eastern Link 2 and Scotland to England Green Link 2). We will install subsea HVDC cables between Sandford Bay, Peterhead in Aberdeenshire and Fraisthorpe Sands in the East Riding of Yorkshire.



- Key**
- HVDC** - High voltage Direct Current
 - HVAC** - High Voltage Alternating Current
 - SHE Transmission** - Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission
 - OHL** - Overhead Line
 - MHWS** - Mean High Water Springs
 - MLWS** - Mean Low Water Springs
 - MMO** - Marine Management Organisations
 - MS-LOT** - Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team
 - NGET** - National Grid Electricity Transmission

Project Background

Marine Licence applications will be submitted to Marine Scotland Licensing and Operations Team and the Marine Management Organisation for the "Project Marine Scheme", which extends seaward from the Mean High Water Springs level at both the Scottish and English landfalls.

The Onshore Schemes of the EGL2 Project are subject to separate onshore consenting processes in both Scotland and England under the relevant legislation.



Onshore Scottish Scheme

Approximately 1km of underground HVDC cable, from the landfall at Sandford Bay to a converter station to the south of Peterhead. 1km of HVAC cable connecting the converter station to an adjacent substation.



Marine Scheme

Approximately 436km of subsea HVDC cable from Sandford Bay at Peterhead, to the East Riding of Yorkshire coast at Fraisthorpe Sands, with approximately 150km within Scottish waters.



Onshore English Scheme

Approximately 67km of underground HVDC cable from the landfall at Fraisthorpe Sands to a converter station at Drax. 100m of High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) cable connecting the converter station to the existing substation at the Drax Power Station.

Consultation Event

We are holding public consultation events at Peterhead Football Club and virtually to provide information relating to the Marine Scheme in Scottish waters, prior to submitting the Marine Licence applications to Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team.

These events comply with the Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, which apply to Marine Licence applications in the Scottish Territorial Waters, from Mean High Water Springs to 12 nautical miles.

Information on the Project Marine Scheme is provided, allowing stakeholders to comment upon the proposed marine development, prior to the submission of a Marine Licence application to Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team in respect to the Scottish Territorial Waters.

Following today's event, a Pre-Application Consultation Report will be prepared which will be submitted to support the Marine Licence application.

The report will describe the comments received during these events and how we have responded to those, including any additional mitigation or amendments to the project.



Project Background

The Proposed Subsea HVDC System

The proposed subsea HVDC cable system is approximately 436km in length, comprising 150km in Scottish waters and 286km in English waters, and extending from Sandford Bay to Fraithorpe Sands.

The subsea HVDC system will consist of two conductor cables and one fibre optic communications cable.

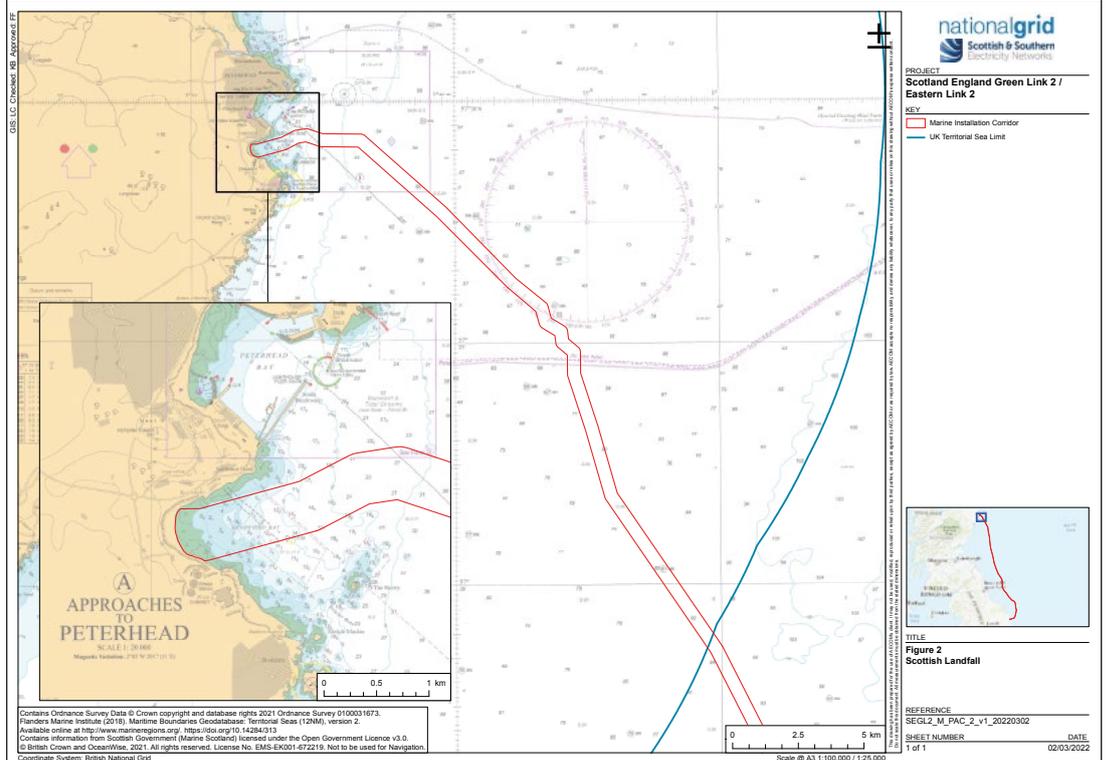
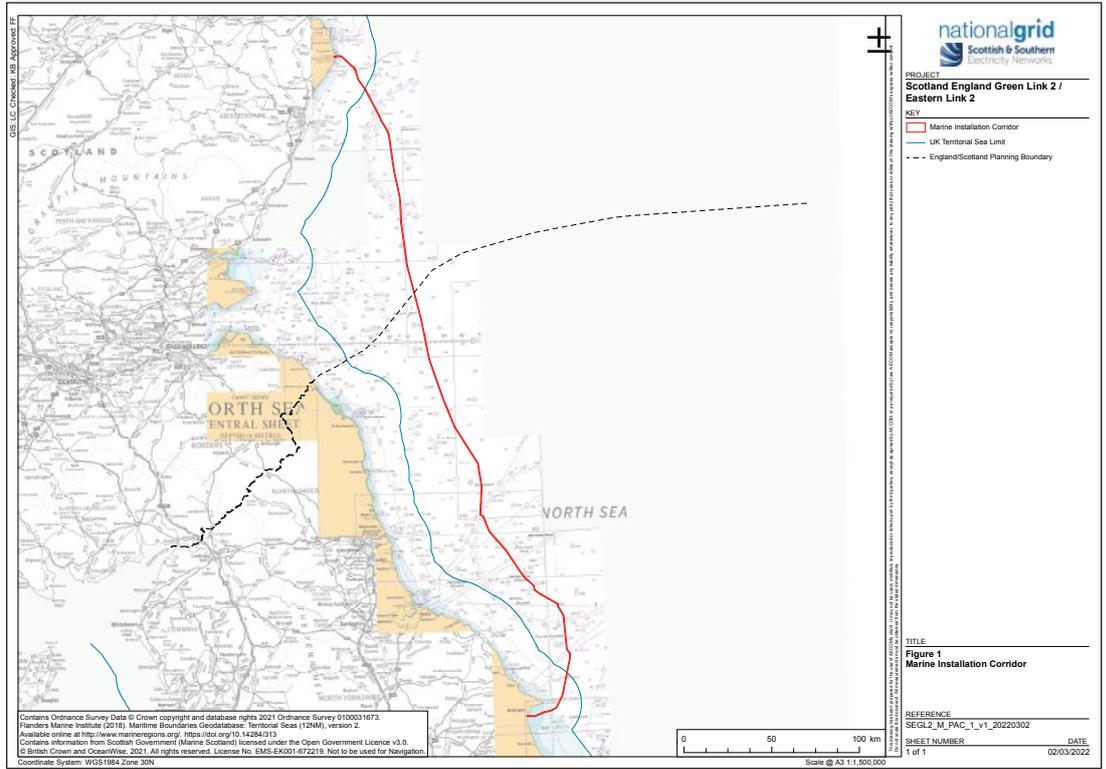
The cables may be installed as a single bundle of three cables, or alternatively the conductor cables (with the fibre optic alongside one of the conductors) may be installed separately, with up to 30m separation between them.

The subsea cables will be installed within a Marine Installation Corridor, which is 500m wide for the full length of the cables.

This is to allow for ongoing route refinement, informed further marine surveys and detailed engineering.

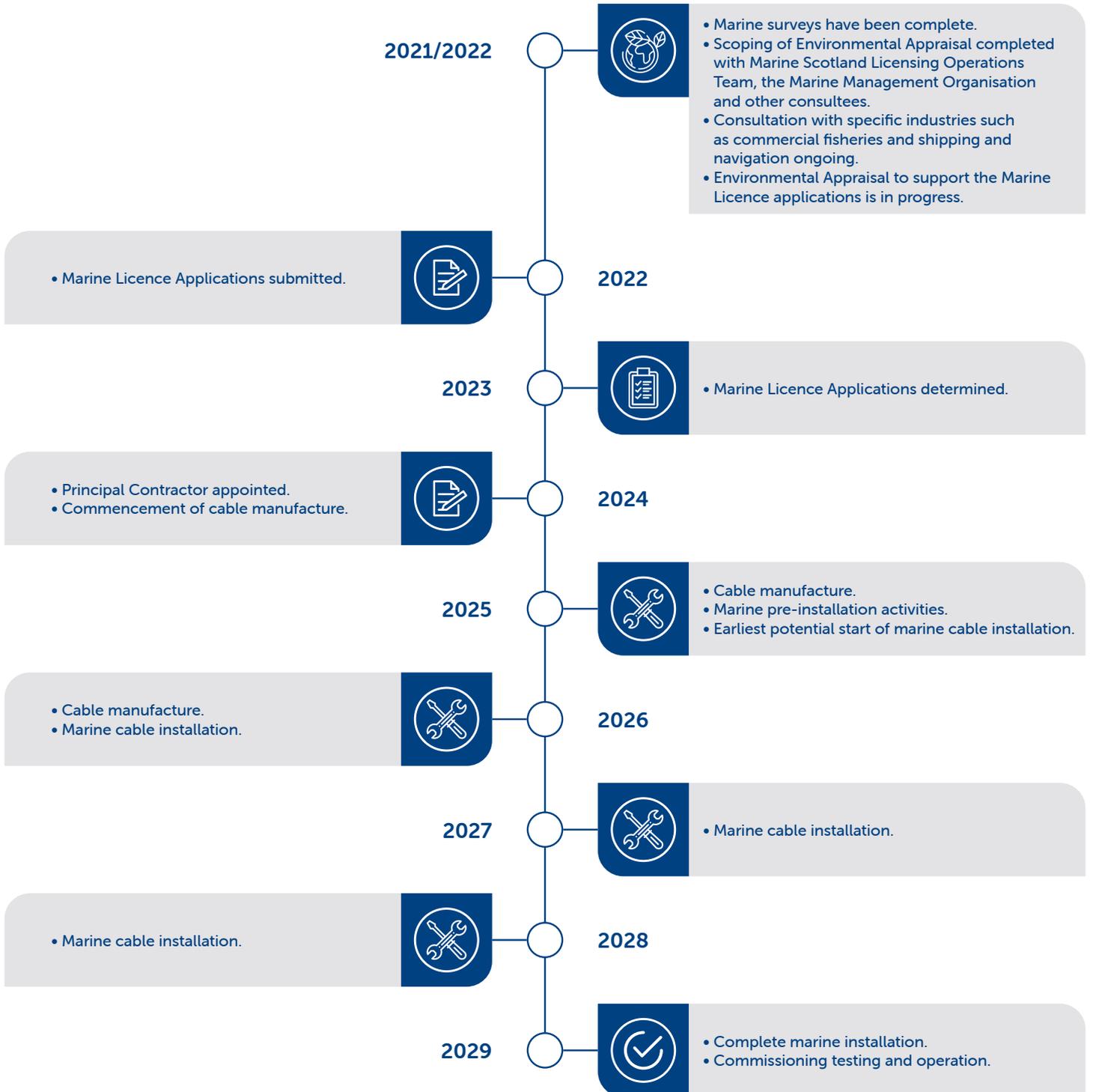
To take the cables safely between land and sea, up to four ducts will be installed using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) at the Sandford Bay landfall, through which the cables will be installed. Offshore, the cables will be buried in the seabed to protect them.

Where burial is not possible, they will be protected using rock berms placed on top of the cables, or an external cable protection system.



Project Background

Proposed Timelines



Alternatives and Design Development

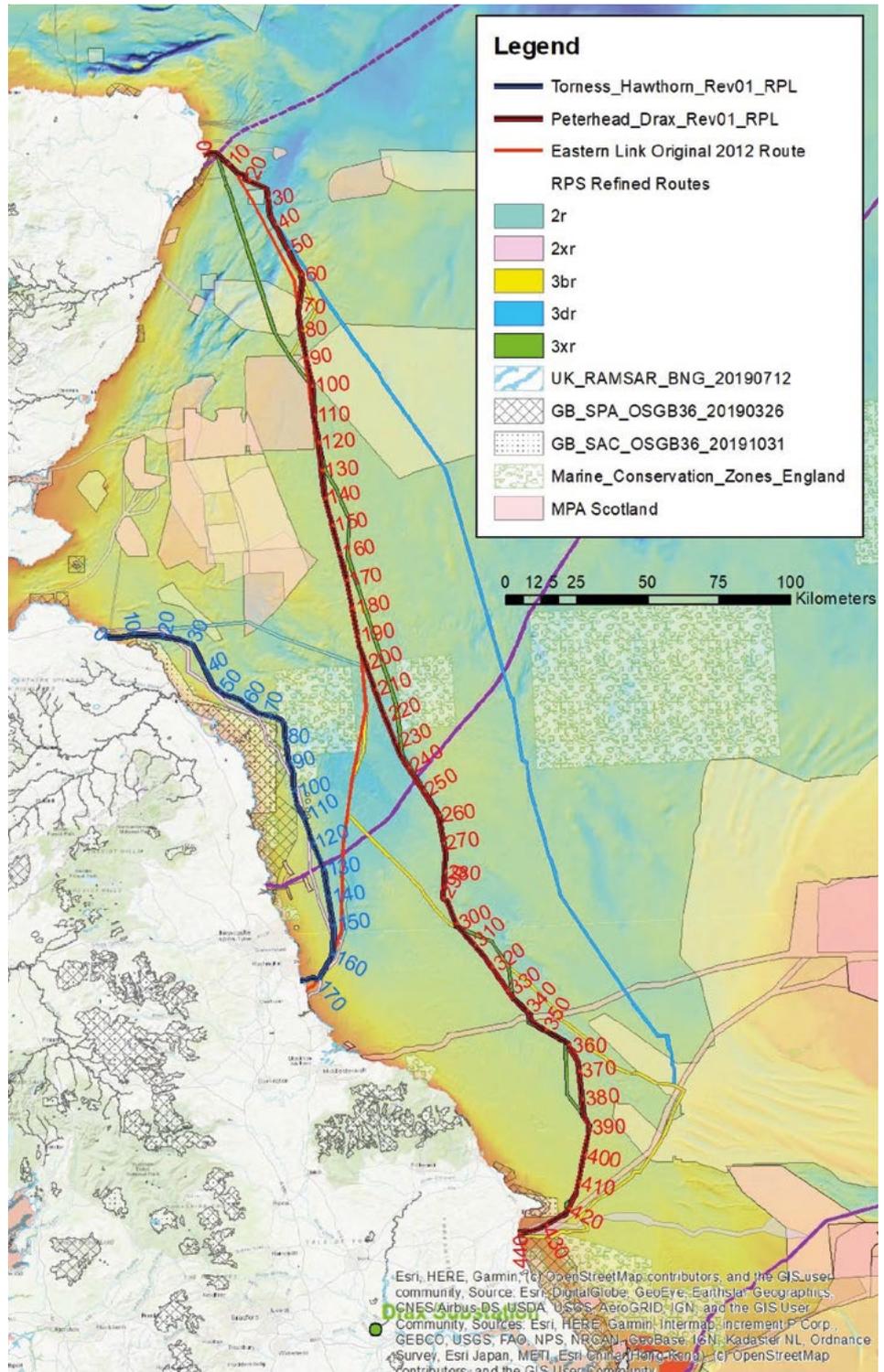
During development of the Marine Scheme of the EGL2 Project, a number of alternatives have been considered including the selection of the proposed technology, consideration of alternatives and rationale for the selection of the parameters for assessment.

The approach to offshore routing can broadly be split into three stages:

- **Stage 1: Constraints Identification**
Focussing primarily on the environmental, social and technical constraints.
- **Stage 2: Route Optioneering**
Potential route options are then proposed and the relative impact on the identified constraints compared at a high level.
- **Stage 3: Corridor Development and Selection**
Including a multi-disciplinary review of constraints and interactions between them to develop a suitable route corridor.

During corridor development of the Project Marine Scheme the following high-level principles were used:

- Minimising the total cable length.
- Minimising interactions with environmentally sensitive areas such as designated areas and Marine Protected Areas, key fishing grounds and wrecks.
- Avoidance (wherever possible) of mobile sediments such as sandbanks and sandwaves. Where this is not possible, optimise routing to minimise possible future exposure of the cable.
- Avoidance (wherever possible) of obstacles such as boulders, rock outcrops, plough marks and potential unexploded ordnance to maximise the likelihood of cable burial.
- Cross in-service pipelines and cables as near to 90° as possible.
- Minimise anchoring and navigation restrictions.



Marine Surveys

In support of the Marine Scheme, a number of marine and nearshore surveys have been undertaken in 2012 and 2021 along the Marine Installation Corridor.

This survey data has been used in combination with other available information to continue to refine the proposed route within the Marine Installation Corridor and the cable burial risk assessment. It will also be provided to the installation contractor to allow for micro-routing within the installation corridor around sensitive features or technical constraints, which will optimise burial success while minimising environmental impact.

Marine and Nearshore Survey Operations Included:

1. Geophysical Data Acquisition

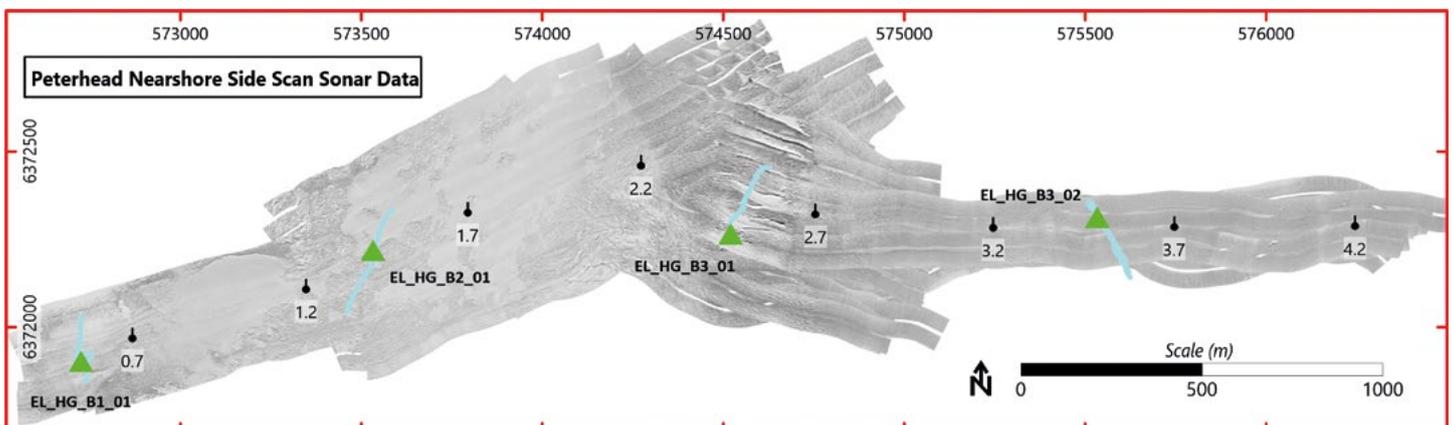
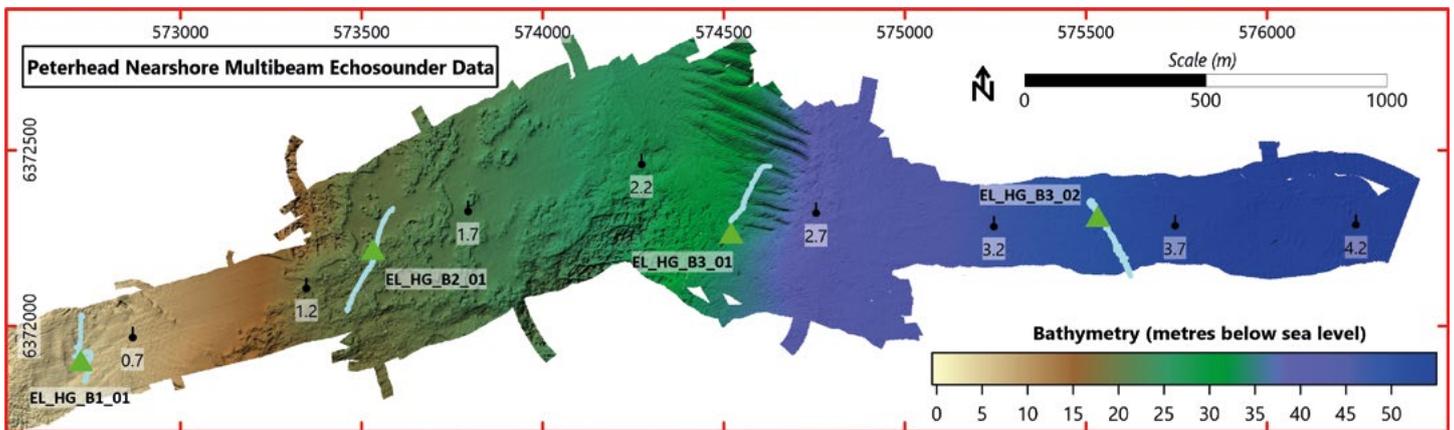
To determine water depths, seabed features, shallow geology, object detection and cable crossing positions as well as intertidal topography. Instruments used: Multi-beam Echo Sounder (MBES), Side Scan Sonar (SSS), Sub-bottom Profiler (SBP), and Magnetometer and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV).

2. Environmental Survey

Data from the MBES and SSS was used to create habitat boundaries which were then checked using a camera and grab samples collected to create maps of the type and extent of seabed habitats. Instruments used: grab sampler and drop down camera.

3. Geotechnical Survey

To determine the structure and physical properties of the surface and shallow sediment layers. Tools are used to recover cores of sediment and push a cone through the sediment measuring the resistance. Instruments used: Vibrocorer and Cone Penetrometer Testing (CPT).



Subsea Cable Installation

The subsea cable system will be installed within a Marine Installation Corridor approximately 500m wide and 436km long. The installation of the cables will be split into the following campaigns:

Pre-Lay Survey

Further marine surveys will be undertaken within the Marine Installation Corridor to inform detailed route engineering and refinement by the installation contractor. The surveys will aim to identify and confirm the location of potential constraints to cable installation including seabed sediment, sensitive environmental features, bathymetry, unexploded ordnance and other seabed features.

Cable Route Clearance

Clearance of sandwaves, removal of seabed debris, boulders and out of service cables. Cable route clearance may involve the following activities:

- Sandwave clearance using Mass Flow Excavator (MFE);
- Boulder clearance using grabs or ploughs;
- Debris clearance using a Pre-Lay Grapnel run (PLGR); and
- Removal of out of service cables.

Cable Lay and Burial

There are two main options to enable cable lay and burial:

Pre-lay trenching – a plough is used to create a trench or trenches into which the cable are laid prior to the trench(es) being backfilled.

Post lay trenching – the cable is laid on the seabed and a trenching tool follows the cable lowering it into the seabed.

Equipment being considered include, cable plough (a), displacement plough, jet trenchers (b), mechanical trenchers, and MFEs. The selection of equipment will be dependent on the seabed conditions encountered along the Marine Installation Corridor.



(a) Cable plough



(b) Jet trenchers

Shore Approaches

The cables will be brought ashore at the landfall using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD).

This method drills conduits to carry the cables under the intertidal zone and the near shore seabed at the landfall and then installs ducts within which the cables will be installed.

This approach minimises the need for work in the intertidal zone and associated impacts on environmental receptors including protected species, sensitive habitats and human receptors using the foreshore.

Cable Protection

In some areas where the seabed is unsuitable for burial, e.g. bedrock, where the sediment is thin or where the cable is required to cross existing infrastructure, the cable may be protected using rock placement or other external protection system.

Post Installation Surveys

Detailed geophysical and imaging surveys will be undertaken to confirm the location of the installed cable and protection, e.g. trenching, rock placement etc.

Environmental Considerations

Consultation on the EGL2 Project has been undertaken with Marine Scotland, and other consultees, throughout the development of the design and on the scope of the Environmental Appraisal Report (EAR).

This consultation has ensured that the environmental information produced to accompany the respective Marine Licence Applications is focussed and proportionate.

Following advice from Marine Scotland, and consultees, the possible effects of the installation, operation and decommissioning of the subsea cable are considered within the EAR, along with the possibility for cumulative and in-combination effects where there is potential for effects to overlap with other marine and coastal developments.

The following topics are included within the EAR, as summarised on the following consultation boards:

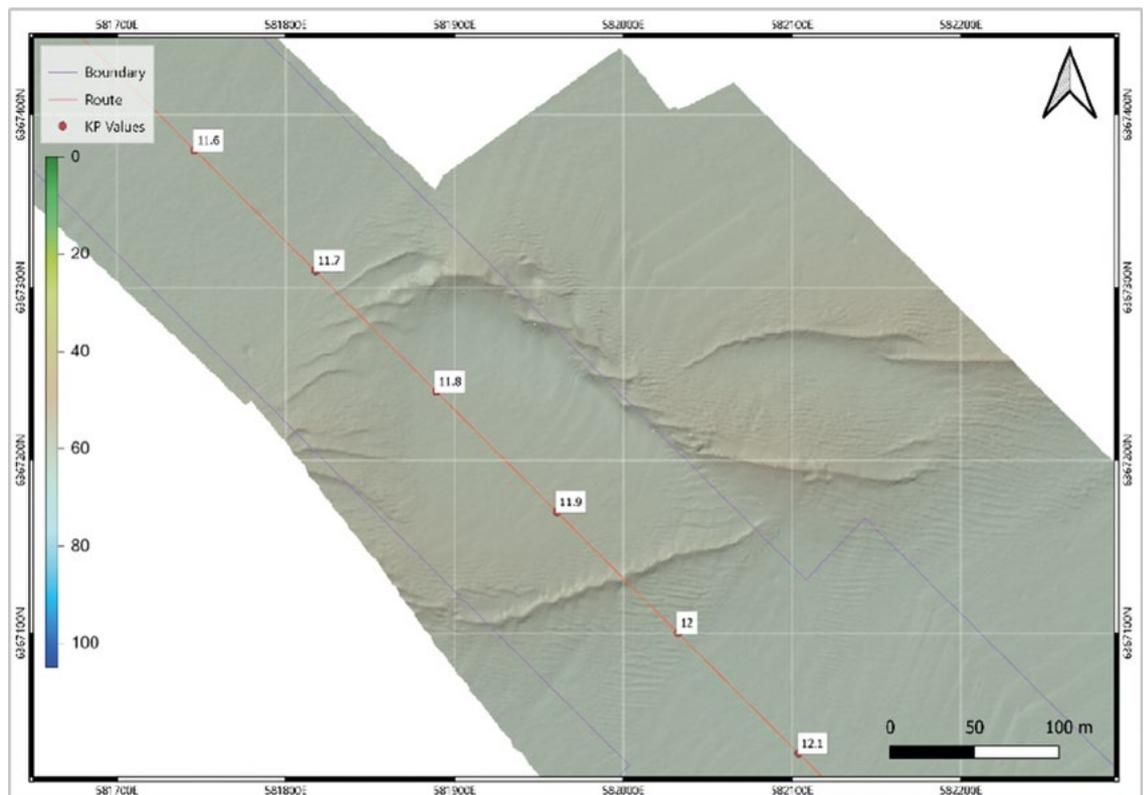
- Physical environment;
- Benthic ecology;
- Fish and shellfish ecology;
- Marine mammals;
- Ornithology;
- Marine archaeology;
- Shipping and navigation;
- Commercial fisheries; and
- Other sea users.

Physical Environment

Varying thicknesses of predominantly sand and gravel are found along the Marine Installation Corridor.

Near to the Scottish landfall at Sandford Bay water depths range from approximately 1–57m, over seabed sediments of mainly sand, sand and gravel, sometimes with cobbles or boulders also present, as well as sandwaves, megaripples and boulder fields. In some nearshore locations, bedrock was also found at the seabed surface.

Further offshore, in water depths ranging from approximately 10-105m, areas of sandwaves and megaripples were identified, as shown in the figure.



The Southern Trench Marine Protected Area is located off the coast of Aberdeenshire, 400m to the north of the Marine Installation Corridor at its closest point. The Southern Trench MPA includes protected features such as burrowed muds, fronts and shelf deeps. Shelf deeps are comprised of valleys, canyons and troughs which all support the formation of burrowed mud. Burrowed muds are also a Priority Marine Feature and on the OSPAR list of Threatened and Declining Habitats. The marine surveys undertaken to date did not reveal any of these features present within the Marine Installation Corridor.

Water quality in the nearshore area including the landfall at Sandford Bay is classified as 'Good' water body category by SEPA.

Environmental Considerations

Benthic Ecology

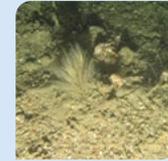
Following the Environmental survey undertaken in 2021, seven biotopes were recorded within the Peterhead nearshore survey area (approximately 4km along the Marine Installation Corridor from the landfall location). The survey identified areas of well defined, matrix supported cobble and boulders with depth-dependent fauna including sediment affected or disturbed kelp and seaweed communities. This transitioned to areas of sand dominated mixed sediment to the east. In some areas the Ross worm (*Sabellaria spinulosa*) was present in high enough densities to be characterised as Ross worm on stable circalittoral mixed sediment.

Further offshore, between approximately 4km and 20km along the Marine Installation Corridor, the seabed was composed primarily of offshore circalittoral mixed sediment with patches of rippled sand or coarse sand.

In areas of mixed sediment, the gravelly sand matrix with cobbles was often encrusted with a thin crust of Ross worm.

Annex I biogenic reef formed by Ross worm were identified between approximately 3km and 21km along the Marine Installation Corridor within Scottish waters, but this was limited to encrusting hard substrates such as boulders, cobbles and pebble.

However, reef like structures were noted within the Peterhead nearshore survey area, although there was no evidence of "high reefiness" structures. Annex I stony reefs were identified at two transects within the Peterhead nearshore survey area. These were classified as "low" and "medium" reef and had sufficient epifauna present to be considered Annex I stony reef. Where possible, these features will be avoided during detailed route engineering and micro-siting.



Hermit crab
(*Pagarus sp.*)



Common starfish
(*Asterias rubens*)



Sea anemones
(*Urticina sp.*)



Squat Lobster
(*Munida rugosa*)



Hornwrack
bryozoan
(*Flustra foliacea*)



Oaten Pipes
Hydroid
(*Tubularia indivisa*)



Atlantic salmon



River Lamprey

Fish and Shellfish Ecology

There are no sites within 10km of the Marine Installation Corridor designated for fish or shellfish features. The nearest site in Scottish waters is Turbot Bank MPA located approximately 25km to the east of the Marine Installation Corridor, which is designated for the protection of sandeel. The closest site designated for the protection of migratory fish in Scottish waters include the River Dee SAC, located approximately 38km from the Marine Installation Corridor, for which Atlantic salmon is a designated feature. Other SACs designated for migratory fish including Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey include River South Esk SAC, River Tay SAC and River Teith SAC.

The Marine Installation Corridor is located within potential spawning grounds for herring with locations within the Peterhead nearshore survey area considered to be "sub-prime" and "suitable". Sandeel spawning areas are also intersected, with all but one sampling station being considered "preferred" sediment, with the majority located between 12km and 124km along the Marine Installation Corridor.

Other spawning grounds intersected by the Marine Installation Corridor include cod, plaice and Dover sole. For several species including thornback ray and ling there was insufficient data to determine spawning grounds. High intensity nursery grounds of herring, cod and whiting were also identified as were important grounds for several species including European hake, anglerfish, mackerel, sandeel and plaice.

Environmental Considerations

Marine Mammals

Several protected species of marine mammals have been regularly recorded along the Marine Installation Corridor, including harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, white-beaked dolphin and minke whale. Common dolphin, Atlantic white-sided dolphin, long-finned pilot whale, killer whale and Risso's dolphin were also recorded but less frequently.

All cetaceans are protected by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and are European Protected Species under the Habitats Regulations.

There are a number of hotspots for grey seal usage within the Marine Installation Corridor, focused around the Scottish landfall, the Firth of Tay, the Firth of Forth, and the Humber Estuary.

However, there are no designated haul out sites for seals within 20km of the Scottish landfall or Marine Installation Corridor and no effects on seal haul out sites are predicted.

A number of designated sites which have marine mammals as qualifying features are located within 20km of the Marine Installation Corridor, including the Southern Trench Marine Protected Area for minke whale in Scottish waters.

Furthermore, it is noted that bottlenose dolphin are a designated feature of the Moray Firth SAC and that this population has an extensive range, well beyond the boundary of the SAC, as far south as the Firth of Forth.

To minimise disturbance to marine mammals a marine mammal risk assessment will be undertaken and a mitigation plan developed for the EGL2 Project.

All work undertaken will follow the relevant Joint Nature Conservation Committee guidance and the Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code so that disturbance to marine mammals is minimised.



Bottlenose dolphin



Minke Whale



Grey seal



White-beaked dolphin

Environmental Considerations

Marine Ornithology

Within the Scottish Territorial Waters, the Marine Installation Corridor passes through the Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) for approximately 2.3km. This SPA is designated for features including fulmar, kittiwake, guillemot, shag, herring gull and seabird assemblages of more than 20,000 seabirds in the breeding season. The offshore waters associated with the SPA are protected for foraging and resting seabirds associated with the sea cliff breeding colonies.

The Marine Installation Corridor is also approximately 2km to the north of the Bullers of Buchan Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is part of the Buchan Ness to Collieston Coast SPA. This SSSI is designated for its sea cliffs and inshore

stacks which support a colony of breeding seabirds of international importance. This assemblage includes nationally important populations of kittiwake and guillemot, with shag, herring gull, fulmar, razorbill and puffin also present.

It is recognised that seabirds from other SPA colonies may also be present within the Marine Installation Corridor, particularly those with extensive foraging ranges or out with the breeding season.

However, it is not possible to determine which designated sites the birds may originate from. Potential impacts on seabird receptors are being considered by the EAR, and appropriate mitigation will be identified as necessary.



Guillemot



Kittiwake



Herring gull

Environmental Considerations

Marine Archaeology

Four known wreck sites are located within Scottish waters in the vicinity of the Marine Installation Corridor, but no known aircraft crash sites have been identified.

At the Scottish landfall, two records of archaeological sites within the intertidal area have been identified relating to a former harbour and jetty.

There are no marine cultural statutory designations within the Marine Installation Corridor.

It is recognised that previously unknown or uncharted archaeological features may be present within the Marine Installation Corridor.



A specialist consultant has been commissioned to conduct a detailed archaeological interpretation of the geophysical survey data (MBES, SSS, MAG and SBP) acquired during the recent marine surveys. This review is currently underway, and will identify and confirm the location of targets of potential archaeological value including palaeogeological, maritime, and aviation features which may be present.

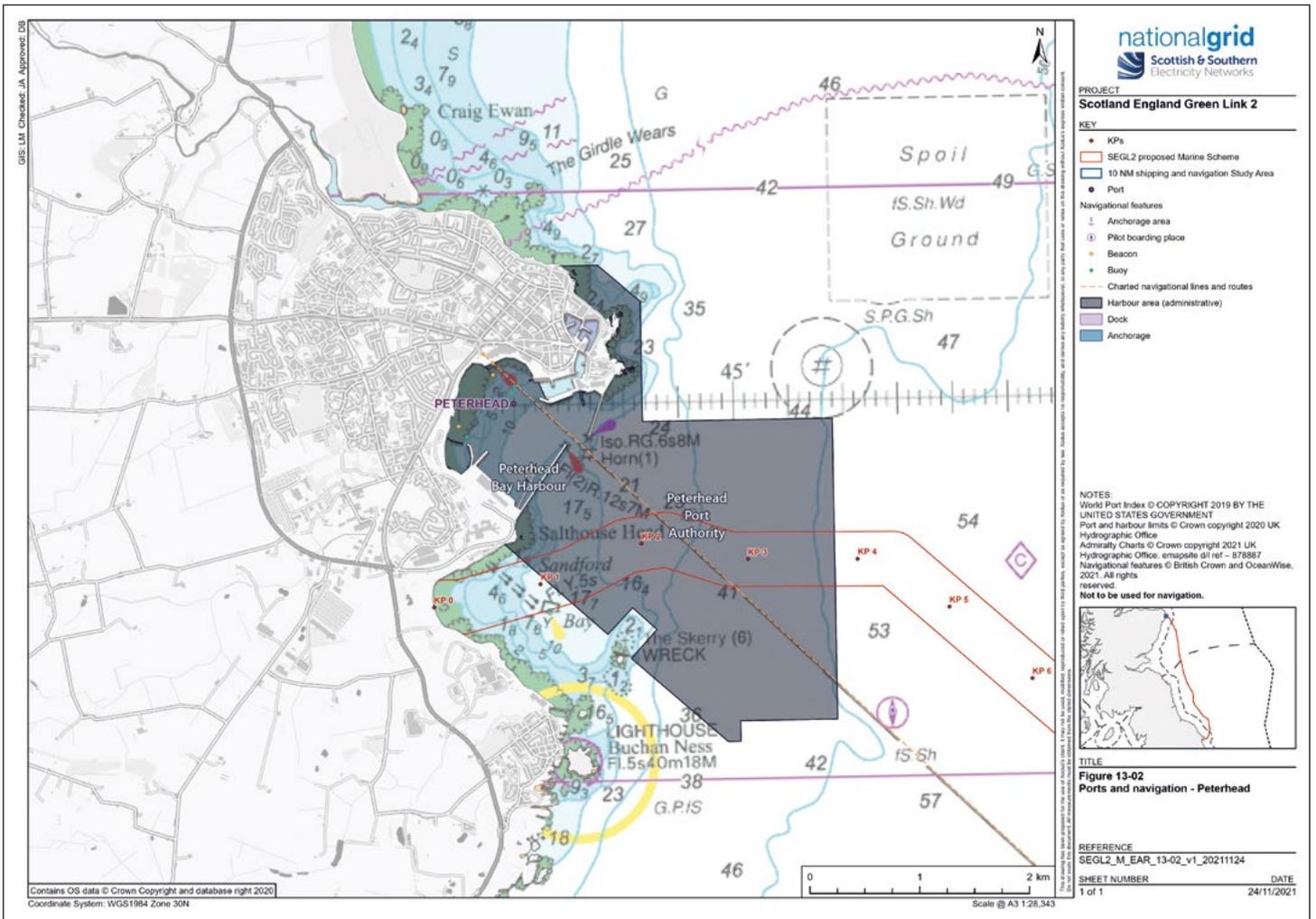
Archaeological Exclusion Zones of appropriate sizing will be recommended for the high potential value sites/features to ensure that they are avoided during detailed route engineering, and not directly affected by the installation of the EGL2 Project. Furthermore, a Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries will be developed, and any archaeological remains identified during the cable installation will be reviewed and where necessary avoided by micro-siting of the cable within the Marine Installation Corridor.

Environmental Considerations

Shipping and Navigation

In the Scottish Territorial Waters, the Marine Installation Corridor crosses the Peterhead Port Authority harbour area and is located approximately 900m to the south of the port itself. Peterhead Port is a major supply base for the offshore oil and gas and energy industries and the most important fishing port for the UK for white and pelagic fish.

Consultation with Peterhead Port Authority found that vessels anchor for shelter off Boddam, to the south of the Marine Installation Corridor, however, there are no charted anchorages that intersect with the Marine Installation Corridor, the closest charted anchorage is approximately 10km to the southwest. The leading line identifying the recommended track into Peterhead Bay is also intersected approximately 2.5km by the Marine Installation Corridor.



To inform the EAR, further consultation has been undertaken with relevant maritime stakeholders including the Northern Lighthouse Board, Trinity House, Chamber of Shipping, the RYA, Cruising Association and Peterhead Port Authority. Stakeholder input is being incorporated into the Navigational Risk Assessment undertaken to support the EAR such that concerns, and impacts are recorded and minimised wherever possible.

Embedded mitigation is also included within the design of the Project Marine Scheme. This includes measures such as avoidance of main navigational features, timely publishing of Notice to Mariners, AIS broadcasts, use of guard vessels and safety zones, and ongoing consultation dialogue with Peterhead Port Authority.

Environmental Considerations

Commercial Fisheries

Surveillance sightings and AIS data have recorded commercial fishing activity in relatively high numbers within the Scottish Territorial Waters and further offshore.

The majority of the vessels recorded were UK vessels and they were predominantly scallop dredgers and creelers.

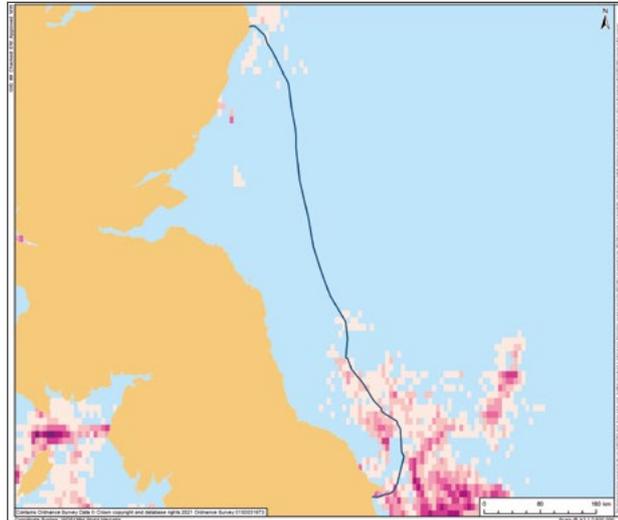
To inform the EAR, detailed consultation was undertaken with relevant stakeholders, such as Scottish Fisherman's Federation (SFF), Scottish White Fish Producers Association (SWFPA), National Federation of Fisherman's Organisations (NFFO) and direct consultation with local fisheries, to improve the understanding of existing activity in areas relevant to the Marine Scheme.

Scallop dredging is concentrated within the Scottish Territorial Waters, although vessels also operate beyond the 12NM limit depending on their size. Areas off Peterhead were highlighted as being of higher activity by scallop dredgers during consultation.

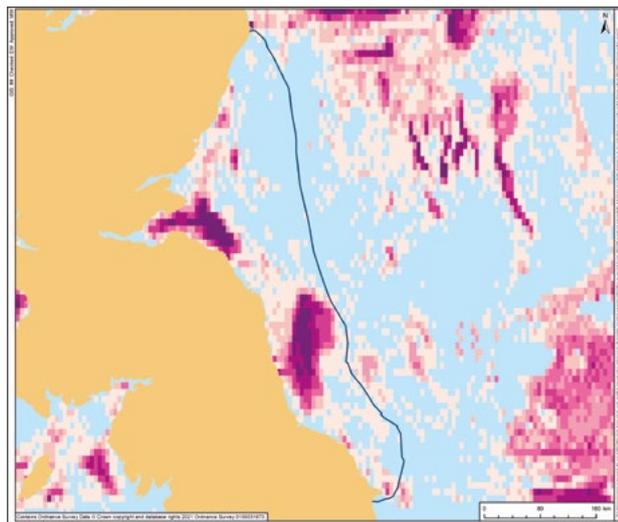
Creelers concentrate for the most part within the 6NM limit and therefore there is potential for interaction between the Marine Scheme and these vessels close to the landfall location at Sandford Bay. Further studies have identified that creeling activity is considered significant in the Scottish Territorial Waters. Consultation undertaken to date has also shown that there is an increasing trend to target offshore areas within Scottish waters.

Embedded mitigation is also included within the design of the Project Marine Scheme to minimise the potential interactions with commercial fisheries.

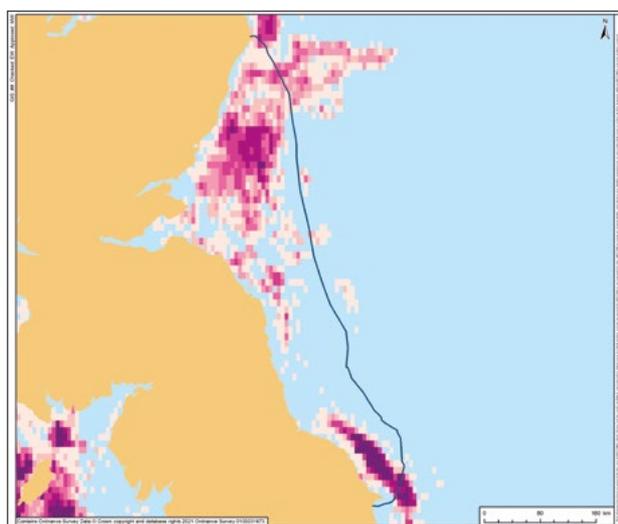
This includes, avoidance of important fishing grounds where possible, the appointment of a Fisheries Liaison Officer, timely distribution of Notice to Mariners and navigational warnings, burial of the cable wherever possible, design of cable protection in line with recommendations from fishing industry to minimise snagging risk, undertaking post lay geophysical surveys to confirm burial status and identify and mark areas of potential hazard, adherence to good practice guidance and development of a Fisheries Liaison and Co-Existence Plan.



Potting/
creeling
(over 15m)



Demersal
trawling
(over 15m)



Scallop
dredging
(over 15m)

Environmental Considerations

Other Sea Users

Several other activities and infrastructure occur within and near the Marine Installation Corridor, including renewable energy, decommissioned oil and gas exploration or production wells, and cables pipelines. The Marine Installation Corridor has been designed to cross existing assets such as cables and pipelines at as close to 90 degrees as possible to minimise impacts and make the crossings as simple as possible. Crossing and proximity agreements will be developed with existing asset owners for the five crossings required for the Project Marine Scheme within the Scottish Territorial Waters.

Recreational activities such as recreational sea fishing, scuba diving, surfing, surf/sea kayaking, paddleboarding, windsurfing, kite surfing and bathing occur along the Marine Installation Corridor, focussed particularly in coastal waters. Peterhead Port is located approximately 1km to the north of the Scottish landfall, containing a marina, sailing club and four training centres as well as being a centre for a high concentration of recreational sailing activity routing along the Scottish coast.

Four military practice areas overlap with the Marine Installation Corridor within Scottish waters, all of which are Areas of Intense Aerial Activity, however this has no restrictions on the right to transit the area. The Marine Installation Corridor also intersects two existing waste water treatment plant outfalls and the cooling water discharge from Peterhead Power Station.

The wider use of the sea, by recreational users and other asset owners has been included in the route design and will continue to be considered throughout the development and installation of the EGL2 Project.



What happens now, how do I have my say?

We understand and recognise the value of the feedback provided by members of the public during all engagements and consultations. Without this valuable feedback, the project development team would be unable to progress projects and reach a balanced proposal.

We are keen to receive your views and comments in regards to the following questions:

- Has the requirement for the project been clearly explained?
- Have we adequately explained the approach taken to select our proposed subsea cable route?
- Are there any additional factors, or environmental features, that you consider important and should be brought to the attention of the project team?
- Do you have any other comments regarding the proposed EGL2 Marine Scheme?
- Do you fish in the area affected by the proposed Marine Installation Corridor?
 - Please provide details of the type of fishing you do, i.e. mobile or static and the locations; and
 - Please provide an estimate of how often you fish in this area and the time of year.
- Have you had experience of other subsea cable projects?
 - What has worked well in the past and has had least effect on your maritime activity?
- Overall, how do you feel about the EGL2 Marine Scheme project?

Comments

Your views and comments can be provided to the project team by completing a feedback form or by writing to Dav Lynch, Community Liaison Manager.

We will be seeking feedback from members of the public and stakeholders until 17:00, Thursday 21st April 2022.

All received feedback will be assessed and the proposed options adapted where necessary.

Feedback can be submitted online via the project website or via the project Community Liaison Manager:

Dav Lynch
Community Liaison Manager



dav.s.lynch@sse.com



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PH1 3AQ



Additional Information

Information will also be made available via the project web page and social media channels:

Project Website:

www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/eastern-hvdc-link/

Find us on Facebook:

SSEN Community

Follow us on Twitter:

@ssetransmission



Your Comments

Thank you for taking the time to attend this consultation event. In order to record your views and improve the effectiveness of our consultation, please complete this short feedback form.

Please complete in **BLOCK CAPITALS**. (Please tick one box per question only)

Q1 Has the requirement for the project been clearly explained?

Yes

No

Unsure

Q2 Have we adequately explained the approach taken to select our proposed subsea cable route?

Yes

No

Unsure

Q3 Are there any additional factors, or environmental features, that you consider important and should be brought to the attention of the project team?

Q4 Do you have any other comments regarding the proposed EGL2 Marine Scheme?

Q5 Do you fish in the area affected by the proposed Marine Installation Corridor?
- Please provide details of the type of fishing you do, i.e. mobile or static and the locations;
- Please provide an estimate of how often you fish in this area and the time of year.



**Q6 Have you had experience of other subsea cable projects?
-What has worked well in the past and has had least effect on your maritime activity?**

Q7 Overall, how do you feel about the EGL2 Marine Scheme project?

Full name

Address

Telephone

Email

If you would like your comments to remain anonymous please tick this box.

We would like to send you relevant communications via email such as invitations to stakeholder events, surveys, updates on projects, services and future developments from the Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks group listed below. If you are happy to receive email updates please opt in by ticking the box below. You can unsubscribe at any time by contacting us at unsubscribe@ssen.co.uk or by clicking on the unsubscribe link that will be at the end of each of our emails.

For information on how we collect and process your data please see our privacy notice available at today's event. This can also be obtained online at www.ssen.co.uk/PrivacyNotice

If you would like to be kept informed of progress on the project please tick this box.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this feedback form.

Please hand your completed form in at the event or alternatively by one of the methods below:

Post: Dav Lynch, SSEN Transmission, 200 Dunkeld Road, Perth PH1 3AQ Email: dav.s.lynch@sse.com

Closing date for feedback is 17:00, Thursday 21st April 2022.

The feedback form and all information provided at the event can also be downloaded from the dedicated website:

www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/eastern-hvdc-link/

Any information given on the feedback form can be used and published anonymously as part of Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks consultation report. By completing this feedback form you consent to Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks using feedback for this purpose.

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