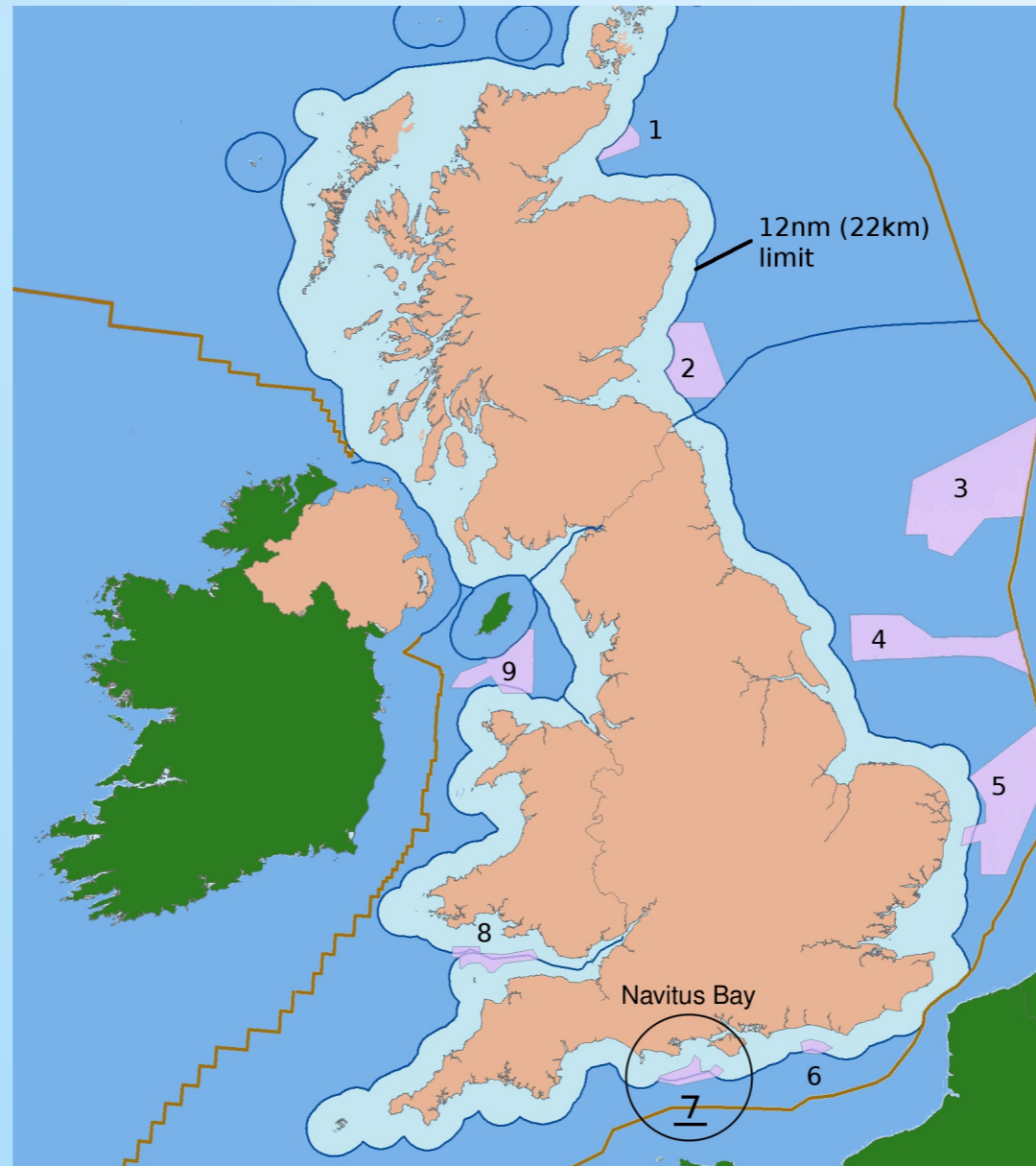


The Navitus Bay Wind Farm

by

Dr. Andrew Langley

The National Round 3 Zones



Round 3 Data

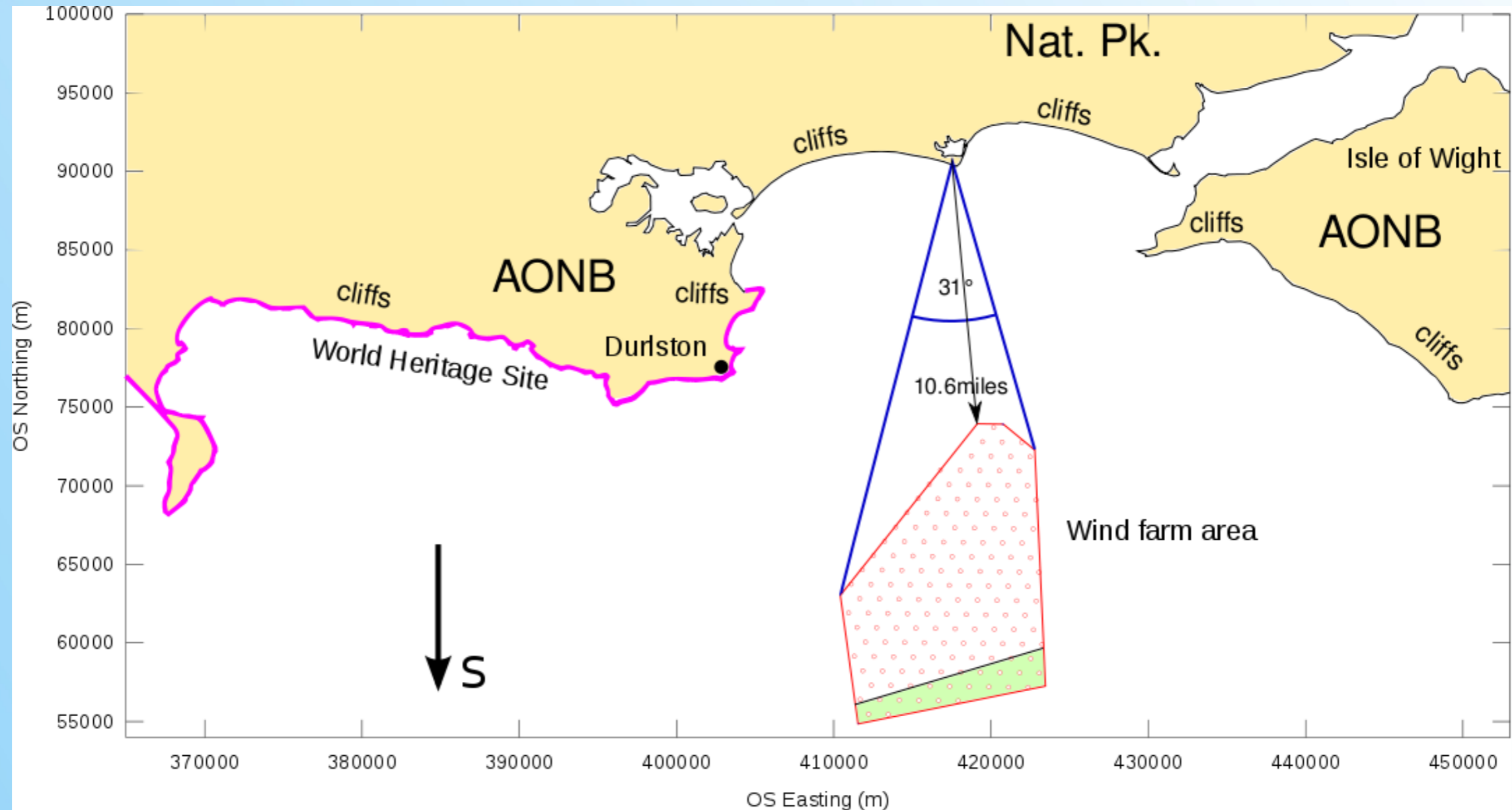
- Total area ~ 10400 miles² (30% bigger than Wales).
32,200 MW target.
- Zones 6, 7 & 8 mostly inside 12nm (13.8 statute miles).
- All other zones mostly outside 12nm.
- The offshore zones alone should easily be able to meet the *total* target capacity.
- We have choices about which areas should be developed.

OESEA Recommendations

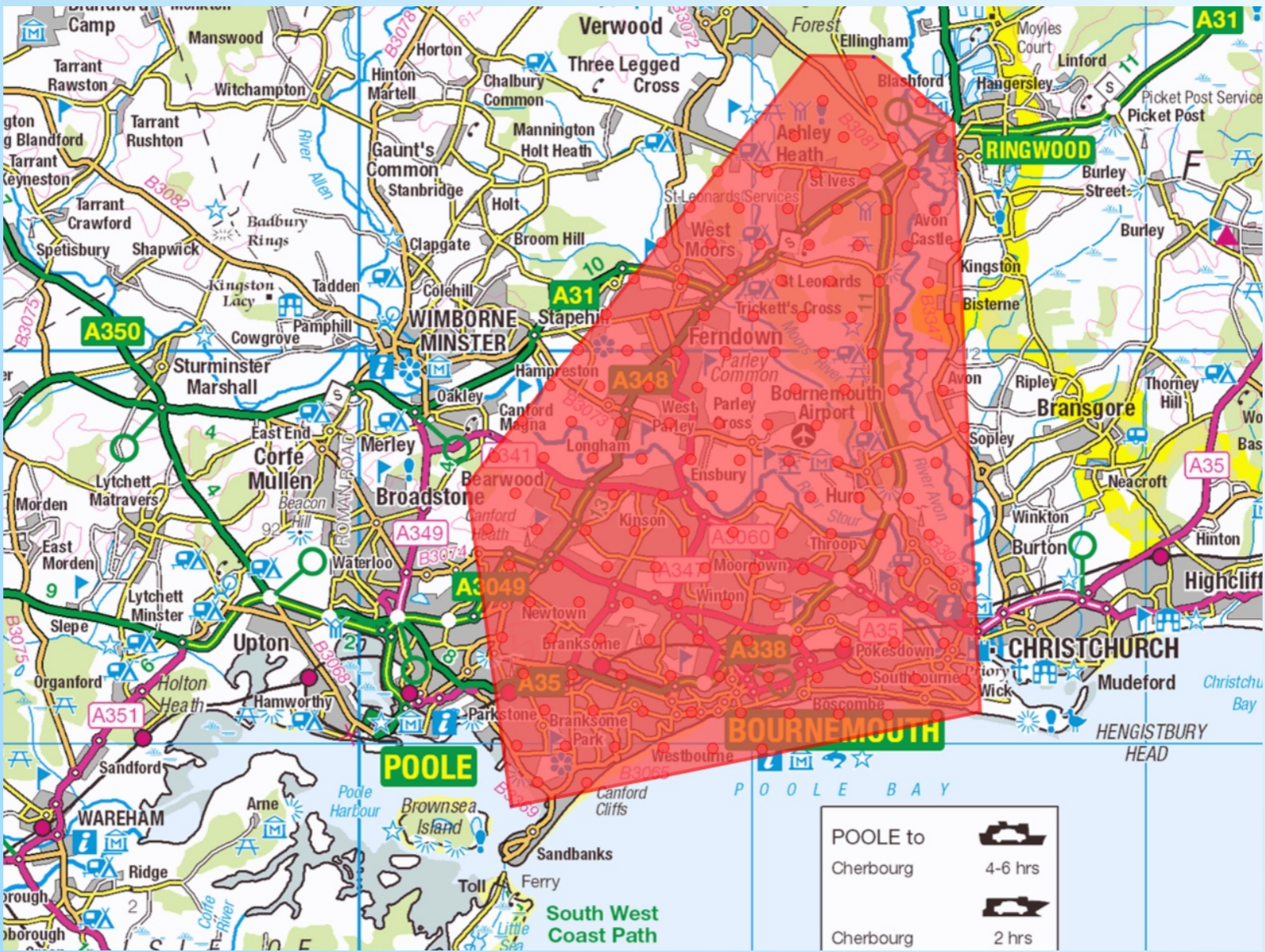
“Significant adverse effects are likely without mitigation; however, for a variety of impact reduction reasons a general guideline of a 12 nautical mile buffer zone is recommended for large (>100MW) wind farm developments. This is not to exclude wind farms from being built closer to shore but to reduce conflicts with a range of ecological and other receptors (including landscape/seascape) and avoid potential public opposition and extended consenting timescales.”

(DECC OESEA NTS 2009)

Spread & Distance



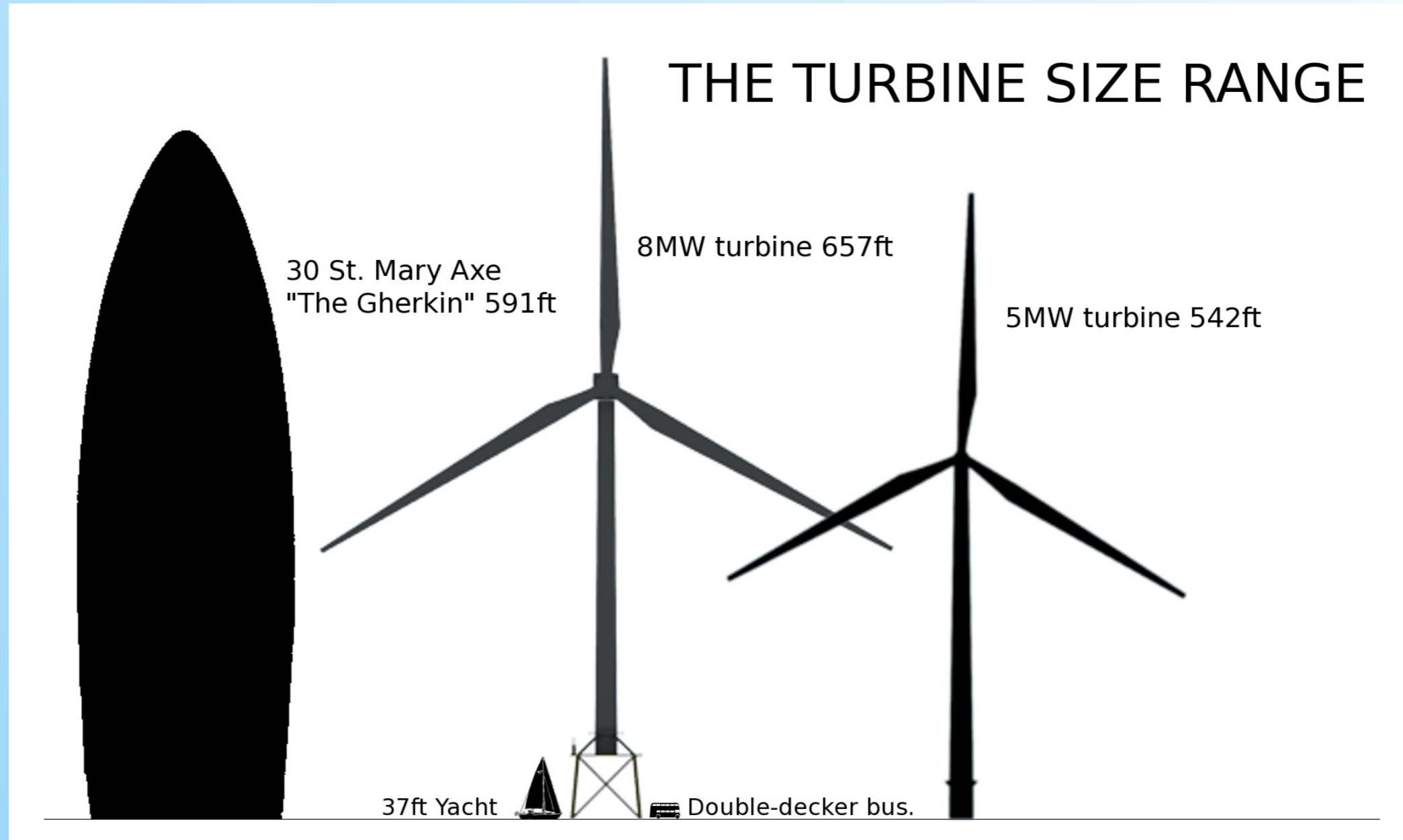
Comparative Sizes



Navitus Bay Summary

- Navitus Bay is about 2.8% of target Round 3 capacity, about 1.8% of all wind capacity.
- About 85% of the current Navitus Bay proposal is inside the 12nm limit.
- Current proposal of up to 1100MW capacity is still 22% higher than Round 3 “budget” of 900MW.

Turbines & Farms Have Grown



What would it look like?



Not like this.

Exceptional Attributes of our Region

- Our region is already a valuable national asset, culturally, ecologically and financially.
- Major components of the economy include retirement, tourism and leisure activities, especially marine.
- This arises from the region's natural beauty, the sea and a benign climate – its attractiveness as a place to live and be – not from man-made entertainments.
- Its value is recognized in numerous official designations to protect its character.
- Why would one take risks with such exceptional assets?

One Incentive to take Risk



The PEI3 Socio-economic Analysis

- Does not relate all changes to ££ over the same timeframe, so impossible to make direct comparisons. Tourism is vastly bigger than O&M of the wind farm.
- “Significance of effect” is different for tourism than for the wind farm itself – why?
- No separate assessment of marine leisure.
- No assessment of impact on retirees.
- Market research discounted where it is negative; flawed visuals used in surveys.
- Comparisons with other wind farms are questionable.

Wind farm FTE job gains

Scenario	Low	Medium	High
Construction	30	58	906
O&M	20	210	270
Decommissioning	9	54	26

- Jobs in Construction and Decommissioning will be temporary and recruitment may not be local.
- High scenario presumes concrete foundations from Portland.
- cf. “~39,000” known local jobs in “tourism” alone.

Tourism Business Opinions

Impact	Overall %	Purbeck %	Poole to New Forest %	Isle of Wight %	Sea View %	No Sea View %
≥ +15%	1	0	1	4	3	1
+10 to +14%	1	0	1	0	0	0
0 to +10%	4	3	4	0	5	6
0%	54	20	58	60	24	44
0 to -10%	12	18	11	14	17	18
-10 to -14%	10	12	9	14	18	8
≥ -15%	18	47	16	8	33	23

The Economic See-saw?

Leisure, tourism
& retirement



change < -1%



Wind farm

The Economic Balance

- A wind farm would generate some regional economic growth – but without causing economic contraction elsewhere?
- There would be winners and losers around the region.
- From a national perspective, wind farms should preferably be built where they have the lowest negative economic impacts, because the positive impacts accrue anyway. (And alternatives to wind farms can also generate growth).
- What value should we put on preserving natural assets?

Other Factors

- Birds, fish migration and spawning grounds, protected species.
- Noise & vibration, especially during construction.
- Night time lighting.
- Threat to landscape designations (e.g. WHS).
- Onshore disruption and disturbance of habitats.
- Changes to wind and wave regimes.
- Navigational safety.....

The Examination Process

- Process begins with developer's submission of an application.
- The examination is highly structured with a very tight timetable.
- NIPS has published some useful Advice Notes (1-16) on various aspects.
- AN8.1 describes the process itself.
- LPAs will need approval regimes in place in advance as deadlines are too short for normal council processes.

Stage 1. Application to Acceptance.

- Draft Development Consent Order (DCO) circulated to SCs.
- NBDL files a formal application. (~mid-March)
- LPAs have just 14 days to review the consultation report and file their **Adequacy of Consultation (AoC)** reports.
- **AoCs can address *process* and *content* of consultation. Public relies on LPAs to convey their concerns. Only chance to comment. AN8.2 applies.**
- A “box-ticking” exercise? Maybe it should not be.
- Examiners decide within 28 days whether to accept the application for examination. (~mid-April)

Stage 2. Acceptance to Preliminary Meeting

- At least 28 days to register as an **Interested Party (IP)** and to submit **relevant representations (RRs)**.
- **Only IPs have a right to participate in the examination. Some consultees are automatically IPs. See AN8.3.**
- Examiners use consultation report and RRs to decide on principal issues.
- Preliminary meeting (PM) agrees principal issues and lays out the timetable and process. Begins the 6 month examination.
- 3-4 months to PM is typical. (~July)

Stage 3. Local Impact Reports

- LIRs to be submitted by LPAs usually within 3 weeks of PM (~July/August). See AN1.
- LIRs can cover any local impact that the LPAs choose to describe (positive, neutral or negative, mitigation & DCO content).
- LIRs *should* cover issues raised in the s42 consultation.
- LIRs are probably the most important documents for LPAs as they have to be considered by the Secretary of State in the final determination.

Stage 4. Statements of Common Ground

- SoCGs record areas of agreement between the developer and other IPs.
- Usually needed 1 month after PM. (~August)
- There may be a desire to “get agreement” before all the facts are known, and it is difficult to reverse an opinion if more evidence is exposed.
- Treat with caution and be certain that all the evidence is available before committing to a view.
- Useful to the developer to identify areas of risk.

Stage 5. The 6 Month Examination

- Examiners pose questions (only 21 days to respond).
- IPs can submit detailed **Written Representations** which should build on earlier RRs.
- Examination continues with meetings and further rounds of Q&A. Schedule is tight, inflexible and resourcing a problem.
- Important to attend meetings where your concerns are discussed.
- Can request an open-floor hearing on a specific topic.
- Open examination ends 6 months after PM (~Jan '15)

Stage 6. Up to the Decision

- Examiners have 3 months to consider their recommendation to the SoS based on all the evidence they have gathered so far. No outside participation. (~April '15)
- SoS has 3 months to consider examiners' recommendation and documents such as the LIRs.
- SoS determines the application. (~July '15)
- Window for legal challenge. (6 weeks)

THE END