

RWE npower renewables

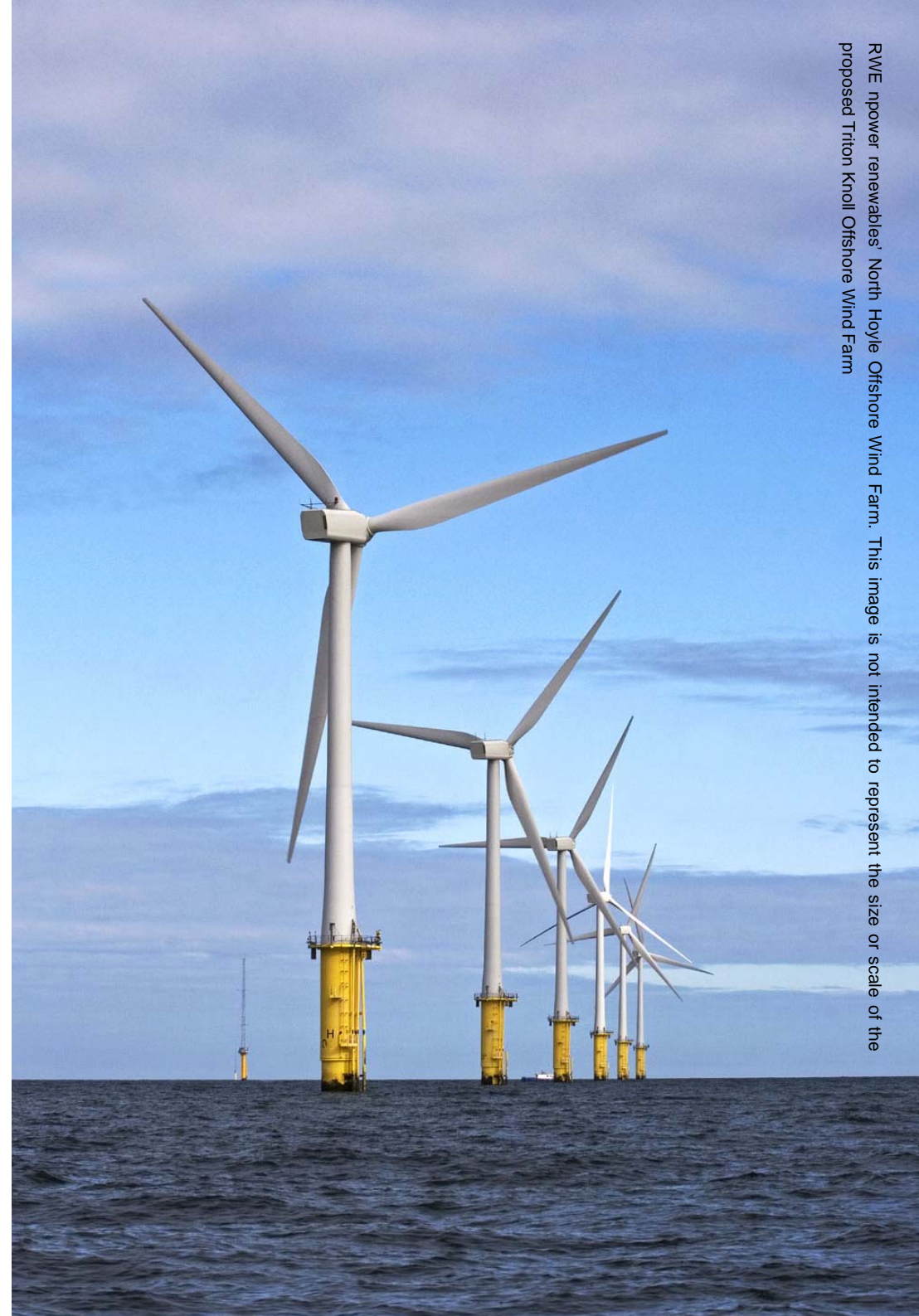
Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited

TRITON KNOLL OFFSHORE WIND FARM

**Preliminary Environmental Information
Non-Technical Summary**

June 2011

An **RWE** Innogy company



RWE npower renewables' North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farm. This image is not intended to represent the size or scale of the proposed Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm

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Non-Technical Summary**

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This document has been prepared by the RPS Group Plc on behalf of RWE npower renewables.

1 Introduction

This document provides a non-technical summary (NTS) of the preliminary environmental information (PEI) provided in relation to the proposed Triton Knoll offshore wind farm (TKOWF) project. The TKOWF project is being developed by Triton Knoll Offshore Wind farm Ltd (TKOWFL), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of RWE Npower Renewables Limited, part of the RWE group.

The NTS provides an overview of the main benefits and impacts of the TKOWF which would be located in the southern North Sea, approximately 33 km (17.8 nM) off the Lincolnshire coast and 48 km (25.9 nM) off the coast of North Norfolk and occupies an area of 135 km² (39.4 nM²). The site is shown in Figure 1 below.

Under the Planning Act 2008 developers seeking consent for large offshore wind farm projects must make available PEI as part of their public consultation exercise. Details of the wider consultation process and the process for submitting comments to TKOWFL via RWE npower renewables are provided at Section 7 below.

This NTS provides the project background, including a summary of the preliminary scientific studies undertaken and the preliminary assessment of the environmental effects of the development, covering the physical, biological and human environments.

Readers requiring more detailed information should consult the full PEI documentation which comprises three volumes:

background; baseline and assessment; and technical annexes. Details on how to access the full PEI are provided at Section 12.

2 Introduction to RWE npower renewables

RWE npower renewables is one of the UK's leading renewable energy developers and operators. The company operates 19 hydroelectric power projects and 26 wind farms in the UK including two offshore wind farms; North Hoyle and Rhyl Flats off the coast of North Wales.

It is also currently constructing two larger offshore wind farms; Gwynt y Môr, also off the North Wales coast, and Greater Gabbard (in which it holds a 50% share), which is located 25 kilometres off the coast of Suffolk.

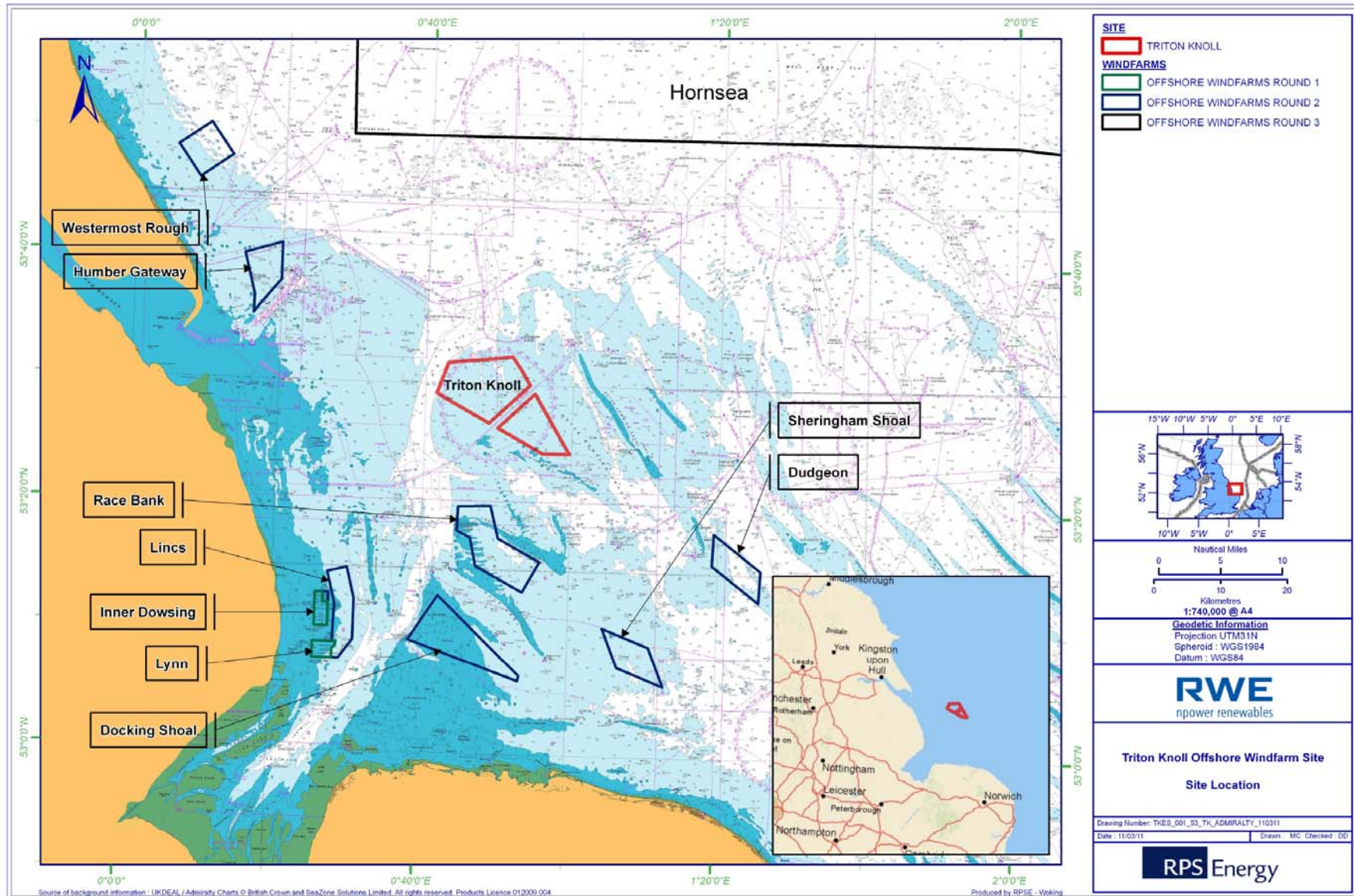


Figure 1: Triton Knoll offshore wind farm regional location

3 The proposed development

The development is a Round 2 offshore wind farm with an installed generating capacity of up to 1200 MW. Located in an offshore location in water depths of 18 m to 24 m, the wind farm would be comprised of the following main components:

- i) Turbine foundations and ancillary equipment, including seabed scour protection where necessary;
- ii) Modern three bladed, horizontal axis wind turbines and supporting towers
- iii) Offshore converter or substation platforms (possibly incorporating accommodation for operations and maintenance facilities)
- iv) Buried subsea cables linking turbines and substations
- v) Protective structures where cables cross existing subsea pipelines; and
- vi) Meteorological monitoring masts which are lattice towers with monitoring equipment that will be placed throughout the site, reaching the hub height of the chosen turbines.

The final design of the wind farm would only be determined following award of the required consents, during the final design and procurement process.

Therefore, a range of design options have been described and considered for the main offshore components of the project which allow for the flexibility required for the project to proceed during the planning process.

A detailed description of the range of options being considered is presented in the full PEI documents.



Figure 2: Typical three-bladed offshore wind turbine

The final layout of the wind farm would be optimised to maximise the energy yield from the site and to minimise environmental impacts. Ultimately the number of turbines installed and the precise layout would depend on the individual capacity of the chosen wind turbine. For example, if 8 MW capacity turbines were installed, 150 more widely spaced turbines would be required to meet the maximum capacity.

Conversely, use of a turbine rated at 3.6 MW would mean that 333 turbines would be required to reach the 1200 MW capacity limit, with these more numerous turbines being more closely spaced together (although all would still be located within the area shown in Figure 1). The largest turbines that would be installed (8 MW machines) would have a maximum tip height of 220 m and a maximum hub height of 140 m above sea level.

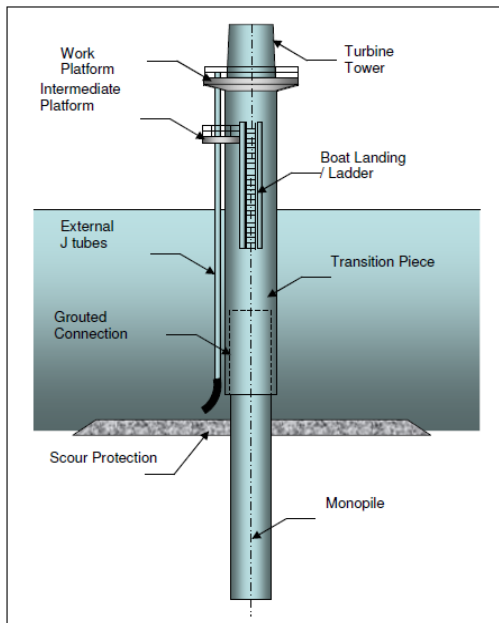


Figure 3: Schematic of a monopile foundation

The number and layout of the chosen turbines would subsequently have an influence on the dimensions of the required foundations, the amount of subsea cabling required and the number of offshore substation or converter platforms required.

The TKOWF application will be for the offshore wind farm only (the components listed above). A separate consent will be sought at a later date for the subsea export cables and onshore cables and substations that will transmit the power to the existing National Grid network. Therefore the PEI only considers environmental issues related to the offshore elements described above.

4 Selection of the TKOWF site

The selection of the TKOWF site and the review of possible alternatives by RWE npower renewables, has been ongoing since 2001.

The initial search for a wind farm development site in the Greater Wash identified an area referred to as Triton Knoll that was subsequently awarded to RWE npower renewables by The Crown Estate in December 2003, via the Round 2 leasing process.

Following initial review and assessment work, potential consenting and operational issues were identified for some parts of the site. A detailed review of alternative development sites in the Greater Wash was then undertaken which identified a possible option further south.

However, it was subsequently found that the southern area could lead to possible impacts on Sandwich tern colonies and conflicts with nearby offshore wind farms.

RWE npower renewables therefore chose to optimise the Triton Knoll area as awarded, including amendments to the site boundary to minimise conflicts with other sea users and to minimise effects on the environment.

The current TKOWF site boundary, therefore, represents the most viable location for the development of a wind farm of the chosen capacity (1200 MW), taking into account environmental, engineering, operational and commercial factors.

5 Renewable energy policy overview

The United Kingdom Government has concluded that there is a strong need for offshore wind generation in order to meet international climate change obligations and domestic targets for renewable energy, as well as replacing existing generating capacity reaching the end of its lifespan and ensuring security of supply to minimise reliance on imported energy.

UK energy requirements have traditionally been met by fossil fuels and nuclear energy. However, the UK government has set ambitious targets for renewable energy, including offshore wind. These targets are intended to help the UK to meet its international climate change obligations as well as helping to deliver increased security of energy supply.

The 2009 Renewable Energy Strategy confirmed the UK's commitment to source 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.

While biomass, hydroelectricity and wave and tidal generation are all considered to have an important role to play, the strategy anticipates that most of the new capacity will come from wind farms (onshore and offshore), with offshore wind likely to be the largest single contributor.

The UK's commitment to renewable energy has been recently embodied in the draft Energy National Policy Statements

(NPS), the requirement for which was set out by the Planning Act, 2008.

The need for offshore wind farm development is set out within draft NPS EN-3 and in EN-1:

“offshore wind farms are expected to make up a significant proportion of the UK's renewable energy generating capacity up to 2020 and towards 2050”.

TKOWF will contribute up to 1200 MW of new renewable generating capacity, sufficient to provide the approximate annual energy needs of 821,000 homes. The development therefore represents a significant contribution towards ambitious European, national and regional renewable energy targets.

6 Consenting and environmental impact assessment

Consent for the TKOWF project is being sought under the Planning Act 2008 which governs the process for developing Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). As an offshore wind farm of greater than 100MW capacity, TKOWF qualifies as a NSIP.

Permission to build an NSIP is given in the form of a Development Consent Order (DCO) granted by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) in accordance with a policy framework provided in the NPS.

Any permission granted takes full account of representations made by the public and statutory and non-statutory bodies in response to the application.

A major component of the Planning Act is the legal requirement for applicants to undertake formal pre-application consultation with both statutory bodies and the wider community to seek their views on the proposed development.

The PEI and this NTS have been prepared in order to provide information in support of the TKOWF pre-application consultation process. More details on the wider consultation are provided in Section 7.

The EIA, of which the PEI and this NTS forms an interim stage, will describe the effects on the environment arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.

Given the necessary flexibility in the project design, the final EIA (and the PEI) will adopt an approach commonly referred to as the 'Rochdale Envelope'. This approach ensures that the worst case scenario for any given topic or issue is applied in order to determine the maximum potential environmental impacts that could result from the scheme.

Following preparation of the application documents, RWE power renewables will then apply for a DCO to construct and operate the TKOWF.



Figure 4: Turbine tower construction at the now operational RWE npower renewables Rhyl Flats offshore wind farm, North Wales

7 Consultation

Pre-application consultation is a key element of the Planning Act 2008 process. TKOWFL has been undertaking informal consultation with statutory bodies and other stakeholders since 2008 in order to identify and agree which issues are particularly relevant to the site and how those issues should be dealt with via the EIA process.

The PEI and this NTS are being published to support the formal consultation with statutory bodies and the wider community required by the Planning Act. Following this consultation, RWE Npower Renewables must subsequently demonstrate, via a Consultation Report, how they have responded to the comments received in preparing the application for a DCO, as well as preparing a range of application documents.

These will include an Environmental Statement (which will document the findings of the detailed environmental impact assessment (EIA) process) and a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Report which will provide information on possible impacts on sites of European nature conservation importance.

Full details of the proposed community consultation, including the methods that will be used, groups and organisations that will be contacted, the location and times of public exhibitions and the project website have been made public in a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). Section 12 provides details of where the SoCC and accompanying documents for the TKOWF project can be obtained from.

8 Potential impacts on the physical environment

TKOWF has the potential to effect waves and tides which in turn control the movement of sediments and features such as sandbanks and shorelines. The existing environment has been described using data collected from the site and a review of the existing knowledge about this part of the North

Sea. The potential effects of the very largest foundations on suspended sediment levels, tides, waves, the movement of seabed sediments, scour and adjacent banks and coastlines have then been investigated using computer simulations.

The preliminary assessment has also investigated how TKOWF may add to effects on waves, tides and sediments arising from other wind farms or other activities in the region (the cumulative impacts).

Conclusions to date indicate that there would be only small and localised changes to waves and tides within and close to the wind farm. Subsequently there would be no significant effects on the sediment movements driven by tides and waves either close to the wind farm or at adjacent coastlines. Cumulative impacts with other developments were also not significant.

Foundation installation and other construction activities could lead to an increase in suspended sediments in the water but these would occur for only a short time before the tides dispersed the sediment.

Localised seabed scour could occur around the individual wind farm structures and where necessary will be mitigated by the use of scour protection.

9 Potential impacts on the biological environment

Seabed habitats and animals

Samples of the seabed in and around the TKOWF site, and the animals living on and within it have been collected and analysed. The high tidal currents mean that the seabed is made up of a mixture of mainly coarse sediment, with an area of finer sandy sediments in the shallower areas to the south of the site. The tidal and sediment conditions influence the type of animals that live on the seabed.

In the north of the site, the seabed animal communities are made up of a mix of worms, molluscs and small shrimps with some species growing on the surface of pebbles and cobbles found in this area.

To the south, where sandier sediments are more common, molluscs are the dominant animal group with fewer worms.

The preliminary impact assessment has considered the potential effects on seabed animals and their habitats from the construction and operation of the TKOWF project.

The assessment has also considered how the development may add to effects on seabed animals arising from other wind farms or other activities in the region (the cumulative impacts).

It has been concluded that TKOWF, both in isolation and when cumulatively, will not give rise to any significant impacts on the animal communities living on the seabed in and around the site. Impacts are judged to be typically short lived with a

high potential for recovery, or where permanent, limited in area.

Fish and shellfish

The fish and shellfish that are found in and around the TKOWF site have been described by reviewing existing information and by sampling the site using commercial fishing trawls and crab and lobster potting surveys. The studies identified possible spawning and juvenile grounds for sole, plaice and herring in the wider region whilst shellfish such as crab and lobster were recorded across the area including within the site itself.

The assessment has examined the potential effects arising from increases in suspended sediment, temporary disturbance or longer term loss of seabed habitats, construction noise (particularly from the piling of foundations), electromagnetic fields (EMF) generated by the subsea cables and the potential for new fish and shellfish habitat to be created. Cumulative effects from other projects in the wider area have also been considered.

Most of the potential impacts are judged to be of no significance, typically being temporary in nature and affecting small areas. Impacts from construction noise could disturb fish over a considerable distance from a piling operation giving rise to short term changes in the distribution of fish. Such effects could also affect the spawning of some species for a short period and over a limited area but with no longer term significant effects anticipated.

The buried cables will emit EMF which can affect certain fish such as sharks and rays. However, such fields are only detectable by these fish over very short distances so no wider effects on these fish is expected.

Marine mammals

The distribution of marine mammals in and around the TKOWF site has been described using available information and by sightings made from the boats and aeroplanes during surveys of the area.

Although other marine mammals are occasionally sighted in this part of the North Sea, the important species for the TKOWF site are harbour seal, grey seal and harbour porpoise.

The noise and general construction activities associated with offshore wind farms can harm or disturb these species and are important considerations. Because of this importance, RWE npower renewables are in the process of discussing with the statutory agencies how best to complete a detailed assessment of possible impacts on marine mammals. As such no conclusions are drawn for the PEI. However, clear conclusions will be presented in the final EIA documents that will accompany the application to the IPC.

Birds

The use of the wind farm by birds has been determined by sightings from boats during 36 separate surveys over a two year period. Fifty three separate species were recorded, and over 7,000 individual birds. The majority of the birds seen

were 'true' seabirds, with the five most numerous species being kittiwake, gannet, guillemot, fulmar and little gull, with some species being present in regionally (or near regionally) important numbers.

Potential direct impacts on birds identified and assessed to date include avoidance/displacement and barrier effects, together with potential indirect effects on bird prey (fish). Cumulative effects on birds from other projects in the wider area have also been considered. To date no major impacts have been predicted.

Collision risk, the risk of birds colliding with the wind farm, is yet to be finalised, with discussions with the statutory agencies ongoing to ensure the correct methods are applied. The results of the collision risk studies will be presented in the final EIA, along with an assessment of impacts on birds that are important in the context of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).



Figure 5: Juvenile kittiwake, one of the species seen in boat-based surveys

Nature conservation designations

A number of sites that are designated as being important for nature conservation are located in the wider Greater Wash region. These include a number of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated for certain bird species, as well as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which protect certain types of seabed habitats. The closest such area lies to the south of the TKOWF and is known as the Inner Dowsing, Race Bank, and North Ridge candidate SAC. This area is important for undersea sandbanks and also reefs formed by a tube building worm, known as the Ross worm. None of these features occur within the TKOWF site and so no impacts on this cSAC are predicted.

With respect to the important bird areas, preliminary assessment work indicates that some birds from The Wash SPA and North Norfolk Coast SPA could be affected by the TKOWF project but such effects will not be significant.

The effects on the very important nature conservation sites will be assessed in detail as part of the application to the IPC (a process known as Appropriate Assessment). The ES will contain sufficient information to enable the IPC to make a judgement on the importance of any effects on those sites.

10 Impacts on the human environment

Commercial fisheries

The TKOWF site, in common with much of the wider North Sea, is exploited by the commercial fishing industry. Available

information on the landings of fish and shellfish and the distribution of fishing effort has been combined with extensive consultation with the fishing industry in North Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire to develop an understanding of fishing activity in and around the site.

Relatively few trawlers operate in the site although some UK and non-UK vessels do fish in the deep area immediately to the north-west known as the Silver Pit. Fishing activity within TKOWF is almost exclusively potting for crabs and lobsters. Seven or eight potting vessels from Bridlington, Grimsby and Wells account for most of the fishing effort in the site.

The preliminary assessment has looked at the effect of the wind farm on these vessels as well as the regional fishing industry.

Taking a precautionary view, and assuming that these vessels would not fish within the wind farm during the construction or operation of the wind farm, a major impact on those seven or eight vessels is possible. However, it is noted that elsewhere in the Greater Wash region, fishing is continuing within both operational wind farms and those under construction.

For other fishing sectors, including the wider regional potting industry, no significant effects are expected because of the TKOWF project, either alone or when considered alongside the other wind farms in the region.

Seascape and visual impact assessment

The visual impacts of the TKOWF at the nearest coastlines have been investigated using computer generated theoretical

visibility plots (see Figure 7) and computer generated representations of the wind farm at several locations, using the turbines with the greatest height (such as Figure 6).

The preliminary assessment concluded that because the wind farm is located so far from the shore, the turbines would only just be visible even under the best weather conditions and visual impacts would therefore be negligible, even when considered alongside the other existing or planned wind farms. Indeed whilst the turbines would theoretically just be visible at these coasts, typical weather conditions would mean that for much of the time no part of the wind farm would be seen.

The preliminary assessment did identify potential visual impacts on those at sea, such as recreational sailors, as they passed the wind farm but noted that this would only be a temporary effect.

Marine archaeology

The known and unknown wreck sites, other features of possible archaeological interest and historic, submerged landscapes that might once have been occupied have been described using high-tech seabed imaging data gathered across the wind farm site. Analysed by archaeologists, the data reveal that there are:

- i) 24 known wrecks, a previously unidentified wreck, a possible wreck and an area of wreck debris;
- ii) 120 items of possible interest, including eight sites that may be aircraft wreckage or other aluminium material;

- iii) A number of channels in the seabed that might be of prehistoric date and hold archaeological interest; and
- iv) The potential for as yet undiscovered sites and material.

Whilst the construction of the wind farm could affect the archaeology present in the area, mitigation has been outlined (for example placing exclusion zones around known wreck sites) which would mean that no significant effects would occur.

Shipping and navigation

The Humber region is one of the busiest shipping areas in the UK. Records of ships passing in and around the wind farm have been gathered using radar and automatic identification systems (AIS). Using these data, a Marine Navigation and Safety Risk Assessment (MNSRA) has allowed the impact on ships and the safety of navigation to be evaluated. Studies on the effects of the wind farm on radars as well as computer modelling of ship collisions has helped to inform the assessment, as has detailed consultation with ship owners, operators and port authorities.

The assessment showed that some impacts were unacceptable and so more controls were needed to ensure the safety of shipping once the wind farm was in place. RWE npower renewables will therefore promote the use of a range of control measures, such as vessel co-ordination and routing, as well as placing navigation lights on some of the turbines, to ensure that no unacceptable impacts on safe navigation occur.

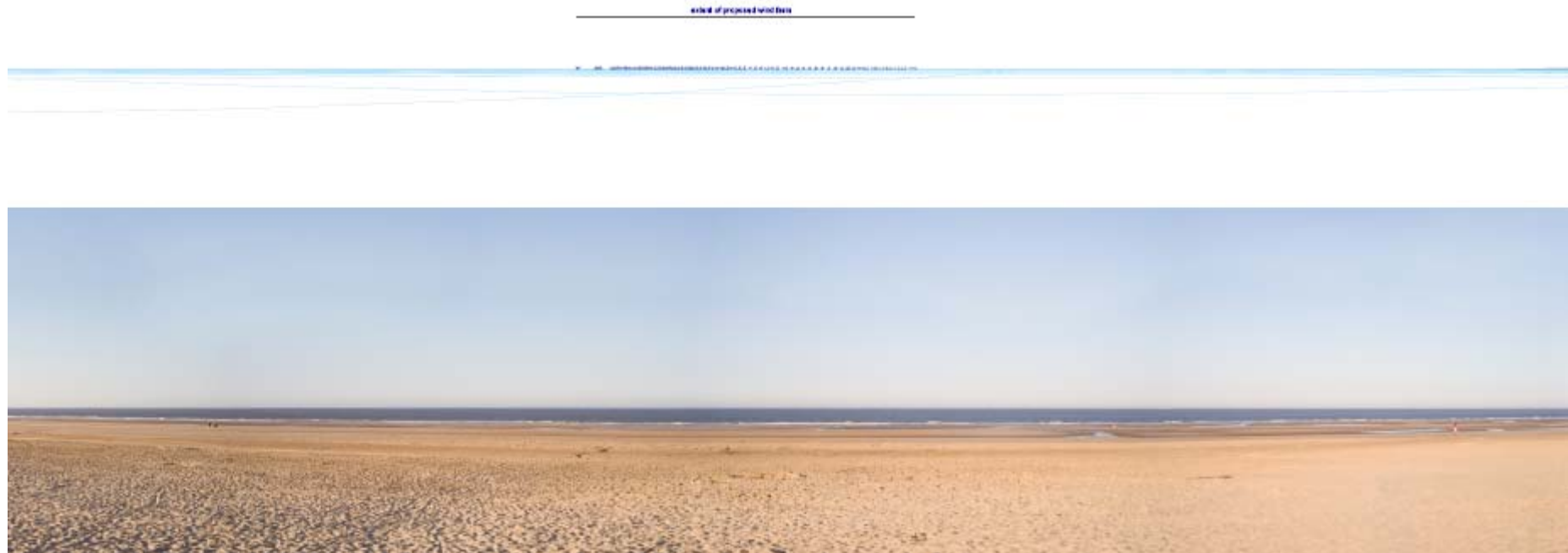


Figure 6: Panorama photograph from Maplethorpe Beach (the closest viewpoint to the proposed wind farm), the corresponding wireframe of indicative turbine locations marks the proposed wind farm boundary extent

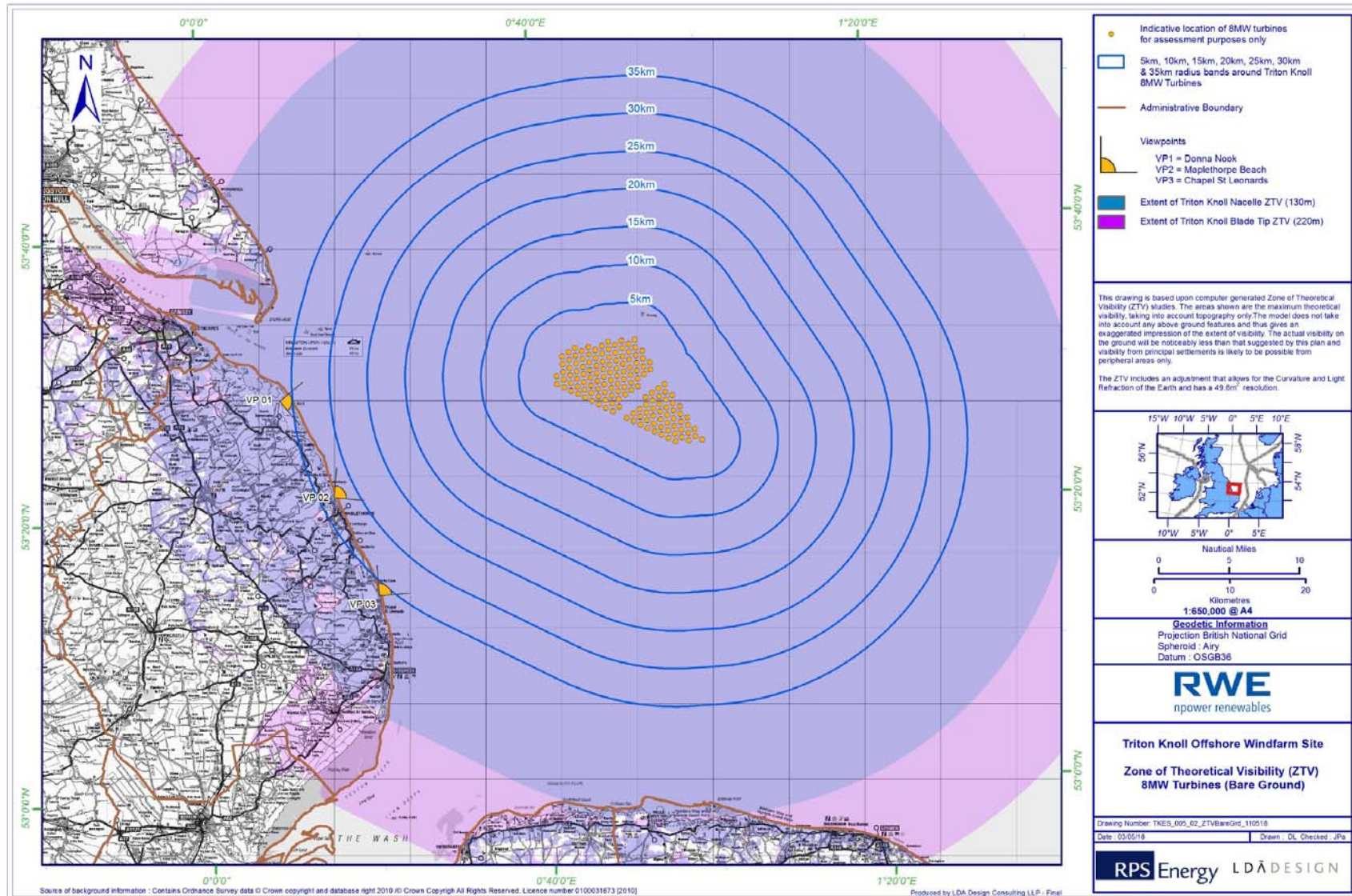


Figure 7: Zone of theoretical visibility 8 MW turbines (bare ground), Maplethorpe Beach is marked at viewpoint 2

Other marine users

The sea around the TKOWF site is subject to use by a variety of other industries and occupied by existing infrastructure. These include:

- i) Other offshore wind farms;
- ii) Oil and gas activity and infrastructure;
- iii) Existing subsea pipelines;
- iv) Telecommunications systems;
- v) Marine aggregate dredging; and
- vi) Recreational sailing.

In the case of other offshore wind farms, their distance of these other developments from TKOWF means that would not be affected by the construction or operation of the project.

In the case of oil and gas infrastructure, the possible impacts relate to helicopter access to the unmanned gas platforms which lie to the north of TKOWF (see Aviation below).

TKOWF also lies in an area licensed for oil and gas exploration. Consultation with the license holders confirmed that there will be no significant effects via TKOWF. However, some effects on oil and gas seismic surveys could occur and discussions with the oil and gas companies are ongoing to agree a solution to this potential conflict.

The oil and gas industry also has existing gas pipelines on the seabed, some of which pass through the middle of the TKOWF area. To protect these pipelines, a 500 m exclusion zone has been placed around the pipeline. Agreement will

also be reached with the pipeline owners to allow the wind farm cables to cross these pipelines.

Two telecommunication links are operated by the oil and gas industry which pass through the TKOWF site. During operation, the turbines may affect these communication links. Discussions with the operators of these links are ongoing to agree a solution that would maintain the capacity and reliability of these links.

Marine aggregate extraction activities occur immediately south of the TKOWF site. Discussions are underway with the dredging company to reach agreement on the separation of dredging activity from the wind farm in order to ensure navigational safety.

Aviation

The Greater Wash area and the area around TKOWF support existing civil and military aviation activity. The oil and gas industry in the region use helicopters to service offshore platforms, whilst the wider area is subject to radar surveillance by civil and military aviation radar.

Interruption of the helicopter services could have commercial or safety implications whilst the maintenance of effective radar coverage is clearly essential for safe civil aviation and in the case of military radar, for national security.

With regard to helicopters, the preliminary assessment has identified an effect on a helicopter main routes (HMR). Following discussions with the National Air Traffic Service (NATS), it has been agreed that the HMRs in the region would

be re-designed to avoid both TKOWF and a number of other offshore wind farms.

For helicopters approaching gas platforms, the greatest potential for an impact relates to the closest platform, the Amethyst B1D just to the north of the wind farm. Under certain situations, (where helicopters have to use their instruments to approach the platform during periods of poor visibility or at night), the presence of TKOWF would affect how often such approaches could safely be made. To ensure this effect is minimised, mitigation has been proposed which will be subject to discussion and agreement with the platform and helicopter operators.

In the case of aviation radar, effects on both the NATS and military radar are common to many of the offshore wind farms in the Greater Wash region. In both cases, regional mitigation packages have been designed and agreed which will be implemented prior to the construction of TKOWF and would mitigate the potential impacts.

Socio-economic assessment

A preliminary assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts of the TKOWF project has been undertaken. With respect to employment effects, it has been concluded that during both the construction and operational phases there could be a positive effect on the local and regional economy via the creation of additional full time jobs. This job creation will support the strength and growth of the offshore wind cluster in the Humber sub-region and will have a positive effect on the local economy.

No significant, direct effects on land based recreational and tourist resources are predicted.

Cumulative impacts have been assessed with a conclusion that positive impacts will arise via employment and supply chain opportunities associated with the offshore wind cluster in this region.

Inter-related impact assessment

Inter-related impacts are those that may arise through the interaction of individual impacts on a single receptor. Based on the preliminary work, scope exists for inter-related impacts particularly on some animals. However, the inter-related effects will not be any more significant than the individual impacts.

11 Conclusions

This NTS provides a summary of information presented in the PEI and is published as part of the pre-application consultation with statutory bodies and the wider community.

TKOWFL, when built will have a capacity of up to 1200 MW and will provide new renewable generating capacity, sufficient to provide the approximate annual energy needs of 821,000 homes. It will provide a notable contribution to the UK's renewable energy targets. The TKOWF site has been selected after almost 10 years assessment, the current site representing the most viable location for the development of a wind farm of this size when taking into account environmental, engineering, operational and commercial factors.

The construction and operation of the TKOWF will generate new jobs and help to secure and safeguard the development of the wider offshore renewable energy industry in the region and the wider UK.

The potential impacts of the proposed TKOWF on the environment have been subject to preliminary assessment in accordance with relevant regulations and guidance. As part of this EIA process, informal consultation has already been carried out with a wide range of stakeholders.

The preliminary assessment has concluded that the majority of impacts may be deemed acceptable, whilst recognising that some areas of assessment are still to be completed, including effects on marine mammals and birds. In these cases, the detailed assessment will be completed and included in the ES that will accompany the application to the IPC.

Some potentially significant impacts on some local fishing boats that use the wind farm are recognised, whilst effects on shipping and marine archaeology will be effectively mitigated.

12 Further information

The full set of PEI presented as part of the consultation process for the TKOWF project can be viewed at the following locations:

Information available at	Opening hours
Mablethorpe Library and Community Access Centre Stanley Avenue, Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, LN12 1DP	Mon, Tues & Fri – 9am - 5pm Wed – 9am - 4pm Thurs – 9am - 7pm Closed Sunday
Skegness Library 23 Roman Bank, Skegness, Lincolnshire, PE25 2SA	Mon – 9am - 5pm Tues & Wed – 9am - 1pm Thurs & Fri – 9am - 6pm Sat – 9am - 3pm Closed Sun
Grimsby Library Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1 HG	Mon to Thurs – 8.30am - 7.30pm Fri – 8.30am - 5.30pm Sat – 9am - 4pm Sun – 10am - 4pm
Withernsea Library Queen Street, Withernsea HU19 2HH	Closed Mon & Sun Tues & Fri – 1pm - 5pm, 5.30pm - 7pm Wed – 1pm - 5pm Thurs – 10am - 12pm, 1pm - 5pm Sat – 9.30am - 12.30pm
Wells-next-the-Sea Library Station Road, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, NR23 1EA	Mon – 2pm - 7pm Tues – 9am - 1pm Wed & Fri – 9am - 6pm Sat – 9am - 1pm Closed Sun and Thurs
East Lindsey District Council (Customer Access Point) Skegness Town Hall, North Parade, PE25 1DA	Mon to Fri – 9am - 4pm Closed Sat and Sun

The PEI will also be available at public exhibitions which will be held at the following locations:

Exhibition location	Date and time of exhibition
Wells Maltings Community Centre Straithe Street, Wells-next-the-Sea Norfolk, NR23 1AU	Monday 20 June 2011 2pm to 8pm
Embassy Theatre Grand Parade, Skegness Lincolnshire, PE25 2UG	Tuesday 21 June 2011 2pm to 8pm
Grimsby Town Hall Town Hall Square Grimsby, DH31 1HX	Wednesday 22 June 2011 2pm to 8pm
Mablethorpe Library and Community Access Centre, Stanley Avenue, Mablethorpe, LN12 1DP.	Thursday 23 June 2011 2pm to 7pm
Easington Community Hall The Square, Easington East Yorkshire, HU12 0TU	Friday 24 June 2011 2pm to 8pm

A copy of the PEI will be available from 1st June 2011 by contacting Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited through our website or by writing to the address below. Hard copies of the document are £250 and copies on CD are £10. The PEI document, as well as this NTS, are both available to download for free from our website at the address below.

Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited

RWE npower renewables

Auckland House

Lydiard Fields

Great Western Way

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Written responses to the content of the PEI can be submitted both via the project website above or direct to the mailing address above.