



Hornsea Project One

Proposed Offshore Wind Farm
Project Update

March 2011 – Issue 1

Who is SMart Wind and what are we proposing in your area?



SIEMENS



Smart Wind is a 50/50 joint venture between Mainstream Renewable Power (UK) Ltd and Siemens Project Ventures GmbH. The company has been established to develop the 4GW Hornsea Zone which SMart Wind was awarded through The Crown Estate Round 3 bid process.

The company is seeking planning consent for Project One, which consists of two offshore wind farm blocks and associated offshore and onshore infrastructure. Project One is located 103km off the East Riding of Yorkshire coast. The location of Project One is shown in Figure 1 and consists of Subzone 1, the cable route to shore and onshore grid connection.

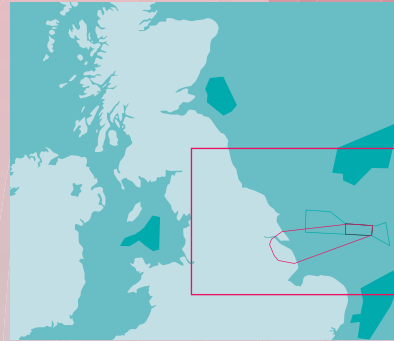
As part of the UK's commitment to moving towards a low-carbon economy, the Government has set itself the ambitious target of producing 15% of all energy from renewable sources by 2020. This translates into a UK goal for renewable energy electricity generation of approximately 30% by 2020.

Offshore wind power will play a key part in achieving this target. In December 2007, the Government announced the commencement of a Strategic Environmental Assessment to examine 25 gigawatts (GW) of additional UK offshore wind energy generation capacity by 2020. This follows the 8GW planned for Rounds 1 and 2 which are well underway – with several sites in operation and more in construction. The Hornsea Zone is part of the third round of offshore wind development.

This project update, published in March 2011, aims to:

- Provide an overview of the project
- Describe the new consenting process
- Provide a summary of progress so far
- Discuss future consultation plans and public involvement strategies

Project updates will now be published on a regular basis to keep the local community and interested parties informed on the progress of Project One.



- Subzone 1
- Hornsea Zone
- International Boundary
- Site & Area of Ancillary/Associated Development

Figure 1 – Location of Project One

What are we planning to build?

In 2009, following the Strategic Environmental Assessment, The Crown Estate selected nine offshore Zones around the UK (Figure 2) for a third round of wind farm development. SMart Wind was awarded the Hornsea Zone, also known as Zone 4 which covers a total area of 4735km² and is shown in detail on Figure 1.

By working in partnership with The Crown Estate, local stakeholders, industry and Government, SMart Wind are planning to develop a number of offshore wind farms in the Hornsea Zone that will have a combined capacity of 4GW by 2020.



Project One will comprise two wind farm blocks, each of approximately 600 megawatt (MW) capacity, plus offshore substations, a converter station and cable routes to shore.

Onshore works will include a landfall site (with jointing pit), a cable route from the coast to an onshore converter station, and a short connection between the converter station and substation, located in Killingholme.

The two wind farm blocks will be situated within Subzone 1 located in the centre of the Hornsea Zone, covering an area of 620km² (Figure 1). Depending on the rated capacity of the turbines, likely to be between 3.6 and 8MW machines, the estimated number of turbines is between 124 and 332. The nearest turbine will be 103km from the East Riding of Yorkshire coast.

Turbines used for Project One are likely to be a conventional 3-bladed design and will have a maximum rotor diameter of 150m, maximum hub height of 120m, and maximum rotor tip height of 200m.

In order to provide information on wind speed and direction, it is proposed to install an anemometry mast in 2011. The detailed information produced will help to calculate the most efficient layout of individual blocks of turbines within Project One. This will require a separate planning application through the Marine Management Organisation (MMO).

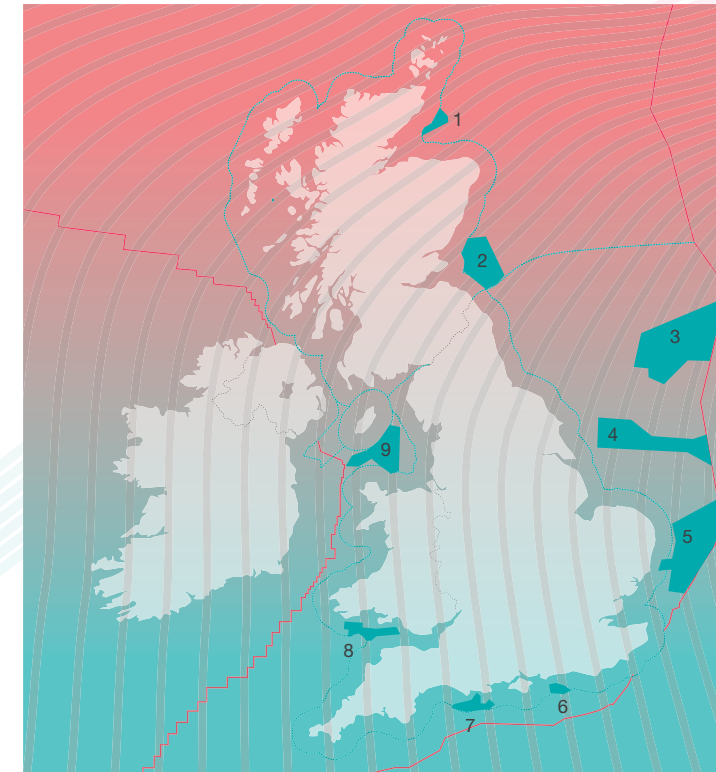
In addition to the proposed anemometry mast, a Light Detection and Ranging device or Windcube LiDAR was successfully installed on the Schooner gas platform at the end of January (Figure 3).

The device will be fully commissioned at the end of March and provide the first accurate measurements of wind speed at the height of a wind turbine hub.

Works to identify the turbine and foundation types, the installation methodologies and layout design is ongoing and are reliant on more offshore surveys and detailed modelling to better understand the seabed conditions specific to each turbine location.

Stakeholders will be consulted throughout the project design phase in order to ensure that all realistic alternatives are considered and any appropriate mitigation measures can be put in place at an early stage of the project development.

Round 3



Key	
	Round 3 Wind Farm Zone
	International Boundary
	12nm limit

Zone	Developer
1. Moray Firth	Moray Offshore Renewables Limited
2. Firth of Forth	Seagreen Wind Energy Limited
3. Dogger Bank	Forewind Limited
4. Hornsea	SMart Wind Limited
5. East Anglia	East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited
6. Rampion	E.ON Climate & Renewable/UK Southern Array Limited
7. West Isle of White	Eneco Round 3 Development Limited
8. Atlantic Array	Bristol Channel Zone Limited
9. Irish Sea	Centrica Energy Renewable Investment Limited

Figure 2 – The Crown Estate's Round 3 Offshore Wind Farm Zones
Source: The Crown Estate 2010



Figure 3 – Windcube LiDAR installed on the Schooner gas platform

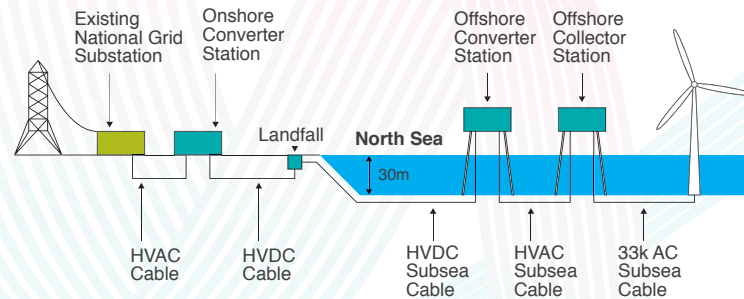


What kind of grid connection will we need?

In order to transfer the electricity generated by the wind turbines into the National Grid transmission system, SMart Wind has secured a 1GW grid connection agreement at Killingholme for Project One. Killingholme substation is an existing 400 kilovolt (kV) National Grid substation located on the south bank of the Humber Estuary.

SMart Wind is proposing to transmit power from the offshore turbines to shore via High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) subsea cables. HVDC systems have been successfully installed for over 40 years and have a number of benefits including reduced transmission losses (Figure 4). They are the most economical and efficient method for the bulk transfer of power over the long distances required by Project One. Each wind farm 'Block' will also contain a series of inter-array cables between the turbines and an offshore collector substation.

Figure 4 –
HVDC connection arrangement
Source: SKM Enviros



Converter stations will also be required at both ends of the transmission circuit. An offshore station is required to convert the High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) generated from the turbines to HVDC for transmission to shore. The onshore converter station then converts power back to HVAC for connection into the National Grid transmission system.

The onshore converter station will be linked by either overhead lines or buried cables to National Grid's substation. The use of overhead lines or buried cables will be dependent on location of the converter station, feedback from public consultation and environmental and engineering constraints. It is currently proposed that all other offshore and onshore cables will be installed below the surface.

Onshore infrastructure

Cables will be buried from a coastal landfall site (with joining pit) to the converter station. Various routes and landing points both north and south of the Humber are currently being considered. As shown in Figure 5, we are considering three onshore cable corridor route options for transmitting power to the converter station and substation at Killingholme.

In order to select a preferred cable route, consideration will be given to feedback from the consultation events in addition to ongoing onshore environmental and engineering studies, and offshore cable route considerations. The onshore converter station will be constructed as close as possible to the existing substation.

The location and design are not finalised but the area of land required is estimated to be in the order of 200m length x 150m width and up to 35m height.

Figure 6 shows an indicative building form that could be used for the onshore converter station.

At this stage in the development process, SMart Wind cannot discount the possibility of future generation capacity of other projects within the Hornsea Zone being connected at Killingholme.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the three onshore proposed cable route corridor options or the converter station please let us know using the contact details at the end of the project update.

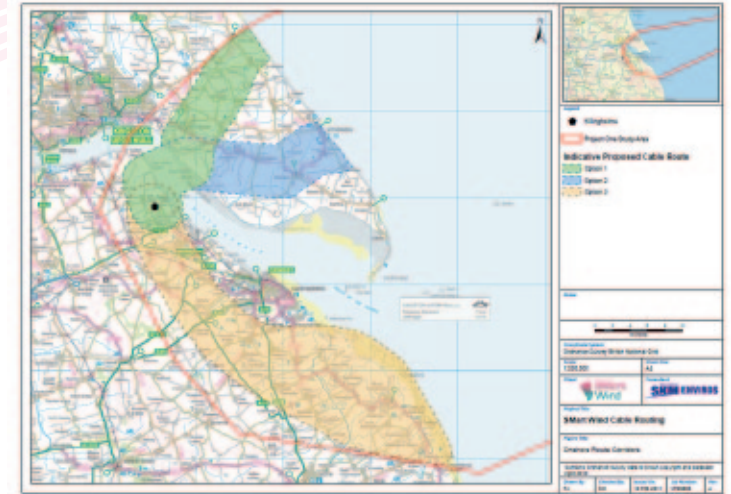


Figure 5 – Onshore cable route corridor options



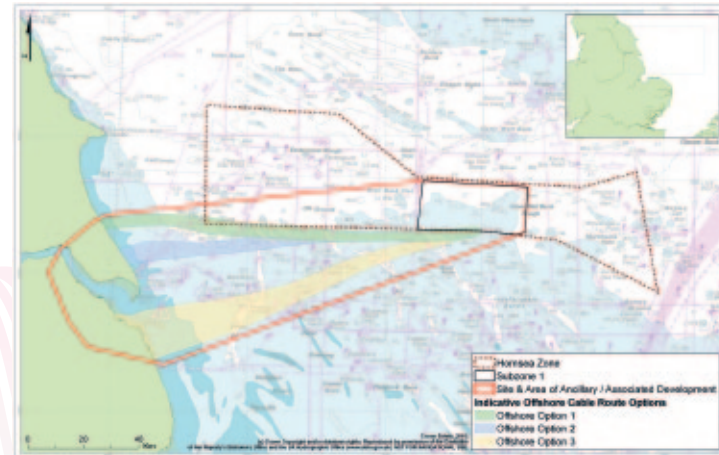
Figure 6 – Visual representation of an indicative converter station.
Source: RPS Group Plc.

Offshore infrastructure is currently planned to include turbines and inter-array cabling, offshore collector substations, an offshore High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) converter substation and export cables to shore. Depending on the rated capacity of the turbines, likely to be between 3.6 and 8MW machines, the estimated number of turbines is between 124 and 332.

SMart Wind is currently in the process of selecting the optimal offshore export cable route corridor, based on various engineering and environmental desk studies including nature conservation, navigational features, oil & gas subsea & surface infrastructure, aggregate dredging, marine archaeology and seabed conditions. Onshore considerations will also be taken into account.

The HVDC converter substation along with up to four marine export cables connecting to a landfall point will form an Offshore Transmission Operator (OFTO) asset. It is envisaged that all submarine cables will be installed below the seabed to a depth appropriate to the ground conditions.

Feedback from consultation with the local community, key statutory stakeholders and commercial fisheries will form an essential part of the offshore cable route selection. Initially, five potential routes were identified, three routes north of the Humber estuary and two routes to the south.



These options have now been narrowed down to the three corridor options shown in Figure 7. If you have any questions or comments regarding the proposed offshore cable route corridors please let us know using the contact details at the end of the project update.

Figure 7 – Offshore cable route corridor options

What other developments are planned for the area?

There are several Round 2 offshore wind farms planned or under construction off the East coast of England (Figure 8). Westermost Rough owned by DONG Energy and the recently consented Humber Gateway owned by E.ON are both located less than 10km from the Holderness Coast and approximately 95km west of Project One.

Westermost Rough submitted a planning application in 2009 and is awaiting a final decision from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). Triton Knoll, Race Bank, Dudgeon and Docking Shoal offshore wind farms are also located in the ‘The Greater Wash’ area (Figure 8) are still in development.

Lincs and Sheringham Shoal offshore wind farms have been successfully consented and are now under construction.

The Round 3 Dogger Bank Zone (Figure 2) being developed by the Forewind consortium, is located 70km north of Project One. The East Anglia Zone (Figure 2) awarded to Scottish Power Renewables and Vattenfall AB, is located 44km south of Project One.

The Hornsea, Dogger Bank and East Anglia developers are collaborating on studies to assess the potential cumulative impacts of the east coast Round 3 offshore wind farm developments.

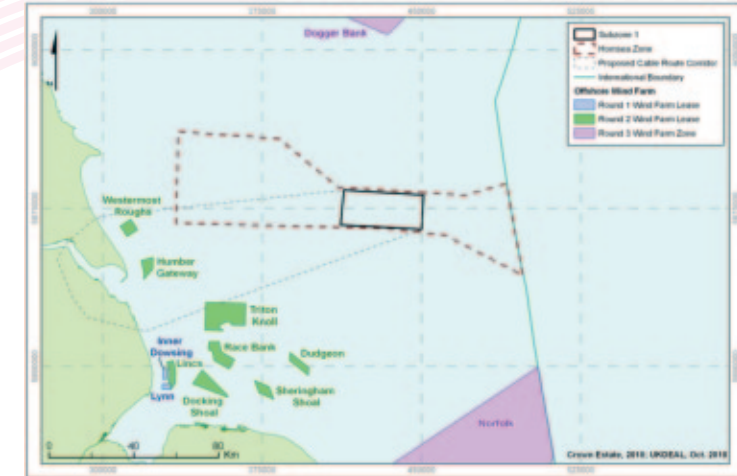


Figure 8 – Location of Hornsea Zone in relation to other Round 1, 2 and 3 zones. Source: EMU Limited

The Scoping Report for the offshore and onshore elements of Project One was submitted to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) and published on the project website in November 2010.

The IPC collated all responses from the statutory and non-statutory stakeholders into a formal Scoping Opinion which outlined aspects which should be assessed during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage. This was received on December 24th 2010 and is also available on the IPC website.

In addition, SMart Wind published a Zone Characterisation (ZoC) document in January 2011 that provides a broad description of the physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural heritage characteristics of the Zone and a Zone Assessment Methodology (ZAM) document which describes the proposed methods to be used in assessing impacts across the Zone.

Both of these documents, as well as the Scoping Report, are available on the SMart Wind website.

SMart Wind is conducting a comprehensive consultation exercise that will continue throughout the whole project.

Anyone who wishes to learn more about the project, comment on the information including the Scoping Report, or raise specific concerns are welcome to get in touch. Contact details for the project are provided at the end of this project update.

During 2010 and 2011, various offshore surveys and desk based studies have been carried out to better understand the existing biological, physical and human conditions across both the Hornsea Zone and also Project One. These studies will further inform the baseline description of the EIA. Further details of the data gathered so far and plans for future work are described later in this project update.

SMart Futures

SMart Wind has joined forces with STEMNET and Humberstone Engineering Training Association (HETA) to launch 'SMart Futures'. The four-year initiative is aimed at engaging up to 56 local schools, in and around the Humber Area, in a fun and educational programme to name each of the offshore wind farms.

The initiative is aimed at Year 8 and 9 Pupils (13-14 year-olds) to encourage them to consider Science, Technology, Engineering & Maths (STEM) subjects and inform their career choices toward renewables and offshore wind. The programme consists of three phases, including an awareness-raising presentation to pupils and teachers in order to highlight the global Climate Change challenge (Figure 9).

Technical workshops were hosted, where students built a small wind system to learn about extracting energy from the wind and held a creative naming competition to name the first and second Hornsea Offshore wind farm blocks.

From the sixteen schools engaged in the first year, the five finalists to reach the creative naming competition were South Axholme Science & Arts School, Beverley High School, Hessle High School, Malet Lambert Specialist Language College and Hornsea School & Language College. The overall winner was South Axholme School, resulting in the first wind farm block being named "Heron Ventus". The runners-up were Hessle High School, with their name of "Njord" being assigned to the second wind farm block. These two schools receive a trophy each and all pupils receive a CREST Award for their effort.



Figure 9 – SMart Futures schools' Technical Workshop



The Consenting process explained

The Planning Act 2008 has made significant changes to the planning system applicable to offshore wind farm development.

Project One will be classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project because the development has a generating capacity of greater than 100MW. Therefore SMart Wind will apply for permission in the form of a Development Consent Order (DCO) from the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC).

The IPC was created in 2009 to make the process for deciding Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project consents more streamlined. Current Government proposals indicate the IPC will be replaced by the Major Infrastructure Planning Unit (MIPU) in spring 2012.

Although this will change the body responsible for administering DCO applications, it is unlikely to impact on the grounds for making application decisions.

Decisions on DCO applications will be taken in accordance with National Policy Statements (NPSs) which set out planning policy in relation to energy infrastructure, including offshore wind. NPSs are currently at a final draft stage following public consultations. The final decision to grant consent for Project One will be made by the Secretary of State with regard to recommendations by the IPC/MIPU.

In addition to a DCO, other consents may be required, including a Marine Licence (which will replace the current requirement for separate Food and Environment Protection Act and Coast Protection Act licences). The Marine Management Organisation will be responsible for issuing Marine Licences but the IPC/MIPU has special powers within a DCO. This avoids the need for developers to apply separately for multiple consents. If a Marine Licence is included in a DCO, the Marine Management Organisation will be a statutory consultee of the IPC/MIPU and give advice and input to the consenting process. In the same way as NPSs inform decisions on DCO, Marine Licences will be decided in accordance with a Marine Policy Statement which is currently being finalised by the Government.

SMart Wind will produce an Environmental Statement for all offshore and onshore works associated with Project One – this will form one part of the documentation required to support an application for a DCO and set out how SMart Wind will minimise Project One's impact on the environment.

SMart Wind will also provide an overview of how pre-application consultation has been carried out throughout the pre-application period and how comments from stakeholders have been addressed.

1. Notify IPC

2. Identify Interested Groups and Stakeholders

Record stakeholder and interest group contact details and provide a record of communication

3. Seek input and comment

Scoping Report – Distribute to consultees and provide a method of feedback

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) – distribute to Local Authorities and publish in local press

4. Continue to communicate

Invite stakeholders to meetings, presentations and consultation events

Invite interest groups and local community to consultation events
Provide updates to consultees through website updates and emails.

5. Provide feedback

Meetings and presentations before first draft of Environmental Statement to feedback on consultation and EIA process

6. Statutory Consultation

Issue draft Environmental Statement – Distribute to consultees

Issue draft Consultation Report – Distribute to consultees

Statutory public consultation period of 28 days

Work through issues raised during public consultation with statutory consultees

7. Ongoing Consultation

Submit Environmental Statement, Consultation Report and draft Development Consent Order

Develop a commitments register and include commitments made during consultation

Incorporate recommendations from the Environmental Statement within an Environmental Management Plan

Ongoing consultation post ES approval as required

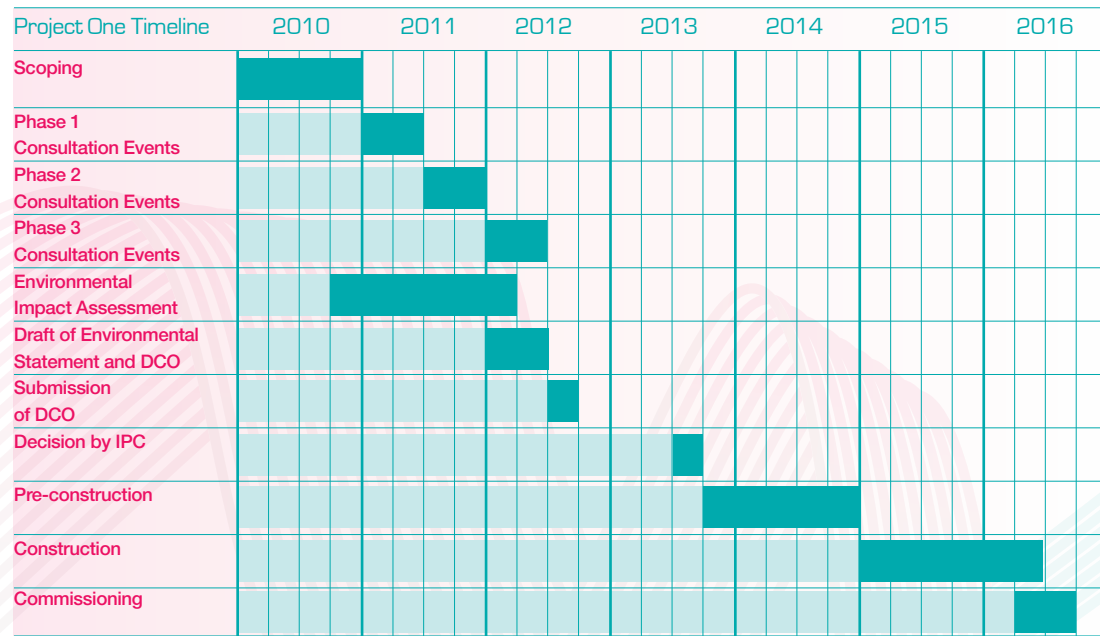
8. Examination and decision by the IPC

When will the project be built?

The first step is to achieve planning consent for Project One through three extensive phases of stakeholder consultation.

The onshore and offshore Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Statement are due to be completed by the summer of 2012. SMart Wind aims to submit its DCO application for Project One in July 2012. Subject to approval, construction on Project One is likely to commence in 2014, with final commissioning and energisation of the offshore wind farms proposed for 2016.

Proposed project timeline



What Information did we gather in 2010?



Prior to, and during the Scoping Phase, specialist studies (including benthic, geophysical, marine mammals, birds, navigation and metocean surveys) were undertaken to better inform the understanding of the environmental and physical constraints of the Project One site.

Bird and marine mammal studies commenced in March 2010 and will continue for two years.

The benthic, geophysical, navigation and metocean surveys commenced in 2010 and additional studies such as underwater noise and socio-economic assessments are planned to be carried out during both the baseline and the assessment phases of the EIA process.

In addition, surveys and studies required to inform the onshore components of Project One (such as habitat and protected species surveys) will be carried out in 2011.

SMart Wind has commissioned studies to assess the offshore wind resource, sea state and weather conditions, as well as the geology of the seabed.

SMart Wind is proposing to install a meteorological mast in Subzone 1 during 2011, which will provide site-specific data on meteorological conditions such as wind speed and direction. This will require a separate planning application through the Marine Management Organisation.

A high resolution geophysical survey of the ground conditions of Project One was carried out from April to December 2010, to gain a better understanding of the surface features of the seabed and subsurface geology (Figure 11). A geotechnical survey, including preliminary borehole sampling to investigate the subsurface geology and its engineering constraints, was carried out in September 2010. Further geophysical surveys of the cable route study area are planned for 2011.

A comprehensive geotechnical survey is proposed to be carried out across the site in summer 2011. By registering on www.smartwind.co.uk, visitors can now access real time data for meteorology (wind speed, mean wind direction, air temperature & air pressure) and waves (wave height, wave period & wave direction) from the seven locations within the

Hornsea Round 3 Zone. This data is being made available to interested parties free of charge as part of a twelve month measurement programme divided into two sets of observations. In June 2010, oceanographic moorings and met buoys (Figure 12) were deployed at three locations, with planned installation period of twelve months. In October 2010, these were augmented with oceanographic and meteorological buoys at a further three sites, plus a wave buoy. These three oceanographic/meteorological buoy moorings will be deployed for six months over the winter period, while the wave buoy will be deployed for a full year.



Figure 10 – Geophysical survey vessel



Figure 11 – Example side scan sonar image from geophysical survey



Figure 12 – Metocean buoy

Understanding the biological environment of the Project One site is important in order to assess the potential effects the development may have on its surrounding environment.

Birds and marine mammals

Monthly boat based bird and marine mammal surveys across both the Hornsea Zone and the Project One study area began in March 2010 and surveys will continue for two years. The Southern Star survey vessel has completed 6km transect survey lines of the Hornsea Zone and 2km transects in Subzone 1, using visual observation for birds and marine mammals.

In addition, an acoustic hydrophone is towed during daylight hours to detect any marine mammals in the vicinity of the vessel. Data has been analysed up to and including November 2010.

Approximately 30 species of seabird were identified in the Hornsea study area between March and November 2010, with approximately 29 species recorded in the Hornsea Zone and 28 species in Subzone 1 over the nine months period (Figure 13). The most common species were kittiwake, guillemot and fulmar, with razorbill and gannet (Figure 14) also occurring in high numbers. Analysis of the bird data will provide estimates of the numbers of birds in Subzone 1 and surrounding waters throughout the year. It will also tell us how the birds are using the area (e.g. for migration, feeding or breeding) and their distribution.

Most importantly it will allow us to estimate collision risk to birds and any potential effects due to habitat loss and displacement or 'barrier effects' created by the presence of the wind turbines.

Six species of marine mammals were positively identified during surveys in the Hornsea study area between March and November 2010. Harbour porpoise was the most frequently recorded species followed by minke whale, white-beaked dolphin and grey seal (Figure 15). Harbour porpoise abundance in the Hornsea study area was low between March and May 2010, but increased in June.

Statistical analyses will be conducted on the data collected from site and used to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment.



Figure 13 – Surveyors on boat



Figure 14 – Gannet
Source: Mike Bailey – Emu Ltd.

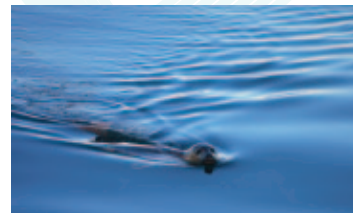


Figure 15 – Grey seal
Source: Mike Bailey – Emu Ltd.

Benthic studies were carried out between April and December 2010 to identify the existing species and habitat distribution. Surveys were carried out over the Hornsea Zone and more intensively within Subzone 1 (Figure 16). Grab samples to collect seabed sediment and species living within the sediment were undertaken from the *MV Shannon* survey vessel.

Seabed digital photography and video was also used to collect data on habitats and associated species living on the sea bed (Figures 17 – 18). Scientific beam trawling for information on species such as fish, crabs, shrimps and prawns was also carried out (Figure 19). A report on the results of the benthic surveys will be completed by the end of March to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment.

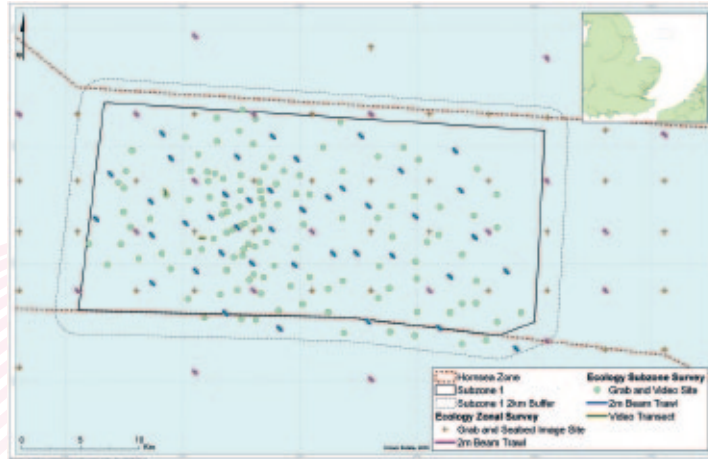


Figure 16 – Benthic survey sampling locations. Source: EMU Limited

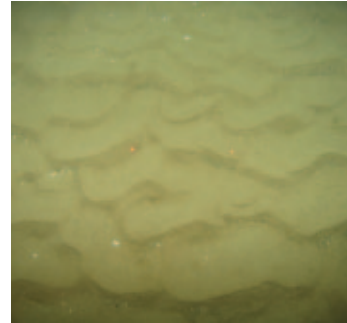


Figure 17 – Seabed sediment showing small sand waves. Source: EMU Limited



Figure 18 – Gravelly sediment with benthic organisms including star fish and flat fish. Source: EMU Limited

SMart Wind is currently carrying out a desk study of fish and shellfish ecology and commercial fishing practices in the area.

Offshore surveys will begin in spring 2011. These are likely to include trawling surveys, potting surveys and intertidal fish surveys. Survey methodology and sampling frequency is being drafted with input from local fisheries organisations and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS).

The potential impact on migratory fish species such as Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), sea trout (*Salmo trutta*), The European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) and River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) will also be assessed within the Environmental Impact Assessment, including effects on migration. Data collected during biannual fisheries surveys, desk based literature searches and catch and fish pass data from nearby estuaries and tributaries, will be used to inform the assessment.



Figure 19 – Example of marine samples obtained from a benthic trawl (includes crabs, fish, star fish). Source: EMU Limited

Consultation with local communities, businesses, and organisations is a vital part of the planning process and all feedback from local consultees will help to inform the design of the project. So being involved can influence the final design of Project One. Consultation will be managed in three phases:

Phase 1

A series of consultation events in March and April 2011 will consult on the overall project and the broad onshore and offshore cable route study areas. The information and feedback provided through these events will help to define the preferred cable route options north and south of the Humber and the design of the rest of the project.

Phase 2

Following analysis of the feedback from Phase 1, a preferred onshore cable route will be selected which will trigger a targeted Phase 2 consultation with those near the chosen cable route corridor and other associated onshore development. Phase 2 will consist of questionnaires and information leaflets distributed by post to the parties with postcodes within 400m of the preferred onshore cable route corridor, landing point, and converter station. Offshore stakeholders will also be consulted during this phase.

The preferred onshore cable route will be strongly influenced by the feedback we receive from our Phase 1 consultation events.

The options will be narrowed further by a series of onshore Environmental Impact



Figure 20 – Mainstream Consultation Event

Assessments and consideration of engineering constraints to produce a robust alternatives study, which will justify a final selection.

A smaller number of Phase 2 consultation events will be held at those venues used in Phase 1, in closest proximity to the preferred onshore cable route corridor and other associated onshore development. Confirmation of the venues and dates for the Phase 2 consultation events will be published closer to the time and we anticipate that these will be in summer 2011.

Phase 3

Phase 3 will be the final consultation on the whole of Project One prior to finalising and submitting our application for development consent. Our draft Environmental Statement will be made available at that time. Phase 3 will consist of a number of consultation events along the chosen onshore cable route and other associated onshore development.

Confirmation of the venues and dates for Phase 3 consultation events will be publicised when known but we anticipate that this will be early 2012.

An Explanatory Note which details how the consultation programme and the geographical extent of our consultation has been defined and is also available on the SMart Wind website: www.smartwind.co.uk

The human environment encompasses the recreational and commercial use and the visual amenity of the site. Offshore surveys and desk based studies have been complemented by extensive consultation with all existing users of the Project One study area.

These studies and consultations will help to determine key issues such as shipping and navigation routes and the level of fishing activity and methods used within and around the Hornsea site. Visual amenity and the recreational use of the study site are also being investigated.

Preliminary findings from Automatic Information System (AIS) shipping data shows how the Hornsea Zone and Subzone 1 are currently being used. Preliminary data shows that there are several routes regularly used by vessels to the west of the Zone, with the majority of vessels headed to UK ports in the north-east.

Shipping surveys will continue for two years to ensure accurate characterisation of the Zone. AIS equipment is installed on two of our survey vessels with radar data also being collected for fishing and recreational vessels.

Consultation has commenced with local fishermen and their representatives along the east coast of Yorkshire and will continue throughout the Environmental Impact Assessment and consenting process. SMart Wind is working with local fishermen to ensure that disruption to local fishing activity is minimised.

Oil and gas is also a major consideration within the Hornsea Zone, with 17 offshore platforms and associated maintenance vessel and helicopter movements located in the Zone. SMart Wind will be consulting with oil and gas operators to ensure both parties are aware of project progress and opportunities for cooperation.

The archaeology and cultural heritage of the Zone and Subzone is also being investigated, with the offshore archaeology divided into two main disciplines: maritime archaeology on the seabed, which includes shipwrecks (Figure 21) and aircraft losses; and submerged prehistoric archaeology, which considers the potential inhabitation of humans on land which is now submerged.

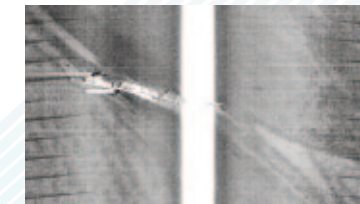


Figure 21 – Image from the geophysical survey showing a ship wreck within the Hornsea Zone. Source: EMU Limited

How does the development of the Hornsea Zone benefit me and my local community?

On the 20th January 2011 Siemens and Associated British Ports (ABP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the development and construction of a new Siemens offshore wind turbine manufacturing and export facility at the Green Port Hull development at Alexandra Dock.

The development would place Hull at the centre of UK's wind turbine production and could create thousands of new skilled and well paid jobs in the region. The Siemens announcement has been met with overwhelming support across the Humber region and Smart Wind also fully backs the development.

It is important to note the Smart Wind partnership between Mainstream Renewable Power and Siemens Project Ventures GmbH, is not linked with the proposed manufacturing facility. The development is in association with a separate arm of the Siemens global engineering and technology services company, However the construction of the Siemens manufacturing facility is dependent on Round 3 offshore wind farm projects such as the Hornsea Zone gaining consent to construct and operate offshore wind farms.

Smart Wind are working with the supply chain, local Government, schools and education groups to ensure that the local community and businesses are prepared for the future opportunities and investment in areas of predicted skill shortages.



Figure 22 – ABP provisional concept design of the port facilities.

What happens next?

There are a number of Phase 1 consultation events happening in and around the region over March and April 2011. These events provide an opportunity to learn more about Hornsea Project One and have the opportunity to contribute their views on the alternative offshore and onshore cable route options presented at the consultation events.

Feel free to ask questions of the staff at the event, provide feedback through filling in one of the questionnaires, or submit your own questions and comments through the forms provided.

We recognise that not everyone will have the opportunity to attend the Phase 1 or 2 consultation events however your feedback is important to us and you can send your comments to Smart Wind through the contact options identified overleaf.

However, throughout the Phase 1 and Phase 2 consultation periods stakeholders can send Smart Wind comments or questions through the contact options identified overleaf.

Please note that we must receive your comments in response to Phase 1 consultation by **30th April 2011** to ensure that they are taken into consideration.

Comments received by Smart Wind will be recorded for the purposes of preparing our Consultation Report and may be made public.

Phase 1 Consultation Events

Venue	Date	Opening hours
North Cotes Village Hall Lock Road, North Cotes DN36 5UP	15 March	2pm – 8pm
Immingham Civic Centre - Lyndsey Suite Pelham Road, Immingham. DN40 1QF	16 March	2pm – 8pm
Lacey Community Centre High Street. DN37 7AA	17 March	2pm – 8pm
North Killingholme Village Hall Village Green, North Killingholme. DN40 3LX	22 March	2pm – 8pm
Holton le Clay Church Hall Church Lane, Holton le Clay. DN36 5AL	23 March	2pm – 8pm
Aldbrough Youth Club Hornsea Road, Aldbrough	24 March	2pm – 8pm
Patrington Village Hall Church Lane, Patrington. HU12 0RJ	30 March	2pm – 8pm
Burton Pidsea Memorial Hall Back Lane, Burton Pidsea. HU12 9AN	31 March	2pm – 8pm
Keyingham Village Hall Station Road, Keyingham. HU12 9SX	5 April	2pm – 8pm
Withernsea Pavillion Leisure Centre Queen Street, Withernsea. HU12 2QA	6 April	2pm – 2pm
Hedon Methodist Church Church Lane, Hedon. HU12 8EL	15 April	2pm – 8pm



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