



Rampion 2

WIND FARM



Welcome

Click to watch the welcome video on YouTube

1

Why we're considering expanding Rampion

We must urgently tackle climate change.

UN IPCC Climate Scientists say we have until the end of the decade to keep warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, to prevent catastrophic and irreversible impacts on climate change.

The UK Government has formally declared a Climate Emergency.

UK Government target for offshore wind

40 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by the end of this decade. This equates to a quadrupling of offshore wind capacity from around 10 gigawatts (GW) in 2020, to 40GW by 2030.

Securing our energy supplies

Around 5% of UK electricity is still generated by coal but this is going to be phased out in the next 2 – 3 years and requires clean, green energy to replace it.

Electric Vehicles and hydrogen

Great strides have recently been taken in securing a greener future for transport, aviation and heating, through advancements in battery technology and applications for hydrogen fuel. However, these technologies are only carbon neutral if the electricity needed to charge batteries and produce hydrogen, comes from renewable energy sources.

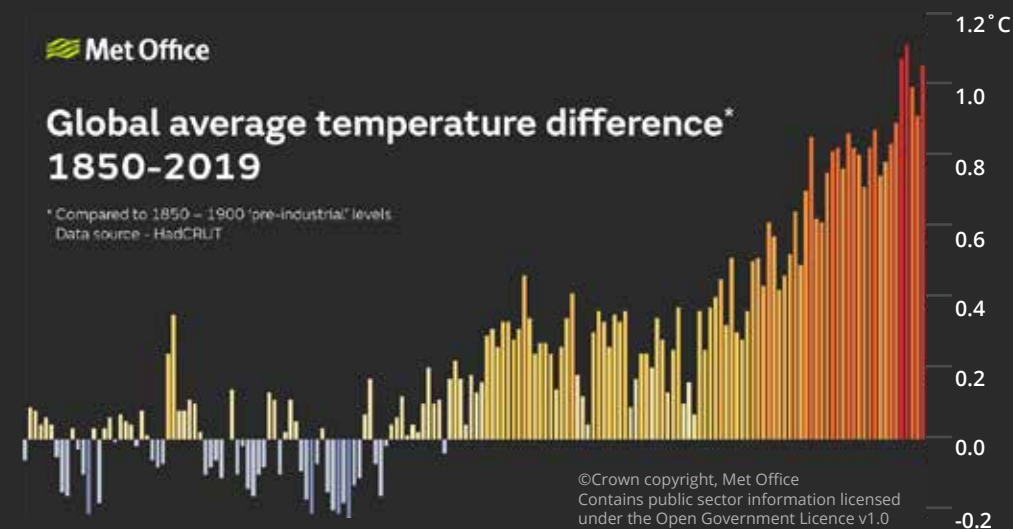
Why off the Sussex coast?

There are 40 offshore wind farms around the UK. Only one of these is on the south coast – Rampion. Yet the south east of England is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe and therefore has a massive electricity demand, so it makes sense to generate the power where the demand centre is located.

 Met Office

Global average temperature difference* 1850-2019

* Compared to 1850 – 1900 'pre-industrial' levels
Data source - HadCRUT



Did you know?

- The UK is the windiest country in Europe.
- Wind is leading the way for renewable energy.
- Wind energy currently supplies 20% of the UK's electricity (10% from onshore and 10% from offshore wind).
- The cost of offshore wind has halved in the last few years and is now cheaper than nuclear and coal.

WIND POWER ... A RENEWABLE SOLUTION

The UK is an island benefitting from the jet stream, which offers a temperate climate and our famous wet and windy weather. The UK is the windiest country in Europe so it makes sense to harness this wind to generate our electricity!

- ✓ Wind is a renewable resource - there's no need for finite fossil fuels.
- ✓ Wind is carbon neutral - there's no fuel to burn and no emissions.
- ✓ Wind is clean green - there's no need to import or transport fuel.
- ✓ Wind turbines are very efficient - there's no loss of energy to heat.
- ✓ Wind is quiet - there's no noise.

How does the Rampion Wind Farm work?

Pitch

Gears

Rampion Visitor Centre, Brighton

Find out more about climate change, the history of electricity and wind energy technology, at our Rampion Visitor Centre:
www.rampionoffshore.com/visitor-centre

The Development Process

The Consenting Process

As the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm will generate over 100 megawatts (MW) of power, it is defined as a **Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project** (NSIP). This means that the development consent application (like a planning application) is assessed and determined under the **Planning Act 2008**.

The development consent application is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination, following engagement and consultation with important consultees such as local authorities, key stakeholders and the local community, to help shape the proposals. The final decision is made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Consultation

We are taking this early opportunity to carry out a voluntary **informal consultation** exercise, to raise awareness of the project and invite feedback on any issues you think we should be taking into account. We will consider this feedback alongside the results of our technical and environmental surveys, to produce our refined draft proposals. However, this is only the first opportunity for you to have your say.

Under the Act, we are required to carry out **formal consultation** with communities and statutory organisations, before an application can be made. We will therefore be formally consulting on our

refined draft proposals in late spring. This will include more detailed information, including a defined onshore cable route and information on how we intend to construct the project and mitigate impacts.

We will accommodate feedback wherever we can. Otherwise we will explain the technical, environmental or other reasons why we were unable to do so.

A detailed analysis of the feedback and the subsequent changes we make will be set out in our **Consultation Report**. This will form an integral part of the development consent application.

Environmental Impact Assessment

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, our proposals are subject to an **Environmental Impact Assessment** (EIA) before the application can be made. The purpose of the EIA is to:

- Look at current environmental conditions
- Identify potential significant environmental effects that may arise
- Propose ways to reduce impacts through mitigation by design or other measures

The ultimate aim is to design a project with minimal environmental impact or disruption to the community during construction and operation. We have conducted a review of environmental designations and a full suite of environmental surveys to establish the baseline for assessing the project and determining the impacts on e.g.

- Birds & ecology
- Traffic & transport
- Fish & marine ecology
- Archaeology
- Shipping & navigation
- Socioeconomic
- Landscape
- Seascape

Examples of mitigation techniques to protect wildlife include badger sets [left, top] and Great Crested Newt fencing [left, bottom]



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Rampion 2 Initial Proposals

A wind farm project is made up of several major physical components:

- Wind turbines and foundations
- Offshore substation(s)
- Inter-array cables
- Offshore export cables
- Landfall (where cables come ashore)
- Onshore cable circuits
- An onshore substation

Every physical component is integral to a wind farm project and without any one of these the wind farm wouldn't work. Each individual component requires a different section of land or sea and each may encounter unique engineering and environmental challenges.

If a project of this scale is to be successfully consented and built, the physical components must be collectively designed such that they work together as a unit, while being individually assessed to mitigate and minimise impacts on the environment and the community.

The first step in the development process is to understand hard or fixed constraints, which cannot be overcome. These constraints may restrict a particular project component to a specified location or may prevent a project component from being located in a particular local area.



How many turbines will there be?

It's too early to say how many turbines there will be. However, the operating Rampion Wind Farm has 116 turbines and there will be no more than an additional 116 turbines for Rampion 2.

Offshore Area of Search

The chart on the next exhibition panel shows the Area of Search (AoS) for the Rampion 2 offshore wind farm. This does not mean that turbines will be erected everywhere across the AoS, but rather that we need to explore all the constraints in order to identify the best and optimum site for a wind farm somewhere within the AoS.

This will be determined following consultation with stakeholders and communities, alongside the data collected from a range of technical and environmental surveys.

Technical surveys will assess precise water depths, tidal flows, seabed geology and ground conditions, areas of shallow gas, wrecks and potential unexploded bombs.

Environmental surveys will assess the benthic (seabed) environment, marine mammals, birds, fish and shellfish.

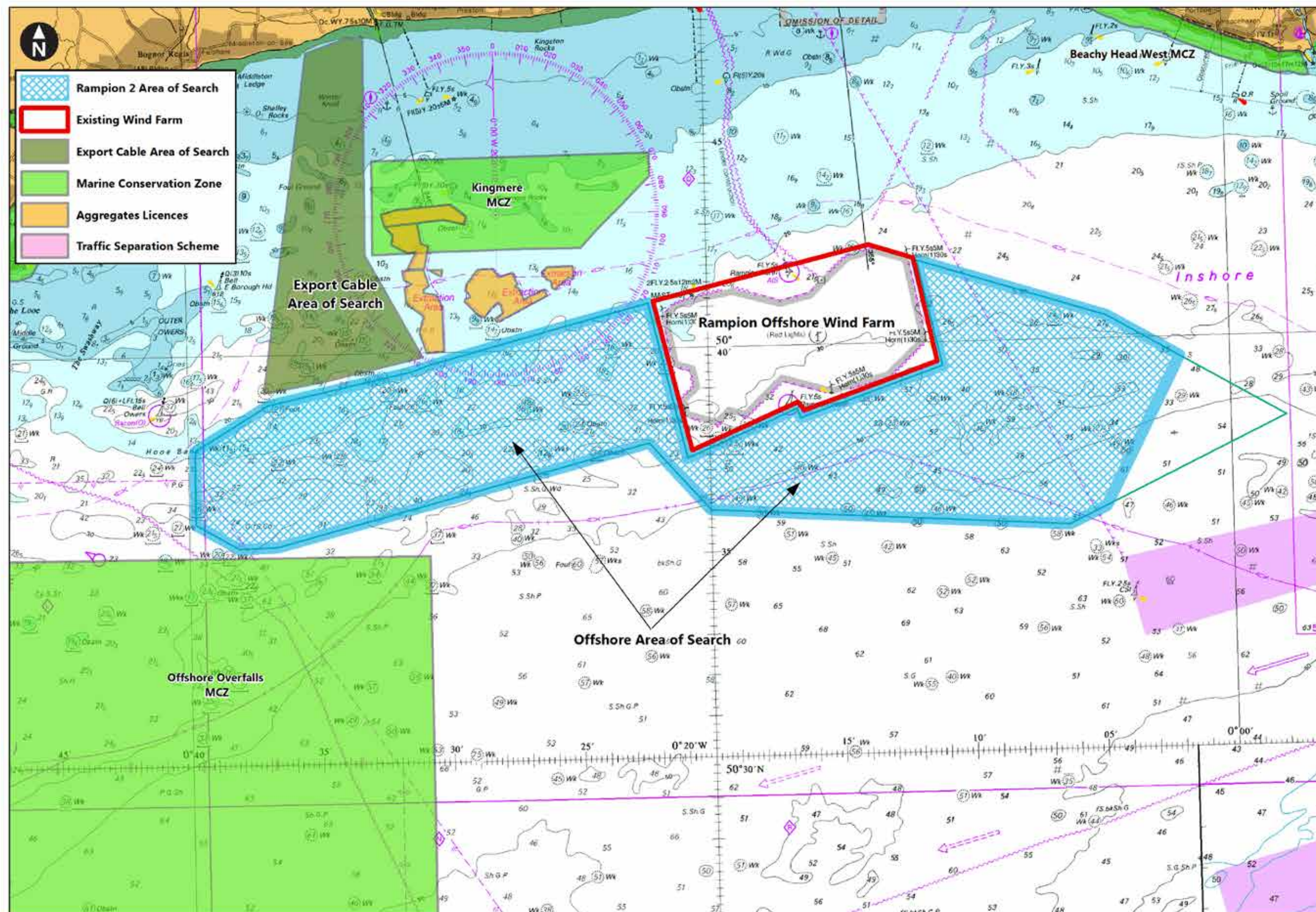
Offshore Area of Search

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Why can't the turbines be located further offshore?

The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in Europe, which is situated between the two pink areas on the AoS chart. The pink areas themselves show the Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS), which must be kept clear of permanent obstructions as it acts as a safety buffer between the English Channel shipping lane and the Inshore Traffic Zone.

To the west of the TSS is the shipping lane that takes traffic between the English Channel and Portsmouth & Southampton ports, so there is no option to extend the Area of Search to the south.



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Connecting to the grid

One of the first requirements for a wind farm development is to establish where the power can be connected to the national grid network.

Rampion 2 could generate **three times the amount of power as the operating Rampion wind farm**, making it equivalent to the size of a large power station.

While we would like to connect the power nearer the coast, a project producing this level of power generation can't connect to the distribution grid, which serves our homes and businesses. There isn't the available capacity and if there were, it would require a number of offshore cables connecting into various populated locations, each requiring a new substation.

Connection options and Connection Agreement

We commissioned National Grid to conduct a Feasibility Study for connection into their system and we also investigated a number of alternative connection points at different 'nodes' along the transmission grid. Other options involved more lengthy and costly offshore export cables, which are 5-10 times the cost of onshore cables and would render the project commercially unviable.

At the second closest connection node at Lovedean in Hampshire, we looked at some potential onshore cable routes but not only were they 10km longer, they would also require a significantly longer section through the South Downs National Park and were more environmentally challenging.

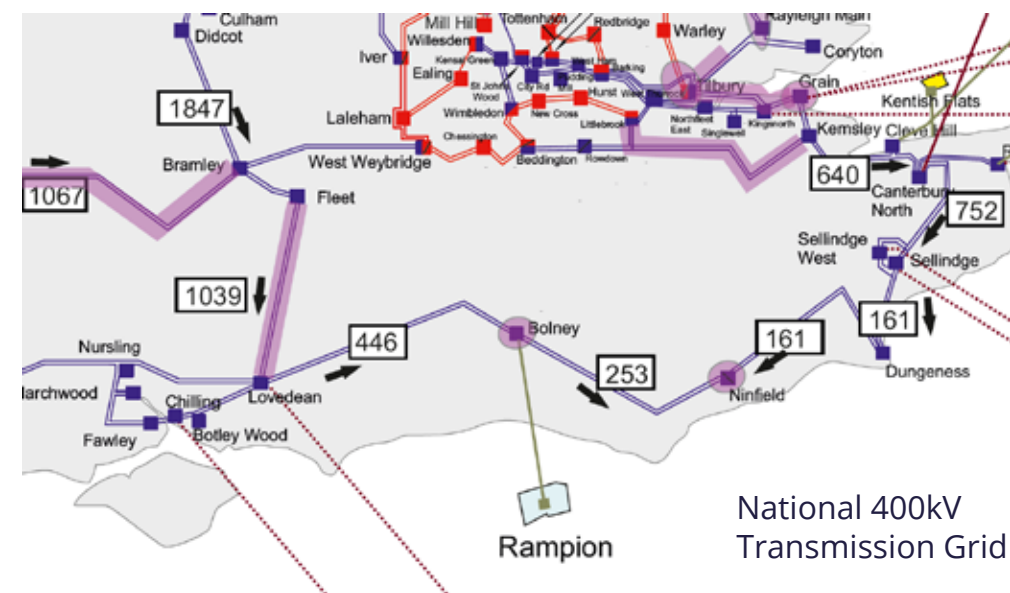
National Grid, who makes the decision on where we can connect to their system, determined the connection point as Bolney in Mid Sussex. This was based on technical criteria and Grid Code obligations to the regulator (Ofgem). Our agreement is for a connection in 2028/29.

Bolney is by far the closest connection point requiring the shortest onshore and offshore cable routes with the shortest route through the national park and the least disturbance to local ecology, marine features and other sea users.

The Transmission Grid or 'electron motorway'

We must connect to the high voltage (400kV) transmission grid, what we sometimes call the, 'electron motorway', which is designed to take power from large generating plant.

The transmission system runs west to east inland from Hampshire, through Sussex to Kent and ultimately to London, to carry the power. Every so often along the network are 'nodes' where major generators can connect their power and where lower voltage distribution networks (like the equivalent of A and B roads) can tap into the power to feed the southeast region, one of the highest electricity demand centres in the country.



Why can't we use the same Rampion infrastructure again?

Discover our Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) in the brochure stand to find out why.

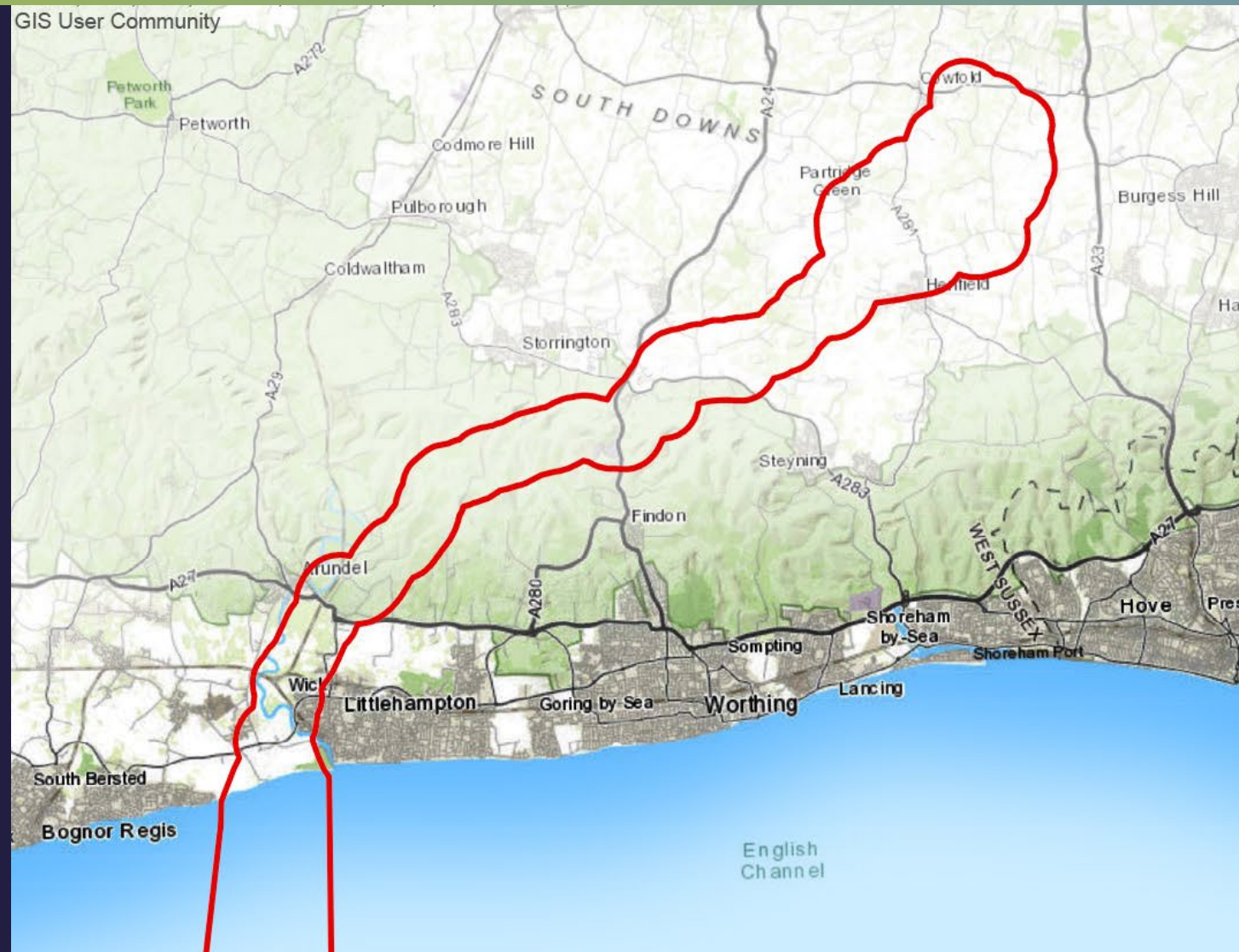
You can find FAQs in Appendix A

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Onshore Cable Route

The ultimate objective is to connect the power from the wind farm to the transmission grid at Bolney using the shortest, least-impact cable route.

The cable circuits will be buried underneath the seabed and **we will bury the onshore cables underground for the entire cable route**, so the impacts will be temporary in nature during construction only and there will be no pylons.



Cable route scoping boundary

The cable area of search or 'scoping boundary' sets out a broad envelope within which we assess the technical constraints and environmental sensitivities, to identify the least impact 50m-wide cable route. This process involves input from statutory bodies and other stakeholders to help inform what assessments and sensitivities need to be taken into account.

Landfall

The first challenge is to identify where we can bring the cables ashore, known as 'landfall', where the offshore cables are joined to the onshore cables. Ideally, this location would be in the most direct path between the wind farm and Bolney. However, the Sussex coastline is a densely populated linear urban development, which severely restricts the number of potential landfall options.

Why can't we take the same route as the existing Rampion infrastructure?

See our FAQs in Appendix A

While at first sight it may appear that there are one or two areas of open space along the coast e.g. Goring Gap, as the cables move further north they would hit a dead end as they meet settlements which we are unable to drill under.

The open space that is closest to a direct line between the offshore Area of Search and Bolney, that also has the potential for a cable route to continue north, is Climping Beach just to the west of Littlehampton Harbour. We're aware of flood risks in this location, so we will be drilling under the beach to the agricultural land beyond. Having identified the optimum landfall location, we then set out to investigate a broad corridor between Climping and Bolney.

Due to the east-west linear nature of the South Downs National Park, crossing it with the cable route will be unavoidable. We are designing the route to be as short as possible through the South Downs and we will introduce construction methods to ensure swift and successful reinstatement of the landscape.

To date, we have carried out a constraints mapping exercise and a number of site surveys to identify sensitive or challenging features, such as:

- Steep slopes
- Ancient Woodland
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Chalk grasslands
- Wildlife habitats
- Archaeology
- Local Nature Reserves

Where possible, we will avoid these sensitive locations but in short sections where it may be unavoidable, we will introduce construction methodologies and other mitigation measures to protect wildlife, landscape and archaeology during construction.

Onshore cable route



During construction



After reinstatement

Cable route construction

The underground cable route is constructed in a way to minimise impacts, as far as possible.

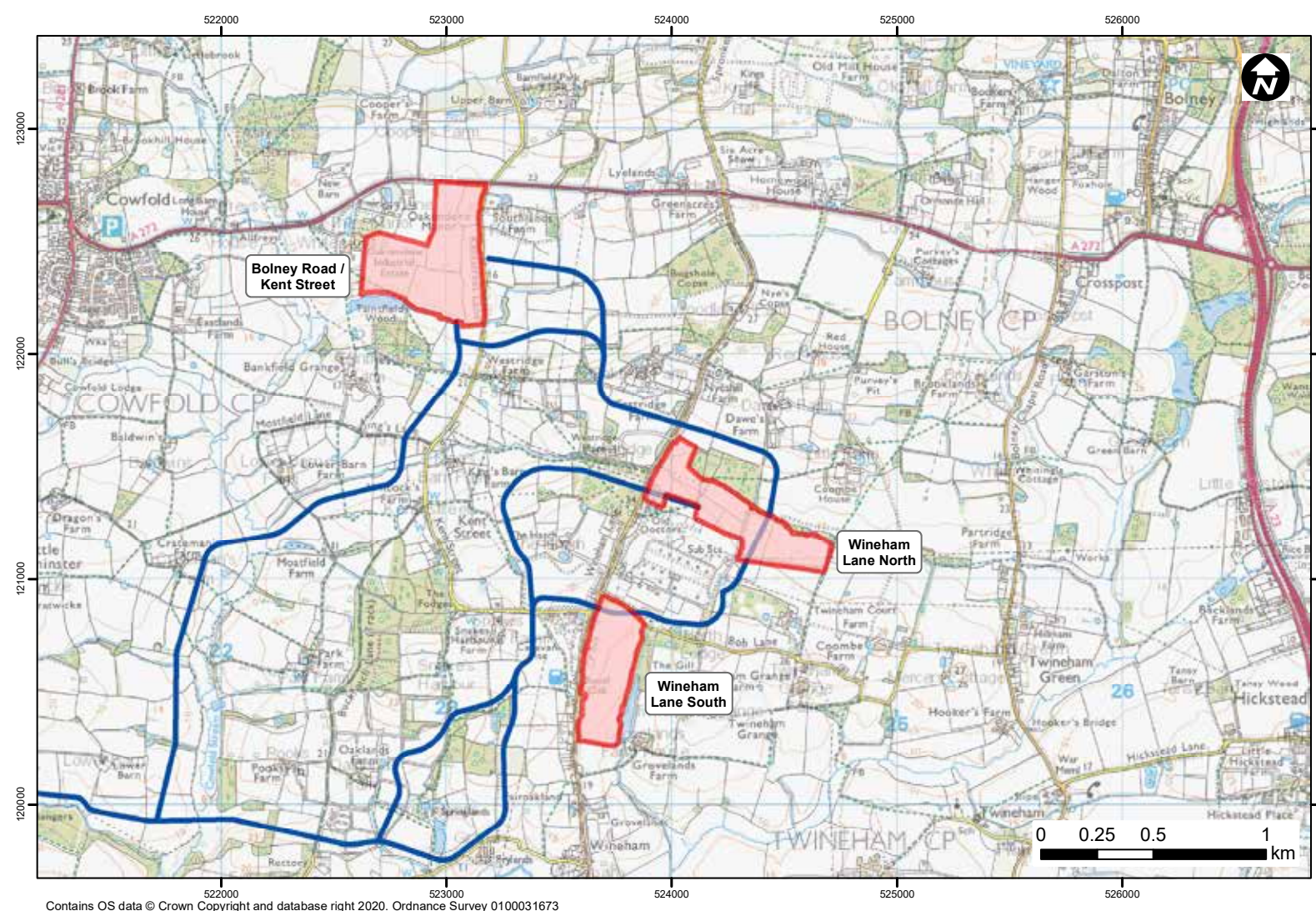
To bury the cable, we will use a trench and ducting methodology, whereby we dig trenches, install ducting and backfill the trenches to allow for quick reinstatement of the landscape. We will come back at a later date to pull the cable through the ducting, using small joint bays at approximately 1km intervals along the route, as the cables come in rolls of 1km sections.

To cross particularly challenging obstacles such as rivers, railways and major roads, we will use a horizontal directional drilling (HDD) technique to tunnel below these features. This avoids impacts on the river environment, while keeping traffic and trains running throughout construction.

Watch the flyover video of our proposed indicative cable route which we believe is the least impact. The video also includes a number of multiple branch options in some sensitive locations, where we are seeking feedback as we further refine the route.

Onshore substation

Somewhere near the connection point at Bolney, a new Rampion 2 onshore substation is required to transform the power from the wind farm up to the required voltage (400kV), in order to connect to the transmission grid.



The onshore substation would be the **only permanent onshore above-ground structure** for the entire project, which requires an area of 4.5 hectares for the substation itself, in addition to areas for landscaping, access and drainage, plus construction laydown areas, compounds and access tracks.

We initially investigated seven substation search areas within 5km of the Bolney connection, to seek to identify the site of least impact. Four of these have now been discounted for a combination of reasons, such as:

- Ancient Woodland and biodiversity
- Flood Zones and associated watercourses
- Sewage works and potential ground contamination
- Insufficient overall size to support the construction activities and landscaping
- Proximity to existing properties

A more detailed explanation of the assessment and ranking / selection will be included in the EIA (Alternatives Considered chapter) in due course.

We are liaising with the parish councils local to the **three remaining substation search areas** and seeking feedback through the informal and formal consultations, to understand local community concerns. We are inviting feedback on the pros and cons of the three search areas, while also seeking input to help identify any parts of those areas that are more or less favourable for locating the permanent substation equipment.

Taken together with the results from our technical and environmental surveys, we will then be in a better position to progress the least impact search area and identify the best site for the substation equipment

Click to watch the video on YouTube



Why Rampion 2?

Explore the reasons why we need more wind power

Learn about the consenting & consultation process

Discover how we connect power to the grid

Click to watch the video on YouTube



Onshore Cable Route Flyover

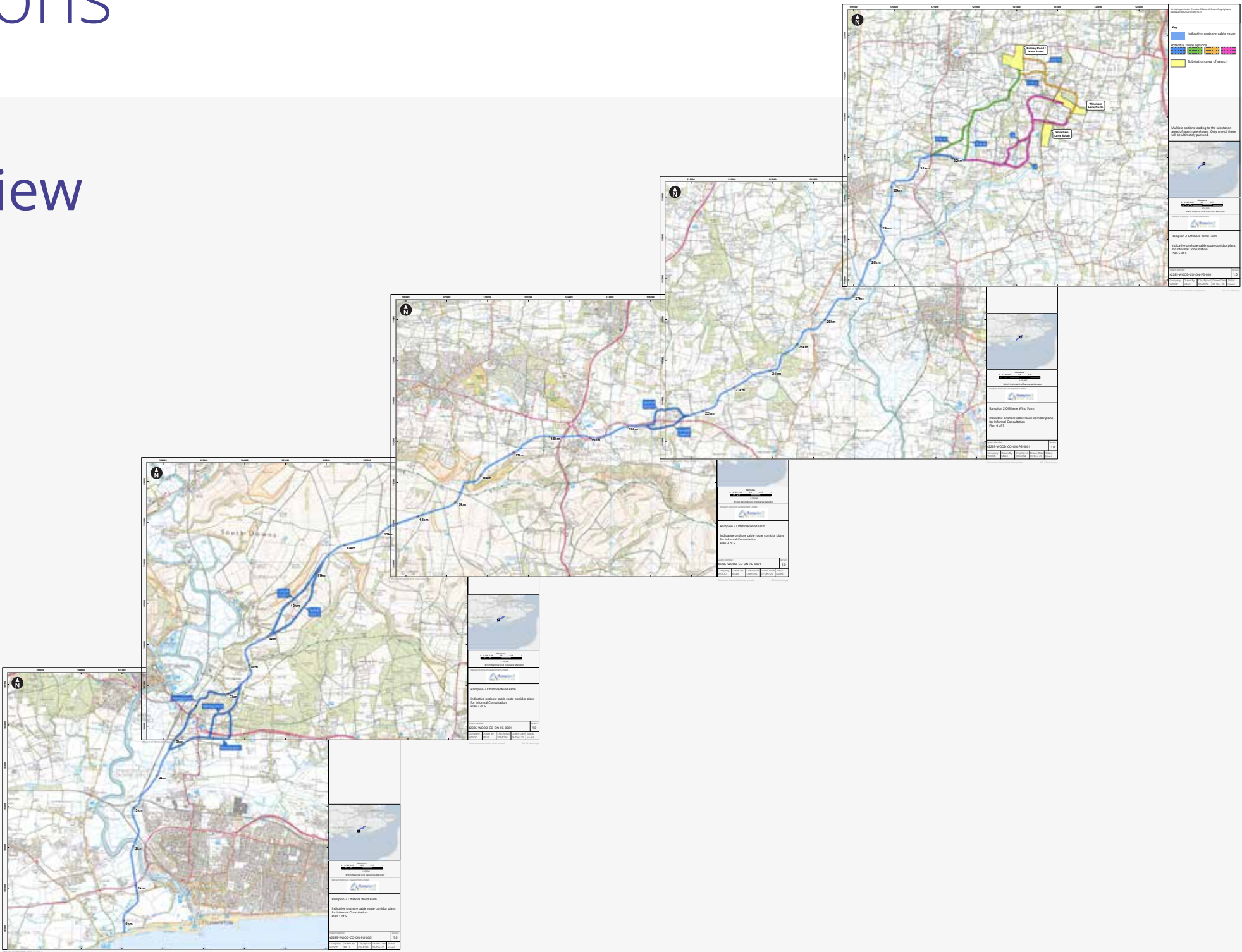
Discover how we identify the best cable route

Learn about the technical & environmental considerations

Explore our three onshore substation search areas

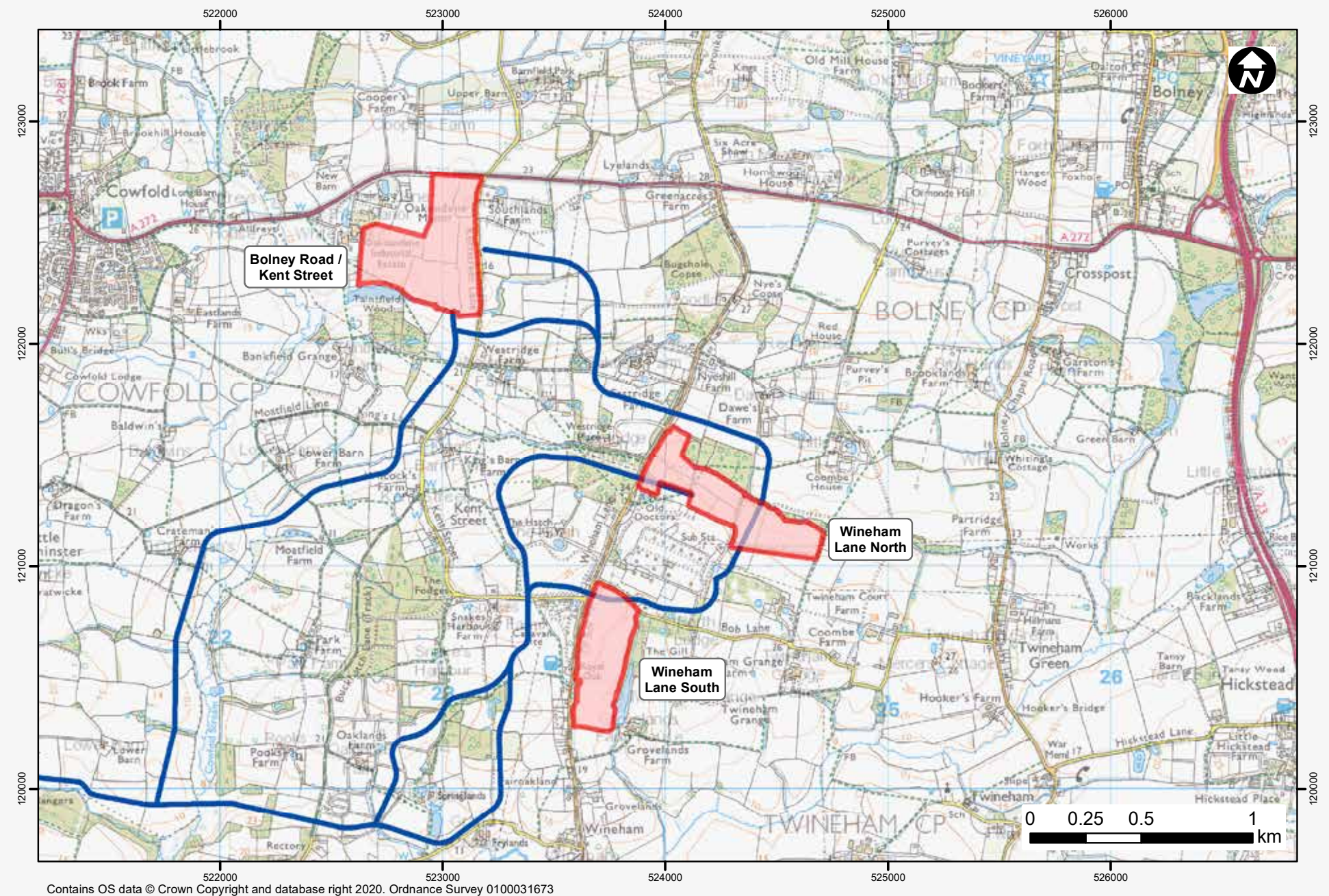
Cable Route Options

Go to Appendix B to View
5 maps in large scale



Substation Search Areas

Go to Appendix C to view the 3 search areas in large scale



Project Benefits

The existing Rampion project:

Supplies clean, green electricity for the equivalent of almost 350,000 homes, that's around half the homes in the whole of Sussex.
Saves around 600,000 tonnes of CO₂ every year.

The Rampion 2 project could:

Produce clean, green electricity for the equivalent of over 1 million homes!
Save around 1.8 million tonnes of CO₂ each year.

This would make a significant contribution to meet Government targets for offshore wind and help tackle climate change.

Technological advancement

Wind turbine technology has rapidly advanced in recent years, producing much more power per unit.

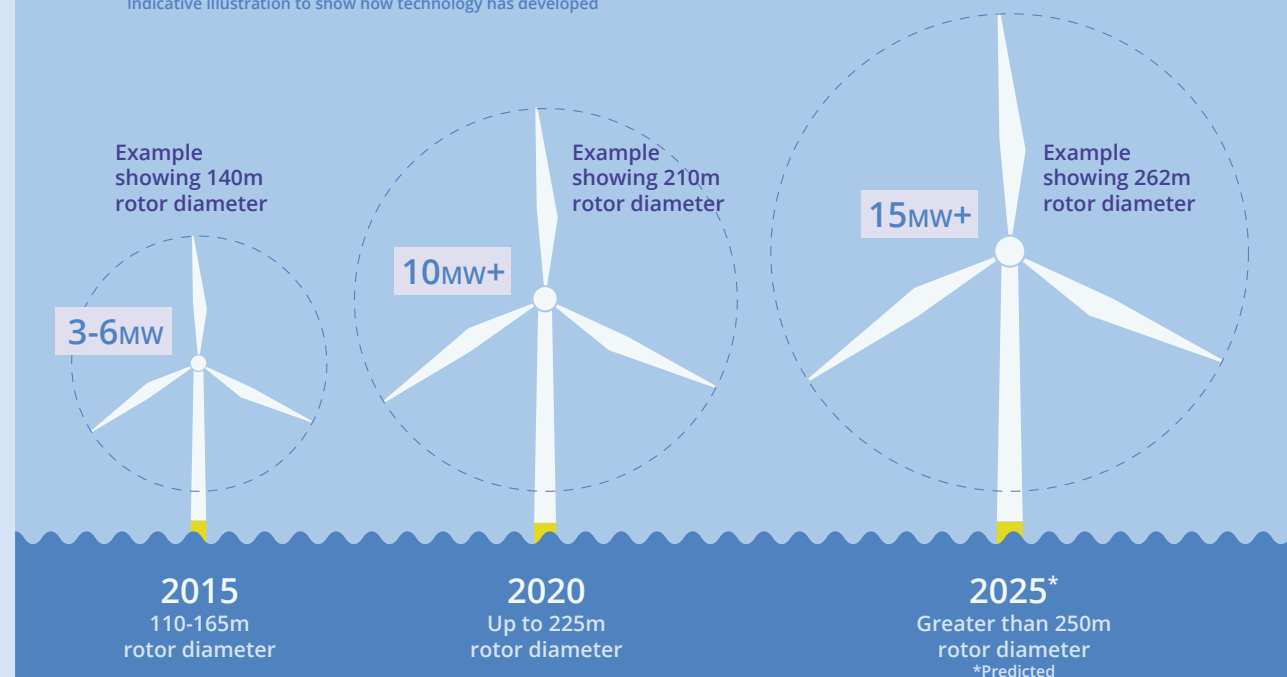
A 50% increase in tip height more than doubles the power output of a wind turbine and the power of offshore turbines has increased 5-fold in just 20 years.

It's early days in the development process and a few years before we'll be in a position to order turbines. So, for the purpose of our EIA we are assessing a worst-case scenario for up to 2.3 x the existing Rampion turbine height, but in reality it's unlikely to be more than double the height.

With an assumption that the turbines will be 75% taller than the existing turbines, the power output per turbine would be around 3 x the existing Rampion turbines.

Turbine technology development

Indicative illustration to show how technology has developed



Rampion in the community

Rampion has already:

- Employed **65 full time, permanent staff** at the Operations Base in Newhaven Port
- Supported **8 students** on our graduate scheme and took on **8 apprentices** by 2019, some of whom are now fully qualified turbine technicians
- Acted as a catalyst for the **regeneration of Newhaven Port**
- Spent **£1.6 million to support 114 community projects** from our £3.1 million Rampion Fund, benefiting almost 1 million people across Sussex, with the remaining Fund available until 2027
- **Opened a Visitor Centre** on Brighton seafront, which is free for all, to tell the climate, energy and Rampion story in a fun and engaging way



Did you know?

Wind is now an essential renewable resource for powering our modern world with clean, green energy and the UK is the European and World leader in offshore wind generation.

In 2019, UK wind energy:

- Generated electricity to power the equivalent of nearly 18m homes
- Became the second largest power source, providing 20% of electricity
- Reduced CO₂ emissions by nearly 29 million (m) tonnes, saving 14m tonnes from offshore wind alone

In 2020, UK wind energy:

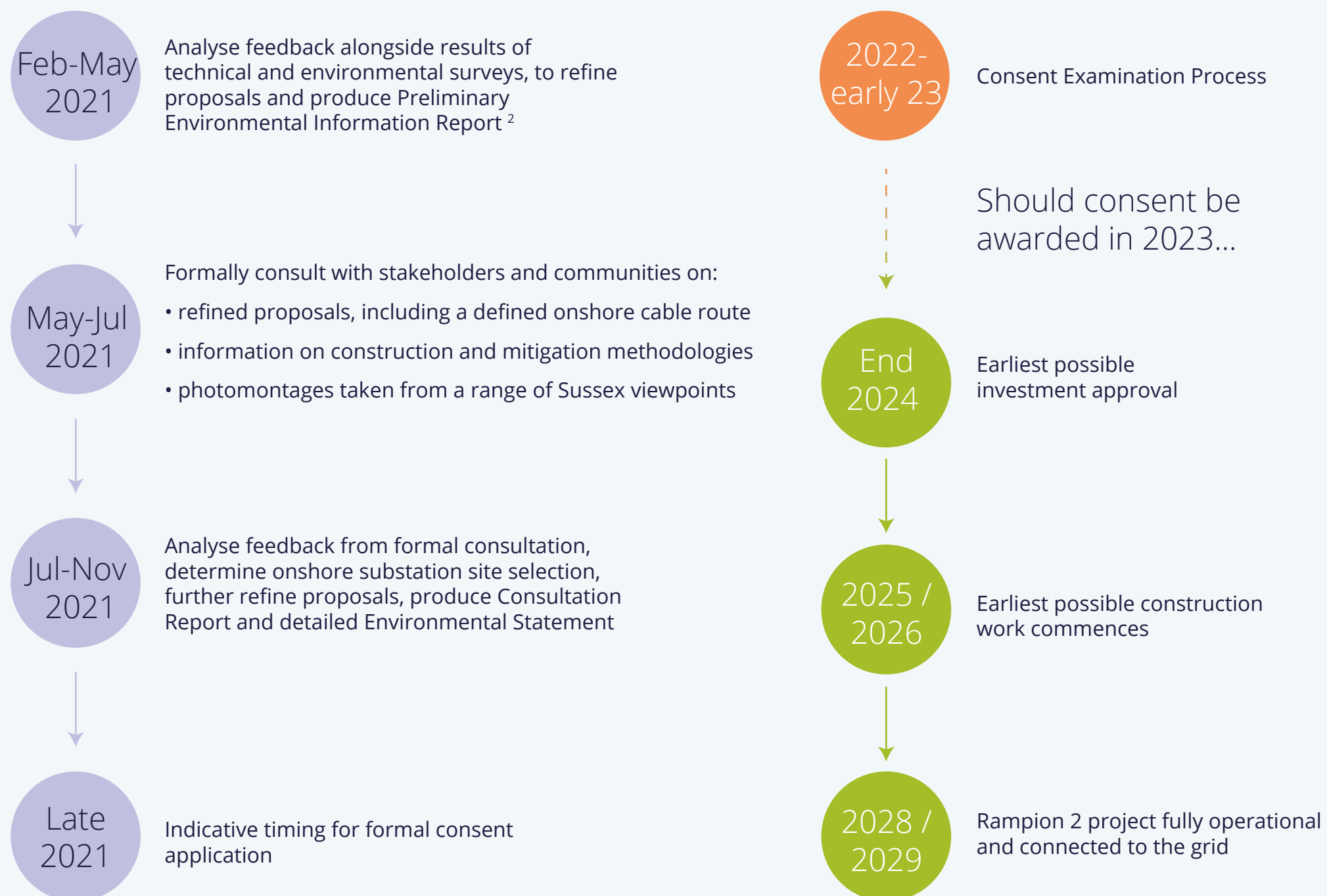
- Broke a record to provide 40% of our electricity on one day
- Contributed to coal-free electricity generation for a record 67 days in a row

The offshore wind industry aims to double jobs to over 27,000 and invest nearly £50billion in UK infrastructure by 2030.

Current Status

- Seabed agreement for lease signed with The Crown Estate (landlord of the seabed), within which a refined wind farm proposal will be formed over the coming months
- National Grid have confirmed a Connection Agreement into the high voltage 400kV transmission grid at Bolney, in 2028/2029
- Early discussions held with 11 Local Planning Authorities, Parish Councils, MPs, South Downs National Park Authority, Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and other national bodies
- Scoping Opinion received from the Planning Inspectorate informing what is required to be assessed
- A number of technical and environmental surveys carried out, informing the onshore and offshore project elements e.g. full offshore site geophysical survey, vessel traffic and ecological surveys
- Early assessment of an onshore cable route Area of Search, leading to identification of an indicative cable route and some options for consideration
- Informal consultation underway, seeking feedback of local issues in relation to the onshore and offshore Areas of Search

Next Steps¹



1. This is an indicative project timetable, which is subject to change, particularly in light of the continuing Covid situation. We will only be carrying out activities where it is safe to do so and will use virtual consultation tools until it is safe to meet face to face.

2. We will be carrying out an assessment of construction traffic impacts (transport, noise, air quality) in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, which will be available during the formal consultation. This will include a cumulative assessment taking into consideration other local construction projects that are likely in the timeframe of the construction of Rampion 2.

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We want to hear from you

For this first round of consultation, we are keen to hear any local Issues and constraints you think we need to take into account within the onshore and offshore areas of search, as we look to refine the proposals.

What are the local issues that matter to you?

Is there anything you think we may have missed?



Online feedback form

The best way for you to give your feedback is by using the feedback form: [Click here to complete your feedback form](#)



Email or phone

Should you have any questions or points of clarification about the project or consultation, you can:

Email us at rampion2@rwe.com

Call us on 0800 2800 886
(Freephone)



Book a virtual meeting

Should you wish to have a virtual meeting with members of the Project Team, please use our [interactive booking system here](#).

If you are a member of a community group or should you have any family, friends or colleagues who you think may be interested, please feel free to convene a group meeting with us, as it will help us maximise our reach to a wider audience.



Covid19 Restrictions

We are all working in unusual times and while we would much prefer to meet you face to face, we have had to close our Worthing Office since March and unfortunately, we are unable to hold public exhibitions as we did for the original Rampion project.

We hope you have found our Virtual Village Hall a useful tool to learn about the development process, explore our initial proposals and provide your feedback.

Meet the team

We would like to build on our existing relationships from the Rampion project, while also reaching new communities who weren't so involved the first time around, so we can remain a long-term, good neighbour of the Sussex community.



Vaughan Weighill
Project Manager



Eleri Wilce
Consents Manager



Naren Mistry
Engineering Manager



Chris Tomlinson
Stakeholder Manager



James D'Alessandro
Commercial Manager

Click to watch the video on YouTube



How we constructed The Rampion Wind Farm



Appendix

- A** Frequently Asked Questions
- B** Cable Route Options
- C** Substation Search Areas
- D** Information for landowners
- E** Scoping Report
- F** Rampion Fund + Visitor Centre information

Frequently Asked Questions

Offshore Wind Farm

? Why more wind turbines off the Sussex coast and not somewhere else?

There are 40+ offshore wind farms around the UK but only one on the south coast of England – Rampion. Yet, the southeast of England is one of the most densely populated regions in Europe and is therefore a huge demand centre for electricity, so we believe this site has potential to make a greater contribution to electricity generation, close to where the demand centre is located.

Elsewhere on the south coast, there are constraints to the west of the Isle of Wight such as the Jurassic Coast and deeper waters, whilst the grid is less robust given the lower population density in the southwest. There are constraints further east as the English Channel narrows off the Kent coast, which is also a very busy shipping area.

? What is an Area of Search and why are they so large?

An Area of Search is initially identified for investigation, to find the optimum site for a wind farm or cable route. We need to carry out a number of technical and environmental surveys, which may discount areas from being suitable for development and we will also consider consultation feedback to help identify the best site for the project components, somewhere within the Area of Search.

? Why is the project forecast to be so much bigger than Rampion?

The original Rampion Wind Farm was consented for up to 700 megawatts (MW) but in the end we built 400MW, being the optimum scheme for the technology and installation capabilities at that time. Since then, turbines have become more powerful, there have been significant improvements in what can be technologically achieved, and a larger scheme reduces the cost of deployment thereby reducing cost to the end consumer.

? Why is the maximum height of the turbines so much larger than the existing project?

Rampion 2 is effectively 10 years on from the original project and if consented, we will be placing turbine orders a decade later than we did for Rampion, with turbines not being installed until 2027 at the earliest. Technology has already advanced apace, so we need to make a sensible forecast of what the available turbine technology might be several years from now, to avoid consenting a technology that may no longer be available in the marketplace.

We therefore need to assess what we think will be the maximum turbine height when we come to construction, but we won't necessarily end up building that maximum case, e.g. Rampion had consent for 210m turbines, yet the Rampion turbines we built are 141m tall, two-thirds of the consented figure.

Frequently Asked Questions

Offshore Wind Farm

? Why are there no visual representations of what the wind farm could look like?

At this stage we're still focusing on issues and constraints within the areas of search, to identify what the boundary for the scheme will be. This site boundary will be refined in response to constraints, the results of technical and environmental surveys and stakeholder feedback. We will be preparing visualisations once the scope and boundary has been sufficiently refined and these will form part of the second consultation in late spring/summer.

Of note, a wind farm is a low density development with around 1km spacing between the turbine towers, which are themselves only around 10m in diameter.

? How has the operating Rampion Wind Farm been received by the Sussex community?

In 2010, we commissioned an independent survey to gauge the feeling of the Sussex community to the prospect of a wind farm off the Sussex coast. 80% felt positive. We carried out the survey again in 2019 after the turbines had been up and running for 18 months and 85% of the respondents support the wind farm with only 4% opposing the scheme.

Onshore Electrical Infrastructure

? Why didn't the original Rampion project include cables that could accommodate more electrical capacity?

At the time of investment in 2015, there was no immediate prospect of future Crown Estate leasing rounds for this area. The Crown Estate first suggested a round for extension proposals in 2018. The industry regulator requires every project to be designed and invested in an economic and efficient manner, to minimise cost to the end consumer, which prevents us from building speculative/spare capacity. The cables for the original Rampion project were therefore rated at a maximum capacity of 400MW.

? Why can't the original Rampion cable route be used again, with the Rampion 2 cables running in parallel?

There are a number of pinch points where the land is congested with other constraints. The original landfall location at Brooklands Pleasure Park, in Lancing, is highly congested with underground pipes and services, as well as cables from the original Rampion scheme. There is insufficient remaining space to cross Teville Stream and drilling is not an option due to the location of an old landfill site.

Further north at Tottington Mount, the original cable route has utilised the available width on the crest of the hill, such that a parallel route would require 'benching' into the side of a hillside (such as used for roads/railways running across slopes), which is not an option due to visual and habitat sensitivities.

Frequently Asked Questions

Onshore Electrical Infrastructure

? How much area is needed for the permanent onshore substation equipment?

The area to site the permanent substation equipment will be no greater than 4.5 hectares (ha). To put this into context, the three search areas for the substation are:

- Bolney Road/Kent Street – 21ha
- Wineham Lane North - 16ha
- Wineham Lane South - 13ha

? How will you manage the noise, air quality, traffic and other disturbances during construction?

As far as possible, construction activity would be planned to minimise disruption to residents and businesses in the local area. We will be carrying out an assessment of construction impacts (transport, noise, air quality) in a Preliminary Environmental Information Report and we will consult on our proposed measures to minimise and mitigate impacts in a second, formal consultation in late spring 2021. This will include a cumulative assessment taking into consideration other local construction projects that are likely in the timeframe of the construction of Rampion 2.

? Will the power be used in Sussex?

The electricity generated feeds into the National Grid system and is therefore distributed to where there is demand. Given the power is connected in Sussex, it is likely that much of the electricity generated by Rampion 2 will be consumed across a broad area covering Sussex. It's impossible to track electrons but the grid ensures the energy is not wasted, so on occasions when local demand is low and the wind farm is operating at peak, the power may be used further afield.

Continued on next page >

Frequently Asked Questions

More about wind power

? Isn't offshore wind power expensive?

Major strides have been made in the past few years, effectively halving the cost of offshore wind with advances in technology, supply chains and economies of scale.

Offshore wind is becoming widely known as an established cost-effective low carbon source of generation, which will continue to play a vital role in helping the power sector decarbonise over the coming decade and beyond.

? What is the lifetime of the project?

Offshore wind turbines were forecast to have a lifetime of 20-25 years but as the first commercial offshore turbines have already been operating for nearly 20 years and technology has continued to advance, the predicted lifetime has increased to nearer 30 years. At the end of their life, the wind turbines will be removed from the seabed and if wind energy is still an essential requirement for our energy mix, they may be repowered with the latest technology of the day, but that would be subject to a new consent application and consultation at that time.

? What happens when the wind doesn't blow?

Offshore wind speeds are higher and more consistent than onshore and whilst output will vary over time, offshore wind farms generate electricity around 85% of the time. If wind is not blowing in one region of the UK then it is likely to be generating power elsewhere in the country, and the national transmission grid has a diverse mix of other energy generators to ensure that supply and demand are always in balance.

Continued on next page >

Frequently Asked Questions

Consultation questions

? How will my feedback be used?

We very much welcome and value feedback from everyone and we will analyse all feedback to identify local issues and take them into account in shaping the project. The consultation feedback will be documented in a Consultation Report, which will be published to form an integral part of the consent application. Whilst we may not be able to accommodate every suggestion, we are committed to responding to issues raised in a fair and transparent manner.

? If this is decided by central government, can local stakeholders really influence the project?

Although it's ultimately the Planning Inspectorate who examine the final application and make their recommendation to the Secretary of State, local authorities and other local stakeholders are statutory consultees to this process and their views hold a lot of weight. We also consider feedback from local communities across a wide area and will accommodate feedback where we can but if this is not possible, e.g. for technical, environmental, commercial or community reasons, we will explain why this is the case. The Consultation Report will record what we've taken into account, the changes we have made, and if we can't take feedback into account we will explain the reasons why we have been unable to do so.

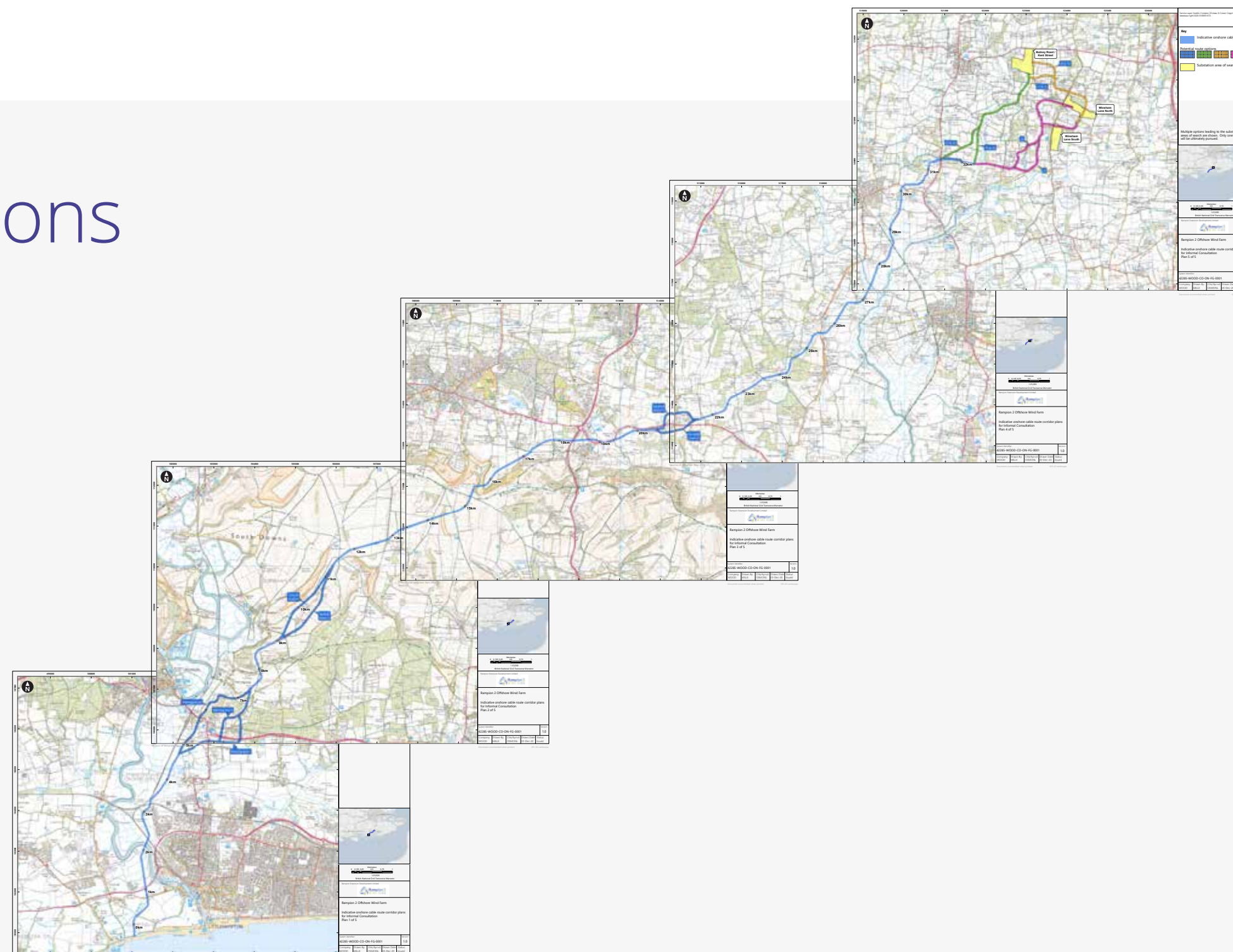
? Is this my only opportunity to have my say?

No, this is only the first consultation where our intention is to attract high-level feedback on the general scope of the project and the local issues you think we should be taking into account in the areas of search. We will then refine our proposals in light of this feedback and the results from our technical and environmental surveys, before publishing more detailed plans for a second consultation in late spring / summer. We are currently working with local authorities to agree how this will be conducted to ensure a comprehensive and meaningful process, which we will publish in a Statement of Community Consultation in the spring.

Appendix B

Cable Route Options

5 maps in large scale
on following pages





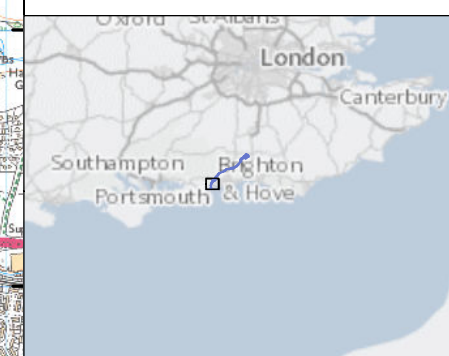
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Key

- Indicative onshore cable route corridor
- Potential route options

Cable route options

Map 1 of 5



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Kilometres
1:25,000
British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development Limited



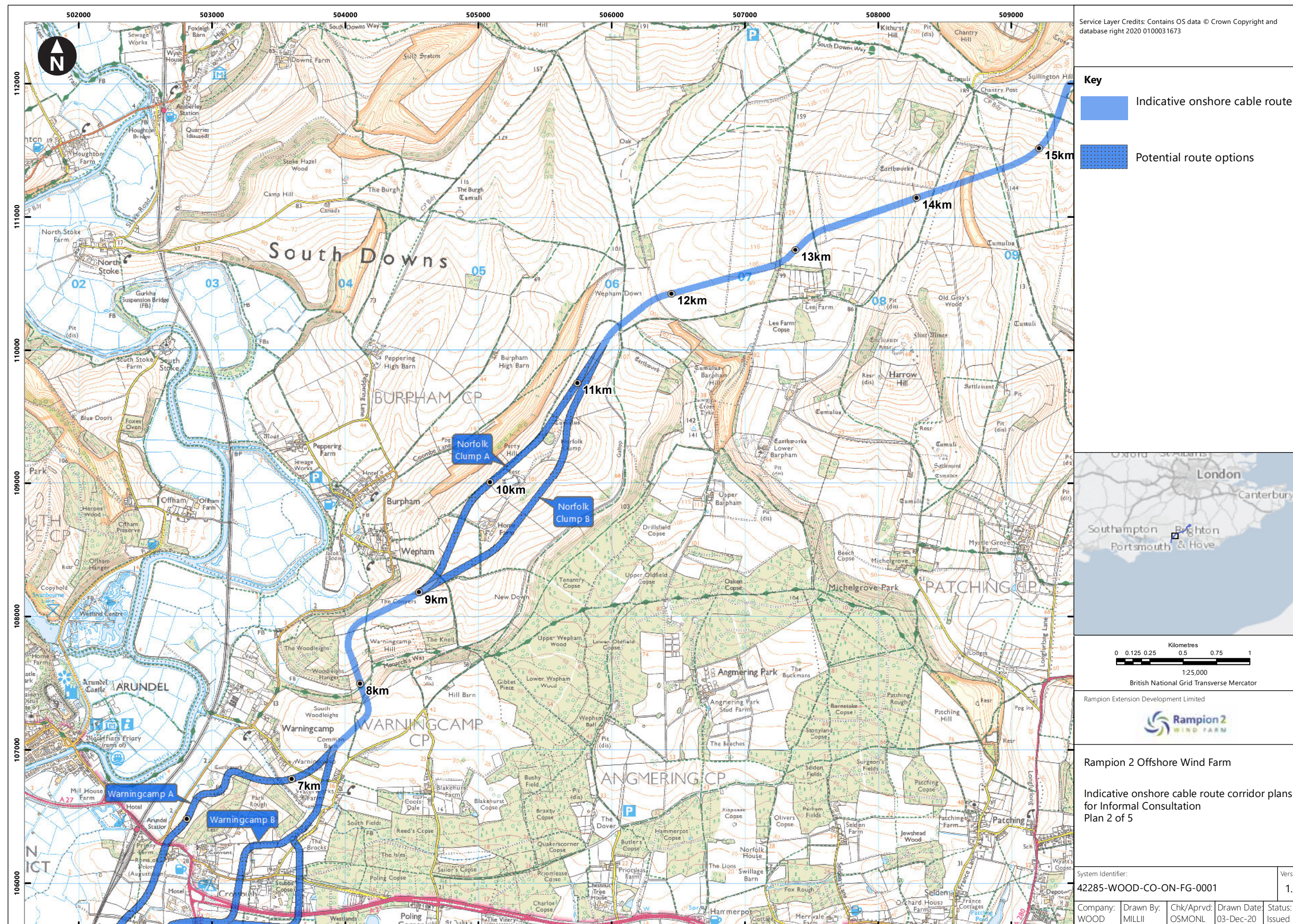
Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Indicative onshore cable route corridor plans
for Informal Consultation
Plan 1 of 5

System Identifier:
42285-WOOD-CO-ON-FG-0001

Version:
1.0

Company: WOOD	Drawn By: MILLII	Chk/Aprvd: OSMONL	Drawn Date: 03-Dec-20	Status: Issued
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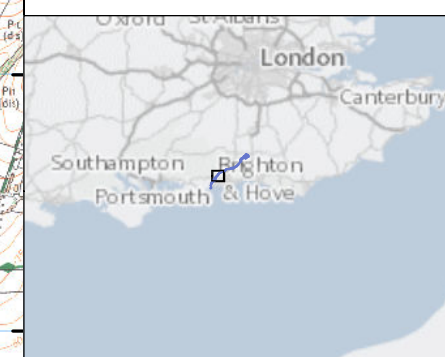


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- Key**
- Indicative onshore cable route
 - Potential route options

Cable route options

Map 2 of 5



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Kilometres
1:25,000
British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development Limited



Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Indicative onshore cable route corridor plans for Informal Consultation
Plan 2 of 5

System Identifier:
42285-WOOD-CO-ON-FG-0001


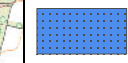
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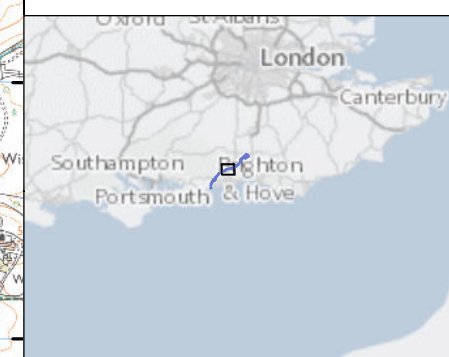
Service Layer Credits: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020 0100031673

Key

-  Indicative onshore cable route
-  Potential route options

Cable route options

Map 3 of 5



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Kilometres
1:25,000
British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development Limited



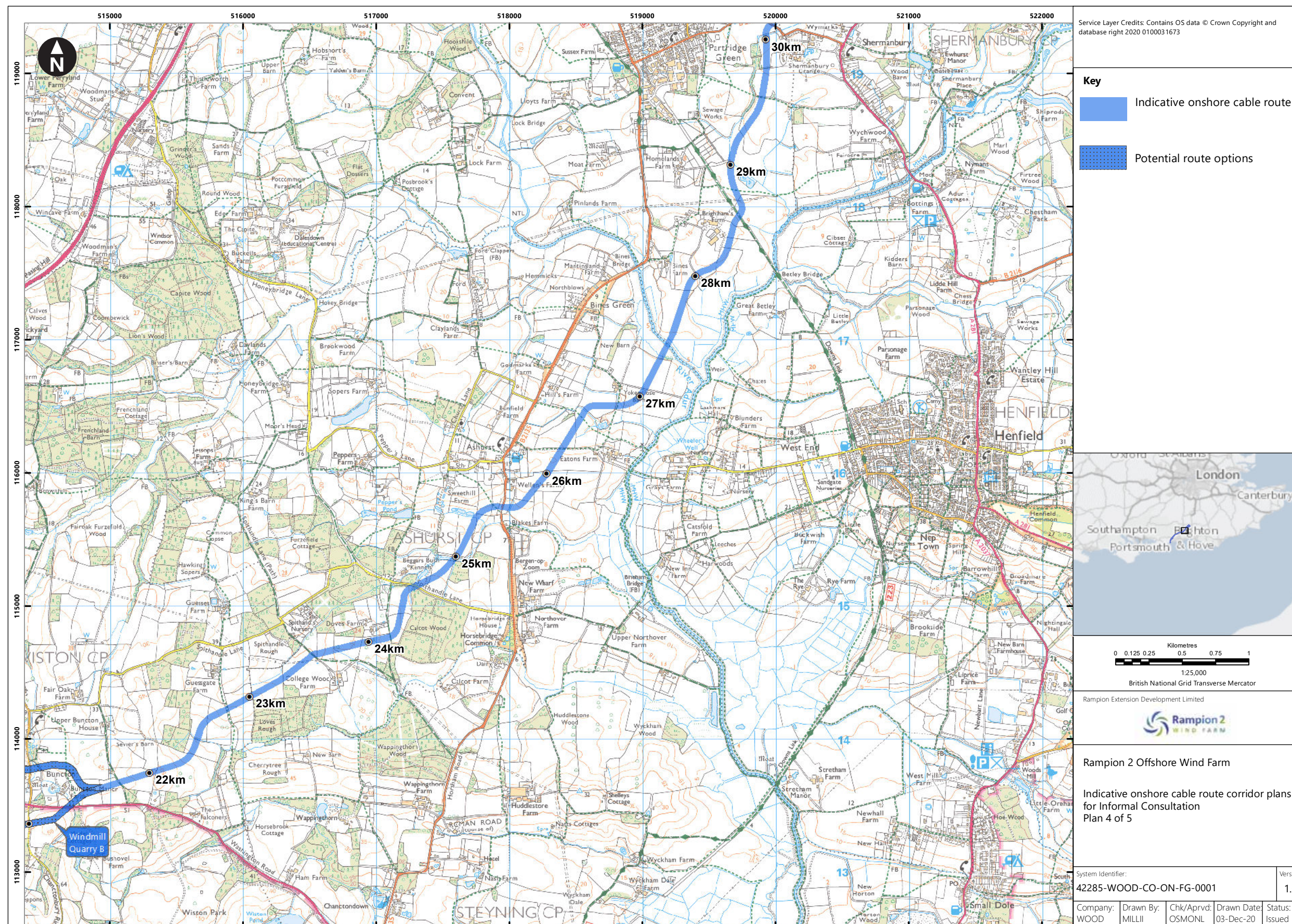
Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Indicative onshore cable route corridor plans
for Informal Consultation
Plan 3 of 5

System Identifier:
42285-WOOD-CO-ON-FG-0001

Version:
1.0

Company: WOOD	Drawn By: MILLII	Chk/Prvd: OSMONL	Drawn Date: 03-Dec-20	Status: Issued
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Cable route options

Map 4 of 5

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Key

Indicative onshore cable route

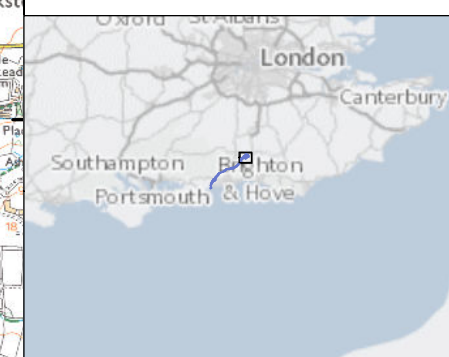
Potential route options

Substation area of search

Cable route options

Map 5 of 5

Multiple options leading to the substation areas of search are shown. Only one of these will be ultimately pursued.



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Kilometres
1:25,000
British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development Limited

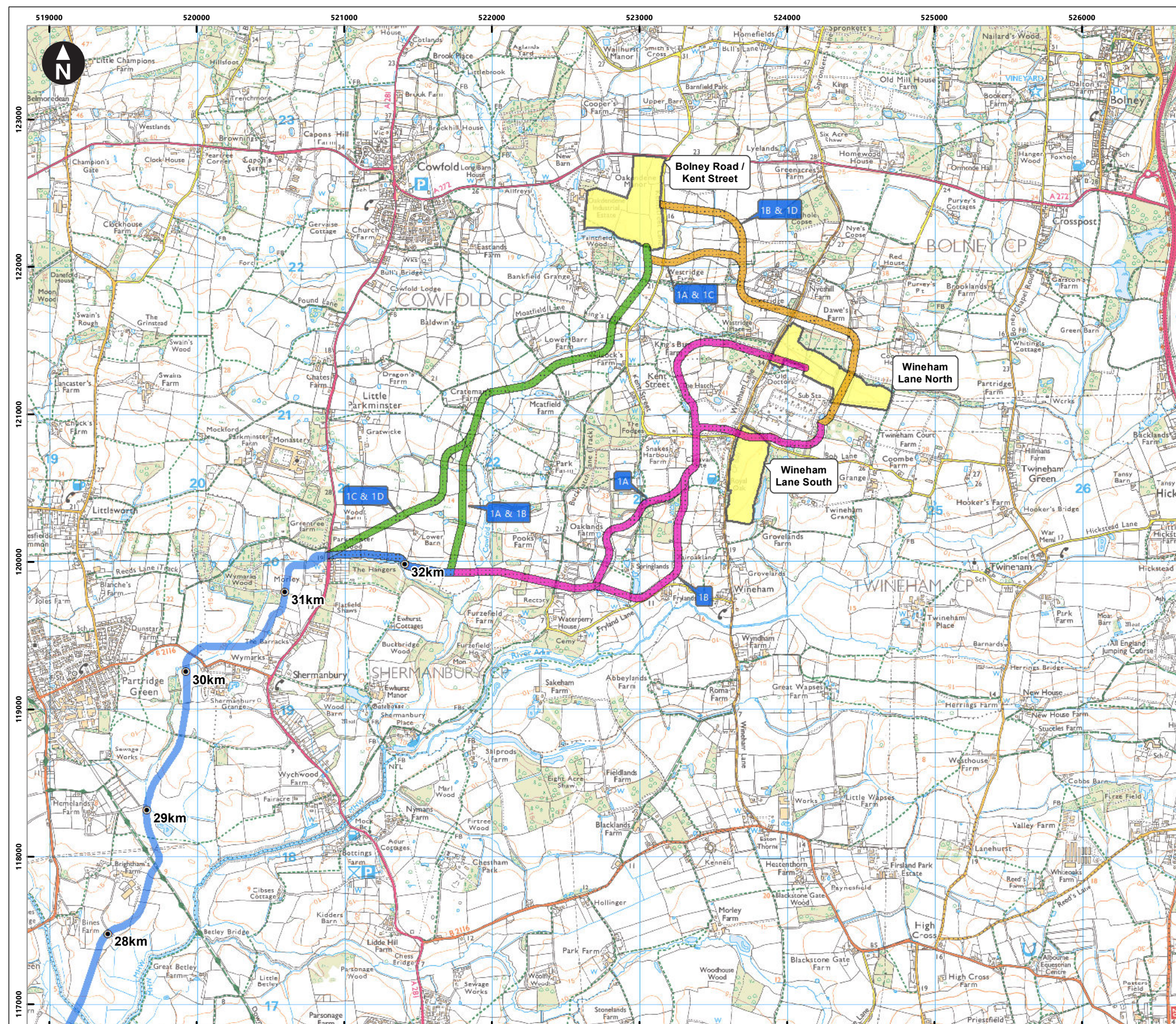


Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Indicative onshore cable route corridor plans for Informal Consultation
Plan 5 of 5

System Identifier: 42285-WOOD-CO-ON-FG-0001
Version: 1.0

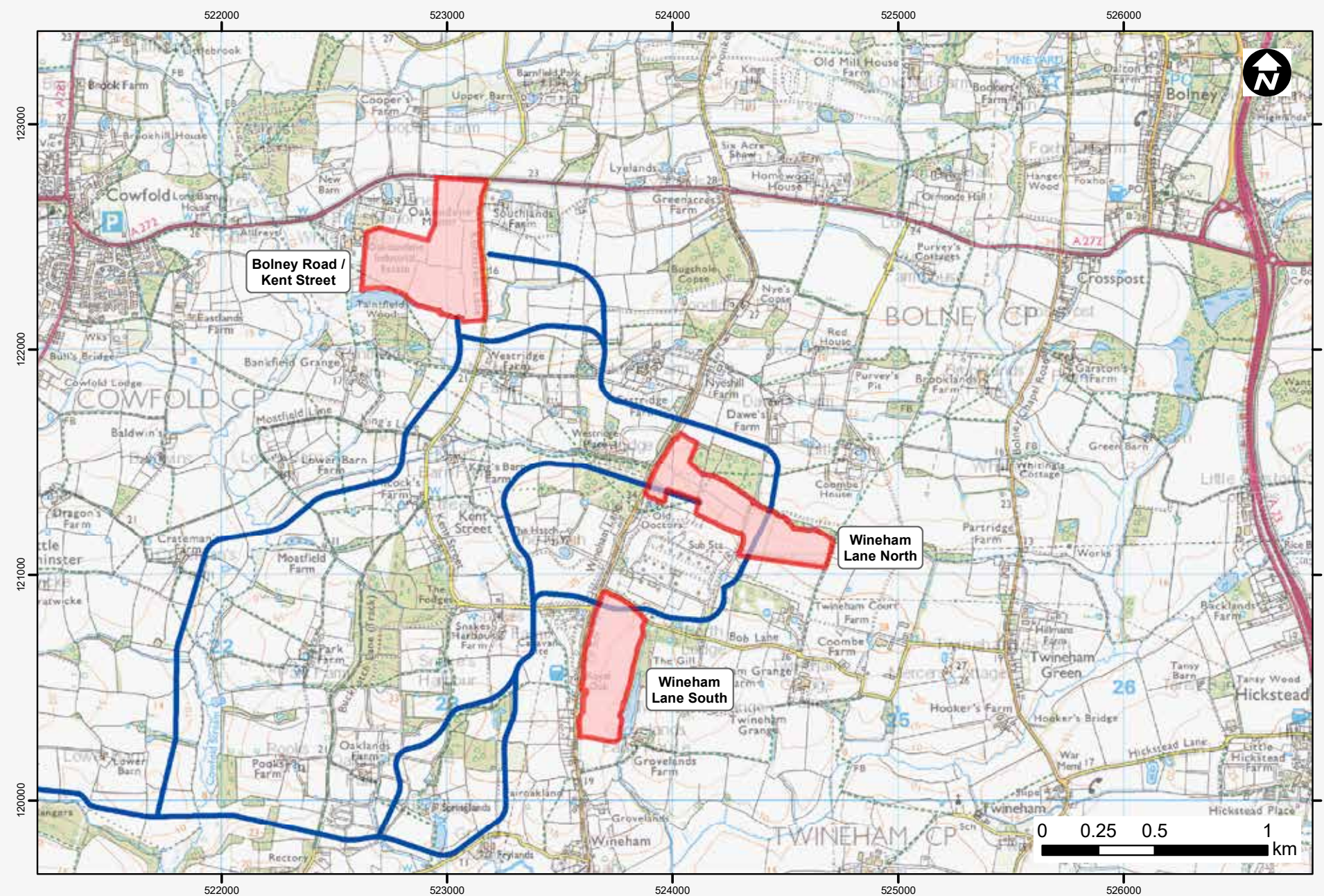
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Chk/Prvd: OSMONL
Drawn Date: 03-Dec-20
Status: Issued

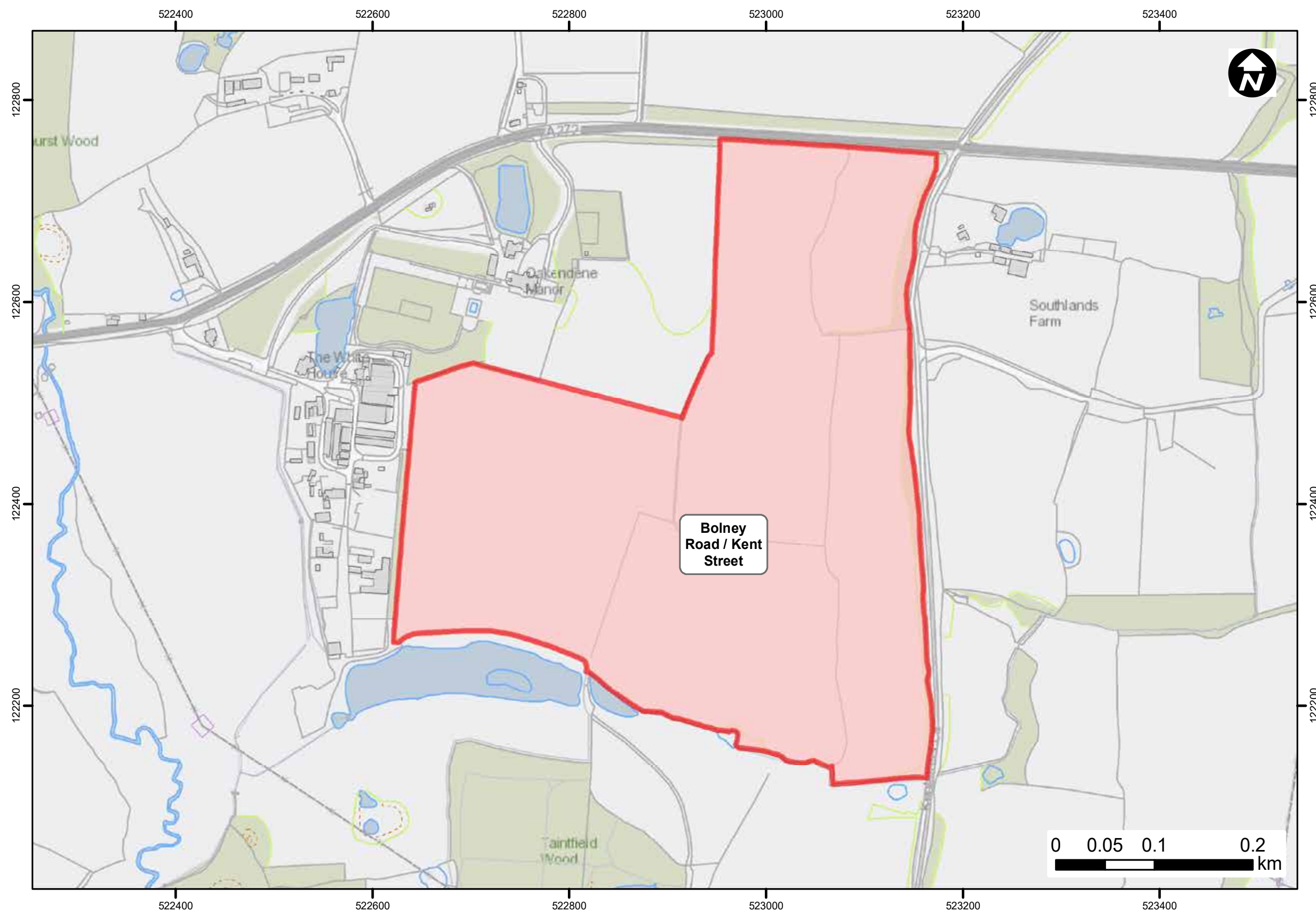


Appendix C

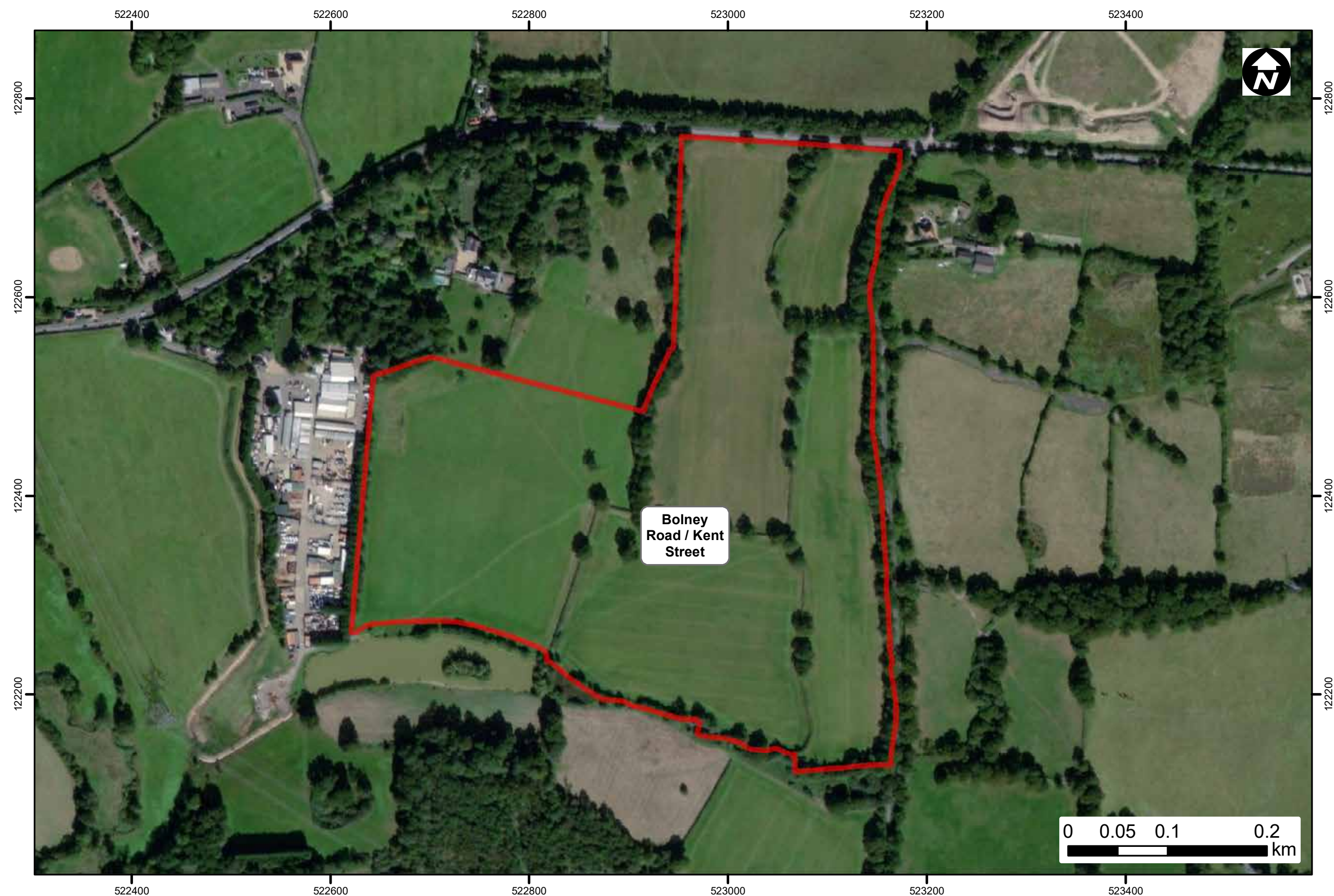
Substation Search Areas

3 search areas in large scale on following pages



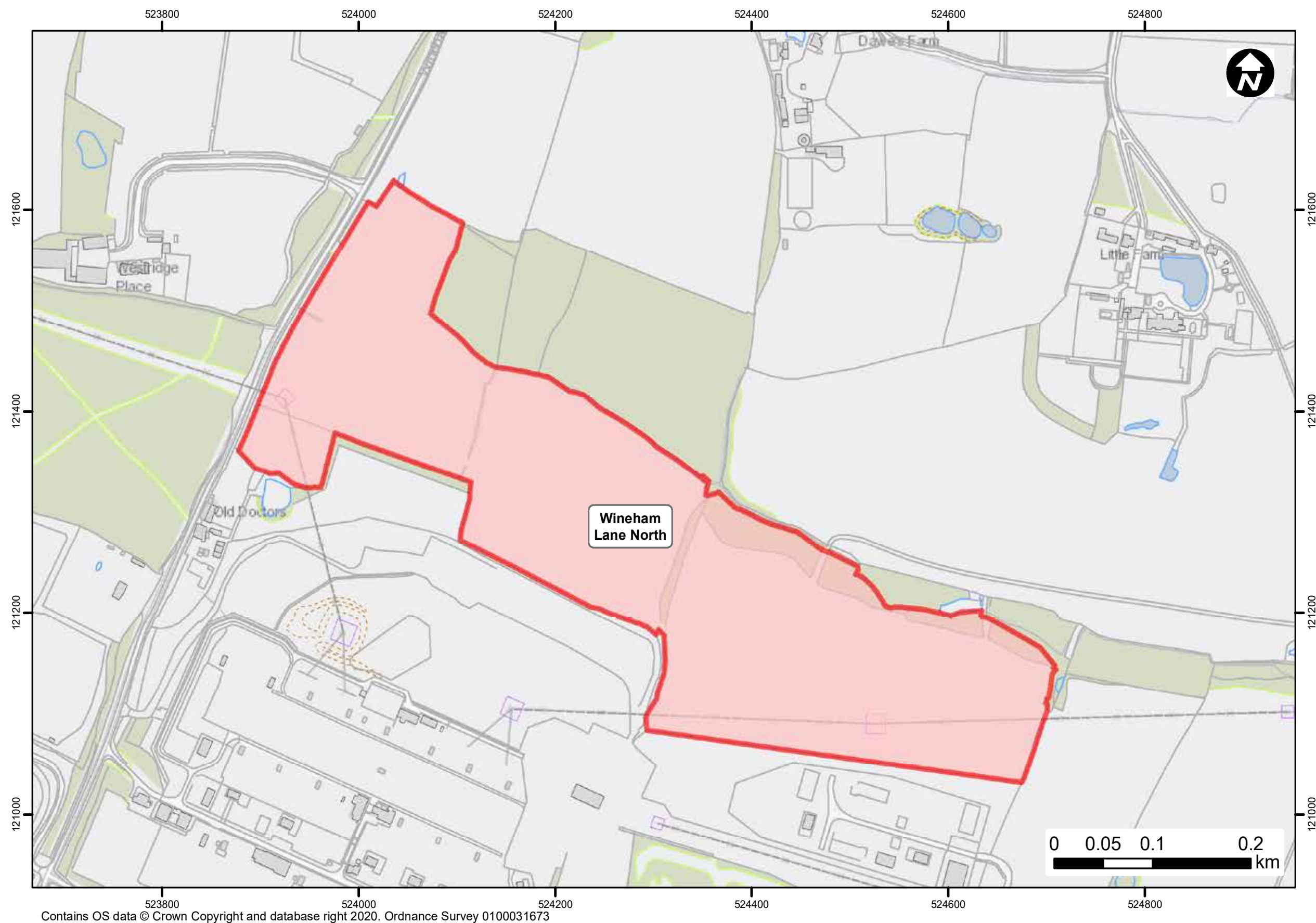


SEARCH AREA
For potential
onshore
substation
Area 1 of 3

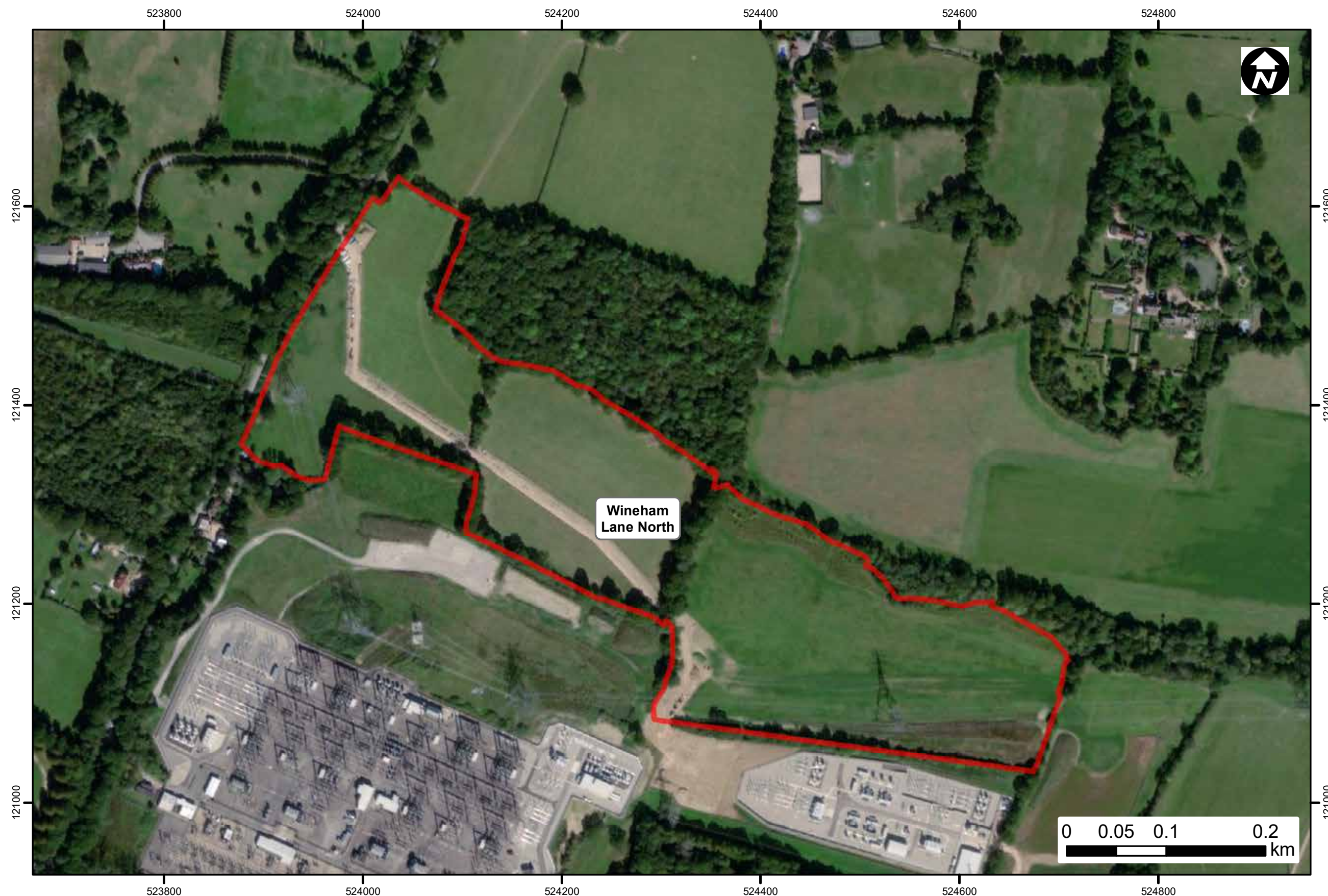


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Ordnance Survey 0100031673

SEARCH AREA
For potential
onshore
substation
Area 1 of 3

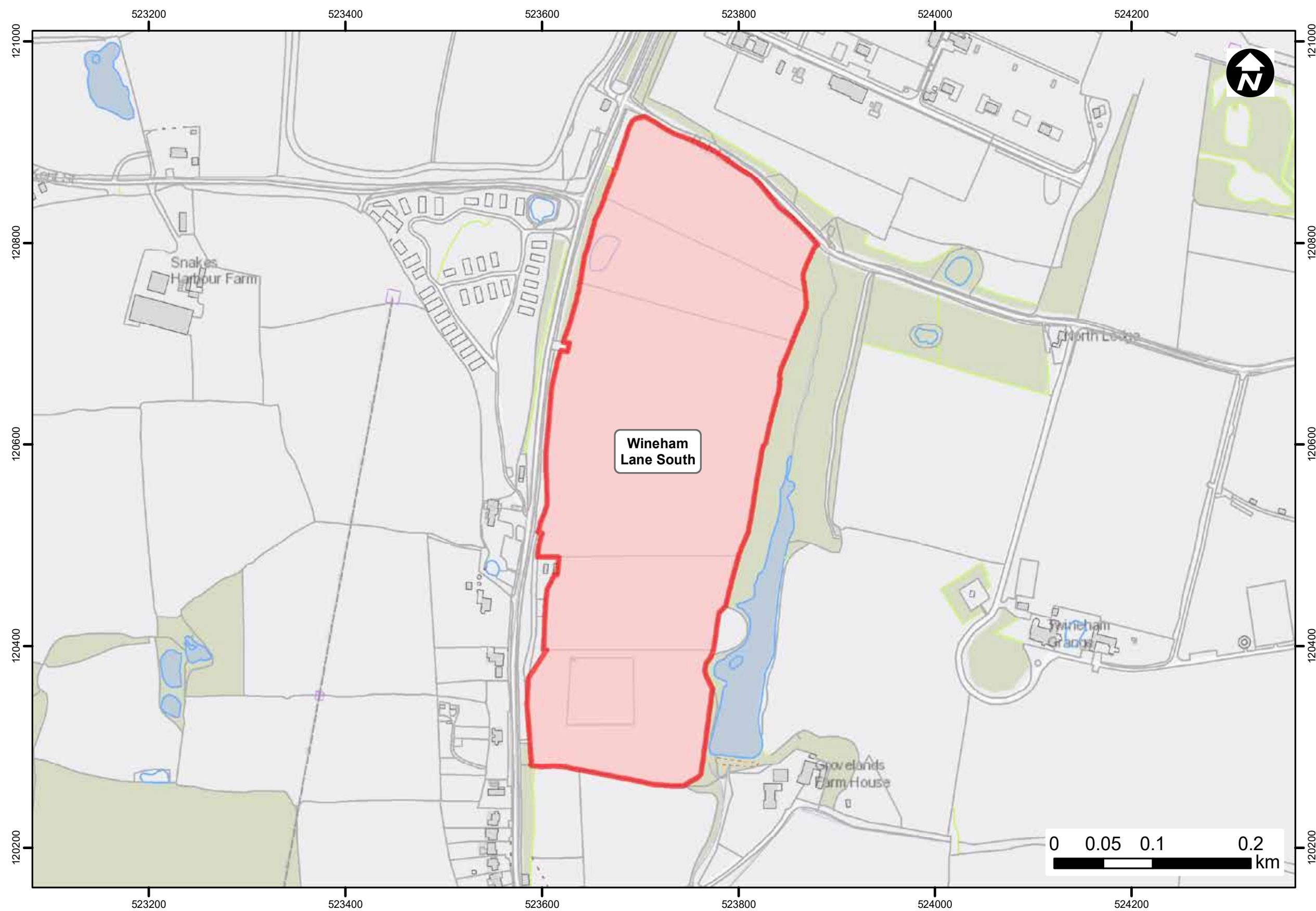


SEARCH AREA
For potential
onshore
substation
Area 2 of 3



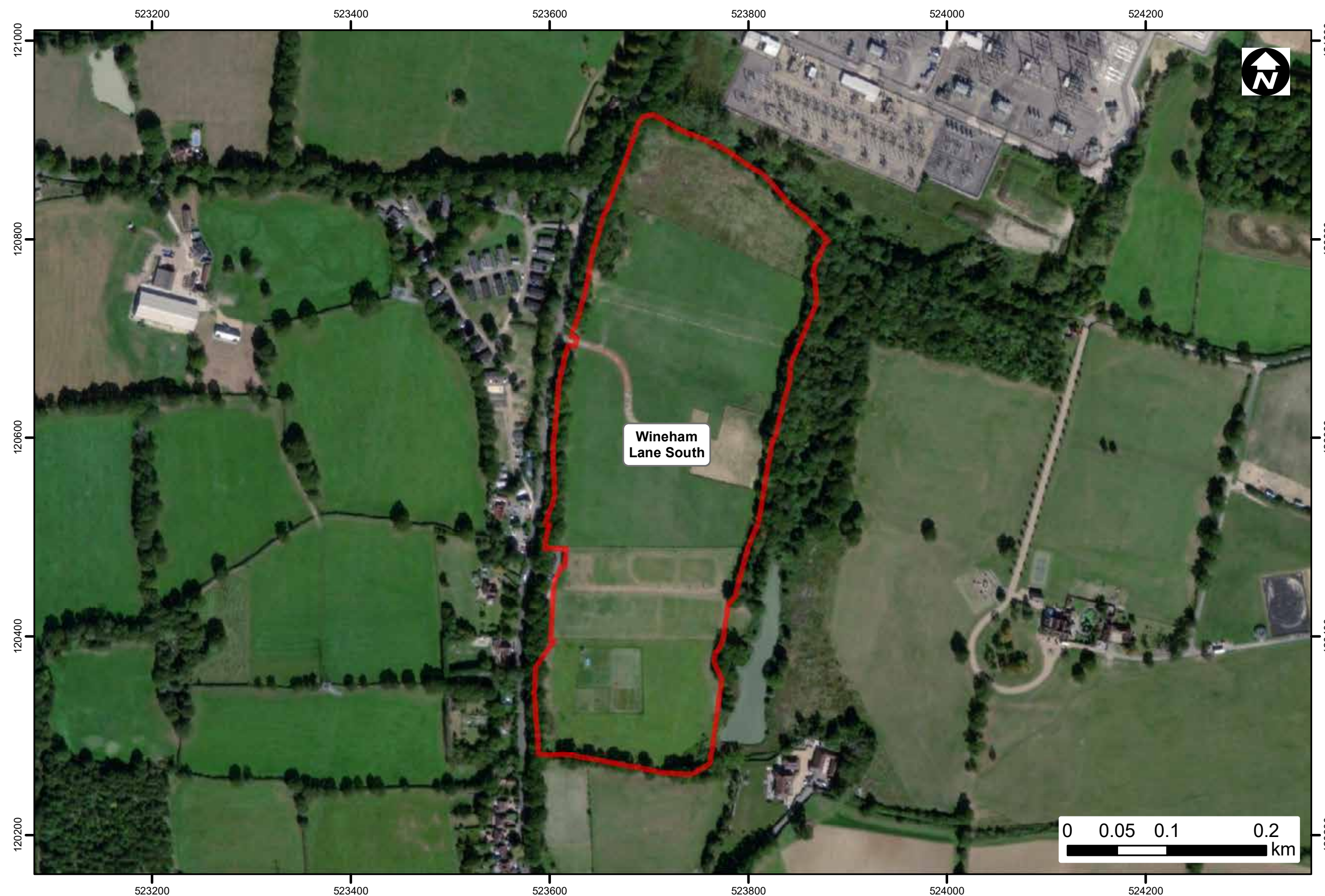
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Ordnance Survey 0100031673

SEARCH AREA
For potential
onshore
substation
Area 2 of 3



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SEARCH AREA
For potential
onshore
substation
Area 3 of 3



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Ordnance Survey 0100031673

SEARCH AREA
For potential
onshore
substation
Area 3 of 3

Information for Landowners

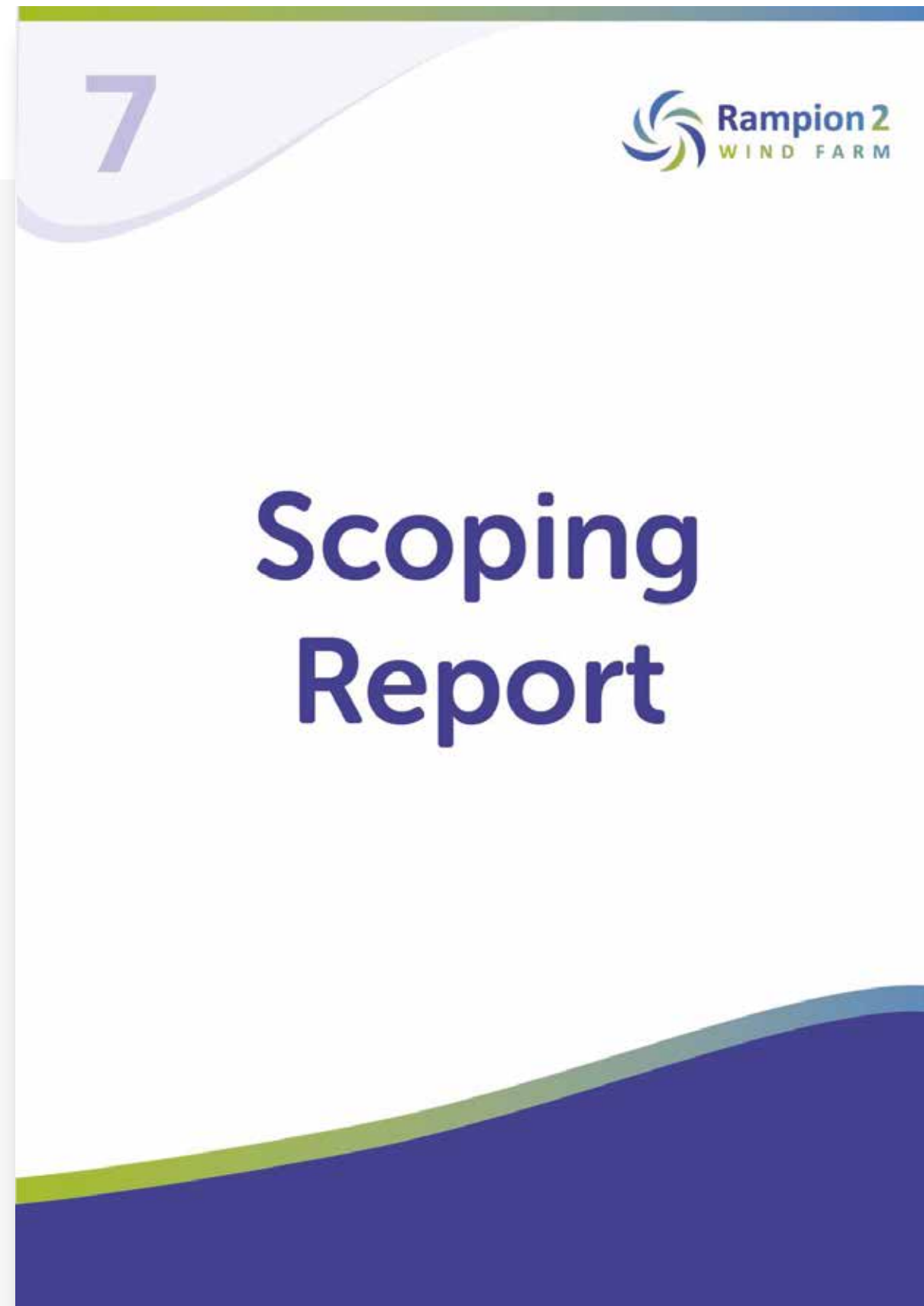
The Rampion 2 Team is aware that other land agents have simply taken the Scoping Boundary for the onshore cable route and written generic letters to all properties in the area, offering their professional services to landowners in any negotiations.

As the Rampion 2 Team refine a cable route within the Scoping Boundary, their land agent, Carter Jonas, will contact the respective landowners individually and directly. No other land agent works for the Rampion 2 Team.

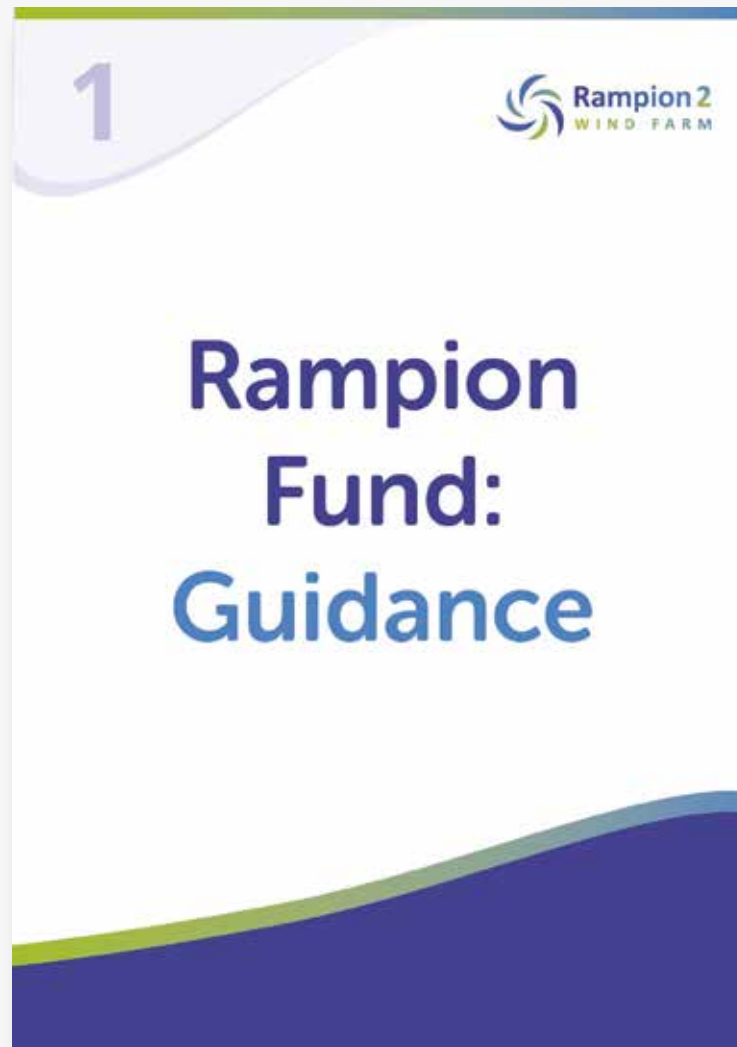
The Rampion Team have also highlighted that they reached agreements with all landowners that they identified along the 27km cable route for the original Rampion project, and did not compulsorily purchase any land or property against the wishes of any owners.

The Team emphasise that they work closely with landowners and the local community to minimise impacts during construction, and wish to highlight that the impact along the cable route would be temporary in nature, during construction only, with the land restored to at least the same standard upon completion of the cable installation.

Go to Appendix E folder to View:



Go to Appendix F folder to View:



We want to hear from you

Click to go to our
online feedback form

