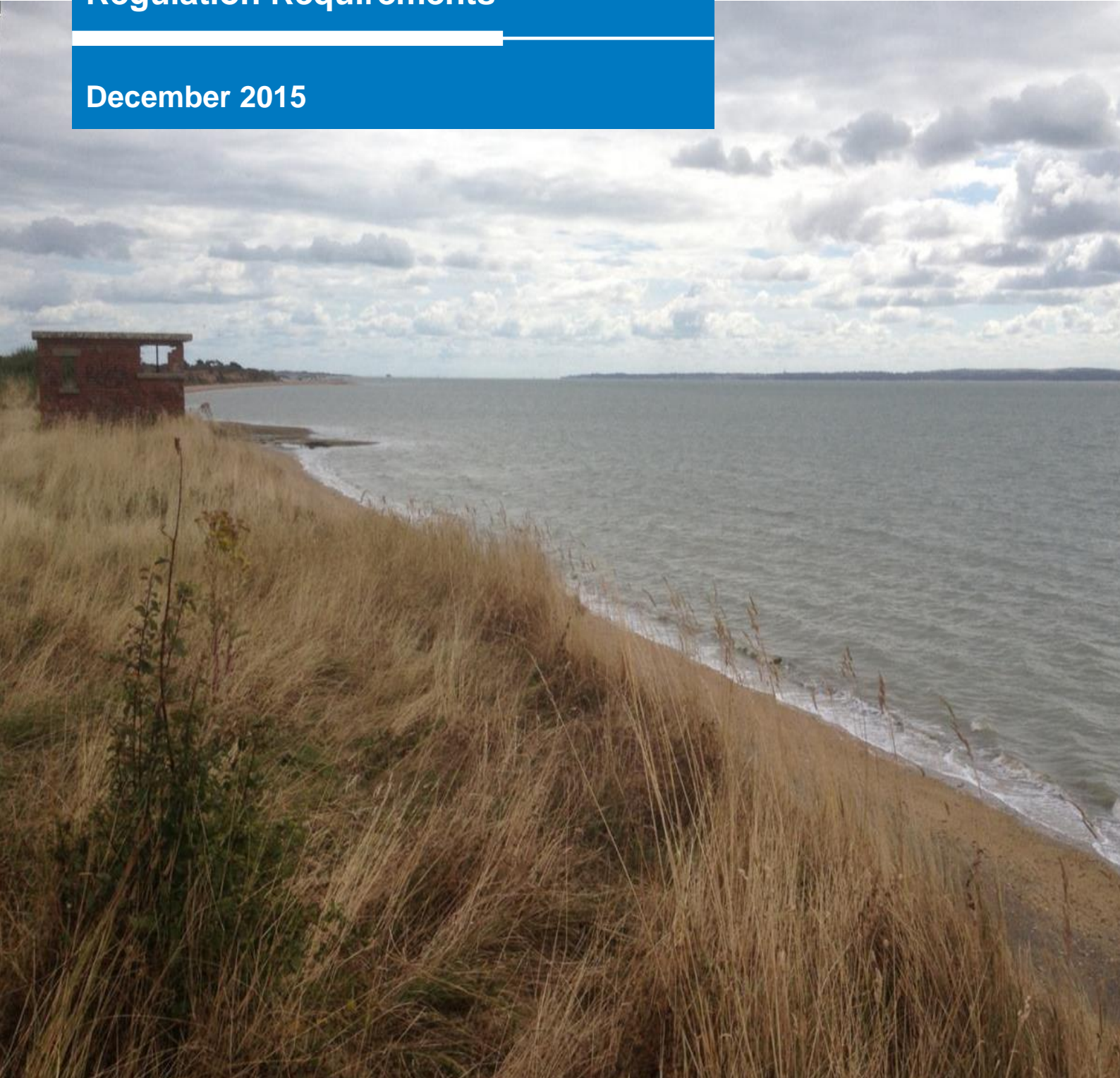


**Concept for Public
Participation for TEN-E
Regulation Requirements**

December 2015



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Regulation Requirements

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The document is intended to provide the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and Fareham borough Council (FBC), acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change as the Competent Authority (CA), and Fareham Borough Council (FBC), with the necessary information to satisfy the Concept for Public Participation as described in The Regulation on guidelines for Trans-European Energy Infrastructure EU 347/2013 (TEN-E Regulation) and also Section 4.23 – 4.32 of the TEN-E UK Manual of Procedures (May 2014).
- 1.1.2 National Grid IFA2 Ltd (NGIL) is conducting a communications and consultation programme in relation to a 1000MW high voltage direct current (HVDC) electricity interconnector between the French and British transmission systems, at Chilling, Hampshire in GB and Tourbe, Normandy in France. The project is commonly referred to as IFA2. The project will require the submission of a planning application to FBC and a marine licence application to the MMO.
- 1.1.3 The consultation and engagement programme will incorporate stakeholder engagement, proactive engagement with the media, and two stages of public engagement, taking into account National Grid's published approach to options appraisal in Our Approach to Options Appraisal (2012). This has included early discussion of strategic options with local authorities (ahead of public engagement) intended to aid the scoping and assessment of options for the project. This approach meets NGIL's obligations under the TEN-E Regulation.
- 1.1.4 NGIL will submit a report on the consultation alongside the planning and marine licence applications.
- 1.1.5 NGIL's partner on the project who is carrying out works in France is Réseau de Transport d'Electricité ("RTE") (the French transmission system owner and operator). RTE is carrying out similar consultation activities near its site in north Normandy.

1.2 National Grid IFA2 Ltd

- 1.2.1 National Grid IFA2 Ltd is the company that National Grid has formed to develop the IFA2 project.
- 1.2.2 National Grid is one of the largest investor-owned energy companies in the world. In GB and the north-eastern states of the US, we own and manage electricity and gas systems that connect people to the energy they need, from whatever the source, delivering gas and electricity to millions of people, businesses and communities.

1.2.3 Within the National Grid Group we also develop, consent, design, finance, build and operate electricity interconnectors to connect GB with energy systems across North Western Europe, making our electricity supply at home more secure and affordable. We are developing a number of interconnector projects that would connect to electricity networks in France, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Iceland.

1.3 Project description

1.3.1 The key information for the IFA2 project is summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Key project Information

Capacity	1000 MW (received)	Planned Final Investment Decision date	Q4 2016
Route Length	Approximately 240 km	Energisation & Commissioning date	Q4 2019/20
GB Connection Location	Chilling 400kV substation, Hampshire	Trial Operations date	Q4 2020
GB HVDC Converter Location	Daedalus airfield, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire	1st full year of commercial operations	2021
French Connection Location	Tourbe 400kV substation, Normandy	HVDC converter technology	Voltage Source Converter (VSC)
French HVDC Converter Location	Adjacent to Tourbe 400kV substation, Normandy	HVDC cable technology	MIND / XLPE
		HVDC operating Voltage	<400 kV

Figure 1: Project orientation



- 1.3.2 Figure 1 above outlines the broad orientation of the project.
- 1.3.3 The IFA2 interconnector would connect into the GB transmission system at a new 400kV substation to be constructed by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) at the existing Chilling sealing end compound in Hampshire, and into the French transmission system at the existing Tourbe 400kV substation in Normandy, France.
- 1.3.4 The IFA2 project itself consists of two converter stations of similar construction, one sited in each country, connected by HVDC cable – over land and subsea. HVAC cable connects each converter station to the transmission network substations – this is proposed to be predominantly subsea in the UK and over land in France. The transmission network substations themselves are not within the scope of the project (aside from the connection).
- 1.3.5 The AC electricity of the “sending” country is converted to DC electricity at the converter station and then transmitted to the “receiving” country’s converter station, where it is converted back to AC and supplied to the receiving transmission system. The interconnector is reversible and capable of importing and exporting electricity depending on requirements at any given time.

1.4 Benefits and impacts

1.4.1 Interconnectors play an important role in helping the UK Government meet European Commission (EC) targets for member states to have interconnection capacity of 10% of generation capacity by 2020, with proposals to increase this to 15% by 2030. They can also help meet carbon reduction commitments. Interconnectors also bring other benefits to both electricity consumers and producers, including:

- ▶ Security of supply e.g. allowing intermittent output from renewables to be offset by production from neighbouring interconnected markets. Costs associated with dealing with this intermittent output could be significantly greater without interconnectors.
- ▶ Lowering or stabilising the cost of electricity from cross-border trade in electricity and shared use of the cheapest production sources. Consumers benefit from net imports in a market where the wholesale electricity price in GB is forecast to be higher than European neighbours into the 2020's.
- ▶ Contributing to the development of the European Union (EU) single market and the optimal use of resources across EU member states.

1.4.2 Consumers in GB are likely to benefit significantly from increased interconnection. Analysis suggests that 1000MW of new interconnector capacity could reduce wholesale prices in GB by between 1-2%.¹

¹ Analysis prepared by Baringa / Redpoint for National Grid Interconnector Holdings Ltd.

1.5 The planning process

1.5.1 The onshore and offshore elements of IFA2 in the UK will be consented by different bodies. Table 1 sets out the legislative frameworks that will govern permits and licences for the GB aspects of the IFA2 project.

Table 2: Legislative framework for permits and licenses in GB

Infrastructure	Legislation	Consenting or Examining Authority
Submarine cable	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCA09)	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
Onshore installations	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA90)	Local Planning Authority (Fareham Borough Council)

1.6 Earlier stages of pre-application consultation

1.6.1 Early consultation has already taken place on elements of the proposals for IFA2. Meetings have taken place already with planning officers at Gosport Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council and Natural England to discuss the opportunities and constraints presented by potential sites for the converter station. These included meetings on:

- Gosport Borough Council (25th October 2013, 6th January 2014)
- Fareham BC (18th March 2015, 7th July 2015, 10th September 2015)
- Natural England (14th July 2014, 4th August 2015)
- MMO (20th July 2015), also attended by Fareham Borough Council

1.6.2 Consultation has also taken place with a range of stakeholders regarding the offshore elements of the proposals. These include:

- Associated British Ports (ABP) Southampton and Queen’s Harbour Master Portsmouth, re: navigational safety (February and June 2012, Southampton; Portsmouth, 24th March 2015);
- Natural England, re: intertidal birds and seagrass at the cable landfall area (Winchester/London, February and July 2014); project update and discussion of both onshore and offshore issues (Winchester, 4th August 2015)
- MMO, re: marine licence, EIA etc. (Newcastle, 12th February 2015);

- Fishermen, re: introduction to project and data collection (Portsmouth, 16th February 2015, 27 stakeholders including 1 Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (SIFCA) representative; and Bognor, 27th February 2015, 3 stakeholders including 1 SIFCA representative). Further meetings with 24 skippers from various Solent ports (Chichester, Hayling Island/Langstone, Portsmouth, Lymington, Emsworth, Warsash, and Gosport, and including representatives from two fishing associations (Lymington and Hardway)) were also undertaken over 20th – 27th March 2015. Remote consultation was also undertaken with a skipper from Cowes on the Isle of Wight, and with the CEO of the Scallop Association (3rd, 4th and 19th of February 2015);
- Marine and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and Trinity House, re: navigational safety (London, 17th March 2015);
- Royal Yachting Association (London, 8th May 2015) and Cruising Association (London, 30th April 2015).
- Chamber of Shipping (London, 8th May 2015)
- Historic England re: assessment of geotechnical cores from cable route survey for archaeological/palaeoenvironmental potential (email correspondence).

1.6.3 NGIL's project partner, RTE, has also carried out consultation activity on the elements of the proposals located within French jurisdiction, beginning in November 2014. Representatives of NGIL attended a number of these consultation events.

2. PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

2.1 Purpose of consultation

- 2.1.1 NGIL recognises the potential impact development can have on local communities and believes that local people should be involved in helping shape the environment in which they live. Guidance from local and national government reinforces the importance of consultation in the development process.

Ten-E Regulation

- 2.1.2 Principles for the consultation process are set out in Annex 6 of the TEN-E Regulation:

(3) To increase public participation in the permit granting process and ensure in advance information and dialogue with the public, the following principles shall be applied:

- (a) The stakeholders affected by a project of common interest, including relevant national, regional and local authorities, landowners and citizens living in the vicinity of the project, the general public and their associations, organisations or groups, shall be extensively informed and consulted at an early stage, when potential concerns by the public can still be taken into account and in an open and transparent manner. Where relevant, the competent authority shall actively support the activities undertaken by the project promoter.*
- (b) Competent authorities shall ensure that public consultation procedures for projects of common interest are grouped together where possible. Each public consultation shall cover all subject matters relevant to the particular stage of the procedure, and one subject matter relevant to the particular stage of the procedure shall not be addressed in more than one public consultation; however, one public consultation may take place in more than one geographical location. The subject matters addressed by a public consultation shall be clearly indicated in the notification of the public consultation.*
- (c) Comments and objections shall be admissible from the beginning of the public consultation until the expiry of the deadline only.*
- (4) The concept for public participation shall at least include information about:*

- (a) the stakeholders concerned and addressed;*
 - (b) the measures envisaged, including proposed general locations and dates of dedicated meetings;*
 - (c) the timeline;*
 - (d) the human resources allocated to the respective tasks.*
- (5) In the context of the public consultation to be carried out before submission of the application file, the relevant parties shall at least:*
- (a) publish an information leaflet of no more than 15 pages, giving, in a clear and concise manner, an overview of the purpose and preliminary timetable of the project, the national grid development plan, alternative routes considered, expected impacts, including of cross-border nature, and possible mitigation measures, which shall be published prior to the start of the consultation; The information leaflet shall furthermore list the web addresses of the transparency platform referred to in Article 18 and of the manual of procedures referred to in point (1);*
 - (b) inform all stakeholders affected about the project through the website referred to in Article 9(7) and other appropriate information means;*
 - (c) invite in written form relevant affected stakeholders to dedicated meetings, during which concerns shall be discussed.*
- (6) The project website shall make available as a minimum the following:*
- (a) the information leaflet referred to in point (5);*
 - (b) a non-technical and regularly updated summary of no more than 50 pages reflecting the current status of the project and clearly indicating, in case of updates, changes to previous versions;*
 - (c) the project and public consultation planning, clearly indicating dates and locations for public consultations and hearings and the envisaged subject matters relevant*

for those hearings;

(d) contact details in view of obtaining the full set of application documents;

(e) contact details in view of conveying comments and objections during public consultations.

National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.3 The importance of pre-application engagement is recognised in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted in March 2012, which states that:

“Early engagement has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system for all parties. Good quality pre-application discussion enables better coordination between public and private resources and improved outcomes for the community” (Section 188, page 45).

Fareham Borough Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

2.1.4 Fareham Borough Council adopted its SCI in 2011. It states that the 'Council expects all applicants to carry out pre-application discussions and early community engagement, appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed development and to provide evidence of this with an application', and suggests the following methods for doing so:

Table 3: FBC consultation requirements

Approach	Application	
Community engagement to be undertaken by applicant	Large Scale Applications e.g. 10 or more dwellings, large scale development (1000sq.m +), retail distribution	Significant Applications (Local Impact) on surrounding character/degree of controversy
Public Meetings	✓✓	
Public Exhibition	✓✓	✓
Workshops	✓	
Press notice/adverts	✓	✓
Notify/consult with neighbours	✓✓	✓✓
Review published guidance (Local Plan, Village Design Statements, Etc) in LDF	✓✓	✓✓

✓✓ : Will be expected ✓ : May be appropriate

Table1: Community engagement to be undertaken by applicants on large scale and significant applications

Marine Policy Statement

2.1.5 The UK’s Marine Policy Statement identifies a need for consultation with terrestrial planning authorities and statutory stakeholders as part of a marine licence application. It states the application should:

“Be taken after appropriate liaison with terrestrial planning authorities and other regulators, and in consultation with statutory and other advisors when appropriate”

2.1.6 Against this background, NGIL will undertake a programme of engagement with the local community and relevant stakeholders, to ensure that they have the opportunity to consider and inform the proposals prior to submission of a planning or marine licence application. The consultation will include engagement around both the onshore and offshore elements of the proposals.

2.1.7 The objectives of this engagement strategy and programme are as follows:

- To meet the requirements of the TEN-E Regulation and comply with FBC's SCI and the Marine Policy Statement.
- To ensure that the local community, its elected representatives and stakeholders are fully engaged in the plans at the pre-application stage.
- To demonstrate how feedback has been incorporated in the revised proposals, and to explain why, if it has not been.

2.1.8 Effective community involvement should ensure that people:

- Have access to information.
- Can put forward their own ideas and feel confident that there is a process for considering those ideas.
- Can take an active part in developing proposals and options.
- Can comment on formal proposals.
- Get feedback and can be informed about progress and outcomes.

2.1.9 NGIL is committed to fulfilling these principles and engaged PPS, a specialist consultancy, to co-ordinate the public consultation.

2.2 Scope of consultation

2.2.1 NGIL will seek to consult with stakeholders and communities potentially affected by, or interested in, either or both the onshore and offshore elements of the proposals.

2.2.2 Details of the stakeholders to be consulted are set out in section 2.3 below. Broadly, the potentially affected communities are considered to be those who live or work locally to the proposed converter station and connection point. It also includes those who work on or use the offshore areas through which the HVDC and AC cables will pass. These 'zones of consultation' are shown on Figure 4 in section (c) below.

2.2.3 Information presented as part of the consultation will include an overview of the proposals in both France and the UK, details of the proposals for the converter station, connection point and cable route, the opportunities and constraints NGIL faces, and the potential impact of the proposals.

2.2.4 NGIL has given detailed consideration to the most appropriate strategic option for the project, including the technology used, the connection point to the national grid and the siting of the converter station. To inform this consideration, NGIL has engaged with stakeholders including Hampshire County Council, Fareham Borough Council, the Marine Management Organisation and others, considering technical, environmental, socio-economic and cost factors. The broad scheme to be presented at the public consultation represents in NGIL's

view the best and most deliverable option within the constraints presented by the site and its context from a technical and strategic perspective.

- 2.2.5** NGIL will present and seek feedback on the basis of this preferred strategic option. As part of the public consultation, NGIL will present information on the alternatives considered to seek views on the decisions and reasons that led to the identification of the preferred option described in the consultation documents. NGIL will then seek views on the potential impacts and possible mitigation measures of the proposals. It will then seek views on the way in which NGIL seeks to incorporate views on these topics into the proposed scheme.
- 2.2.6** In addition to this public consultation, NGIL will seek a scoping opinion from Fareham Borough Council on the appropriate scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment to be carried out for the project. Screening and scoping with the MMO for sub-sea cable corridors has been completed.
- 2.2.7** In responding to feedback received as part of the consultation, NGIL will give careful consideration to making changes where possible within the scope of the technical constraints it faces – and will explain why it has not been possible to make changes if this is the case.

2.3 Stakeholder and community engagement

- 2.3.1** Stakeholder and community engagement lies at the heart of this consultation programme, and early engagement will be undertaken. Stakeholders will be contacted using a variety of means, including letters, emails and phone calls. Once established, these relationships will be maintained and developed throughout the consultation programme and determination period.
- 2.3.2** Although further groups are likely to emerge as a result of engagement activity, those to be approached initially include those listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Stakeholders

Group	Particulars
MEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Ashworth • Janice Atkinson • Catherine Bearder • Nirj Deva • Anneliese Dodds • Nigel Farage • Raymond Finch • Daniel Hannan • Diane James • Keith Taylor
MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suella Fernandes (Fareham) • Caroline Dinenage (Gosport)
Hampshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keith Evans (Fareham Warsash) • Chris Wood (Fareham Crofton)
Fareham Borough Council leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sean Woodward (Leader) • Keith Evans (Portfolio Holder for Strategic Planning And Environment) • Nick Walker (Chair, Planning Committee)
Fareham Borough Council ward members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chris Wood (Stubbington) • Kay Mandry (Stubbington) • Tim Knight (Hill Head) • Arthur Mandry (Hill Head) • Michael Ford (Warsash) • Trevor Cartwright (Warsash)
Gosport Council leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Hook (Leader) • Lynn Hook (Chair, Regulatory Board) • Stephen Phillpot (Chair, Economic Development Board)
Gosport ward members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Beavis MBE (Lee West) • Christopher Carter (Lee West)

Group	Particulars
Stakeholder groups (non-exhaustive and in no particular order)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampshire Constabulary • Solent Local Enterprise Partnership • Landowners (to be identified) • Tenant farmers • Solent Breezes Caravan Park • Environmental groups including Friends of the Earth, CPRE Hampshire, Natural England, RSPB and the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust • Friends of the Solent • Public Health England/Hampshire Health and Wellbeing
Maritime stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMO • Natural England • Historic England • Environment Agency • Maritime and Coastguard Agency • Trinity House • Royal Yachting Association • Cruising Association • Chamber of Shipping • Harbour Masters in Portsmouth, Hamble, Cowes and Southampton • Southern IFCA • Wight Link and other ferry operators • East Channel Association (aggregate dredgers) • Portsmouth and District Anglers Association • Commercial fishermen • British Sub-Aqua Club • Lee on Solent Sailing Club • ABP Southampton • Solent Breezes Sailing Club • Royal Southern Yacht Club • Warsash Sailing Club • High Seas Sailing Club • Hamble River Sailing Club • Hill Head Sailing Club • Solent Skiers Association
Potential Statutory consultees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMO / FBC / HCC / Highway Authority • Natural England • JNCC • Environment Agency
HMS Daedalus site tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCA • Lee Flying Association • National Hovercraft Museum • Hampshire Constabulary • Zenith Driver Training • Marine Concepts

Group	Particulars
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solent RIBSs • Vision Travel • Daedalus Aviation Fuel Services • Phoenix Aviation • Portsmouth Naval Gliding Centre • Atlas Helicopters • Solent Microlight Group • Crofton Aero Services • CHC Helicopters • Britten-Norman • Universal Tools • CEMAST • Tenants of the Innovation Centre
Business groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamber of Shipping • Hampshire Chamber of Commerce • Fareham Chamber of Commerce • Federation of Small Businesses
Residents Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warsash Residents Association • Lee-on-Solent Resident's Association • Hill Head Residents Association • Ross House Residents Association • Fareham and District Society
Young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fareham College (including CEMAST) • Portsmouth University • Southampton University • Hampshire LEA • Southampton Solent University • Warsash Maritime Academy
Hard to reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural communities • People on low incomes • Non-readers • Disabled people • Those with learning difficulties • 16 - 25 year olds • Minority ethnic groups and those whose first language is not English • Working men and women aged 25-50, particularly those that commute out of the Borough and who work long hours

Principles

2.3.3 The proposed consultation activity has been devised taking into account National Grid's published approach to community engagement, which requires public involvement to include:

- Explain the project
- Explain options and why here, why now?
- Explain the benefits
- Listen to feedback
- Link the project to the community
- Focus on education, engineering, maths, science and technology
- Ensure low impact
- Ensure sustainability

Activity

2.3.4 The consultation proposed incorporates public exhibitions/drop-in events to be held as close to the site as possible. At the outset, a consultation leaflet will be produced setting out the scope of the consultation and an overview of the proposals; in compliance with the Ten-E Regulation this will include information about the proposals in both France and the UK. This will be uploaded to the project website.

2.3.5 Consultation activity will be centred on two phases of engagement, with a break in between to allow feedback from the first stage to be analysed. It is expected that the first stage will comprise a range of engagement events taking place in December 2015, with the second phase in January 2016.

2.3.6 The first phase of engagement events will present information on the proposed routing of the cable corridor and site selection of the converter station and seek views on their potential impact and possible mitigation measures. The information on route alignment will be as defined as possible and will be as close to that likely to be applied for in the marine licence application and planning application.

2.3.7 The second phase will present the consultation feedback and the proposals due to be submitted. NGIL will provide an opportunity for members of the public to give feedback, on the way it has responded to the first round of engagement.

2.3.8 At each of the events, attendees will be invited to review a series of information boards setting out key details of the proposals and invited to complete a feedback form with their views.

2.3.9 Along with the more traditional engagement activities, NGIL will also provide channels for communication online and through the use of social media. A dedicated project website will also provide a means for members of the community to learn more about the proposals; it will also host a range of consultation documents including the initial overview leaflet, information from exhibitions and consultation reports.

Publicity

2.3.10 NGIL has defined two parameters for engagement with the local community: those who may be directly affected by the proposals, and those who may take an interest in the proposals. Different means of engagement have been proposed for each in response to differing potential levels of interest.

2.3.11 Tier 1 consultees are defined as residents who may be directly affected by the proposals – requiring direct and proactive notification of consultation activity. The principal means of contact will be via an invitation leaflet to the areas identified in Figure 4 below: these are the main areas of population in proximity to the converter station and landfall sites, including Stubbington, Hill Head and Lee on the Solent.

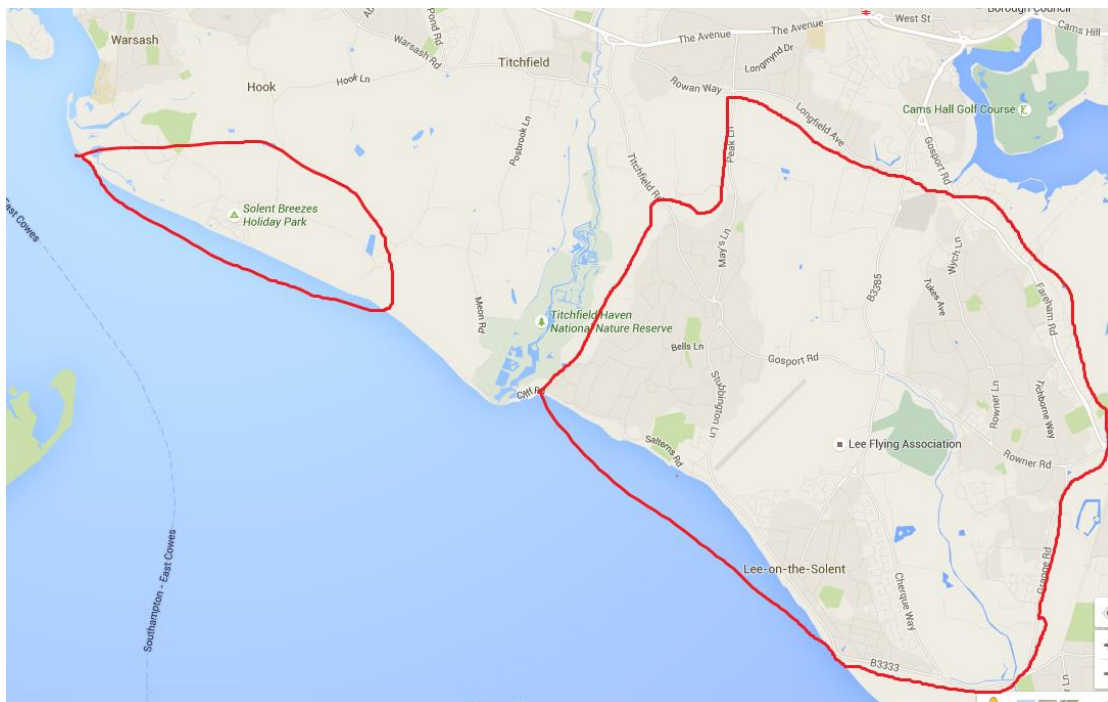


Figure 2: Proposed Tier 1 invitation area

2.3.12 Tier 2 are defined as other potentially interested parties. A variety of proactive methods of engagement are proposed for these groups:

- Advert in local newspapers
- Coverage in local press
- Project website
- Social media
- Fareham Borough Council website and newsletter

2.3.13 All publicity materials will include details of the project freephone line, email address and postal address.

2.3.14 We will also seek to work with FBC and the MMO to identify and implement appropriate means to engage with the hard to reach groups highlighted earlier in this section.

Exhibition locations

2.3.15 Each phase of engagement will involve public exhibitions in locations potentially affected by the proposals; this will include an event in:

- Stubbington
- Hill Head
- Lee-on-Solent
- Warsash
- Chilling

2.3.16 Warsash is a centre for the local maritime community and has been chosen to promote participation by its members.

Human resources required

2.3.17 Members of the project team present at exhibitions will include:

- Representatives of NGIL
- Project engineers
- Architects
- Landscape consultants
- Environmental consultants
- Transport consultants
- Community relations advisers
- Maritime consultants

2.4 Programme

- 2.4.1 The programme has been informed by a seven point plan, which uses a well-established set of principles for community engagement. The table below sets out the various stages of the plan, and outlines how this programme will follow them.

Table 5: Programme

Programme Stage	Activity	Provisional timetable
<p>1. IDENTIFY the stakeholders and local communities that are to be consulted.</p>	<p>Produce stakeholder database and obtain contact details of local residents living nearby the site</p>	<p>July – September 2015</p>
<p>2. INFORM Providing all parties with the necessary background to the proposals, objectives, relevant criteria and any constraints</p>	<p>Briefing meetings with councils and key consultees.</p>	<p>October - November 2015</p>
	<p>Issue press release to announce proposals and consultation details and timetable.</p>	
	<p>Contact consultees in writing to announce proposals and consultation details and timetable.</p>	
	<p>Local engagement with residents and businesses closest to the site, introducing the proposals and seeking initial views.</p>	
	<p>Publicise public exhibition arrangements, through editorial coverage in local press and local advertising. An invitation leaflet will be circulated inviting local residents and businesses inviting them to the public exhibitions.</p>	
	<p>Publish information leaflet on background to the proposals, participation arrangements and timetable/.. Team contact details will be included. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an overview of the purpose and preliminary timetable of the project; - the National Grid development plan; - alternative routes considered; - expected impacts, including of a cross-border nature; and - possible mitigation measures. <p>Alongside this, the leaflet will contain baseline environmental information sufficient to give an understanding of the likely effects of the proposals on the environment.</p>	

	<p>Establish website which would provide updated material showing the scheme’s development, and request feedback to the project team, allowing it to act as a key participation tool. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Information Leaflet referred to above; - a non-technical and regularly updated summary of no more than 50 pages reflecting the current status of the project and clearly indicating, in case of updates, changes to previous versions; - the project and public consultation planning, clearly indicating dates and locations for public consultations and hearings and the envisaged subject matters relevant for those hearings; - contact details to obtain the full set of application documents; - contact details to convey representations during public consultations. <p>Details of the website will be included on consultation materials.</p> <p>Briefing meetings, local canvassing to ascertain views on the proposals. Contacts will be maintained throughout pre-planning and planning periods.</p>	
<p>3. CONSULT the relevant stakeholders and the general public to obtain their views using a mix of techniques.</p>	<p>Public exhibitions to form the centrepiece of the consultation, staffed by project team members. Feedback will be collected through the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feedback forms at public exhibitions - online consultation - via project phonenumber <p>via project email address</p>	<p>November 2015</p>
<p>4. ANALYSE RESULTS Assessing feedback, views expressed and suggestions made during the public participation programme</p>	<p>Measure and analyse the results of all elements of the public participation programme.</p>	<p>December 2015</p>

<p>5. RESPOND AND REVISE Consider scheme details in context of feedback</p>	<p>Consider the scheme in context of feedback, making amendments where necessary and appropriate.</p>	<p>December 2015</p>
<p>6. REPORT BACK Reporting back to all parties on the results of the public participation programme</p>	<p>Write to consultees to explain outcomes. Following the first round of consultation this will take place alongside invitations to the second round of consultation.</p>	<p>January 2016</p>
	<p>Discuss revisions with consultees. This will take place through a further round of exhibitions. Feedback on the way NGIL has responded to the results of the first round of consultation will be collected through the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feedback forms at public exhibitions - online consultation - via project phonenumber - via project email address 	
	<p>Issue press release reporting back on the public participation process findings</p>	
<p>7. PUBLISH Publishing proposed scheme that will form the basis of a planning application, explaining the contribution made by public participation (including what could and could not be incorporated/ changed)</p>	<p>Prepare Consultation Report</p> <p>This report will set out in detail the methods, activities, publicity, findings and results of the public participation work undertaken and show how the outcome of the consultation has been taken into account. The report will be submitted alongside the planning and marine licence applications. The report will comply with Regulation 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation.</p> <p>Write to consultees to notify them of the application submission and final amendments.</p> <p>Issue press release to announce submission of the planning application and explain the influence that the consultations have had on the submission scheme.</p>	<p>March 2016</p>

2.5 Media engagement

- 2.5.1 NGIL will take a proactive stance to dealing with the media by engaging with locally focused papers and broadcasters. As a first step, NGIL will seek to brief journalists, editors and producers at local media outlets to inform them about the proposals. Local print media sources include the Portsmouth News, Hampshire Chronicle and Southern Daily Echo. Broadcast media remains the most popular means of accessing news, and we will also engage with journalists and producers from the BBC and ITV who cover the area.
- 2.5.2 NGIL will seek to keep relevant journalists up to date with regular communications following an initial briefing. This media briefing would ideally be a face-to-face meeting either on site or at a nearby location.

2.6 Reporting

- 2.6.1 NGIL will produce a report on the stakeholder engagement process, which will be submitted to the relevant authorities alongside the other planning documents as part of the planning and marine licence applications. The report will include details of the consultation and engagement programme, and all information required by the TEN-E Regulation. Comments from the community will be addressed in the report.
- 2.6.2 An appendix of the report will include copies of letters sent to residents, distribution maps, exhibition board details and other consultation materials.

3 STATUTORY CONSULTATION

3.1 Marine licence

3.1.1 Once a Marine Licence application is submitted to the MMO there will be further statutory consultation carried out by the MMO. After the Marine Licence application has been received, the MMO must:

- (a) *publish notice of the Marine Licence application (in such manner as the MMO thinks is best in order to bring the Marine Application to the attention of persons likely to be interested in it). This notification may take the form of publication in a newspaper or a site notice; and*
- (b) *give notice of the Marine Licence application to Fareham Borough Council and Hampshire County Council as the local planning authorities;*

and may consult any person or body which has particular expertise in any matter arising in relation to the Marine Licence application; this may include bodies such as Natural England, the Ministry of Defence and other marine/coastal users.

3.1.2 As the Marine Licence application will be EIA Development, further consultation will also take place and the MMO must:

- (c) *publish, in two successive weeks, a notice containing prescribed information in such newspapers or other publications as it thinks fit;*
- (d) *supply copies of: the Marine Licence application; the environmental statement; any further information; and a letter stating that representations in response to the consultation should be made in writing to the MMO within 42 days of the date of such letter, to such consultation bodies as it considers appropriate;*
- (e) *must supply a copy of the environmental statement to an EEA State if that EEA State requests it; and*
- (f) *must consult the authorities of any EEA State to which information has been provided;*

and may:

- (g) *publicise the Marine Licence application and the environmental statement in such other manner (if any) as it considers appropriate; and*

- (h) *supply prescribed materials to another EEA State if it considers that that EEA state is significantly affected by the Marine Application.*

3.1.3 The MMO may direct NGIL to undertake the various consultation steps on its behalf.

3.1.4 The timeframe for consultation is likely to be no less than 42 days, as the MMO is obliged to allow 42 days consultation with the statutory consultation bodies in relation to the environmental statement.

3.2 Planning application

3.2.1 Once a planning application is submitted to Fareham Borough Council there will be further statutory consultation carried out by Fareham Borough Council as planning authority. After the planning application has been received, FBC must:

- (i) *publish prescribed information on its website;*
- (j) *publish notice of the planning application in a local newspaper which circulates in the locality of the land to which the planning application relates;*
- (k) *place site notices, in at least one place on or near the land to which the planning application relates, giving notice of the planning application; and*
- (l) *consult with certain prescribed statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency and Hampshire County Council if, in its opinion, the development pursuant to the planning application is of a certain category;*

and may consult with non-statutory consultees.

3.2.2 As the planning application will be EIA Development, further consultation will also take place and FBC must:

- (a) *send a copy of the environmental statement, along with a copy of the planning application (and any documents submitted with the planning application) to the Secretary of State within 14 days of receipt;*
- (b) *forward to a consultation body, which has not received a copy of the environmental statement directly from National Grid, a copy of the environmental statement. Fareham may require National Grid to provide it with copies of the environmental statement so that it can undertake this consultation; and*

- (c) *serve notice on any person, which Fareham is aware, of who is or is likely to be affected by, or has an interest in, the planning application, and who is unlikely to become aware of it by means of a site notice or by local advertisement.*

3.2.3 The minimum timeframe for this statutory consultation is likely to be no less than 21 days.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 NGIL is committed to engaging with the community and has laid out a programme to gather comments and feedback at an early stage. These activities comply with the requirements of the TEN-E Regulation, FBC's SCI and the MMO's Marine Planning Statement.