Peterhead CCS Project

Doc Title: Stakeholder and Public Engagement and Communications Plan

Doc No.: **PCCS-00-PT-CX-5880-00001**
Date of issue: **26/01/2016**
Revision: **K02**
DECC Ref No: **11.063**
Knowledge Cat: **KKD – General**

KEYWORDS
Goldeneye, CO_2, Carbon Capture and Storage, Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Produced by Shell U.K. Limited
ECCN: EAR 99 Deminimus

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Information provided further to UK CCS Commercialisation Programme (the **Competition**)

The information set out herein (the **Information**) has been prepared by Shell U.K. Limited and its sub-contractors (the **Consortium**) solely for the Department for Energy and Climate Change in connection with the Competition. The Information does not amount to advice on CCS technology or any CCS engineering, commercial, financial, regulatory, legal or other solutions on which any reliance should be placed. Accordingly, no member of the Consortium makes (and the UK Government does not make) any representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of any of the Information and no reliance may be placed on the Information. In so far as permitted by law, no member of the Consortium or any company in the same group as any member of the Consortium or their respective officers, employees or agents accepts (and the UK Government does not accept) any responsibility or liability of any kind, whether for negligence or any other reason, for any damage or loss arising from any use of or any reliance placed on the Information or any subsequent communication of the Information. Each person to whom the Information is made available must make their own independent assessment of the Information after making such investigation and taking professional technical, engineering, commercial, regulatory, financial, legal or other advice, as they deem necessary.

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

List of Tables

Executive Summary

In Shell, engaging with communities and with other key stakeholder groups, as well as communicating more widely about what the company does and how, is an important part of its work. This applies to all projects and to all areas of the world in which it operates.

Shell recognises that public acceptance is not just a key enabler for individual projects but a critical element of the future energy journey globally. As project developers, Shell has a vital role to play in creating greater awareness and understanding of its activities and in ensuring it engages meaningfully and respectfully with communities and other stakeholders so that their questions are answered and their concerns are addressed. This means engaging at an early stage and maintaining ongoing dialogue as projects progress.

Effective stakeholder engagement and communication is fundamental to the success of any project – it helps ensure appropriate positioning of the project, management of emerging issues or risks, and also helps ensure that mitigation, management and enhancement measures are identified and developed in a way that reflects concerns and aspirations expressed by key stakeholders.

The engagement and communications approach for the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project takes into account the fact that carbon capture and storage technology is relatively new. While all of its individual components are used widely elsewhere in the oil and gas industry, the specific combination of uses for CCS is new. The CCS concept and the urgent need for its development and widespread deployment, as a key part of meeting the global climate change challenge into the future, is also relatively new for many audiences. Contributing to a broader understanding of CCS is therefore also a key part of the engagement approach to be adopted on the Project. This is also important as the Project is receiving public funding through the UK Government's CCS Commercialisation Programme.

This document sets out the detail of the approach to stakeholder engagement and communications for the Project. It describes how the communications strategy supports the business objectives, identifies the key stakeholders involved and how each will be engaged, sets out how key issues will be managed and details the organisation in place to implement the activities. It also sets out the key principles that will underpin the approach taken to engagement.

SSE, with whom Shell have a strategic relationship on this project, are fully supportive of this strategy and will contribute to its implementation as per the agreed Peterhead CCS Communications Protocol (see APPENDIX 1). SSE has been operating successfully in the Peterhead area for over 30 years and will use their valuable experience, local knowledge and relationships to ensure the optimum and timely delivery of this overall strategy and its individual elements.

This document reflects the position at the start of the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) Study and describes the approach for stakeholder and public engagement. It describes how Shell and SSE will manage the engagement, who will be involved and the specific public consultation activities that will take place in local communities. During the two-year FEED Study period various material was develop to support the stakeholder and public engagement activities and several examples of adverts, posters and newsletters that have been used are included in the appendices.

Further details of the public engagement activity are described in the Shell's Pre-planning Application Consultation (PAC) document that has been included in APPENDIX 4.

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Introduction

The Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project aims to capture around one million tonnes of CO_2 per annum, over a period of up to 15 years, from an existing combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) located at SSE's Peterhead Power Station in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. This would be the world's first commercial-scale demonstration of post combustion CO_2 capture, transport and offshore geological storage from a gas-fired power station.

As the Goldeneye gas-condensate field has ceased production, the production facility will be modified to allow the injection of dense phase CO_2 captured from the post-combustion gases of Peterhead Power Station into the depleted Goldeneye reservoir.

The CO_2 will be captured from the flue gas produced by one of the gas turbines at Peterhead Power Station (GT13) using amine-based technology provided by Cansolv (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell). After capture the CO_2 will be routed to a compression facility, where it will be compressed, cooled and conditioned for water and oxygen removal to meet suitable transportation and storage specifications. The resulting dense phase CO_2 stream will be transported direct offshore to the wellhead platform via a new offshore pipeline which will tie in subsea to the existing Goldeneye pipeline.

Once at the platform the CO_2 will be injected into the Goldeneye CO_2 Store (a depleted hydrocarbon gas reservoir), more than 2 km under the seabed of the North Sea. The project layout is depicted in Figure 1-1 below:

Figure 1-1: Project Location

The PCCS project covers the following distinct stages:

- Construction (including detailed engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning activities);
- Operations;

- Decommissioning or abandonment; and
- Storage verification or post closure.

Based on the assumption that the main Execute contracts will be awarded early in 2016, the anticipated timescale for the Peterhead CCS project is shown schematically in Figure 1-2 below.

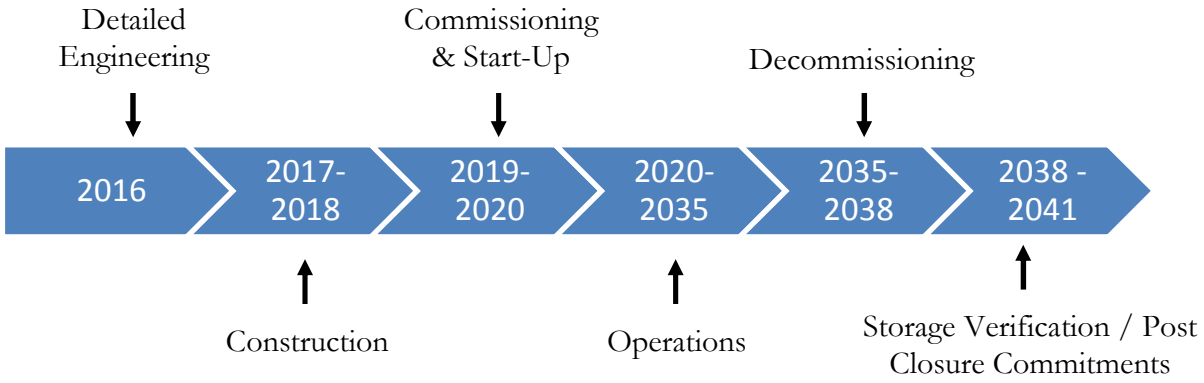


Figure 1-2: Peterhead CCS project Execute Phase Timeline

2. Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Objectives

2.1. Definitions

Because engaging with people necessarily involves communicating, it is difficult to separate the terms – and the practices – stakeholder engagement and communications. However, for the purposes of this document and this project, the first priority is to engage with stakeholders in an appropriate and timely way.

For clarity, each term is defined as follows for this project:

- **Stakeholder engagement:** active dialogue, consultation and engagement – through a multitude of channels – with key individuals and groups who are either impacted by or otherwise interested in the activities being undertaken as part of the Project. This engagement is two-way: it involves providing information about the project and responding to queries, while also actively listening, seeking feedback and responding to feedback. It involves individuals, groups, agencies and authorities at local, national and international level.
- **Communications:** creating awareness and understanding – at local, national and international level – of progress on the Peterhead CCS Project and of the broader CCS story, through various communications materials (including leaflets, brochures, project website, third-party websites, industry forums and media). While feedback will inevitably flow from much of this communication, the primary objective is dissemination of information and messages.

2.2. Project Value Drivers and Critical Success Factors

All projects have value drivers that underpin how activities within the project scope are approached. For the Peterhead CCS Project, the key opportunity is to promote low CO_2, flexible gas power generation by securing a UK Government funding contribution to demonstrate CCS from Peterhead Power Station to the Goldeneye reservoir, in a manner that can be readily replicated.

In the context of this opportunity, the key value drivers for the Project are: limit capital expenditure in order to ensure commercial viability of gas plus CCS is demonstrated; deliver project in line with projected capital expenditure within agreed timeline.

The critical success factors are: public acceptance, timing, flexibility to load swings, expandability, and transferability of concepts, learnings and expertise.

In developing the stakeholder engagement and communications objectives for the Project, these value drivers and critical success factors have all been considered.

2.3. Stakeholder Engagement Objectives

Taking into account all of the above, the objectives of the Project's stakeholder engagement strategy are as follows:

- To build relationships with key stakeholders in local communities and to provide several opportunities for meaningful public consultation on project proposals as they progress.
- To instil confidence in key stakeholders about Shell's global CCS expertise and its ability to deliver the Peterhead CCS Project.
- To identify at an early stage any potential issues that might arise as the Project progresses and to find ways of addressing these.
- To work with local communities and external agencies to identify and maximise opportunities to deliver local benefits as the Project develops.

- To build relationships with a variety of organisations, agencies and interest groups at local, national and international level.
- To contribute our expertise, insights and learnings to think-tanks, industry group, and academic bodies involved in the CCS space.
- To provide a legacy of learnings and materials from which future CCS developers can benefit.

2.4. Communications Objectives

To facilitate the successful delivery of the Project and to support its overall business objectives on an ongoing basis as it progresses, the specific communications objectives – in addition to supporting the stakeholder engagement objectives – are:

- To become the trusted source of information on the Project for all stakeholders.
- To ensure effective external and internal communications are sequenced with, and responsive to, project activities and timelines.
- To manage communications to and engagement with the media at local, national and international level, including industry media.
- To ensure internal and external communications are fully aligned.
- To ensure timely identification and management (mitigation) of key non-technical risks, issues and opportunities.

3. Identification and Mapping of Key Stakeholders

The Project recognises that it has a broad and diverse range of internal and external stakeholders, including local communities, regulators, governments, supply chain partners, media, ENGOs and academics. Potential stakeholders were identified through project stakeholder mapping workshops in 2013, through the preparation of the 2013 bid submission to DECC and through knowledge garnered from the Longannet project. An initial list in excess of 300 specific stakeholders was identified and this was then refined to approximately 100 key stakeholders, who will be engaged during the course of the Project. This list will evolve as the Project progresses, as further stakeholders request to be engaged or kept informed and as new relationships are forged and new organisations emerge or develop an interest in CCS. A list of the stakeholders identified by Shell can be found in Section 4 of APPENDIX 4.

Stakeholder identification and analysis will be refreshed periodically throughout the Project, particularly around key milestones.

The stakeholder map has also been informed by existing operations around SSE's Peterhead Power Station and Shell's St Fergus Gas Plant (nine miles north of Peterhead Power Station), as well learnings from other CCS projects, both within the UK and globally. The stakeholder map is supported by a series of specific engagement plans for all key stakeholder groups, of which there are eight: Local Communities; Regulatory/Environmental; Government/Political; Academics; Media; NGOs; Industry, and Internal. Each stakeholder group has an internal 'owner', whose responsibility is to ensure the engagement objectives for that group are met in a timely and appropriate way. These engagement plans will be updated periodically, as necessary.

One of the most important aspects of stakeholder management is discussion and analysis of feedback with a view to changing behaviours or influencing project decisions. To facilitate this on the Project, a monthly Stakeholder Engagement Discussion Forum will take place, involving the owners of all eight stakeholder segments, plus other key Project personnel, including the Business Opportunity Manager and Project Manager. The forum will be chaired and co-ordinated by the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager.

4. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

4.1. Engagement Principles

To meet the stakeholder engagement objectives and to ensure Shell secures both a regulatory and social licence to operate, Shell is implementing a stakeholder engagement strategy which identifies, engages and – where appropriate – influences and mobilises all key stakeholders interested in, or affected by, the project.

To support the stakeholder engagement strategy, the Project has developed stakeholder engagement principles to provide a framework for consistency in all engagements:

- RELATIONSHIPS: The Project will establish and maintain long-term relationships with key internal and external stakeholders. Face-to-face work and meetings will be used as much as possible.
- TIMELINESS: Engagement with stakeholders will start early, prior to the commencement of the FEED phase of the project in the case of informal engagement and awareness-raising with key stakeholders, in particular community organisations, local representatives and residents. This will be the pre-cursor to three phases of public consultation. Environmental, social and health information and resources will be provided to ensure that the public are informed when participating in the consultation process.
- RESPECT: Consultations with external stakeholders will recognise the legitimacy of people's concerns. The Project will listen to concerns and attempt to address and resolve them.
- SHARED PROCESS: Engagement activities will take into account external knowledge/expertise in areas where Shell and SSE operate.
- CONSULTATION: An open and transparent communication process will be used with communities and parties that are interested in, or affected by, the Project and associated regulatory processes. Feedback will be gathered and listened to and the Project will work with people to respond to, and where appropriate resolve, any concerns that might be identified.
- RESPONSIVENESS: Feedback will be provided to stakeholders on how their input has affected the Project's plans and decisions.
- ACCOUNTABILITY: The Project will respect the legitimacy of concerns expressed by stakeholders and trust that representatives of interest groups are accountable to the organisations they represent.
- COLLABORATION: The Project will seek opportunities to work with external agencies and organisations with relevant expertise, both locally and further afield, to achieve better educational and awareness-raising objectives around CCS and related energy topics.

4.2. Stakeholder Drivers and Addressing These

Shell and SSE both have extensive experience of working on large infrastructure projects, including CCS projects (in the case of Shell). The key CCS projects from which Shell has acquired and utilised specific learnings related to CCS are the Barendrecht Project in the Netherlands (capture of CO2 from the Pernis refinery, and storage of the CO2 onshore) and the Quest Project in Alberta (capture of CO2 from the Scotford, Canada and storage of the CO2 onshore).

The learnings from these projects have shown that stakeholder interests are broadly driven by two priorities:

1. Project/local level discussions associated with delivery of local benefits and management of social, environmental, health and safety impacts.
2. National, European and global level discussions on climate change and the role of CCS.

To address these key considerations and deliver this strategy, the Project will:

- Engage early to give local and statutory stakeholders an opportunity to input to the Project outcome.
- Communicate benefits and risks (as well as risk mitigation factors) transparently and ensure trust continues to be engendered in Shell as a responsible operator.
- Educate internal and external stakeholders and the wider public, to support knowledge transfer and inform the wider public debate about the key role of CCS in achieving UK climate change objectives and energy security.
- Leverage Shell's internal expertise and experience of working on large infrastructure and CCS projects.
- Leverage the existing positive local relationships the Project has already developed to generate trust and understanding, and ultimately mobilise support for the Project.
- Leverage, where possible, support for CCS through environmental non-governmental organisations (ENGOs) and build on the political support that exists for CCS across Scotland, the UK and Europe.

4.3. Local Engagement

Close and ongoing engagement will take place with local communities and statutory stakeholders at local level throughout the Project's lifecycle. In addition to being the approach Shell adopts to project development globally, it is also in keeping with the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations (2013, Reg. 4), which set out a legal requirement for developers to consult communities on applications for national and major developments. The Peterhead CCS Project is one such development, as set out in the National Planning Framework 3 [1].

The role of pre-application consultation is defined by the Scottish Government [2] as consultation which enables: '*communities to be better informed about major and national development proposals and to have an opportunity to contribute their views before a formal planning application is submitted to the planning authority. The aim is to improve the quality of planning applications, mitigate negative impacts where possible, address misunderstandings, and air and deal with any community issues that can be tackled*'.

Local engagement on the Peterhead Project commenced in 2012 and was ongoing, in a relatively low-key and informal way, until the final quarter of 2013 when it became more proactive. In October 2013, a part-time Community Liaison Officer (CLO) was appointed to ensure this engagement deepens and expands as the Project progresses. The CLO is based in Peterhead, lives in a nearby community and is very familiar with all key organisations in the Peterhead and Boddam areas and in the wider Buchan region.

Local engagement will also include formal Pre-planning Application Consultation (PAC) and engagement to support the Project's planning application (under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations (2013, Reg. 4). This will focus on the direct implications of the project, while explaining its wider strategic role in meeting climate change objectives.

In relation to the regulatory approval process, for a successful engagement and consultation process it is essential that:

- The groups and individuals interested in or affected by the proposed project are identified.
- Information issued is accurate, understandable, issued at the appropriate time and does not overwhelm recipients.

- Dialogue is held between those affected by the decisions and those responsible for making the decisions.
- The feedback provided by the public and consultees is incorporated within the final decision-making process and final decision.
- Feedback is provided to consultees, including the public, explaining the actions taken and how the final decision has been influenced by the process.

The Project's consultation will not be confined to the requirements of the regulatory process. A Public Consultation Plan has been developed for the pre-FEED and FEED phases of the Project, which allows sufficient time for several phases of engagement. This will provide a number of opportunities for local communities and other interested parties to provide their feedback on the Project's plans and to influence how the Project is developed and its approach prior to submitting the planning applications.

The full Public Consultation Plan is included in APPENDIX 2. This has been agreed with and will be jointly rolled out with support from SSE. It has also been validated by relevant regulatory authorities and by key local stakeholder groups and individuals.

4.4. Engagement with Key National and International Stakeholders

Engagement at this level will be with particular individuals and organisations that have an interest in the Project and its outcomes, such as politicians, academics, think-tanks, industry bodies, energy agencies and relevant national support agencies.

These engagements will focus on:

- The strategic significance and cost/benefit of the Project; and the role of CCS in contributing to security of energy supply and meeting climate change objectives in the UK and globally.
- Emphasising the potential technical advantages to the UK in being one of the first countries to develop CCS at scale.
- Exhibiting leadership qualities on a global stage by showing how mature our project is, in order to benefit the Project partners, the UK Government and the UK as a whole.

4.5. Wider Engagement

While the local stakeholder engagement programme is a key component of gaining public acceptance for CCS, the wider public acceptance issues for CCS require a broader public outreach and education programme. This will include engagement with special publics and key influencers, as well as a local, regional and national media programme. Details of these engagement approaches are included within the individual stakeholder engagement plans that are managed by the stakeholder segment owners.

4.6. Internal

Throughout the Project, it will be important to maintain the support of internal stakeholders, in particular key decision-makers and employees involved in delivering the Project, as well as other Shell and SSE employees.

It is intended to build understanding of, and support for, the Project among employees by explaining its strategic importance in meeting climate change objectives and by clearly explaining the technical detail, social and environmental benefits and/or risks and mitigation measures. Team members with passion, enthusiasm, commitment and relevant knowledge to act as Project advocates will be identified.

Relationships will also be maintained with other CCS projects within the Shell Group and will the Project will continue to integrate and capitalise on knowledge transfer learnings – including those around outreach, communications and engagement.

4.7. Stakeholder Engagement Discussion Forum

Each individual stakeholder segment owner will be responsible for driving and co-ordinating engagement with the stakeholders within his/her segment. A log will be kept of all key engagements and of feedback and potential issues emerging from these engagements.

In order to ensure that all key feedback is discussed and actions taken or responses provided, as appropriate, a discussion forum will take place on a monthly basis. This will be convened and overseen by the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager and will be attended by all segment owners and other project personnel, as required. It will also be attended by the Business Opportunity Manager and the Project Manager, and by SSE as and when required.

Prior to these monthly meetings, each segment owner will submit an update on engagements from the previous month and a look-ahead to the next month. The contents of these slides will be reviewed and discussed and actions assigned at the forum based on feedback and/or emerging issues or opportunities.

An Issues Matrix will be reviewed on a quarterly basis through this forum.

5. Communications Strategy

5.1. Overview

As indicated at 2.1 above, it is difficult to separate communications from stakeholder engagement, as delivering the latter effectively necessitates quality use of the former. Effective communications facilitates successful engagement and, ultimately, successful delivery of the Project.

There will be both a proactive and a reactive element to communications as the Project progresses. In order to create greater public awareness of the need for CCS, the benefits of it and the value that Peterhead CCS can deliver, the Project will seek to communicate clearly and effectively and to make use of the widest possible variety of platforms. The Peterhead CCS project is in regular contact with DECC Office of Carbon Capture and Storage (OCCS) to ensure awareness and alignment with respect to messaging about the Peterhead CCS project. This was done via regular engagements.

5.2. Communications Platforms

In delivering the Communications Objectives set out at 2.4 above, the Project's focus will be on three key areas:

5.2.1. Messaging and Communications Materials

In order to communicate effectively, clear, consistent and accurate messaging will be developed and these messages will be used to develop a range of communications materials, tailored to different audiences.

There will be a small number of key messages associated with the project as a whole, while specific messaging will be developed for a variety of different topics associated with the Project. These messages will be updated and added to at regular intervals or as elements of the Project evolve. Question and answer documents will also be developed around key Project topics, so that all who are communicating and engaging on behalf of the Project are consistent in the information they provide.

The following are among the communications materials that will be developed and utilised throughout the FEED phase of the Project:

- An up-to-date website (www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs) containing key information about the Project: an overview of what it entails, updates on its progress, details of consultation activities, and contact details for the public, as well as links to other relevant websites
- A regular Project newsletter, to be circulated to local communities and placed on the website, providing updates on recent activities as the Project progresses
- A two-page leaflet with key easy-to-digest information about climate change and the role the Peterhead Project can play in meeting this challenge
- Feedback forms (both hard copy and online) through which members of the public can submit their feedback on our project plans as they progress

A Peterhead-specific animation video to give a sense of the scale of the CCS chain from potential emission to atmosphere to storage deep under the North Sea

- Video materials and animations telling the CCS story and the Peterhead story in a compelling and engaging way
- Other Project communications materials may include some or all of the following: a global CCS app, virtual reality goggles, videos of the Project's engagement at community events and quarterly project updates.

5.2.2. Media

The media is a key influencer in terms of setting the agenda for public discourse and shaping public attitudes. As it progress, the Project plans to engage as effectively as possible with the media, both proactively and reactively. This will include local, national, international and industry-specific media.

The broad aims of the media engagement will be as follows:

- To position the Project positively in the public consciousness:
- To provide accurate information and progress reports on the Project, thereby preventing the spread of misinformation:
- To keep key journalists informed, through background briefings, on Project progress during phases when we are not proactively seeking publicity:
- To generate interest in the Project and confidence in Shell's ability to deliver it by providing compelling spokespersons;
- To promote and report on community events and engagements in local media and local newsletters.

5.2.3. Use of other Platforms and Fora

Engaging effectively with the media will be a key enabler for the achievement of the Project's communications objectives. There are also a number of other platforms and fora through which information about the Project will be disseminated, in an effort to build broader understanding about the importance of CCS. These will include the following:

- Presenting on the Project at key energy- and industry-related conferences, seminars and debates;
- Inputting into the work of various energy- and industry-related think-tanks and research groups;

- Inputting into – and making the Project's expertise available to – academic research around CCS;
- Working with third parties to engage schoolchildren in interactive and fun ways on the topic of CCS.

5.3. Communications Protocols

In order to ensure consistency in external communications, a limited number of people will be authorised to act as 'spokespersons' for the Project.
All owners of specific stakeholder segments will be authorised to act as 'spokespersons' for the Project within the realm of their stakeholder segment, as the engagements and stakeholders involved will be associated with their areas of expertise on the project.
In terms of dealing with the media, this will be done by Shell's Media Relations team and all official media spokespersons for the Project will be identified and approved by the Media Relations team. Appropriate training and preparation will be provided to these individuals.
All requests for media interviews, all requests to provide materials to members of the public or external organisations (except stocks of materials which have been approved for use with the public), all requests for sponsorship or other financial contributions to community organisations or activities, all requests to speak at or otherwise represent the project at an external event will be directed in the first instance to the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager on the Project, who will advise or re-direct the request elsewhere.
All communications materials produced by contractors working on the Project, which are directly related to the Project, must be approved in advance by the Shell Communications Team.

6. Issues Identification and Management

An issue is an emerging or unresolved matter that has the potential to have an impact, either negative or positive, on the company's reputation. Issues arise when gaps emerge between an organisation's performance and stakeholder expectations.

The Shell Group Issues Management process is being utilised for this Project; this is based on early identification of potential issues and ongoing management of them by appropriate people within the Project. A review of the Issues Matrix will take place on a quarterly basis, co-ordinated by the Communications team with cross-functional input from the Project team.

The monthly Stakeholder Engagement Discussion Forum will be used for discussing issues as they arise and for agreeing steps to address them. Response material for dealing with issues, either directly or indirectly associated with the Project, will be developed as required, led by the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager.

7. Governance Structure and Organisation

7.1. Applicable Standards

Shell and SSE will follow internal company standards for communication and engagement as well as being informed, where appropriate, by industry best practice:

- Shell General Business Principles.
- Shell Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Social Performance (HSSE-SP) Control Framework.
- Shell Group Reputation Process – Stakeholder Engagement.

- Shell Project Standard 01: HSSE-SP in Projects.
- Shell Project Guide 09: Capital Project Stakeholder Engagement Best Practice.
- PAN 81 Community Engagement.
- Communication and Engagement Toolkit for CCS Projects (CSIRO 2011).
- CCS and Community Engagement (WRI, 2010).
- Best Practices for Public Outreach and Education for Carbon Storage Projects (NETL-DOE, 2009).

7.2. Structure in Support of Stakeholder Engagement and Communications

Management of stakeholder engagement and communications around the Project will be the responsibility of the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager, who will be an experienced communications professional from Shell. This person will be accountable, from a Project perspective, to the Business Opportunity Manager, as responsibility for effective stakeholder engagement and communications forms part of the brief of that individual.

The Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager will be responsible for the timely and effective implementation of this plan and of the associated Public Consultation Plan. This will be done in collaboration with, and with support from, the following:

- **The Project Community Liaison Officer (CLO):** The CLO will be based in Peterhead and will be the primary focal point for the local community as the Project develops. She will report to the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager.
- **SSE External Affairs Focal Point**: He will work closely with the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager to ensure agreement and alignment on all proposed activities and communications and to manage any issues that arise in relation to the Project. He will also be the focal point for facilitating attendance by other SSE staff at key engagement and consultation events.
- **Stakeholder Engagement Segment Owners**: Each segment owner will be responsible for the delivery of timely and effective engagement with the stakeholders within their segment and will report on and discuss these engagements at the monthly Stakeholder Engagement Discussion Forum. They will also be available (or make alternates available) to support public consultation and wider engagement activities as required. Some of these segment owners will be members of the Peterhead Project team, while others will be members of wider functional teams in Shell (e.g. Media, Government Relations, etc.).
- **Project Team Members**: During each phase of public consultation, key project team members will be required to be present to facilitate accurate and transparent sharing of information with local communities and to provide them with access to technical experts. The Project Manager and individual line managers will be expected to make these personnel available as required. This will also apply to engagement activities associated with other stakeholders and with the community outside of the planned consultation events, e.g. briefings to local community councils, presentations at local schools, etc.
- **Shell Functional Support Teams**: within Shell there are many different teams who contribute in various ways to Shell's engagement and communication with external stakeholders. These support teams include: Production Centre of Excellence (who design and produce brand-compliant communications materials); Media; Government Relations; Regulatory Affairs, and Legal. The expertise and support of these teams will be drawn on, as required, to effectively deliver this Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan. Liaison with these teams will be the responsibility of the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager.

7.3. Shell and SSE Working Relationship

As developers of the Project, Shell will have overall responsibility for delivery of this Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan. However, as strategic partners in the Project and owners of the Peterhead Power Station, SSE will also be actively involved in its delivery.

A system of working between Shell and SSE, for the purposes of stakeholder engagement and communications, has been drawn up and agreed by both sides. This agreement is included in APPENDIX 1.

8. References

[1] National Planning Framework 3
http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/3539
[2] National Planning Policy
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/archive/National-Planning-Policy/themes/communities).

9. Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
ENGO	Environmental Non-Governmental Organisation
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
GT	Gas Turbine
HSSE-SP	Health, Safety, Security, the Environment and Social Performance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCCS	Office of Carbon Capture and Storage
PAC	Pre-planning Application Consultation
SECP	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan
UK	United Kingdom

APPENDIX 1. Shell/SSE External Engagement and Communications Protocol

A1.1. Introduction

- It has been agreed between Shell and SSE that Shell will lead on all external communications for the Peterhead CCS Project.
- This protocol broadly outlines how Shell and SSE will work together.
- For the purposes of this protocol, 'communications' means the development of the communications strategy, position and supporting materials while 'engagement' refers to the delivery of that strategy (e.g. consultation plans, individual plans for engaging stakeholders, etc.).

A1.2. Roles and Responsibilities

- Shell will develop and deliver key communications and engagement outputs such as the Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan (SECP) but with review from SSE, where appropriate.
- It is recognised by both parties that each is responsible for their own internal communications.
- Shell will develop Project key messages and will refresh on an as-needed basis. These will be shared with SSE to form the core narrative to which both companies and their sub-contractors adhere.
- Shell will lead on media enquiries relating to the Peterhead CCS Project. However, if approached directly SSE can, through consultation with the Shell media focal point.
- Shell will lead on Government Relations relating to the Peterhead CCS Project. However there are certain stakeholders with whom SSE will want to maintain relationships. This will be managed through the sharing of communications plans in the planning phase to ensure clarity on responsibility for specific engagements.
- Shell will lead on co-ordinating all regulatory discussions relating to the Peterhead CCS Project except for issues relating to the consenting or permitting for the power station. There are certain stakeholders with whom SSE will want to maintain relationships. This will be managed through the sharing of regulatory and permitting plans in the planning phase to ensure clarity on responsibility for specific engagements.

A1.3. Working Together

- Throughout the Project, Shell and SSE will also regularly update each other about plans for engaging stakeholders and communication activities in relation to the Peterhead CCS Project. This will be done on an as-needed basis, e.g. in advance of the start of public consultation.
- Shell will be responsible for the development of all external communications material. Where materials include reference to SSE property or activities then these must be approved in writing (email) by SSE in advance of their use.
- Shell will share on a "for information" basis all external communications material prior to their use.
- For external engagements Shell will give SSE advance notice of these events to ensure availability of SSE personnel to support the events.

APPENDIX 2. Public Consultation Plan

A2.1. Peterhead CCS Project: Local Community Consultation Plan

A2.1.1. Introduction

This document outlines details of the three-phased approach to public consultation that will be used by the Project for engaging with local communities and other interested local stakeholders throughout 2013, 2014 and early 2015. Three phases will be utilised in order to maximise the opportunities for local feedback and engagement, thereby helping to shape the Project with input from the communities closest to it.

This plan includes specific details of activities and timings associated with Phase 1 of Public Consultation and outlines how feedback from Phase 1, and analysis of its effectiveness, will be used to shape the details of Phase 2 and Phase 3.

This document supports the Peterhead CCS Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan, which sets out overall principles and approaches and identifies stakeholder groups.

A2.1.2. Approach to Public Consultation

Based on Shell's experience of project planning and delivery and building upon learnings from this experience, a phased approach is considered the most effective and appropriate way to engage the public and wider stakeholders of the Project. Critical to this is the commencement of consultation at the earliest stage possible, balancing the desire to commence dialogue early with the ability to provide meaningful information to stakeholders.

To provide all communities, organisations and individuals with sufficient opportunity to provide feedback, raise concerns and engage in dialogue, three phases of public engagement/consultation will be delivered, spanning the development phase of the Project, prior to the submission of the Project's planning application.

The primary mechanisms deployed in each of these phases will be: public exhibitions, which will be advertised widely in the local area and to which all members of the local community will be invited; briefings with local community councils/other local groups; briefings with other interested stakeholders (e.g. business leaders, industry representatives, representatives of local statutory agencies; representatives of local community support agencies, and local politicians); a dedicated Project email address, to which queries and feedback can be submitted.

Other engagement mechanisms, such as tours of the power station, will be considered as the Project progresses and following an assessment of the feedback received during the first phase. In addition to the three phases of consultation, ongoing engagement – through the availability of the Project's Community Liaison Officer and other Project personnel as required – will be undertaken throughout FEED, including attendance at local meetings and events of relevance. Educational activities in local schools will also be considered and developed with input from local teachers and third party educational and/or CCS experts.

The three phases of engagement will be broken down as follows:

- **Phase 1: Introducing the Project:** Phase 1 will focus on introducing the overall Project concept to local communities at an early stage so that their feedback can shape the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) phase of the Project, during which the concept will develop into a more detailed plan, ultimately forming the basis for planning and other consent applications for the Project.
- **Phase 2: Informing the Public and Wider Stakeholders of Project Development:** Phase 2 will provide communities with more detailed information on the Project design, as it is developing, as well as providing an indication of how feedback from Phase 1 has been incorporated into the design phase to date. Stakeholders will also have an opportunity to

provide further feedback, particularly where more than one option on approach/design is still being considered.

- **Phase 3: Continuing Dialogue and Meeting Statutory Requirements:** Phase 3 will provide the opportunity to maintain the dialogue and consultation momentum established through the previous phases through further engagement and a final opportunity for stakeholders to input into Project plans prior to the submission of the application.

The broad schedule for the three phases will be as follows: Phase 1 – late 2013/early 2014, Phase 2 – mid 2014, Phase 3 – late 2014/early 2015. However, specific timings for the second and third phases will be identified as the Project progresses, to ensure that sufficient new information is available to share, thus maximising the engagement and feedback opportunities for the local communities.

A2.1.3. Schedule of Activities for Phase 1

A calendar of events and engagements between September 2013 and January 2014 (Phase 1) is shown over the following pages. A similar level of detailed planning will be applied to the second and third phases of public consultation on the Project.

In terms of creating awareness of the consultation events, a mail drop will be completed to 15,000 homes in the Boddam, Peterhead and Stirling areas some weeks in advance. Advertisements will also be placed in all local newspapers and on local radio stations in the weeks leading up to the exhibitions, all of which will take place in community venues that are familiar to, and well-utilised by, the people living in the communities closest to the Project.

A series of one-to-one and small group meetings, plus a wider briefing event with key local and regional stakeholders, will also take place in advance of the public exhibitions (a list of the stakeholders identified by Shell can be found in Section 4 of APPENDIX 4). This is to allow for the introduction of the Project to these stakeholders and to test the proposed community consultation approach with them, and make amendments as appropriate.

Table A-1: Legend

Priming phase	Early dialogue phase	Deepen dialogue	Application	Key milestone	
Public holiday	Action	Externally organised event	Project organised event	School holidays / parliamentary recess	Community weeks

Table A-2: September 2013 Calendar of Events and Engagements

SEPTEMBER 2013 – PRIMING PHASE / EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

SEPTEMBER 2013 – PRIMING PHASE / EARLY DIALOGUE

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
2 LOCAL HOLIDAY PETERHEAD	3 MEETING WITH COMMUNITY PLANNING, ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL	4 REVIEW CONSULTATION PLAN WITH COMMS	5 REVIEW CONSULTATION PLAN WITH COMMS	6 REVIEW CONSULTATION PLAN WITH COMMS	7	8
	OFFSHORE EUROPE 2013 (AECC)					
9 FINALISE MATERIALS FOR SEPTEMBER 20TH EVENT	1	11	12	13 TECHFEST SETPOINT OPENING EVENT (ABERDEEN)	14 WESTMINSTER RECESS	15
16 LOCAL HOLIDAY FRASERBURGH	17	18	19	20 STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS-RAISING EVENT IN TULLOS (SHELL OFFICE)	21	22
WESTMINSTER RECESS						
23 LOCAL HOLIDAY ABERDEEN	24 MEETING WITH ABERDEEN & GRAMPIAN CHAMBER	25	26	27 PROGRESS APPOINTMENT OF CLO	28	29
WESTMINSTER RECESS						

SEPTEMBER 2013 – PRIMING PHASE / EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
30 CHECK-POINT POST AWARENESS-RAISING EVENT TO ASSESS FEEDBACK ETC.	1	2 SHARE CONSULTATION PLAN WITH PROJECT TEAM	3 SHARE CONSULTATION PLAN WITH PROJECT TEAM	4 SHARE CONSULTATION PLAN WITH SSE	5	6
WESTMINSTER RECESS						

Table A-3: October 2013 Calendar of Events and Engagements

OCTOBER 2013 – PRIMING PHASE / EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
30	1	2	3		5	6
WESTMINSTER RECESS						
7 LOCAL HOLIDAY TURIFF	8	9 BRIEFING WITH COMMUNITY & PLANNING GROUP, ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL, 2PM	10 BRIEFING WITH ENERGETICA REPRESENTATIVE, WOODHILL HOUSE, ABERDEEN, 10AM	11	12	13
WESTMINSTER RECESS					SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT RECESS	
14	15	16 PETERHEAD COMMUNITY COUNCIL	17	18	19	20

OCTOBER 2013 – PRIMING PHASE / EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		MEETING (POSSIBLE BRIEF SLOT)				
SCHOOL HOLIDAYS						
SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT RECESS						
21 LOCAL HOLIDAY FRASERBURGH	22	23	24	25	26	27
SCHOOL HOLIDAYS						
SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT RECESS						
28	29 BRIEFING AT BODDAM COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEETING, 7PM	30	31	1	2	3

Table A-4: November 2013 Calendar of Events and Engagements

NOVEMBER 2013 – PRIMING PHASE / EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		WESTMINSTER RECESS				
18	19	20 PETERHEAD COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEETING (BRIEFING TO MEMBERS)	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1

Table A-5: December 2013 Calendar of Events and Engagements

DECEMBER 2013 – EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2 PUBLIC HOLIDAY - SCOTLAND	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10 BUCHAN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP BRIEFING, MINTLAW, 7.30PM	11	12	13	14 MAIL DROP TO 15,000 HOMES IN BODDAM, STIRLING & PETERHEAD	15 MAIL DROP TO 15,000 HOMES IN BODDAM, STIRLING & PETERHEAD
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				WESTMINSTER RECESS	SCOTTISH / WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT RECESS	
23	24	25 PUBLIC HOLIDAY – CHRISTMAS DAY	26 PUBLIC HOLIDAY	27	28	29
SCHOOL HOLIDAYS						
SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT RECESS						
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

DECEMBER 2013 – EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
SCHOOL HOLIDAYS						
SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT RECESS						

Table A-6: January 2014 Calendar of Events and Engagements

JANURAY 2014 – EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		1 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	2 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	3 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	4 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	5 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA
6 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	7 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	8 BODDAM PUBLIC EXHIBITION – PUBLIC HALL, CHURCH PLACE, BODDAM, 2-8PM	9 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	10 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	11 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA	12 ADVERTISING IN LOCAL MEDIA
13 PETERHEAD PUBLIC EXHIBITION – PALACE HOTEL, PRINCE STREET, PETERHEAD, 2-8PM	14 CRUDEN BAY PUBLIC EXHIBITION – VILLAGE HALL, CRUDEN BAY, 2-8PM	15 FRASERBURGH PUBLIC EXHIBITION – VENUE TBC, 2-8PM	16 ABERDEEN PUBLIC EXHIBITION – DOUBLETREE BY HILTON, 2-8PM	17 PETERHEAD PUBLIC EXHIBITION 2 – HOTSPOT, PETERHEAD, 10AM-4PM	18	19
20	21	22 MEETING WITH CEO OF ABERDEENSHI	23	24	25	26

JANURAY 2014 – EARLY DIALOGUE						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
		RE COUNCIL, 10AM				
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

APPENDIX 3. Promotional Material

A3.1. Example Adverts used for Community Event

UP HERE TOO MUCH CO_2 IS A PROBLEM

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

To provide members of local communities with information on the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage Project, and an opportunity to give feedback on the proposal, the following Public Exhibitions will take place in January:

BODDAM COMMUNITY EXHIBITION

Public Hall, Church Place, Boddam

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8
2pm – 8pm

PETERHEAD COMMUNITY EXHIBITION

Palace Hotel, Peterhead

MONDAY, JANUARY 13
2pm – 8pm

CRUDEN BAY COMMUNITY EXHIBITION

Village Hall, Cruden Bay

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14
2pm – 8pm

FRASERBURGH COMMUNITY EXHIBITION

Fraserburgh Community and Sports Centre

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15
2pm – 8pm

ABERDEEN COMMUNITY EXHIBITION

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel, Aberdeen

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16
2pm – 8pm

PETERHEAD COMMUNITY EXHIBITION 2

The Hotspot, Peterhead

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17
10am – 4pm

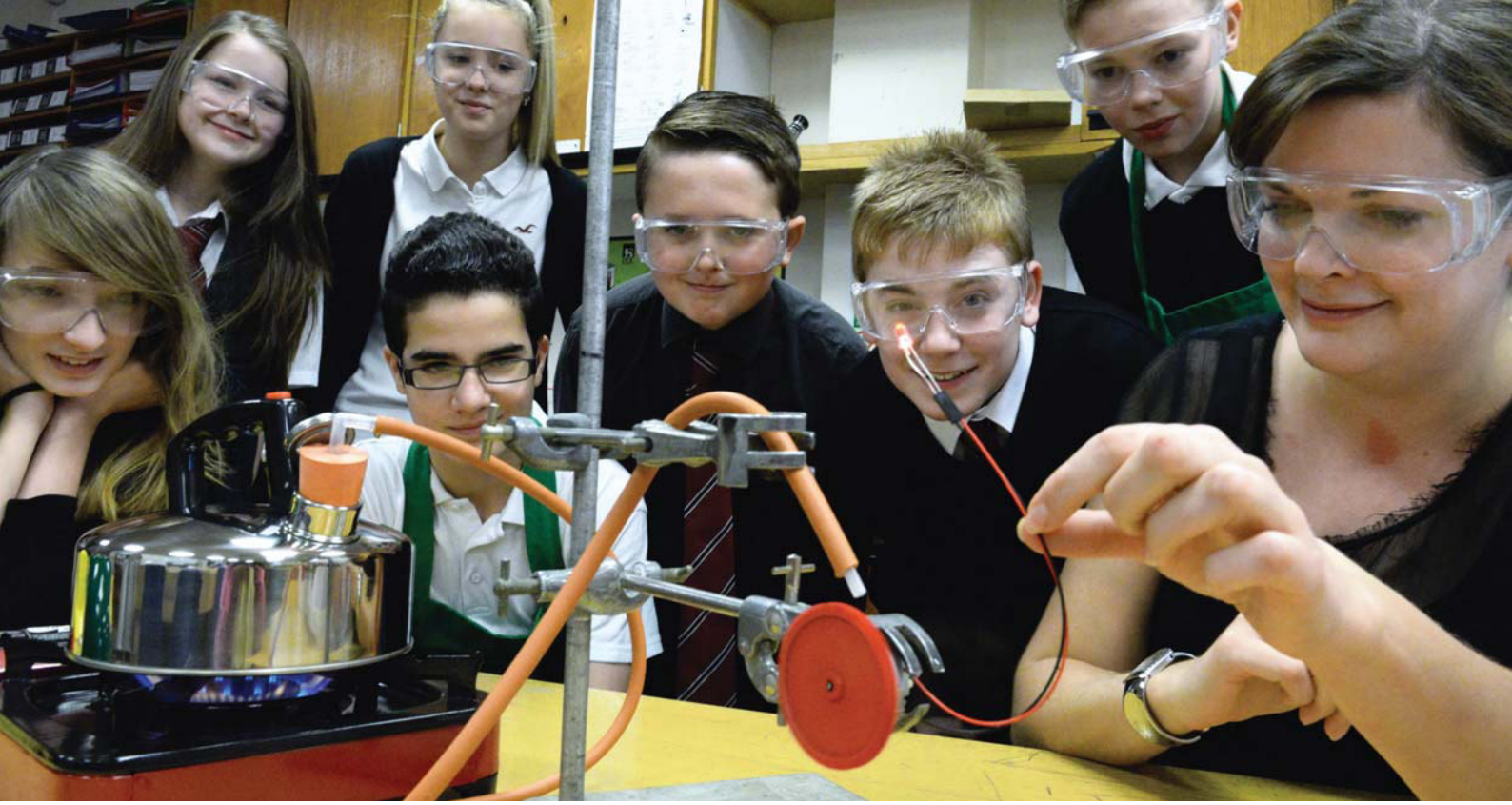
SSE

ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND.

For further information, and feedback forms, visit
www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs

DEEP DOWN UNDER THE NORTH SEA THERE IS A SOLUTION

A3.2. Example Poster used at Community Event



PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT
COMMUNITY BENEFITS

The Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) project is a first-of-a-kind demonstration project. It opens up opportunities for the surrounding communities to be part of an exciting new development at the forefront of the UK's challenge to meet its legally binding carbon reduction targets.

Shell is committed to ensuring that local neighbourhoods benefit from the project and has appointed a community liaison officer to build relationships with the communities in Boddam, Peterhead and the wider area. This is to help us to understand your interests and needs in order to identify the best ways to support the area.

We have been running public consultation activities since November 2013. This process will officially continue until the end of 2014, when we will have to submit our report to the relevant authorities and local communities. This will not, however, mark the end of our consultation, as we will continue to provide as much information about the progress of the project as and when we can, and will welcome feedback throughout the course of the project's development.

We are also preparing a plan to look at how local job creation can be maximised and how we can source local materials and use local services and facilities for the project. Feedback from the first phase of the public consultation is already helping to shape this plan significantly, as are ongoing discussions with other local groups and agencies.

Peterhead CCS is a demonstration project, so there are still things to be learned along the way about how local communities can benefit from such a project. Shell and SSE, which is providing strategic support, have extensive experience of working to ensure that large-scale projects achieve the best possible outcomes for their surrounding neighbourhoods – the Peterhead CCS project will be no exception. It is important to us, however, that potential benefits and opportunities are shaped in conjunction with the local community.

The initial findings from the onshore environmental impact assessment already show that there is potential for several positive community impacts along with opportunities to maximise these so that all local communities benefit from the project.

sse

Job creation

Construction employment for Shell's work-scope is estimated to peak at 500 people towards the end of 2017, while the average number will be 350 over the anticipated 30-month construction period. Most of these roles will be with construction contractors and their sub-contractors. Many of these jobs will be for short periods of time, while others will continue for most of the construction phase. A variety of specialist, semi-skilled and unskilled roles will be available.

In the longer term, early studies indicate that 20 to 30 full-time equivalent jobs will be created once the project is operational.

Community investment

Shell is considering several options for community investment as part of the CCS demonstration project and welcomes your thoughts on how best to deliver meaningful opportunities and benefits to the surrounding communities. Shell is already investing in Peterhead via the St Fergus gas terminal, which we operate. Community investment here has largely taken the form of health, education and community development initiatives.

We are now looking at how we can build on existing schemes, as well as trying to establish what other areas, such as the environment, may benefit from funding.

Did you know?

UK CO_2 emissions have fallen by 20% from 1990 to 2012 *(DECC report, 2014)*

Local economic stimulation

The project should stimulate levels of economic activity and employment locally during the construction period. Our environmental scoping report notes that the impacts of the project will be largely positive during this phase.

Peterhead and Aberdeen are well-established service centres for the energy industry and we aim to make use of the services available for this CCS project. This will be through various means and may include specialist employment from local contractors' offices in the area and local accommodation for workers. Some of these things can only be finalised after the award of the construction contracts.

POSSIBLE COMMUNITY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- CCS visitor centre, learning facility and community venue
- Road safety education programme
- CCS and climate change learning programme
- Make community buildings more environmentally friendly
- Apprenticeships and work experience opportunities
- Reduce, reuse, recycle initiatives
- Woodland development and outdoor paths

Do you have other ideas?
Please email **peterheadccs@shell.com**

Knowledge sharing

A key part of our delivery of the Peterhead CCS project is knowledge sharing, to ensure the information we gather and experience we gain through its planning and construction is passed on to others. This will help to stimulate the development of further projects and ultimately create a CCS industry, with technology and practices being improved and made more efficient all the time.

Creating greater public awareness and understanding of CCS is also one of our aims. To achieve this, we are eager to support educational initiatives for local schools that help the young people of Boddam, Peterhead and surrounding areas to become more aware of energy issues generally and of the key part CCS can plan in our energy future.

A3.3. Example Peterhead Newsletter

PETERHEAD CCS
PROJECT UPDATE

ISSUE 1 SUMMER 2014

THE START OF A NEW AND IMPORTANT JOURNEY

WELCOME TO THE FIRST NEWSLETTER FROM THE PETERHEAD CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECT, WHICH PROVIDES AN UPDATE ON RECENT PROGRESS ON THE PROJECT AND DETAILS ACTIVITIES THAT ARE PLANNED FOR THE MONTHS AHEAD.

This newsletter is part of our commitment to keep the local community informed about the project at every stage of its development. By keeping you continuously aware, we hope to encourage and maintain open two-way communication.

If completed, the Peterhead CCS project will be a world first: The first time a full-scale CCS project has been developed on a gas-fired power station. It will be a landmark project for Peterhead, Aberdeenshire and the UK, with the potential to pave the way for the development of a new – and environmentally significant – industry for the North East.

We, in Shell and SSE, feel privileged to be involved in such a revolutionary project and we are committed to delivering it in a way that makes the Peterhead community feel proud too. Peterhead has a rich heritage and many long-standing traditions. Our wish is that, in generations to come, the Peterhead CCS Project will be considered part of the area's heritage too and that its legacy will be a positive one.

There are several phases the project must successfully pass through before the first molecules of CO_2 from the Peterhead Power Station will be stored in the Goldeneye reservoir, deep down beneath the North Sea.

Right now we are in a design phase, known as Front-End Engineering Design (FEED). All of the modelling and testing carried out, information gathered and plans developed during this period will inform the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) we will submit to the regulatory authorities.

FEED has been under way since the start of March and we now have a dedicated project team of approximately 25 people working hard to ensure that everything we do is designed with a safety first focus but also with the needs, interests and concerns of the community in mind.

Through our Community Liaison Officer, Liz Scott, our Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Lead, Denise Horan, and through a variety of communications channels and platforms, we commit to being transparent and open as we do our work. We also commit to spending time – and money – in the local community as we design and build this project. We want our project to be part of the local area and, in turn, we want the local community to feel part of our project.

Over the coming months, we look forward to seeing you and telling you about our project and to listening to you tell us about your community and your perspective on what we are doing.

Best wishes,

Bill Spence
Business Opportunity Manager

William Lindsay
Project Manager

& The Peterhead CCS Project Team

FORTHCOMING PUBLIC INFORMATION EVENTS

In January we hosted a series of community exhibitions at a variety of venues in Boddam, Peterhead and surrounding areas. At that time, we committed to two further phases of consultation before the end of the year. We are now ready for the second phase, having completed sufficient design work to provide a more detailed update on how our plans are progressing, and to respond to many of the questions raised during the events in January.

For this phase, we plan to hold a number of public information events throughout the summer.

The three events scheduled are as follows:

- **BODDAM PUBLIC HALL**
  THURSDAY, JULY 17, 2PM – 8PM
- **PALACE HOTEL, PETERHEAD**
  MONDAY, JULY 28, 2PM – 8PM
- **CCS SITE TOUR AT PETERHEAD POWER STATION**
  TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 9AM – 5PM

In addition to these events, we will also provide briefing presentations and discussion opportunities for the community councils in Boddam, Peterhead and Cruden Bay, as well as to other key local groups.

As Peterhead Power Station is an operating site, visits and visitor numbers must be carefully managed. It will therefore be necessary to register if you wish to attend one of the sessions on August 5, as numbers will be limited and will be allocated on a first come first served basis.

If you are interested, please call our CLO, **Liz Scott (Thursdays and Fridays only) on 078 91315194** or send an email to **peterheadccs@shell.com** including 'Peterhead CCS Site Tour' in the subject line.

Members of the Peterhead CCS Project team will also be present at community events in the local area throughout the summer.

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK SHAPING NEXT PHASE OF DESIGN

Over 500 people joined us at six public exhibitions in Boddam, Peterhead and surrounding areas in January to learn about early plans for the Peterhead CCS Project – and to provide their initial feedback on these proposals.

Pupils from Boddam Primary School at the exhibition in Boddam Village Hall in January.

Exhibitions – each spanning six hours – were held at central community venues in Boddam, Peterhead (two) Cruden Bay and Fraserburgh, with a further event taking place in Aberdeen. The highest turnout was at the Peterhead Palace Hotel, followed closely by Boddam Village Hall, where visitors included a group of energy-aware pupils from the local primary school.

Those who attended were welcomed by members of the Peterhead CCS Project team and invited to read through a series of exhibition boards providing details on project plans. Members of the project team were then on hand to answer questions, after which visitors were encouraged to fill in feedback forms.

"We were very pleased with the attendance at the public exhibitions," said Denise Horan, Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Lead for the Peterhead CCS Project. "We advertised the events as extensively as we could – through local media advertising, news items, emails to local networks and a pre-Christmas mail drop for us by the Peterhead Sea Cadets – because it was important to us to share our plans with the local community at an early stage.

"The level of detail we were able to provide in January was limited, but the feedback we received during the exhibitions and since then is proving invaluable now as we make our way through the more detailed design phase. It was encouraging to get so many positive and supportive comments from people, but people had questions and concerns too and we aim to address those as best we can."

The featured table (right) provides an overview of the key topics and associated pieces of feedback that were received through the 50+ feedback forms that have been submitted and the verbal feedback that was captured by the project team.

This will not be the end of consultation on the project; it will continue throughout all key phases.

"We will be able to provide more detail during the next series of consultation events throughout the summer and, yet again, we will be very eager to receive people's feedback. We are committed to keeping two-way communication going throughout the project, so that the community feels part of its progress," said Denise.

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS BY VENUE

Exhibition	Attendance
Boddam	103
Peterhead 1(Palace Hotel)	172
Cruden Bay	36
Fraserburgh	50
Aberdeen	92
Peterhead 2 (Hot Spot)	52
Total	505

SUMMARY OF KEY FEEDBACK RECEIVED

CATEGORY	THEMES
Strategic Issues	■ The future of CCS and the deployment of this technology. ■ The opportunities for creating a CCS hub in Scotland, using Peterhead as the stimulus, and the potential economic benefits. ■ Potential for technological developments, including future end uses for CO_2 once captured. ■ Potential of the project to serve as a stimulus for wider regeneration/ economic development in the area.
Construction Impacts	Community & social impact ■ Scope of new build required: scale and anticipated duration of construction? ■ How the construction will be undertaken: transportation of materials and timeframes, in particular those to be undertaken by road. ■ Understanding the visible footprint of new build/construction. Economic development opportunities: ■ The opportunity for local businesses and contractors to tender for work. ■ Opportunities for employment of local people during construction. Environmental impact: ■ Environmental impacts predicted to arise during the construction phase and the scoping of these in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). ■ The resource (energy) requirements for constructing (and operating) the project. Technical & safety issues: ■ Potential technical and safety issues surrounding construction of project components, in particular laying the offshore pipeline. ■ The level of road-based transportation required during the construction phase and how to do this safely.
Operational Impacts	Community & social contribution: ■ Opportunities to maximise/generate local benefits and investment planning: ■ The importance of ongoing liaison and engagement with local communities. ■ Impacts to local road network from operation of plant and any considerations for chemical transportation. ■ Exploring whether there are any impacts to fishing industry. Economic development opportunities: ■ Opportunity for local businesses to capitalise on work opportunities, as part of the project supply chain. ■ Employment opportunities for local people: scale and nature of these. Environmental management: ■ Assessing any potential operational impacts of the project on the environment. ■ Monitoring of the pipeline to ensure it remains fully functional and poses no threat to the marine environment. ■ Consideration of the environmental impacts of unforeseen incidents. ■ Potential for environmental conservation opportunities or landscaping on site. ■ Energy use and carbon footprint of the plant. Technical & safety issues: ■ Monitoring of project operations and infrastructure to ensure pipeline integrity. ■ Emergency scenario planning: what will be in place during operational phase. ■ Volume of CO_2 to be stored, whether there is adequate capacity and longevity of the project.

MEDIA GAZE RESTS ON PETERHEAD VISITORS

Peterhead was in the media spotlight at the end of February, when a group of senior UK politicians paid a visit to the power station – before travelling to Aberdeen to sign an agreement to advance a world-first project on the site.

Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, Secretary of State for Energy Ed Davey and Secretary of State for Scotland Alastair Carmichael all took the time to see at first hand where the landmark Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project will be built. Minister Davey later put his signature to the Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED) contract at Shell's offices in Tullos – with the Prime Minister David Cameron looking on.

The event received extensive media attention, in local, national, international and specialist trade press, and significant broadcast coverage.

"It was a special day for everyone involved in the project and for the people of Peterhead. The fact that so many senior politicians travelled to Peterhead to visit the power station is a measure of their interest in the project and their commitment to the advancement of CCS technology," said Bill Spence, Business Opportunity Manager for the Peterhead CCS Project.

This next phase of design is now under way and will continue through to the end of 2015. Subject to positive final investment decisions by Shell and the UK Government and the receipt of all relevant consents and permits, the project is expected to be up and running by the end of the decade.

Back row, from left: Ben van Beurden, Shell CEO; Prime Minister David Cameron; Alistair Carmichael, Secretary of State for Scotland; Alistair Phillips-Davies, SSE CEO; Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, and Simon Henry, Shell CFO. Front, from left: Ed Daniels, Shell UK Country Chair, and Ed Davey, Secretary of State for Energy.

The project, led by Shell, with strategic support from SSE, owners of the Peterhead gas power station in Aberdeenshire, aims to capture10 million tonnes of CO_2 over 10 years. This will generate enough clean electricity to power the equivalent of 500,000 homes a year. If successful, the project will represent the first industrial-scale application of CCS technology at a gas power station anywhere in the world.

KEY CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR DESIGN PHASE

As with most large projects, much of the work carried out on the Peterhead CCS Project as it progresses will be undertaken by contractors. If the project proceeds to the construction stage (anticipated to start in 2016 and last for almost three years), a significant number of contracts will be awarded for different packages of work through a competitive tender process. Most of these contracts will be tendered in 2015.

For the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) phase of the project, which is currently under way, some contracts have already been awarded. These are as follows:

- Onshore technical FEED study – Technip E&C
- Project Management Support – Mott MacDonald
- Onshore Environmental Support – Environmental Resources Management (ERM)
- Offshore Environmental Support – Genesis Oil and Gas Consultants Ltd

Details of further contract awards will be posted on the project website (www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs).

Although much of the design work is taking place in offices outside of Peterhead, use is made – both by the Peterhead CCS project team and contractors – of local services and facilities as much as possible for all site-based activities.

AN AERIAL JOURNEY OF PETERHEAD SITE

A 360° virtual tour of the Peterhead Power Station site is now possible – thanks to images taken by remote-controlled planes from a variety of angles around the site.

Over a period of four days in April, three unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) – with a wingspan of approximately one metre – flew up to 180m over the site to capture images from 21 different locations. A series of panoramic ground shots was also taken from 14 locations within the boundaries of the SSE site.

The UAVs acquired hundreds of vertical images on each flight. These images were processed using bespoke software to produce high-resolution orthophotos. Orthophotos are aerial photographs with a uniform scale similar to a map.

The orthophotos can be geo-referenced to a known coordinate system (such as OS National Grid) and overlaid on existing data, used in Google Earth or independently.

The results of this aerial survey work will be used to aid design work and construction planning for the CCS project as it progresses. The virtual tour will also be used as a tool during public engagement events to allow people to see where the various elements of the CCS plant and equipment will be placed on site and what they will look like.

The aerial surveys were carried out by Cyberhawk, a UK-based company with global expertise in aerial inspection and land surveying services.

AGGC EVENT LOOKS AT CCS INDUSTRY POTENTIAL

Over 50 people gathered in the Buchan Braes Hotel in Boddam in March for an event looking at Peterhead's role in carbon capture and storage (CCS) and the potential for the development of a CCS hub in the region.

Hosted by Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce (AGCC) as part of their Shire Connections series of networking events, the gathering aimed to give members an update on the Peterhead CCS Project and an insight into the potential that may exist for a wider CCS industry to grow in the North East.

Bill Spence, Business Opportunity Manager for the Peterhead CCS Project, gave a presentation on the project, plus an overview of the importance of CCS in a low-carbon energy future in Scotland, the UK and globally. Chris Bryceland, Senior Executive with Scottish Enterprise, gave a presentation on the existing available storage and transportation infrastructure in the North Sea and how this could be used as the basis for a CCS industry in the region.

John Wallace, CEO of Peterhead Port Authority, gave an overview of the harbour's recent development project and a further £40m development planned over the next three years.

Alistair Reid of Aberdeenshire Council, sponsors of the event, directed questions from the audience to the three panellists. Questions centred on the storage capacity of existing North Sea reservoirs, the characterisation of these, the potential for the development of a Europe-wide CCS business and ensuring that a CCS network in the North Sea would develop in the most logical way. There was also a question about potential opportunities for local businesses on the Peterhead CCS Project. Bill Spence indicated that details of specific opportunities are not yet fully known, due to the early design stages of the project, but that the local community would be kept updated as details of opportunities and work scope became available.

Bill Spence and Liz Scott (Peterhead CCS) talking to some of those who attended the Shire Connections event in Boddam.

Members of Scottish Carbon Capture and Storage (SCCS), the UK Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) and the Global CCS institute were present at the event.

PAINTING A PICTURE

Dianne Marshall (left) and Liz Scott, Shell's Community Liaison Officer for the Peterhead CCS Project, provided makeovers for the children of Boddam (and one or two adults) through their expert face-painting work at the recent Boddam Gala. Liz also found time to answer any questions those attending the gala had about the Peterhead CCS Project.

PETERHEAD POWER STATION FAST FACTS

- The original station was constructed between 1973 and 1980.
- The station has used fuel oil in the past but is now exclusively gas-fired.
- Peterhead became a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) station in the year 2000.
- Three gas turbines and one steam turbine can produce up to 1180 Megawatts.
- There are currently over 100 employees at the station.
- SSE is investing £15m over the next year to make the station more flexible and efficient.
- Peterhead plays a key role in the UK energy market and is the largest and most efficient gas-fired station in Scotland.

SCOPING REPORT FOR ONSHORE WORKS AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE

A key part of the process for getting the necessary consents and permits for the Peterhead CCS Project is the submission of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for both its onshore and offshore elements.

These will be lengthy and detailed documents, which will be submitted to the relevant regulatory authorities once complete. These EIAs will be shaped by the detailed design, assessment and modelling work that is currently taking place and that will continue for much of the remainder of this year.

For the benefit of the regulators, the local community and the general public, Impact Assessment Scoping Reports are being prepared in advance, setting out the scope of work that will be covered by these EIAs.

The Onshore Impact Assessment Scoping Report, which covers all of the onshore elements of the project, was submitted to Aberdeenshire Council in early April and is available for viewing and downloading on the project website, www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs.

The Offshore Impact Assessment Scoping Report will be submitted (and made available on the project website) in the coming months, when the Offshore Front-End Engineering Design work gets under way.

CONTACT US

For information on the Peterhead ccs project, or to discuss any questions or concerns you may have, please contact us in one of the following ways:

- Call our Community Liaison Officer, Liz Scott, on **07891 315 194** (Thursdays and Fridays)
- Meet with Liz in The Hotspot, 1-3 Kirk Street, Peterhead (Thursdays and Fridays)
- Email us at **peterheadccs@shell.com**
- Send a letter with your feedback/questions to: **FREEPOST SHELL CCS PROJECT**
- Submit an online feedback form by visiting www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs

APPENDIX 4. PCCS Pre-Application Consultation Report

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION REPORT

sse

ACRONYMS

AGCC	Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce
BDP	Buchan Development Partnership
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCSA	Carbon Capture and Storage Association
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIC	Environment Industries Commission
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Ltd
ES	Environmental Statement
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
GCCSI	Global CCS Institute
GT13	Gas Turbine 13
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IChemE	Institute of Chemical Engineers
IET	Institution of Engineering and Technology
IMEchE	Institute of Mechanical Engineers

IOGP	International Association of Oil & Gas Producers
IPA	Industrial and Power Association
MP	Member of Parliament
mph	Miles per hour
MSP	Member of Scottish Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHS	National Health Service
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SCCS	Scottish Carbon Capture and Storage
SCEP	Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Plan
SECM	Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFF	Scottish Fishermen's Federation
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SSE	Scottish and Southern Energy
TUC	Trade Union Conference
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This document comprises the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report for the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project (the 'Project') developed by Shell U.K. Limited (Shell), with the support of SSE Generation Limited (SSE). It is submitted as a part of the suite of documents to support the planning application to Aberdeenshire Council. It describes the pre-application consultation activities undertaken to meet, and exceed, requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, Reg. 4) in relation to consultation. This Executive Summary outlines the engagement undertaken and describes the way in which consultation responses have been addressed through project development.

SHELL'S COMMITMENT TO CONSULTATION

Whilst the undertaking of stakeholder engagement is a statutory requirement, the pre-application consultation which has been undertaken to support this Project far exceeds that which is prescribed. Stakeholder engagement and community consultation is an integral component of Shell's Project development process, embedded within its corporate and Project governance, and is considered a crucial activity to ensure that stakeholders are fully informed and feel part of how it operates as a business. Shell has drawn upon its well-established practice and experience of delivering stakeholder engagement and public consultation exercises to inform consultation planning and delivery for Peterhead. The extensive engagement and consultation process undertaken to inform the Project and its development, and spanning the period of 2013-2015, is set out within this Report.

APPROACH TO PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

Consistent with Shell's commitment to consultation, stakeholder engagement and consultation was strategically planned from the commencement of Project development and set out in the form of the Peterhead CCS Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan and Local Community Consultation Plan. The approach comprised three Phases of direct public engagement and consultation, as described below, supported by a wider programme of targeted stakeholder engagement, with the diverse range of stakeholders for the Project, which was not confined to the three distinct public consultation phases. Each Phase of engagement comprised a set of public exhibitions and stakeholder briefings with the schedule of exhibitions and briefings phased to span the development of the Project proposals throughout 2014 into 2015. A part-time Community Liaison Officer (CLO) was appointed to deliver a direct and continuous mechanism for maintaining a dialogue with local communities, throughout pre-application consultation.

Three Phases of Public Consultation

A three-phased approach was developed to allow the second and third Phases to be adapted to best address the feedback received and issues/opportunities identified during the earlier Phases. Furthermore, this enabled consultation timing, engagement activities and approaches to be adapted to ensure an expansive and inclusive approach to consultation, maximising the opportunity for stakeholders to influence the development of the Project. The focus of engagement for each of the three phases was tailored to the level of Project information available at the time and local community awareness of the proposals. The Phases, which are described in further detail in Chapters 14-16, were as follows.

- **Phase 1: Introducing the Project.** Phase 1 focused on introducing the overall Project concept to local communities at an early stage so that their feedback could shape the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) phase of the Project, during which the concept developed into a more detailed plan, ultimately forming the basis for planning and other consent applications for the Project.
- **Phase 2: Informing the Public & Wider Stakeholders of Project Development.** Phase 2 provided communities with more detailed information on the Project design, as it was developing, as well as providing an indication of how feedback from Phase 1 was incorporated into the design phase to date. Stakeholders also had an opportunity to provide further feedback, particularly where more than one option on approach/design was still being considered.
- **Phase 3: Continuing Dialogue & Meeting Statutory Requirements.** Phase 3 provided the opportunity to maintain the dialogue and consultation momentum, established through the previous Phases through further engagement with local communities, as well as targeted stakeholders. It also provided a final opportunity for stakeholders to input into Project plans prior to the submission of the application. This Phase included the statutory element of pre-application consultation required for the Project.

Wider Programme of Targeted Engagement

Engagement and consultation with wider stakeholders was undertaken throughout the pre-application consultation period to enable the Project to understand both strategic issues and issues raised by the public through a diverse range of stakeholder representatives. This engagement provided a forum for engagement with those who might otherwise not choose to attend formal consultation events such as Public Exhibitions to ensure that all stakeholders had an opportunity to raise their awareness and understanding of the Project and inform Project design development. An ongoing dialogue was maintained through established communications channels, augmented by a programme of scheduled meetings with these wider stakeholders. Further details of this engagement are provided in Chapters 7-13.

Community Liaison Officer

A Project CLO has been employed since October 2013, based in a local office in Peterhead, to provide a focal point for information dissemination and feedback collection, and an ongoing link between the Project and local communities in proximity to the Station. The CLO proved an important presence within the local communities, both enabling regular updates of Project progress to be disseminated but crucially also providing a communication channel for members of the public to provide feedback, ask questions and engage with the Project. The CLO's understanding of local communities ensured an ongoing community "voice" informed Project discussions and development. Further information about the CLO's role is provided in Section 5.3.1.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED

Each exhibition held as part of the three phases of public consultation was open to any member of the public, enabling all who wanted to find out more about the Project to provide their comments and feedback to be able to do so. The wider programme of targeted engagement sought to provide an environment within which specific discussions could be held with a diverse range of targeted stakeholders, enabling a more tailored approach to obtaining their feedback. These are summarised below, with further details of the stakeholders engaged provide in Chapter 5.

Stakeholder Groupings:

- **Public:** Including individuals who had requested to be kept informed as the Project developed, the specific communities of Boddam, Peterhead, Cruden Bay and Fraserburgh, the wider Aberdeenshire region and Scotland as a whole.
- **Political, Government and Administrative**: Including relevant UK and Scottish Governmental departments, Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) & Members of Parliament (MPs), Scottish Enterprise, the Health and Safety Executive and relevant departments of Aberdeenshire Council.
- **Community & Social Enterprises**: Local Community Councils, the Buchan Local Community Planning Group, the Buchan Development Partnership, Aberdeen Foyer, Theatre Modo and Peterhead Prince's Trust.
- **Health**: Health Protection Scotland and National Health Service (NHS) Scotland.
- **Education:** Including local Universities, Colleges and Schools, Energy Institute Aberdeen, Girls in Energy Network, Aberdeenshire and NERC Centre for Doctoral Training in Oil & Gas.
- **Economic**: Local businesses, Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce, Skills Development Scotland, Energetica, Scottish Enterprise and the Scottish Fishermen's Federation.
- **Environment**: Including statutory and non-statutory marine and terrestrial environmental organisations, NGOs and Government departments as well as some local businesses.
- **Technical and Industry**: Including Scottish and UK industry bodies and professional institutions relating to oil and gas, CCS development, engineering and industry.

Mechanisms for Engagement

Reviewing what would be most effective in engaging different stakeholders, a diverse and extensive range of mechanisms were identified for pre-application consultation. These spanned traditional methods of engagement such as newsletters and public exhibitions, to innovative technologies such as the use of drone captured imagery and CCS animation.

Particular consideration was given to 'hard to reach' groups or those who might choose not to participate in public events, or who might generally prefer more passive forms of engagement. Mechanisms such as direct mail outs, community newsletters, flyers and brochures were identified to be distributed to households within the proximity of the Project. In addition, a Project website was established and routinely updated to ensure key information was available to the public on an ongoing basis. Consultation mechanisms were also selected to directly build upon established community and business engagement fora, as requested by stakeholders. The range of mechanisms is outlined below. Further details of the engagement mechanisms and the way in which each was deployed to maximise the success of pre-application consultation is provided in Chapter 5.

Mechanisms for Direct & Targeted Engagement: with Specific Stakeholders across Groupings & General Public

- Employment of CLO & posting at The Hot Spot, Peterhead.
- Tours of the Peterhead Power Station & Goldeneye Platform.
- Stakeholder Briefings.
- Face-to-face meetings & Interviews.

- Telephone conversations.
- Statutory engagement.
- Attendance at Council and Board meetings.
- Presentations at Community meetings.
- Attendance and presentations at business fora.
- Conference, seminar and workshop presentations.
- Engagement with academia.
- Project email account: peterheadccs@shell.com.

Mechanisms for Engaging and Consulting with Households & General Public (* Also available through Project Website and at Events):

- Project website & online feedback, email & telephone contact details.
- Public Exhibitions, including posters, maps and graphic imagery & consultation take-aways.
- Mail-outs and emails*.
- Flyers*.
- Information brochures & leaflets*.
- Newsletters*.
- Wallet cards with contact details.
- Consultation take-aways.

Technical & Innovative Mechanisms for Use across All Stakeholders:

- CCS Animation.
- CCS Video.
- Virtual tour of the Station.
- CCS Educational Workshop.

Media Mechanisms for Use in Engaging General Public:

- TV and radio adverts and interviews, articles and press releases.
- Billboard adverts & full page adverts in key newspapers.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

Summary facts about each phase of engagement is provided below, with full description of notification of public exhibitions, engagement measures and attendance provided in Chapters 14, 15 and 16.

Summary facts about Phase 1

- 1 collective Stakeholder Briefing
- Briefings with Boddam and Peterhead Community Councils
- Briefing with Buchan Local Community Planning Group
- Briefing with Buchan Development Partnership
- 6 Public Exhibitions, 5 Venues
- 15,000 homes mail dropped
- Adverts in 5 local newspapers & 2 local radio stations
- Communications materials: 12-page Project brochure & 2-Page CCS Paper, plus wallet cards with contact details
- 29 Project team members involved in exhibitions
- 505 members of the public attended exhibitions
- 49 Feedback forms received at exhibitions

Summary facts about Phase 2

- 1 collective Stakeholder Briefing
- Briefings with Boddam and Peterhead Community Councils
- Briefing with Buchan Development Partnership
- Newsletter (advertising public exhibitions and site tours) distributed directly to 5,000 homes
- Adverts in 5 local newspapers & 2 local radio stations for proposed exhibitions
- 2 Public Exhibitions, 2 venues
- Stakeholder Feedback Brief from Phase 1
- Four community tours of Peterhead Power Station
- 198 members of the public attended (stakeholder briefings, public exhibitions and site tours combined)
- 12 Feedback forms received

Summary facts about Phase 3

- 1 collective Stakeholder Briefing
- Briefings with Boddam and Peterhead Community Councils
- Briefing with the Buchan Local Community Planning Group
- 2 Public Exhibitions on Onshore component of Project, 2 venues
- 1 Public Exhibition on Offshore component of Project, 1 venue
- Adverts for exhibitions in 5 local newspapers & 2 local radio stations
- Consultation take-aways for attendees
- Stakeholder Feedback Briefs from Phases 1 and 2
- 34 Project team members involved
- 152 members of the public attended (including the three public exhibitions and stakeholder briefing)

FEEDBACK

One of the most important features of an effective consultation process is the opportunity for feedback to be provided on the proposals outlined. At the Peterhead CCS exhibitions, several methods were available and everyone who attended was made aware of these. Furthermore, all feedback provided verbally was recorded in exhibition log books. Feedback data were recorded and categorised according to their content to help the Project fully and effectively respond to issues raised during the consultation process and use these comments to inform the development of the proposals. A feedback workshop was conducted after each phase of consultation through which feedback was disseminated to the Project team and, specifically, to the respective technical, communications and managerial leads within the team who were best-placed to take forward particular issues raised. Feedback from previous public consultation events was made available to members of the public, to acknowledge their time and commitment in providing written feedback and to enable the Project team to respond to the responses received. Further details of the approach adopted to managing and responding to the feedback received is provided in Chapter 17.

Headline feedback from Phase 1:

- Appreciation of the breadth of communities engaged through the series of exhibitions;
- The informative and readily comprehended Project detail communicated at the exhibitions, written and visual, which aided attendee understanding;
- The support provided by the Project team in answering questions and addressing specific queries; providing direct 'one-to-one' engagement;
- With regards to future consultation, key themes which emerged from the feedback were:

1. The importance of continuing to consult with local communities as the Project develops;
2. The need for continuing engagement of strategic local stakeholders such as councillors;
3. The opportunity for local investment and community engagement in respect of this;
4. Communicating on any emerging opportunities for local businesses; and
5. Providing further detail around the accompanying assessments and their findings, as they are undertaken.

Headline feedback from Phase 2:

- Nature of environmental impacts, particularly in terms of visual impacts and emissions to air;
- Nature of social-community impacts and opportunities, particularly in terms of health impacts and potential for communities to benefit from community investment by Shell;
- Nature of economic opportunities particularly in terms of local economic benefits through use of local suppliers / workers;
- Information sought on construction activity and approach;
- Information sought on safety issues and operational practice; and
- Discussion of technical and non-technical issues raised: safety of construction and operational processes and impacts to community and socio-economic benefits which could be created.

Headline feedback from Phase 3:

- Community benefits and cooperation a key expectation;
- Particular emphasis placed on opportunities for local contractors and businesses;
- Health and wellbeing impacts, including: impacts about operational noise, visual impact of Project, transport of materials and chemical and potential for risks to human health;
- Nature of environmental impact, including: whether flood risk has been considered, impacts to fisheries and wildlife;
- Potential for cumulative impacts with other projects;
- Information sought on construction activity and approach;
- Information sought on safety issues and operational practice; and
- Discussion of technical and non-technical issues raised: safety of construction and operational processes and impacts to community and socio-economic benefits which could be created.

HOW THE PROJECT HAS RESPONDED TO STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

Throughout the three Phases of Public Exhibitions and the wider stakeholder engagement, feedback was most commonly received in relation to seven key areas. The way in which the Project has responded to these is summarised below, with further details provided in Chapter 18.

Project response to key feedback

- **Maximising the benefit to local communities**: the Project has developed and continues to refine a broad Local Benefits Strategy, to maximise the sustainability benefit which the Project can deliver, based on feedback from local communities on what is important to them. This Local Benefit Strategy has focused on, and will continue to, on how Shell can deliver targeted benefits to local communities, in partnership with key stakeholders. An example of such benefit is the provision to *upgrade the coastal pathway*: Shell has committed to upgrading the coastal pathway at the back of the Power Station to ensure it is left in a better state after construction work than it was in prior to construction work.
- **Developing local procurement opportunities and engaging businesses**: Working in partnership with skills development agencies, Shell will seek to develop apprenticeships and upskilling opportunities for local people, as part of the Project delivery. In addition, wherever possible, local people will be sourced to work on the construction and operation of the Plant. In response to feedback from local businesses and in order to maximise benefits to the local economy, Shell has also adopted a strategy of housing construction workers within local accommodation providers located within one hour's travel of the Station and dispersed across the region. More broadly, details of individual local companies have been registered on a Project database and the Project has undertaken a range of activities to engage and consult with local businesses to inform development of a partnership approach to delivering local benefits and encouraging the development of a local supply chain. Shell has also agreed with SSE to use SSE's Open4Business portal which has a proven track record in enabling local businesses to successfully compete for commercial contracts.
- **Protecting the Quality of Life, Health and Wellbeing of Local Communities and Employees**: The Project has been designed and mitigation measures have been proposed to minimise potential negative health and safety risks, particularly those relating to road safety, access, transport of waste and amines, noise and visual impacts. Mitigation to minimise noise impacts, in particular during construction, have been built into the Project design and will inform construction planning. The Project

design has sought to integrate the new build required to minimise the visual impact of the Project on local communities. Robust management planning and emergency response plans will also be put in place for all phases of Project delivery, and Shell, in conjunction with SSE, will continue to work with regulators and wider stakeholders to maintain delivery consistent with the expectations of these bodies but also the local public. Engagement and consultation will continue as the Project progresses, to ensure local community issues and concerns are identified and addressed.

- **Traffic management and logistics planning**: Congestion and road safety are recognised as community concerns, due to the limitations of the existing local road network. Shell, in conjunction with SSE, is committed to minimising the impact which the delivery of the Project, in particular construction activity, will have on the road network. The assessment of the impact of traffic generated by the Project demonstrated additional vehicular movements to be within acceptable limits as defined by Scottish Government. Nonetheless, in recognition of such community concerns, measures to minimise construction transport movements have been incorporated into the Project proposals. In addition, the Project will now include an upgrade to the main entrance of the Power Station from the A90 through the creation of a new filter lane, easing congestion and enhancing safety.
- **Operational activity and safety**: Some members of the public noted concerns regarding use of amines, hazardous wastes and chemicals. The Project sought to ensure there was transparency of what materials were propose to be used and how these would be treated, providing information on this at Public Exhibitions, including the commitment to develop robust management plans to minimise risks. More broadly, and as per established Shell and SSE practice, best practice monitoring, mitigation and management measures will be adopted during construction including a Construction Environment Management Plan, Construction Traffic Management Plan, Site Waste Management Plan, Landscape Masterplan and the Project Environmental, Social and Health Management Plan. During operation, monitoring, mitigation and management measures will be implemented through an Operational Health, Safety, Security and Environment Management Plan, including Traffic Management Plan and Site Waste Management Plan.
- **Enhancing environmental management and minimising environmental impacts:** Addressing stakeholder concerns and consistent with Shell's commitment to minimising the impact of the Project on the physical environment, detailed environmental survey work was undertaken and detailed environmental mitigation measures were developed with findings disclosed in subsequent public exhibitions. These are detailed in full within the Onshore and Offshore Environmental Statements which accompany this Report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This document comprises the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report for the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project developed by Shell U.K. Limited (Shell), with the support of SSE Generation Limited (SSE). It is submitted as a part of the suite of documents to support the planning application to Aberdeenshire Council.

For the purpose of this document, the Pre-Application Consultation Report is hereafter referred to as the 'PAC Report' and the Peterhead CCS Project is hereafter referred to as the 'Project'. The location for the Project is the Peterhead Power Station, operated by SSE, which is hereafter referred to as the 'Station'.

1.2. THE PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE PETERHEAD PROJECT

The Planning Application for the Project comprises the reporting of key work streams, and their respective reporting outputs, which collectively comprise what is known as the Project Framework, as illustrated in Figure 1.1. The development of the Peterhead Project Framework provided the mechanism to systematically address and enhance the sustainability of the Project.

Figure 1.1 Peterhead Project Framework

The work streams and their reports address all regulatory requirements, while also meeting Shell's internal governance requirements. They include:

- Regulatory required: Onshore and Offshore Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and their reports: Environmental Statements (ESs);

- Regulatory required: The Pre-Application Consultation Report (PAC), this Report;
- Shell Governance required: Assessment of the Social Performance of the Project, reported through a Social Impact Assessment;
- Shell & planning best practice driven: Assessment of Community Health and Wellbeing, reported through a Health Impact Assessment (HIA); and
- Shell & planning best practice driven: Sustainability Report, providing an overview of the Project and its contribution to sustainable development.

Throughout this Report, the reader is signposted to this wider assessment reporting, which has been systematically informed by the pre-application consultation set out in this Report and, specifically, the feedback collated from stakeholders as part of this process.

Wider sources of information are additionally listed, where appropriate, and further information on the Project can also be located on the Project website, hosted by Shell: www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs.

1.3. Pre-Application Consultation

As set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, Reg. 4), there is a legal requirement for developers to consult communities on applications for national and major developments. The Peterhead CCS Project is one such development, as set out in the National Planning Framework 3: http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/3539

The role of pre-application consultation is defined by the Scottish Government as consultation which enables:

'communities to be better informed about major and national development proposals and to have an opportunity to contribute their views before a formal planning application is submitted to the planning authority. The aim is to improve the quality of planning applications, mitigate negative impacts where possible, address misunderstandings, and air and deal with any community issues that can be tackled'. http://www.gov.scot/Topics/archive/National-Planning-Policy/themes/communities

1.4. The Importance of Consultation for Shell

Whilst the undertaking of stakeholder engagement is a statutory requirement, the pre-application consultation which has been undertaken to support this Project far exceeds that which is prescribed. Stakeholder engagement and community consultation is an integral component of Shell's Project development process, embedded within corporate and Project level governance mechanisms such as Shell's Business Principles and Control Framework.

'Shell companies recognise that regular dialogue and engagement with our stakeholders is essential…In our interactions with employees, business partners and local communities, we seek to listen and respond to them honestly and responsibly'

Shell Business Principles, Principle 7: Communication and Engagement

For Shell, consulting the public and wider stakeholders is critical to ensuring that stakeholders are fully informed and feel part of how it operates as a business. The method or mechanism of communication is also as important as the information which is disseminated, and this is why there is a firm commitment to consulting in line with best practice, meeting the expectations of regulators and the communities within which it operates. Shell has drawn upon its well-established practice and experience of delivering stakeholder engagement and public consultation exercises to inform consultation planning and delivery for Peterhead.

"Effective stakeholder engagement and communication is fundamental to the success of the Project….it helps ensure that mitigation, management and enhancement measures are identified and developed in a way that reflects concerns and aspirations expressed by key stakeholders"

Peterhead CCS Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan (SECP)

Consistent with this commitment, stakeholder engagement and consultation was strategically planned from the commencement of Project development and set out in the form of the Peterhead CCS Local Community Consultation Plan.

The Plan sets out a three-phased approach to consultation with local communities, plus details of the specific elements of the first phase, which was focused on early dialogue. The three phases were undertaken concurrent with an ongoing programme of wider stakeholder engagement. Approaches and activities have been adapted throughout the pre-application consultation period, to ensure an expansive and inclusive approach to consultation was undertaken and to maximise the opportunity for stakeholders to influence the development of Peterhead CCS proposals. Further details of the elements which comprise the Strategy are set out in Chapter 3 and its implementation is detailed throughout the remaining chapters of this Report.

1.5. The Pre-Application Consultation Period

In line with the Plan, pre-application consultation formally began in January 2014 and was completed in February 2015, prior to submission of the Project Planning Application. To support this, early stage consultation was also undertaken in late 2013, to ensure the approach adopted for pre-application consultation was appropriate and effective for local communities and wider stakeholders. This is further detailed within Chapter 3. Pre-application consultation was strategically structured into three distinct Phases of public engagement, with ongoing supporting engagement and consultation activity surrounding these Phases. The structure of these Phases and wider supporting consultation is outlined in Chapter 3 of this Report.

1.6. The Pre-Application Consultation Report

As a National Development, the Project is also required to produce what is known as a Pre-Application Consultation, or PAC, Report. In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013[1] and Aberdeenshire Council Guidance[2], this Report details the information statutorily required to meet the requirements for pre-application consultation with the community and public stakeholders. In fulfilment of this, the Report sets out the wider strategy for stakeholder engagement undertaken by Shell, with the support of SSE, the mechanisms by which this Strategy was implemented and the outcome of such engagement in informing the development of the Project proposals. Specifically, the Report addresses the requirements set out below, with respect to the content of a PAC Report:

1 Part 2: Pre-Application Consultation, Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013

2 Aberdeenshire Council Planning and Environmental Services: Pre-Application Consultation Reports Guidance Note http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/devservices/GuidanceNote-Pre-ApplicationConsultationReports.pdf

"Where Pre-application Consultation (PAC) with the community is required the applicant must prepare a report (known as a Pre Application Consultation Report) setting out what steps have been taken to comply with the requirements for consultation. The report should specify:

- Who has been consulted;
- What steps were taken to comply with the minimum consultation requirements and any additional requirements set out in the Council's response to the Proposal of Application Notice;
- The comments made by the general public and those consulted; and
- Whether and how these comments have been taken into account in the development proposals.

The report should also:

- Include evidence that the various steps have been undertaken, for example, copies of advertisements of public events and details of material made available at such events; and
- Demonstrate what steps were taken to explain the nature of the PAC process and that it does not replace the planning application process when representations could in due course be made to the Council.

Aberdeenshire Council Planning and Environmental Services: Pre-Application Consultation Reports Guidance Note http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/devservices/GuidanceNote-Pre-ApplicationConsultationReports.pdf

The Report acts, therefore, as the summary of how Shell has approached and delivered timely and meaningful engagement, and serves as a communication tool to not only the planning authority but the authority's own stakeholders, as part of the evidence to support their consenting decision.

1.6.1. Specific Consultation Requirements for Environmental Impact Assessment

An application for planning permission for the Project will be made under the Town or Country Planning (Scotland) Regulations 2013, to Aberdeenshire Council. In addition to engagement with public authorities and wider regulatory bodies, developers are required to hold 'at least one public event for members of the public' with assorted stipulations as to how and when this must be advertised. This is, as stated, a minimum requirement with clear expectations that developers significantly exceed this specification.

It is also standard practice that consultation which is undertaken is directly used to inform the EIA at both scoping and full assessment stage. The EIA ESs address consultation feedback, in so far as the comments relate to the environmental assessment itself, using these to inform the assessment, findings and reporting.

As set out in Section 1.2 of this Chapter, and further detailed within the accompanying suite of documents which comprise the Planning Application for this Project, two EIAs are being conducted to specifically address onshore and offshore components of the Project. Pre-application consultation has been undertaken to support both these EIAs, as well as the wider Project development. The process and details of this consultation, meeting and exceeding regulatory requirements, is set out within the remainder of this Report.

1.7. Structure Of This Report

This Report is structured to address the requirements stipulated for the PAC and to provide the reader with a detailed understanding of what has been undertaken to support the development of Project proposals and the planning application process.

Report Content:
Introduction to the Project & Overview of the Project Consultation Strategy
■ Chapter2 – The Peterhead CCS Project
■ Chapter 3 – Project Stakeholder Engagement & Consultation Planning
Requirement: Who Was Engaged & How
■ Chapter 4 - Project Stakeholders: Who Was Engaged
■ Chapter 5 – Mechanisms for Engagement & Facilitating Consultation
■ Chapter 6 – Prelude to Chapters 7 to 15
■ Chapter 7 – Engagement with Political, Council, key Authorities and Local Economic Stakeholders
■ Chapter 8 – Engagement & Consultation with Community Events & Social Stakeholders
■ Chapter 9 – Engagement & Consultation with Health Stakeholders
■ Chapter 10 – Engagement & Consultation with Educational Stakeholders
■ Chapter 11 – Engagement & Consultation with Environmental Statutory, Non-Statutory & Non-Governmental Organisation Stakeholders
■ Chapter 12 – Engagement & Consultation with Technical & Industry Stakeholders
■ Chapter 13 – Site Visits of the Peterhead Power Station & Goldeneye Platform
■ Chapter 14 – Phase 1 Stakeholder Briefings & Public Exhibitions
■ Chapter 15 – Phase 2 Stakeholder Briefings & Public Exhibitions
■ Chapter 16 – Phase 3 Stakeholder Briefings & Public Exhibitions
Requirement: Consultation Feedback Received & How This Has Informed The Project
■ Chapter 17 – Collating and Disseminating Feedback
■ Chapter 18 – How Feedback Has Informed Project Development
■ Chapter 19 – Communicating About The Pre-Application Consultation Report
Requirement: Materials Used, Adverts & Compliance Notices
Copies of the relevant prior notifications (adverts and notices), consultation materials and visuals form these events, are incorporated in the relevant Chapters of the Report.

2. THE PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents a description of the Peterhead CCS Project, as relevant to this report. A detailed technical description of the Project is provided within the Project Description Chapters of the Onshore and Offshore ESs. Information about the Project's baseline context is provided within the Onshore and Offshore EIA ES and HIA.

2.2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project will be the world's first full-scale gas CCS Project on a gas-fired power station, retro-fitted to the existing SSE Peterhead Power Station. It will capture 90 % of one turbine's Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), amounting to one million tonnes of CO_2 captured per year over a period of 10-15 years. The CO_2 will be transported via an offshore pipeline to underground storage in the depleted Goldeneye gas reservoir in the North Sea.

The Project has four key objectives:

- **Creating a world first and regional landmark** – the first full-scale CCS Project installed at a gas-fired power station in the UK and the world. It would place Scotland at the heart of the technology's development and provide a key landmark within Aberdeenshire for a centre of CCS innovation.
- **Maximising the use of existing infrastructure** – the development of a post carbon capture plant at Peterhead takes advantage of an existing power station site with close proximity to offshore reservoirs for CO_2 storage. Developing the Project extends the life of the existing infrastructure at the Power Station and the Goldeneye field.
- **Supporting the local economy and socio-economic regeneration** – the development of the Project within Aberdeenshire would support an area marked for regeneration. The Project would be a landmark development within the 'Energetica' masterplan vision of the area. Project construction would require a peak of 600 workers. Shell will work with stakeholders to maximise the potential for uptake of employment opportunities by local people. For those opportunities which cannot be sourced locally, construction workers will be housed within local accommodation providers, situated within one hour of the Station but dispersed across this area to capitalise upon available accommodation and deliver benefit to the local economy. . Once operational, the Project would result in direct creation of 20-30 new full-time jobs at the Power Station. Should decommissioning of the physical plant be undertaken, it is assumed that decommissioning activities would generate similar employment to that experienced during construction.
- **Enable Scotland and the UK to lead the way on climate change** – the development of successful full-scale demonstration of carbon capture contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere responding to strict climate change policies. It also presents an opportunity for other existing power stations to replicate and contribute to greenhouse gas reduction across the UK.

2.2.1. Carbon Capture and Storage

The Project aims to capture around one million tonnes of CO_2 per annum, for 10 - 15 years, from one of the existing gas turbines located within Peterhead Power Station, using post-combustion carbon capture technology.

Post-combustion technology enables CO_2 to be captured after the fossil fuel (in this case natural gas) is burnt to generate electricity. The captured CO_2 will then be compressed and transported approximately 100 km offshore. The transportation will be via a combination of new and existing pipelines to the Shell-operated Goldeneye platform in the central North Sea. Once at the platform the CO_2 will be injected into

the Goldeneye CO_2 store (a depleted hydrocarbon gas reservoir) more than 2 km under the seabed. The Project consists of three main components as follows.

- Construction and operation of a **CO_2 capture plant**. The plant will capture CO_2, which would otherwise be released to the atmosphere, from the exhaust gases from one of the station's existing gas turbines. A CO_2 compression plant will then compress and dry the captured CO_2 in preparation for onward transportation.
- **Transportation** of the CO_2 via a combination of new and existing export pipelines to the Shell-operated Goldeneye platform in the North Sea. A new direct offshore pipeline, approximately 20 km in length, will tie-in to the existing pipeline to the Goldeneye platform (that runs from the Shell St. Fergus Gas Terminal north of Peterhead).
- **Injection** of the CO_2 into the depleted Goldeneye gas reservoir for permanent geological storage. The Goldeneye reservoir has the key geological features required for storing CO_2 permanently: a body of high-quality porous rock overlain and surrounded by layers of impermeable rock, which provide effective barriers to keep the CO_2 securely contained deep beneath the seabed.

The three components are shown schematically in Figure 2-1.

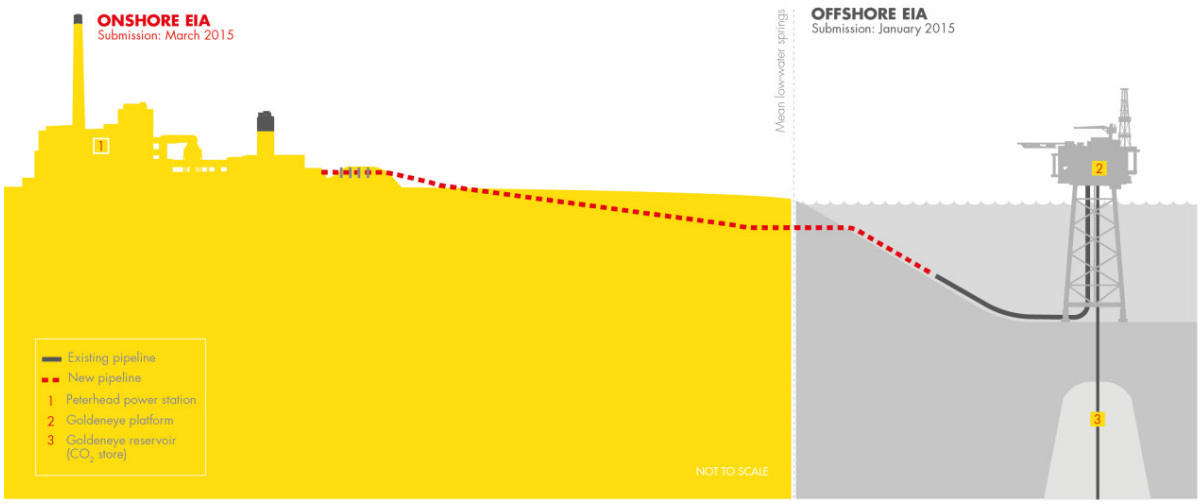


Figure 2-1 Components of the Peterhead CCS Project

2.2.2. Project Timeline

The Project planning application will be submitted in the first quarter of 2015. Following this, the following timeline is anticipated:

2015 - Supply chain tendering and commercial agreements

2016 - Detailed engineering and enabling works

2017 – 2019 - Construction

2019-2020 – Commissioning and start-up undertaken

2.3. PROJECT LOCATION

The Project will be constructed adjacent to Peterhead Power Station, to the north of the town of Boddam and to the south of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire which forms part of the Grampian Region, on the northern coast of Scotland. Despite Peterhead being the largest town in Aberdeenshire, the area is dominated by the proximity of Aberdeen City, the third largest city in Scotland, which is approximately 50 km to the south of Peterhead. The location of Peterhead Power Station is shown in Figure 2-2.

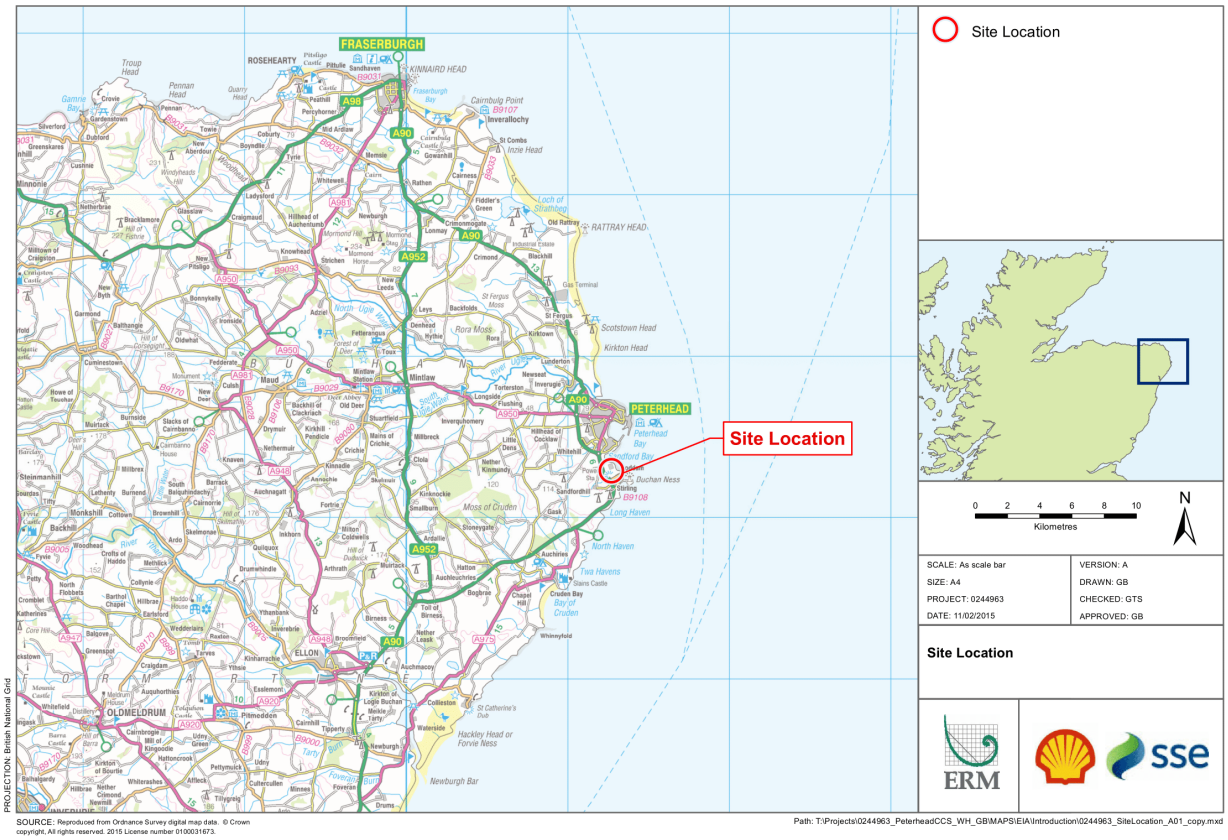


Figure 2-2 Location of Peterhead Power Station

2.4. CONSTRUCTION

Onshore construction work for the Project is set to take approximately 36 months. Shell has the knowledge, expertise and experience to deliver this Project safely and efficiently. All construction works are planned to take place within SSE-owned land, much of which will be within the boundaries of the existing power station and will be masked by the existing buildings and landscaping. There will be four construction areas on SSE-owned land adjacent to the power station which will be used by contractors for temporary offices, welfare facilities, a materials laydown area and other necessary supporting facilities.

Subject to the results of geotechnical survey work, Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) will be used to take the first section of the export pipeline from onshore to offshore to minimise disruption during construction. Should this not be technically feasible, traditional open cut trenching will be used. The laying of the high voltage cable to the existing substation west of the A90(T) will use HDD under the A90(T).

Construction work for the offshore elements of the Project will be limited to the summer seasons and is likely to occur in 2017-2019.

Established and best practice mitigation and environmental management measures will be adopted during construction, including a Construction Environment Management Plan, Construction Traffic Management Plan, Site Waste Management Plan, Landscape and Ecological Management Plan and the Project Environmental, Social and Health Management Plan.

2.5. OPERATION

The Project will use post-combustion CCS technology, enabling the CO_2 to be captured after the natural gas is burned to generate electricity. The process of removing CO_2 and getting it ready for offshore transportation via the new export pipeline can be broken into seven phases:

Stage 1: Flue gas from Gas Turbine GT13 is directed to the newly-built CO_2 capture plant where it is cooled before entering an absorber tower.

Stage 2: Once inside the new absorber tower, the cooled glue gas, which flows upwards, comes into contact with a downward flowing amine-based chemical absorbent that bonds with the CO_2 in the flue gas.

Stage 3: Once the amine has absorbed as much CO_2 as it can hold, it moves into a regeneration section.

Stage 4: The leftover flue gas, with about 90 % of the CO_2 removed, is emitted to atmosphere via the power station's existing 170 m-high flue stack.

Stage 5: In the regeneration tower, the CO_2 rich amine is heated to separate out the CO_2 from the amine using low-pressure steam from a new steam turbine. The amine, now free of CO_2, is then recycled back into the absorber tower, while the concentrated CO_2 gas stream is sent for compression and conditioning.

Stage 6: At the compression and conditioning plant, the concentrated CO_2 gas stream is compressed to approximately 120 bar, which changes it from a gas into a liquid.

Stage 7: Within the compression train, the CO_2 stream is then conditioned to remove water and oxygen in order to meet the specifications for transportation offshore via a pipeline.

The principal elements of the onshore part of the Project are shown in Figure 2-3.

Established and best practice monitoring, mitigation and management measures will be adopted during operation including an Operational Health, Safety, Security and Environment Management Plan, including Traffic Management Plan and Site Waste Management Plan. The Project will operate in accordance with the requirements of a Pollution Prevention and Control Permit and a Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) licence as regulated by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

2.6. DECOMMISSIONING

The decommissioning of the Project would be undertaken in accordance with the legislative regime at the time. It is currently anticipated that at the end of the 10-15 year design life the Project will either be extended, under the necessary approvals, or safely taken out of operation. It is not expected that the physical plant will be decommissioned until such time as there is a specific commercial need at the Power Station, or the overall Power Station is decommissioned.

This page is intentionally blank

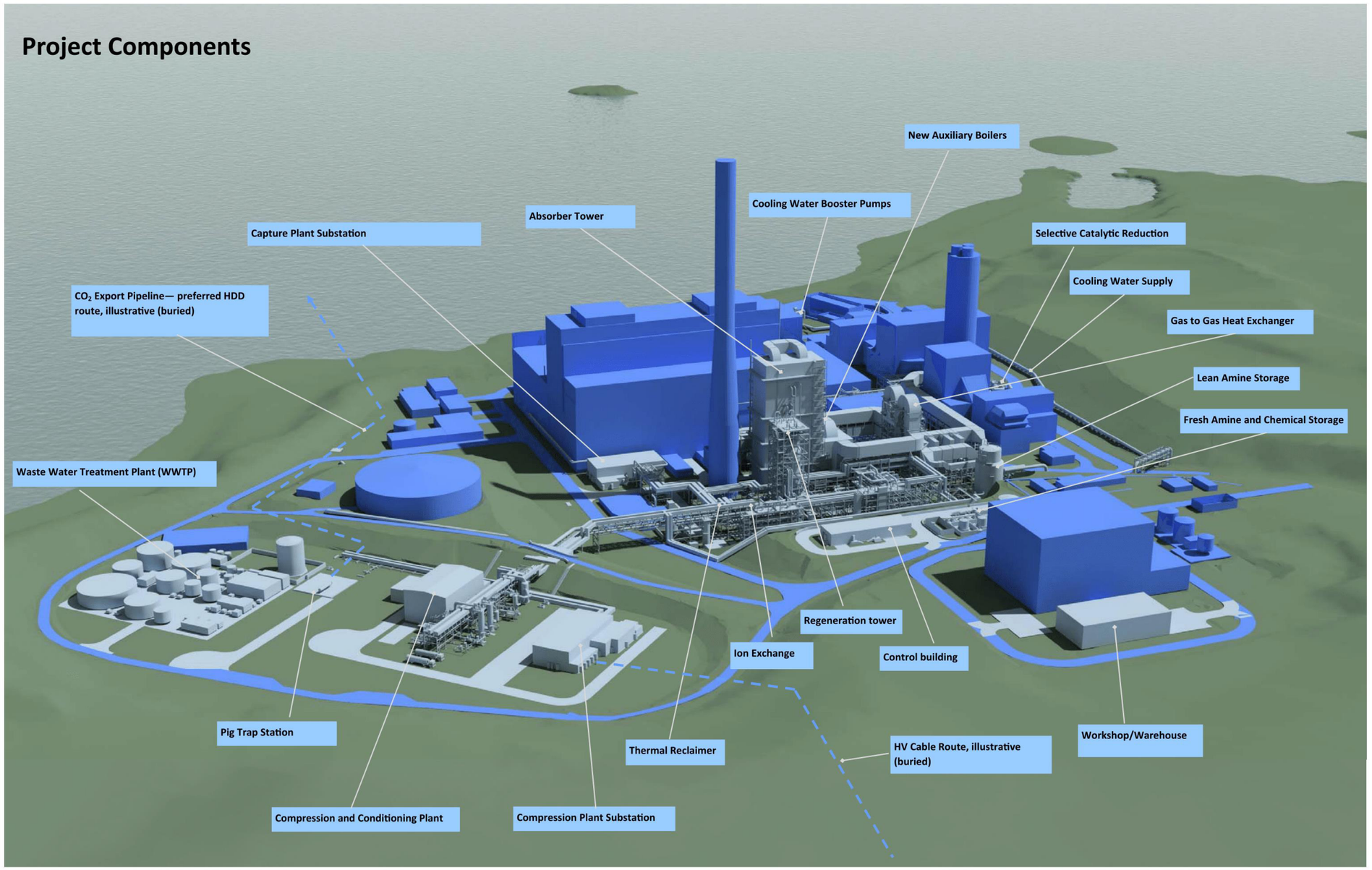


Figure 2-3 Onshore Project Components

This page is intentionally blank

3. PROJECT STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION PLANNING

3.1. PETERHEAD STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY & CONSULTATION PLAN

As noted in Chapter 1, from the outset pre-application consultation has been planned and scheduled to ensure systematic engagement with as broad a stakeholder base as possible and for the key period within which Project proposals were being substantively developed and finalised. This is aligned to and supports the requirements stated in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 3/2010 Community Engagement:

'The Scottish Government expects engagement with the public to be meaningful and to occur from the earliest stages in the planning process to enable community views to be reflected in development plans and development proposals'.

http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/30094454/3

Consistent with PAN 3/2010and The National Standards for Community Engagement which underpins it, at initial Project planning stage, the Peterhead CCS SECP and the Local Community Consultation Plan were drafted to set out a strategic approach to engaging with stakeholders throughout the duration of the Project development process. The contents of these documents are noted below:

Peterhead CCS Stakeholder Engagement & Communications Plan

- Context – including Project overview, timeline and drivers.
- Stakeholder engagement and communications objectives.
- Stakeholder identification & mapping.
- Stakeholder engagement strategy – detail.
- Communications strategy – detail.
- Issues identification and management.
- Governance and systems.

Peterhead CCS Local Community Consultation Plan

- Detailed scheduling.
- Events.
- Recording of Data from Events.

3.2. IDENTIFYING AND MAPPING THE PETERHEAD PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

An upfront stage in the development and subsequent effective implementation of the Engagement and Consultation Strategy is the identification and mapping of stakeholders for the Project. This process is detailed within Chapter 4. A comprehensive and inclusive approach was adopted to ensure that the Project engaged with as broad a diversity of stakeholders as possible, whilst also ensuring the general public in the local communities, and more broadly, were consulted on an ongoing basis.

The Project benefits from a diverse range of stakeholders and interest areas, from the general public in local communities, to environmental, industry and technical stakeholders focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology. Engaging and consulting with these stakeholders required a thorough review of what mechanisms would be most appropriate and effective in facilitating a meaningful dialogue

with the respective stakeholders as the Project evolves. The mechanisms identified are detailed within Chapter 5.

3.3. Participation in Developing the Strategy & Plan

The plans were disseminated around the Project team with key personnel assigned responsibilities for delivery but collective ownership sitting with the Project team as a whole (see Figure 3.1). This was instrumental in ensuring there is collective understanding and delivery of effective engagement.

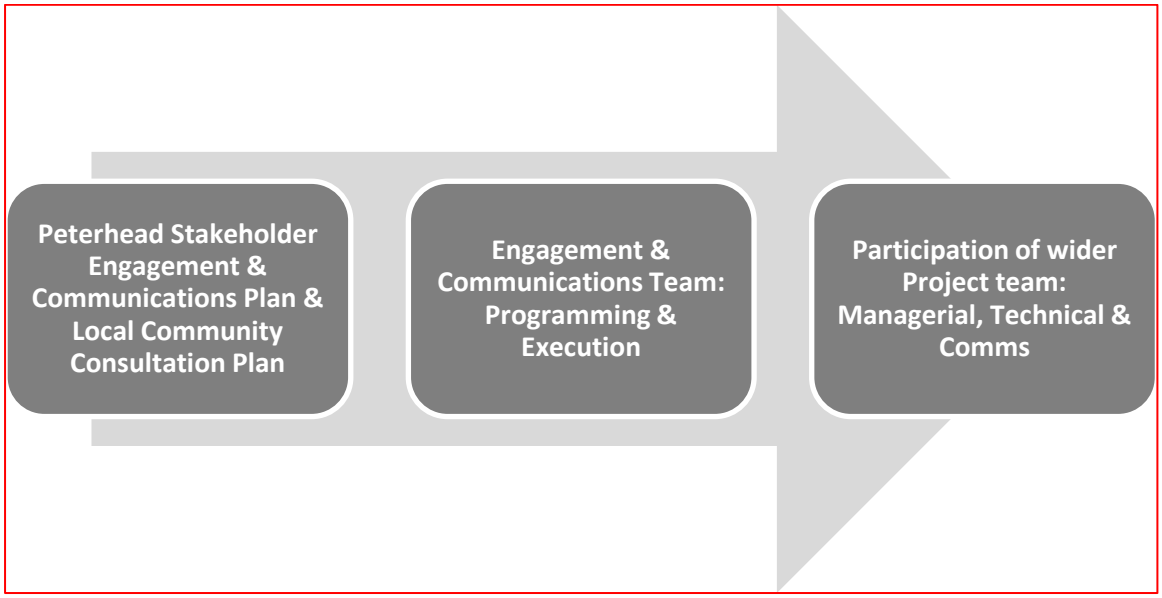


Figure 3-1: Development of the Strategy and Plan

3.4. Phased Engagement and Consultation

Based on experience of Project planning and delivery and building upon learning from such experience, a phased approach was considered the most effective and appropriate way to engage the public and wider stakeholders of the Project. Critical to this was the commencement of such Phases at the earliest stage possible, balancing the desire to commence dialogue early with the ability to provide meaningful information to disclose to stakeholders. To provide all communities, organisations and individuals with sufficient opportunity to provide feedback, raise concerns and engage in dialogue, three phases of public engagement/consultation were identified to comprise the pre-application consultation period, spanning the development phase of the Project. The primary mechanisms deployed in each of these Phases were Public Exhibitions and Stakeholder Briefings.

The stand-alone Phases are broken down as follows (see Figure 3.2):

- Phase 1: Introducing the Project. Phase 1 focused on introducing the overall Project concept to local communities at an early stage so that their feedback could shape the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) phase of the Project, during which the concept developed into a more detailed plan, ultimately forming the basis for planning and other consent applications for the Project. The key components of Phase 1 are outlined in Chapter 14 of this Report, with supplementary wider stakeholder activity detailed throughout the Report.

- Phase 2: Informing the Public & Wider Stakeholders of Project Development Phase 2 provided communities with more detailed information on the Project design, as it was developing, as well as providing an indication of how feedback from Phase 1 was incorporated into the design phase to date. Stakeholders also had an opportunity to provide further feedback, particularly where more than one option on approach/design was still being considered. The key components of Phase 2 are outlined in Chapter 15 of this Report, with supplementary wider stakeholder activity detailed throughout the Report.
- Phase 3: Continuing Dialogue & Meeting Statutory Requirements. Phase 3 provided the opportunity to maintain the dialogue and consultation momentum, established through the previous Phases through further engagement with local communities, as well as targeted stakeholders. It also provided a final opportunity for stakeholders to input into Project plans prior to the submission of the application. This Phase is reported through Chapters 3 and 16 of this Report, and included the statutory element of pre-application consultation required for the Project, in addition to wider sharing of detailed plans as they near completion for submission.

A three-phased approach allowed for the second and third phases to be adapted to best address the feedback received and issues/opportunities identified during the first phase. Whilst the broad schedule for the three Phases was defined – early, mid and end 2014 – specific timings for each phase were not identified at the outset of the consultation programme, again to allow for flexibility. However, the consultation and engagement plans have been designed to allow all three phases to be completed prior to the submission of the EIAs, with Phase 1 taking place prior to the commencement of FEED.

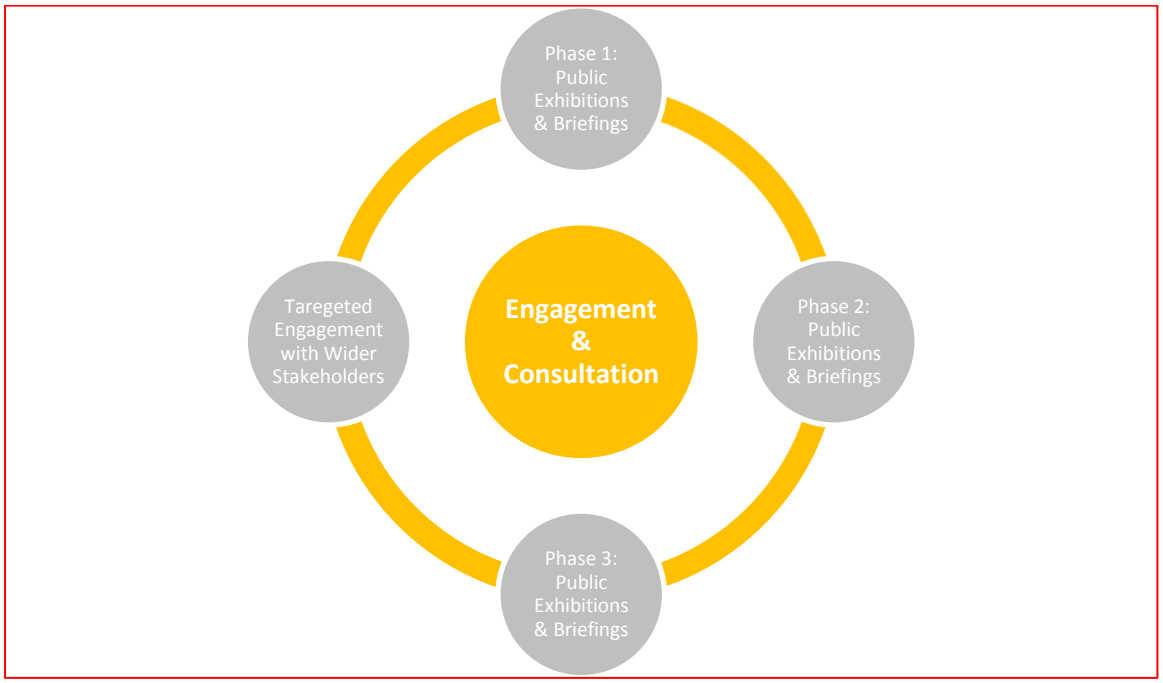


Figure 3-2: Engagement & Consultation with Local Communities and Wider Stakeholders

3.5. Supporting the Three Phases: The wider Programme of Engagement and Consultation

Supporting the three Phases of direct public engagement and consultation was a wider programme of targeted stakeholder engagement, with the diverse range of stakeholders for the Project. This engagement

and consultation activity was systematically undertaken throughout the pre-application consultation period, and not confined to the three distinct Phases. The mechanisms utilised are set out in Chapter 3 and their deployment across stakeholder groupings is detailed throughout Chapters 6 to 15 of this Report.

3.6. Stakeholder Review Of The Project Consultation Strategy

Internally, the approach was developed with input from members of the Project team and also Social Performance and Communications personnel with experience of working in communities close to Peterhead and further afield. This enabled the Project consultation planning to draw upon both local knowledge and expertise but also experience of wider consultation delivery within the UK and globally.

Informing the Strategy and formal pre-application consultation, specifically the public engagement Phases, early stage consultation was undertaken in the local community. The aim of this very early stage consultation activity was to make stakeholders aware of the events that were planned and to provide them with high-level awareness of the Project in advance of them. These engagements also provided an opportunity to test that proposed mechanisms and events were appropriate and effective, principally through ensuring the right conditions were in place to make them successful, i.e. proposed venues, timings, personnel present, level of information provided feedback mechanisms.

An initial draft of the proposed approach to public consultation was tested and reviewed by a number of internal and external stakeholders, prior to the commencement of Phase 1, these comprising:

- Members of Buchan Development Partnership (BDP);
- The Buchan Local Community Planning Group;
- Boddam Community Council;
- Peterhead Community Council;
- Planning officials from Aberdeenshire Council; and
- The Public Engagement Manager of the Global CCS Institute (GCCSI).

This preparatory consultation for Phase 1 activity began in Autumn 2013 and meetings continued through until December 2013. Following inputs from the afore-listed stakeholders, the public consultation approach was reviewed by a senior Social Performance Manager in Shell before finally being approved.

During this period, Shell also recruited a part-time Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the Project and she has been based in a local office in a central location in Peterhead, two days per week, since October 2013. The appointment of the CLO was instrumental in ensuring there was a direct and continuous mechanism for maintaining a dialogue with local communities, throughout pre-application consultation. The role of the CLO is further detailed in Section 5.3.1.

Details of the individual Phases are provided in Chapter 14, Chapter 15 and Chapter 16.

3.7. Maximising Public Engagement with the Exhibitions

Recognising that the style of information presentation can be crucial to the ability of the public to understand and engage with the Project, the Public Exhibitions were structured to facilitate maximum participation through:

- The provision of concise, easy-to-read exhibition boards (for Phase 1), allowing people to read through the initial Project plans in a logical sequence and in their own time.

- Use of maps, photographs and graphics to complement the explanations provided on the boards and to allow people to identify where various parts of the Project will be situated, both on land and offshore.
- Use of 3D, interactive and video animation to 'bring to life' the Project proposals in a way which engages all sections of the public.
- Attendance of key Project personnel with a variety technical expertise available to answer questions and provide more detail on areas of the Project, as required.
- Information brochures and leaflets with use of clear visuals and summary text, for people to take away to read at their leisure or to remind them of the details of the Project.
- Wallet cards to take away, to allow people to contact the Project for further information or to provide feedback.
- Clear signposting of how and where feedback can be left at the Exhibitions, including tables for people to sit at when filling in their feedback forms.
- Provision of a Freepost service to allow people the opportunity to take feedback forms away, fill them in at their leisure and post them to Shell.
- Provision of an online feedback mechanism.

3.7.1. Participation of Informed Project & Wider Stakeholder Personnel to Answer Stakeholder Questions

Shell personnel manned the Public Exhibitions supported by representatives of SSE (owners of the Peterhead Power Station and strategic partners in the Project). The attendance of such personnel ensured that detailed and expert information could be provided in answer to public questions and specifically those questions related to ongoing operations at the power station and other SSE activities.

Representatives of Scottish Carbon Capture and Storage (SCCS), a research partnership based in Edinburgh and comprising representatives of Edinburgh University, Heriot-Watt University, the University of Aberdeen and the British Geological Survey, were also present (with their own stand) at each of the phases of consultation. They provided independent information on CCS technology, ongoing research and Projects in various parts of the world.

The combination of Project and independent expertise provided a mechanism by which the public and wider stakeholders could understand the specifics of the proposals in question but also the wider technological context within which it is being developed.

3.8. Maximising Engagement of Wider Stakeholders

Consistent with the approach adopted to Public Exhibitions, the Project has proactively sought to maximise the participation of all stakeholders, recognising the important role they assume in their own right but also in providing indirect engagement with the public. The subsequent Chapters detail who these stakeholders are, how they were identified and subsequently engaged and consulted with.

4. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS: WHO WAS ENGAGED

Up-front systematic mapping of stakeholders

Over 100 stakeholder groups engaged during Project development

Consultation with the communities of Peterhead, Boddam, Fraserburgh and Cruden Bay

Active engagement from the public, community, social, health, educational, economic, environmental, technical, industry, political and administrative stakeholders

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Shell has an established network of stakeholders with whom it regularly engages during the course of its operations in the Aberdeenshire region. It has sought to build upon this network, in conjunction with SSE, to identify further stakeholders who should be consulted with during the development of the Project proposals. The process to identify stakeholders, and the nature of the stakeholders themselves, are set out below.

4.2. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Key to the development of the Project Consultation Plan was the identification and mapping of Project stakeholders. This mapping process commenced with the identification of key groups of stakeholders who would have standing, or interest, in the development of the Project proposals. The key parameters used to identify stakeholders for this Project are listed below:

- Geographical scope for this Project, principally the immediate and wider impact areas for the Project, as mapped in Figure 4.1 below, but also the wider national, UK and international context within which this Project is being developed;
- Established settlements and communities within the proximity of the Peterhead Station, as the proposed site for the Project development, principally Boddam, Peterhead, Cruden Bay, Fraserburgh and the wider Aberdeenshire area;
- Political/administrative stakeholders at the UK, Scottish, Aberdeenshire and community level;
- Social and health stakeholders within the immediate and wider area, including Community Partnerships and Health Practitioners;
- Educational stakeholders, including local schools, Universities and Forums who have a pre-existing interest in CCS or who may wish to be engaged given the location/proximity;
- Economic stakeholders, including regional and national agencies and local businesses who may be directly interested in the Project or the potential opportunities for development of a CCS hub in Scotland;
- Environmental stakeholders, including statutory consultees[3], environmental interest groups and NGOs; these encompassing those with interest for onshore and offshore activities; and
- Technical and industry stakeholders, including those engaged in the development of CCS technology and those generally within the oil and gas industry.

[3] For the purpose of this Project, the statutory consultees comprise: Aberdeenshire Council, SEPA, SNH and Transport Scotland

4.3. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED

This mapping process identified an initial list in excess of 300 specific stakeholders, alongside the public and general communities. This was then refined to approximately 100 key stakeholders, who were subsequently engaged during the course of the Project. This list continued to evolve during the course of the Project development, as further stakeholders requested to be engaged or kept informed of the development of the Project and as new relationships were forged and new organisations emerged or developed an interest in CCS. These stakeholders are set out below.

Public stakeholders:

- Individuals who had requested to be kept informed as the Project developed, including those who left their contact details during the course of the Public Exhibitions.

Specific communities of Boddam, Peterhead, Cruden Bay and Fraserburgh:

- *Boddam* – the community closest to the Peterhead Power Station;
- *Peterhead* – the next closest community to the power station and the largest population centre in proximity to it;
- *Cruden Bay* – the coastal community closest to the power station and the Project, with a scenic walk running from Cruden Bay along the coast and around the perimeter of the power station;
- *Fraserburgh* – the next largest population centre in the Buchan area after Peterhead;
- *Aberdeen City* – the City of Aberdeen, as the city closest to the power station, the largest population centre in Aberdeenshire and the headquarters of the North Sea Oil and Gas Industry in Scotland; and
- The wider Aberdeenshire region and Scotland as a whole.

Political, Government & Administrative stakeholders:

- Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (Environmental Management Team);
- Deputy Prime Minister's Office;
- Secretary of State for Energy;
- Scottish Secretary;
- Scottish Energy Minister;
- Scottish Government, Energy Consents and Deployment Unit;
- Scottish Enterprise;
- HSE;
- Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) & Members of Parliament (MPs);
- Provost of Aberdeenshire;
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Aberdeenshire Council;
- Leader of Aberdeenshire Council;
- Director of Infrastructure Services of Aberdeenshire Council;
- Planning Department, Aberdeenshire Council;
- Employability Team, Aberdeenshire Council;
- Tackling Poverty Department, Aberdeenshire Council;

Community Stakeholders & Social Enterprises:

- Buchan Local Area Planning Group;
- Buchan Development Partnership;
- Boddam Community Council;
- Peterhead Community Council Theatre Modo;
- Aberdeen Foyer;
- Peterhead Prince's Trust; and
- Theatre Modo.

Health stakeholders:

- Health Protection Scotland; and
- National Health Service (NHS) Scotland.

Educational stakeholders:

- University of Aberdeen;
- North East Scotland College;
- Energy Institute Aberdeen;
- Girls in Energy Network, Aberdeenshire;
- Boddam Primary School;
- Edinburgh University;
- St Andrew's University, GeoBus;
- University of Warwick; and
- NERC Centre for Doctoral Training in Oil & Gas.

Economic stakeholders:

- Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce (AGCC);
- Skills Development Scotland;
- Peterhead Port Authority;
- Peterhead Energy Hub;
- BDP;
- Energetica;
- Individual businesses;
- Scottish Enterprise; and
- Scottish Fishermen's Federation (SFF).

Environmental stakeholders:

- Joint Nature Conservation Committee;
- Maritime Coastguard Authority;

- Marine Scotland;
- National Federation Fisherman's Organisation;
- Peterhead Port Authority (also listed under Industry);
- SFF;
- Scottish Government, Energy Consents and Deployment Unit;
- SEPA;
- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH);
- Transport Scotland;
- Carbon Connect;
- Friends of the Earth Scotland;
- Forum for the Future;
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Scotland;
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Scotland; and
- E3G.

Technical & Industry stakeholders

- Aberdeen branch of the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET);
- Environment Industries Commission (EIC);
- European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers /CATO-2;
- GCCSI;
- Institute of Chemical Engineering (IChemE);
- Offshore Contractors Association;
- Oil & Gas UK;
- SCCS;
- Scottish Council for Development & Industry;
- Scottish Young Planners Group;
- Shell & SSE employees;
- The Carbon Capture & Storage Association (CCSA);
- The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP); and
- Trade Union Congress (TUC).

4.4. Identifying Appropriate Mechanisms for Engaging & Consulting With Stakeholders

Engaging with the diverse range of stakeholders listed within Section 4.3 required consideration of which mechanisms would be most effective and appropriate for the respective organisations, individuals and general public. The next chapter (5) identifies the mechanisms selected, what these comprised and how they were deployed to maximise the effectiveness of pre-application consultation.

5. MECHANISMS FOR ENGAGEMENT & FACILITATING CONSULTATION

Pre-application consultation involved:

The identification of broad diversity of mechanisms for engaging spectrum of stakeholders.

The use of innovative technologies to aid public understanding.

23 types of engagement mechanisms and fora were deployed during 2013-2015.

The systematic scheduling of engagement throughout the period of Project development.

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter sets out the range of stakeholder engagement mechanisms deployed throughout the pre-application consultation period. Building upon the Project mapping described in Chapter 4, mechanisms were identified to most effectively engage differing stakeholders, from local communities to councillors, businesses and interest groups across the Aberdeenshire area. The selection of mechanisms and how these were deployed is detailed within the remainder of this Chapter.

5.2. MECHANISMS FOR ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

Reviewing what would be most effective in engaging different stakeholders, a diverse and extensive range of mechanisms was identified for pre-application consultation. These spanned traditional methods of engagement such as newsletters and public exhibitions, to innovative technologies such as the use of drone captured imagery and CCS animation.

Particular consideration was given to 'hard to reach' groups or those who might choose not to participate in public events, or who might generally prefer more passive forms of engagement. Mechanisms such as direct mail outs, community newsletters, flyers and brochures were identified to be distributed to households within the proximity of the Project. In addition, a Project website was established and routinely updated to ensure key information was available to the public on an ongoing basis. Consultation mechanisms were also selected to directly build upon established community and business engagement fora, as requested by stakeholders. The availability of the Project CLO at a central and widely-utilised venue in Peterhead was also crucial in terms of providing members of the local community with access to information and an opportunity to do so privately if they wished.

The full range of mechanisms employed is outlined below:

Mechanisms for Direct & Targeted Engagement: with Specific Stakeholders across Groupings & General Public

- Employment of CLO & posting at The Hot Spot, Peterhead;
- Tours of the Peterhead Power Station & Goldeneye Platform;
- Stakeholder Briefings;
- Face-to-face meetings & Interviews;
- Telephone conversations;
- Statutory engagement;
- Attendance at Council and Board meetings;
- Presentations at Community meetings;
- Attendance and presentations at business fora;

- Conference, seminar and workshop presentations;
- Engagement with academia; and
- Project email account: peterheadccs@shell.com.

Mechanisms for Engaging and Consulting with Households & General Public (* Also available through Project Website and at Events):

- Project website & online feedback, email & telephone contact details;
- Public Exhibitions, including posters, maps and graphic imagery & consultation take-aways;
- Mail-outs and emails*;
- Flyers*;
- Information brochures & leaflets*;
- Newsletters*;
- Wallet cards with contact details; and
- Consultation take-aways.

Technical & Innovative Mechanisms for Use across All Stakeholders:

- CCS Animation;
- CCS Video;
- Virtual tour of the Station; and
- CCS Educational Workshop.

Media Mechanisms for Use in Engaging General Public

- TV and radio adverts and interviews, articles and press releases; and
- Billboard adverts & full page ads in key newspapers.

5.3. Direct & Targeted Engagement

As described previously in Chapter 4, a diverse range of stakeholders were identified for engagement and consultation, broadly defined by the nature of their interest and standing to the Project, from the general public to industry and technical stakeholders. The following section sets out the breadth of mechanisms employed to ensure a meaningful dialogue could occur with such stakeholders, both at the individual and collective level.

5.3.1. Community Liaison Officer

The Project CLO was a focal point for information dissemination and feedback collection, and provided an ongoing link or conduit between the Project and local communities in proximity to the Station. In addition to attendance at key public and stakeholder events, the CLO was also in regular attendance at The Hot Spot, a community facility in Peterhead, where she was available to answer any questions which members of the public may have had regarding the Project. The CLO's weekly presence at the Hot Spot was communicated widely, including at all public exhibitions and meetings.

The CLO proved an important presence within the local communities, both enabling regular updates of Project progress to be disseminated but crucially also providing a communication channel for members of the public to provide feedback, ask questions and engage with the Project. The CLO's understanding of local communities ensured an ongoing community "voice" informed Project discussions and development.

5.3.2. Stakeholder Briefings

At each of the three Phases of pre-application consultation Stakeholder Briefings were organised to ensure the broad spectrum of local and regional stakeholders for the Project were fully briefed about recent developments and were aware of the public exhibitions which were scheduled for each Phase. Invitations to these briefings were sent directly to the specific stakeholders, whose contact details were registered in the Project Stakeholder Database. The Database was subject to ongoing review with additional stakeholders being recorded, upon request, as the Project evolved.

5.3.3. Face-to-Face Meetings & Discussions

Where appropriate, direct meetings and face-to-face discussions were held with individual stakeholders, or key organisations. Key amongst these were Aberdeenshire Council and wider political, administrative and special interest groups. Individual meetings also occurred with specific members of the public, such as the landowner adjacent to the proposed 'laydown area' for the Project. These face-to-face engagements proved particularly productive for detailed discussion on specific topics of interest, and updating on Project development.

5.3.4. Statutory Engagement

Engagement with the designated Statutory Consultees for the Project, specifically those required to be consulted as part of the EIA process, occurred throughout pre-application consultation. These consultees comprised: Aberdeenshire Council, SEPA, SNH and Transport Scotland. The ESs provide detailed information on the consultation undertaken with the Statutory Consultees, with a short summary set out in Chapter 11.

5.3.5. Attendance at Specific Meetings

Meetings were organised with specific stakeholders, such as the Council, business and community organisations to formally present, provide information or answer questions about the Project. Wherever possible, such activity was organised to coincide with existing fora, meetings and events, to directly link with stakeholder activity and maximise accessibility.

5.3.6. Conference & Seminar Attendance

During the course of the pre-application consultation period, key events, conferences and workshops were identified as appropriate for the Project to be represented at, or participate in. Through the course of these events, the Project was able to further engage with a broad spectrum of the public and groups of stakeholders. Further details of the individual events is provided within Chapter 12.

5.3.7. Tours of the Peterhead Station

To broaden understanding of what the Project would entail and specifically how it would build upon the existing Station, tours of the Station were organised for members of the public and specific stakeholders. The tours were facilitated by a minimum of one SSE Guide, accompanied by at least one member of the Project team, to provide detailed information and address questions posed by tour participants. Chapter 13 provides further detail on stakeholders engaged and consulted with, through such tours.

5.4. Direct Engagement with Households & The General Public

5.4.1. Website

The Project website is hosted on Shell's corporate website and located at the web address (Figure 5.1) below:

www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs

The website has been systematically updated throughput pre-application consultation to provide information on Project development, details of public consultation events and to provide access to key materials such as the CCS animation video. This was particularly important for those members of the public and wider stakeholders who were unable to attend organised events but were keen to keep updated.

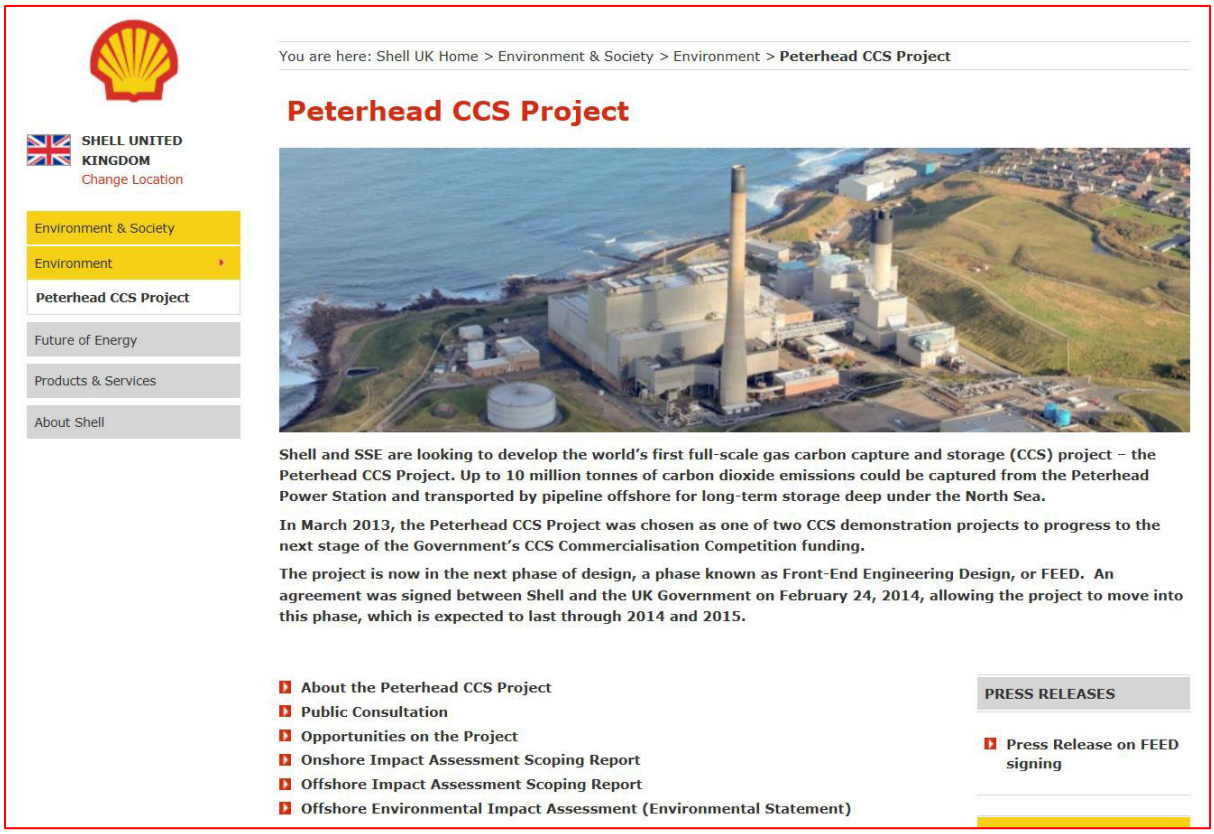


Figure 5.1 Project Website

5.4.2. Project Exhibitions & Consultation Take-Aways

To maximise engagement with the public and provide for an ongoing dialogue as the Project developed, three Phases of Public Exhibitions were identified as being beneficial for pre-application consultation, as set out in Section 3.4.

At each Phase, consultation 'take-aways' comprising information on the Project, including Project brochures were available for attendees to take home.

Feedback forms were also made available at each exhibition, to allow those who attended to share their thoughts, concerns and suggestions in relation to the Project. Corresponding online versions of these feedback forms were also made available on the Project website at each Phase.

5.4.3. Mail Drop and Emails

To directly engage households in closest proximity to the Peterhead Station, a mail drop of information on the Project was conducted to 15,000 households in the Boddam, Peterhead and Stirling village areas in mid-December 2013, advising them of events associated with Phase 1 of public consultation. For Phase 2, a Project newsletter – with details of scheduled exhibitions and CCS Site Tours on Peterhead Power Station – was delivered to 5,000 homes in the Boddam and Peterhead areas. For Phase 3, leaflets detailing forthcoming public exhibitions were dropped to approximately 200 houses in closest proximity to the Power Station. In addition, emails were sent directly to all on the Project database and to all organisations and individuals within the BDP network and details were carried on their associated social media pages.

The distribution of the mail-drops was based on publicly available information on residents and their households. Where email contact details were available, i.e. where residents and stakeholders specifically left their email details, these were also used to electronically mail out information.

5.4.4. Community Newsletters

In June 2015, a Community Newsletter (7,500) was produced and distributed to households and dropped at other central locations in Boddam, Peterhead and the wider Buchan area, with the aim of ensuring residents were kept informed of the Project development, and specifically those who might otherwise not choose to directly attend events. The Newsletter also detailed contact information for residents and members of the public to request further information or provide feedback, and was made available to the wider public through the Project website.

5.4.5. Information Brochures

Detailed brochures providing information on the Project were produced and disseminated as part of the first mail drop to households, and for take-away from the Hot Spot, Public Exhibitions and appropriate community activities. Different Brochures were developed to coincide with the three phases of consultation, providing an overview of the information available at each stage, as proposals developed. These materials were made available at local venues, were distributed at Public Exhibitions and other briefings and were made available on the Project website.

5.4.6. Wallet Take-Aways

Information snippets in the size of business cards were produced to provide a convenient listing of key contact details, for members of the public who may want to leave feedback, ask questions or generally engage with the Project. These cards were available at The Hot Spot, in Public Exhibitions and meetings where it was appropriate to distribute, providing an accessible and convenient summary of contact information for the public.

5.5. Technical & Innovative Mechanisms

As befits the nature of this Project, pre-application consultation sought to deploy new and innovative ways of engaging and consulting with local communities and wider stakeholders. Given the lack of familiarity of CCS technology which many stakeholders may have had, it was considered particularly important to provide an accessible and engaging way to introduce people to not just the Project itself but the wider technology of CCS and the important contribution this can make to more sustainable energy generation, going forward. This was achieved through the following mechanisms:

5.5.1. CCS Animation

A four-minute animation was developed for the Project, explaining the challenge posed by CO_2 being emitted into the atmosphere and detailing the way in which CCS technology can help to address this

problem. Using simple animations to illustrate, it explains the process of capturing CO_2 from large industrial sources, transporting it and storing it in secure locations, such as depleted gas reservoirs. The animation explains Shell's global approach to CCS and specifically references the Peterhead Project.

The animation has been used at several of the public consultation events, as a way of giving a compelling overview of what CCS and the issue it is deployed to tackle.

5.5.2. Video

A five-minute video featuring a number of people from organisations in Scotland with a focus on/interest in CCS taking about its significance was also produced. This included interviews with SCCS; the Public Engagement Manager with the GCCSI; the Director of Infrastructure Services with Aberdeenshire Council; a CCS Champion, University of Aberdeen; and a Senior Executive - Thermal Generation and Carbon Capture and Storage, Scottish Enterprise.

5.5.3. 360° Virtual Tour

Using aerial images taken by remote-controlled planes from 21 different locations, plus ground shots from 14 locations within the site, a 360° tour of the site was created to enable members of the public to visualise the site and what the development will bring. The Virtual Tour was made available during Phase 2 of public consultation, as the plan was developing at that stage.

5.5.4. CCS Workshop

The Project team, in conjunction with the GCCSI and Theatre Modo, a local social enterprise, developed and conducted a CCS educational workshop for Primary 7 children at Boddam Primary School (June 2014). The workshop provided an accessible, dynamic and fun means by which this section of the local community could engage with the topic of CCS technology in a way that tied back to the curriculum and built on their existing knowledge and understanding of the energy challenge.

5.6. Media Engagement & Mechanisms

As a proven mechanism for public awareness raising, media engagement was a central mechanism employed by the Project to engage with the public in the local, regional, national and UK context, about the Peterhead CCS project specifically and CCS technology more broadly. The basis for media engagement was twofold:

- The use of local media, primarily press and radio, provided important channels for raising awareness of stakeholder engagement activities, principally through interviews, editorial articles and placed adverts.
- National media was engaged to raise awareness and engage with the broader public in Scotland and the UK. This was achieved through briefings with key journalists and by providing interviews with senior Project members.

5.6.1. Local Press & Radio

To raise awareness and ensure members of the public were made aware of specific events such as the Public Exhibitions, advertisements were placed in five local newspapers ahead of each phase of consultation: The Press & Journal, Evening Express, Buchan Observer, Fraserburgh Herald and Ellon Times. Adverts were also aired on two local radio stations, North Sound and Waves FM, over a two-week period around the timing of the Exhibitions.

Press releases were also sent to all local papers and radio stations in advance of each phase of public consultation and news items on these events were carried by all. The Press & Journal and the Buchan Observer also sent reporters to at least one of the Public Exhibitions held during each of the three phases.

5.6.2. National Press

Engagement was undertaken with key national and trade/energy journalists on an occasional basis, throughout pre-application consultation, in order to build wider understanding of CCS technology and of the Project.

Specific engagement was undertaken to support events such as the FEED signing event at Shell Headquarters in Aberdeen, in February 2014. Journalists from the following papers carried reports on the Project and event: The Scotsman, The Herald, The Independent, The Times, Financial Times, The Guardian and The Telegraph.

5.6.3. National Television

As with use of the National Press, National TV networks were also engaged throughout pre-application consultation. The use of such media enabled the Project to engage with the broader public in Scotland and the UK, in particular, those who do not live within close proximity and were thereby not able to attend Public Exhibitions.

5.6.3.1. STV - Boddam Village Hall

STV attended the Phase 1 Public Exhibition at Boddam Village Hall and the FEED-signing event at Shell Headquarters in Aberdeen.

http://news.stv.tv/north/259326-plans-for-peterhead-carbon-capture-plant-go-on-public-display/

5.6.3.2. BBC2

Informing a BBC2 production of a three-part documentary series on the history of hydrocarbons, entitled 'Planet Oil', a BBC Producer visited the Goldeneye Platform and the Shell Headquarters in Aberdeen, in August 2014. The Project forms part of the third in the series and provided an opportunity to raise awareness of the Project and the potential which CCS technology can bring to the industry. The series was aired on BBC2 in February 2015.

5.6.3.3. BBC News & Sky News

Information about the Project was made public on both BBC and Sky News channels, the reports being triggered by their attendance at the FEED-signing event conducted in Shell Headquarters in Aberdeen.

5.6.4. Media Adverts, October, November and December 2014

A specific media advertising campaign was developed and released to print media, and in billboard format, during the latter part of 2014. The placements featured a large red ball standing beside well-known UK landmarks (Trafalgar Square and Scotland's Forth Road Bridge), with a tagline 'Imagine capturing this much CO_2 every day'. The placement ran in assorted national print media publications. The billboard placements ran on motorway roadsides across Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, London and the South East, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, the London Underground, at Heathrow Airport and Waverley Train Station.

5.7. Systematic Apportioning and Scheduling of Mechanisms

Deployment of the aforementioned engagement and consultation mechanisms was systematically planned from the outset of pre-application consultation and in the detailed pre-scheduling which accompanied each of the three Phases of consultation. Flexibility was built into the scheduling process, to enable the Project to factor in external events and to accommodate stakeholder expectations.

A schedule of engagement and consultation activities is detailed overleaf. This highlights the mechanism assigned to engaging and consulting the key groupings of stakeholders set out in Chapter 3.

6. PRELUDE TO CHAPTERS 7 TO 15

6.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapters 7 to 15 set out how the key stakeholder groupings identified in Chapter 2 were engaged and consulted with, using the mechanisms set out In Chapter 5. The objective of these Chapters is to provide the reader with an understanding of how the Consultation Strategy and wider Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan were implemented to reach specific stakeholder groupings and local communities within the proximity of the Project, but also more broadly. Whilst the Strategy set out to ensure direct engagement with local communities, it was also recognised that through engaging with the diversity of wider stakeholders, this provided a valuable mechanism by which to also engage the public (See Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Engagement with Wider Stakeholders

6.2. ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION WITH THE PROJECT'S STAKEHOLDERS

The Chapters detailing the engagement with stakeholders are ordered to provide a narrative of how the Consultation Strategy was implemented through a layered and phased approach to pre-application consultation. The order of these Chapters broadly follows the structure set out in Chapter 2, namely:

Chapter order:

- **Chapter 7:** Engagement with Political, Council, Key Government Authorities and Local Economic Stakeholders
- **Chapter 8:** Community Events & Social Stakeholder Engagement & Consultation
- **Chapter 9:** Health Stakeholder Engagement & Consultation
- **Chapter 10:** Engagement & Consultation with Educational Stakeholders
- **Chapter 11:** Engagement & Consultation With Environmental Statutory, Non-Statutory & NGO Stakeholders

- **Chapter 12:** Technical And Industry Stakeholder Engagement & Consultation
- **Chapter 13:** Site Visits Of The Peterhead Power Station & Goldeneye Platform
- **Chapter 14:** Phase 1 Stakeholder Briefings & Public Exhibitions: Introducing the Project
- **Chapter 15:** Phase 2 Stakeholder Briefings & Public Exhibitions: Updating the public on Project Development
- **Chapter 16:** Phase 3 Stakeholder Briefing & Public Exhibitions: Continuing the Dialogue and Statutory Consultation

6.3. Cumulative Engagement Leading to Effective Consultation

The focused and phased engagement with stakeholders, as set out in the aforementioned Chapters, allowed for the development of direct and indirect engagement with local communities, the general public and sections thereof. It also allowed for a relationship to be built up with these communities and in particular with key representatives in those communities. Importantly, it also facilitated a staged dialogue, facilitated through the Project Team and stakeholders, which allowed for a constructive and ongoing dialogue, to the benefit of the Project and the communities it will operate in. Supplementing these planned engagement activities at every stage was the ongoing presence in the community of the Project CLO. The impact of this dialogue is detailed in Chapters 17 and 18.

7. ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION WITH POLITICAL, COUNCIL, KEY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES & LOCAL ECONOMIC STAKEHOLDERS

7.1. INTRODUCTION

Engagement and consultation with political, Council, Government authorities and economic stakeholders has been undertaken throughout the pre-application consultation period. As representatives of local and wider communities and interest groups, this consultation was a key element of the pre-application consultation process, allowing the Project to understand both strategic issues and issues raised by the public through these representatives. An ongoing dialogue was maintained through established communications channels, augmented by scheduled meetings with representatives from across the different Departments of the UK Government, Scottish Government and Aberdeenshire Council (see Chapter 4, Engagement and Consultation, of the ES). In addition, consultation was also undertaken with key community and economic organisations, which represented local, regional and national interest in this context.

Consultation events, activities and other engagements included:

- Meetings with Aberdeenshire Council, in August 2014, December 2014 and January 2015;
- Visit to Peterhead Power Station by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Scottish Secretary, February 24th, 2014;
- Meeting with the Employability Team from Aberdeenshire Council, March 2014;
- Meetings with the Buchan Local Area Planning Group, March 2014;
- Shire Connections Event (hosted by Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce), Buchan Braes Hotel in Boddam on March 31st , 2014;
- Meeting with the Peterhead Port Authority, April 2014;
- Project presentation to Wood Group staff in Aberdeen to mark their 'Environment Day' (June 5th, 2014);
- Meeting with James Welsh, Development Manager with Energetica, August 2014;
- Meeting with Annette Johnston of the Tackling Poverty Department of Aberdeenshire Council, August 2014;
- Meetings with CCS and Thermal Generation Lead with Scottish Enterprise, August and October 2014;
- Project briefing with CEO of Aberdeenshire Council, and Director of Infrastructure Services, Aberdeenshire Council, January 22nd, 2014; and
- Meeting with Head of Economic Development, Aberdeenshire Council, October 17th, 2013.

7.2. ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL CEO AND DIRECTOR OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, JANUARY 2014

A meeting was held with Aberdeenshire Council CEO and Director of Infrastructure Services. The purpose of the meeting was to update on how the Phase 1 Public Exhibitions had gone and how the Project was progressing. This and subsequent meetings provided an important basis for ongoing communication and identifying any issues which required redress for next stages in pre-application consultation.

7.3. Aberdeenshire and Grampian Chamber of Commerce, January 2014

Project team members held discussions with the Chamber of Commerce to explore the opportunity for the Project to present at the Shire Connections event in March 2014. This was considered a key opportunity to engage with economic stakeholders and local businesses within the region and specifically, to understand how the Project could maximise the benefit generated for local communities and businesses..

7.4. Visit by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Scottish Secretary, February 24TH, 2014 & Engagement with 100 Stakeholders

To mark the signing of the FEED contract, the Deputy Prime Minister, Secretary of State and the Scottish Secretary visited the Peterhead Station and Shell offices in Aberdeen. The CEO of SSE and Shell UK's Chairman were also in attendance.

Communications materials comprised a press release, updated graphics and diagrams of the Project, a CCS Animation and a factsheet. All attendees were also given a guided tour of the Station.

Approximately 12 journalists and 6 camera persons and photographers attended the event and approximately 12 interviews were given on the day of the sign and proceeding day.

Due to security reasons, this was not made a public event but 100 stakeholders were directly contacted on the day of the visit, to update them on the FEED signing. These stakeholders comprised local community representatives, local councillors, local agency, industry and business representatives, local MSPs and MPs and associated officials, local NGO representatives, members of regulatory authorities and key CCS stakeholders.

7.5. Buchan Local Area Planning Group, September 2013, October 2013, March 2014 and December 2014

Two members of the Project team met with the Buchan Local Community Planning Group for the first time in September 2013, at the area office in Mintlaw. This was to introduce the Project to Steph Swales, Community Planning Officer for the Buchan Area, and to test the Project's proposed approach to phased consultation and ongoing engagement. This initial meeting provided the foundation for a further meeting in March 2014, during which an update was given on the Project and its progress and the Project members learned about plans for Peterhead Town Centre Regeneration and other local community initiatives and priorities that are being worked through. The Buchan Local Community Plan 2013-2016 was also discussed and it was agreed that the Project would explore how it could align or contribute to the Plan, in terms of priority areas of focus and action items for the area.

Briefings with the wider membership of the Buchan Local Community Planning Group took place in October 2013 and December 2014. These briefings consisted of updates on Project progress by the Project team and an opportunity for members to ask questions and provide feedback.

7.6. Shire Connections Event, Buchan Braes Hotel in Boddam on March 31ST, 2014

The Shire Connections Event was hosted by Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce, engaging members of the Chamber. This event was organised to focus on the Peterhead Project and was entitled 'Peterhead's Part in Carbon Capture'. It involved presentations on the Project and the potential for a CCS hub to develop within the region, presented by Scottish Enterprise.

The event was attended by 55 people and key participants at the event included: Peterhead Port Authority, Aberdeenshire Council, Peterhead Energy Hub, the University of Aberdeen, the Offshore Contractors'

Association and representatives of eleven locally-based companies. Invited attendees at the Shell table included: SCCS, CCSA, the GCCSI and Technip.

7.7. Peterhead Port Authority, April 2014

The Project team and the Port Authority met to exchange information about the respective scheme being developed, namely: the Peterhead Project and the Authority's planned £40m development of the harbour (due to start 2015). The Port Authority was supportive of the Peterhead CCS Project, eager to maximise business opportunities for Peterhead as a result of both schemes, and eager to maintain regular contact as both Projects progress.

7.8. Peterhead Energy Hub, April 2014

A meeting was held with Peterhead Energy Hub, who are a business grouping centred in Peterhead and whose anchor members are Peterhead Port Authority and ASCO (a large offshore support services provider based at the port). The Hub's aim is: for Peterhead to become recognised as an international centre for subsea, renewable energy and decommissioning sectors. The Project joined as member of the Hub to ensure there is full engagement with the wider Energy Hub and to maximise benefits which may accrue to Peterhead and the surrounding area, including businesses and the Port. Further information on the organisation is available here: http://www.peterheadenergyhub.co.uk.

7.9. Tackling Poverty and Inequalities Lead (including Employability Pipeline), Aberdeenshire Council, April 2014

A meeting was held with Annette Johnston of the Tackling Poverty and Inequalities section of Aberdeenshire Council to discuss opportunities for the Project to maximise benefits to local communities through employment, apprenticeships and training. The meeting involved the Project's Contracts and Procurement Lead, CLO and SECM. Examples of positive work between the Council and key contractors on large local developments around community benefits clauses were shared, which helped inform early thinking on the Project's Local Benefit Strategy, aimed at maximising benefits to local communities.

7.10. European Economic and Social Committee Conference (in conjunction with AGCC), Aberdeen, June 27th 2014

Project members contributed to the Panel discussion on "The EU's Energy Policy – its impact on business and Europe's competitiveness in a global market" with emphasis on the importance of CCS and the role of Peterhead. Approximately 40 people were in attendance.

7.11. Tackling Poverty and Inequalities Department of Aberdeenshire Council, August 2014

The Project team met with the Tackling Poverty and Inequalities Department of Aberdeenshire Council. The purpose of the meeting was to provide updates on Project progress, and to further discuss opportunities for supply chain development and wider community benefits through Project construction. This was a follow-on meeting from the one held in April.

7.12. CCS and Thermal Generation Lead with Scottish Enterprise, August 2014

The Project team met with the CCS and Thermal Generation Lead for Scottish Enterprise. The purpose of the meeting was to provide updates on Project developments but also to discuss what opportunities existed for economic development, local businesses and supply chain development, aligned with the work of Scottish Enterprise.

7.13. Development Manager with Energetica, August 2014

Project team representatives met with the newly-appointed Development Manager of Energetics, to explore opportunities for working together as the respective Projects progressed. This was further developed in later stages of the pre-application consultation period and remains ongoing.

7.14. Scottish Enterprise and Tackling Poverty and Inequalities Department, Aberdeenshire Council, October 14TH, 2014

This meeting, between the Project's SECM, its CLO, and Scottish Enterprise and Aberdeenshire Council, was focused on building a partnership approach to optimising local benefits and in particular opportunities for local businesses, during the construction phase of the Project. Contributions from both helped to inform a Local Benefit Workshop held internally in November.

7.15. Project Update Briefing to Peterhead Energy Hub, November 10TH, 2014

The Project's SECM and CLO both attended the Peterhead Energy Hub meeting, at which a Project update presentation was provided. This gave members an overview of the Project, an update on its current status and of the anticipated timelines for submission of both the offshore and onshore ESs. The members were very interested in the Project and in its potential benefits for the area.

7.16. Project Overview Briefing to the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, November 21ST, 2014

Three members of the Project team and Shell's appointed Fisheries Liaison Officer for upstream activities in the UK met with two representatives of SFF to provide them with an overview of the Project and, in particular, details of how offshore and subsea plans were developing. SFF appreciated the early engagement and insight into the options being explored for laying the near shore section of the new pipeline in particular. An offer was made through SFF to hold separate briefings with local fishermen's organisations in the Peterhead area in advance of the Project's Offshore EIA submission.

7.17. Briefing to Local Community Planning Group (Buchan Area) of Aberdeenshire Council, December10TH, 2014

Project representatives presented an update on Project development to the Planning Group which includes representatives of the local authority, elected councillors, members of other local support agencies and community organisations. The presentation focused mainly on the content of the Offshore EIA and flagged the timing for its submission and that of the Onshore EIA (March 2015). The commitment to ongoing

engagement with the community was reaffirmed and positively received. Now new issues were raised at the meeting.

7.18. Peterhead Energy Hub Meeting, January 13th, 2015, Peterhead

The Project's CLO attended the bi-monthly meeting of the Hub, in fulfilment of the Project's commitment to maintain engagement with the Hub and its members. Details of the planned Onshore EIA consultation events were shared.

7.19. Meeting with Energetica Marketing Manager, February 25th, 2015, Aberdeen

Three members of the Project team met with Leanna Maclarty, Marketing Manager with Energetica, to discuss the possibility of Shell hosting a CCS event as part of the Energetica Walking and Wildlife Festival 2015. The Project committed to hosting a suitable event, most likely with an educational element to it, and it was agreed that details would be finalised in March.

7.20. Summary

Engagement and consultation with these stakeholders provided an important mechanism to understand and proactively address opportunities to maximise the benefits which the Project can deliver to the local economy and communities. Through such engagement, stakeholders were able to directly engage Project personnel, voice issues and work collaboratively with the Project team to identify how such opportunities could best be capitalised.

8. ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITY & SOCIAL STAKEHOLDERS

8.1. INTRODUCTION

Working in partnership with community stakeholders, key community meetings and events in Boddam and Peterhead were identified as an opportunity to engage with members of the public in these respective areas. In particular, the events provided a means to engage with those who might otherwise not choose to attend formal consultation events such as Public Exhibitions. This Chapter provides a summary of key events attended.

The following lists the main events within which the Peterhead CCS Project was represented and the nature of engagement which occurred within each is detailed within the rest of this Section:

Engagement and consultation events included:

- Representation at the Boddam Gala, May 4th, 2014;
- Representation through a Stand at the Wild About Aden, July 14th and 15th, 2014;
- Briefings to Boddam Community Council, October 29th, 2013, August 19th, 2014 and February 10th, 2015;
- Briefings to Peterhead Community Council, November 20th, 2013, August 20th, 2014 and February 17th, 2015;
- Community Newsletter, distributed to 15,000 homes, September 2014;
- Representation through a Stand at the Rural Life Heritage Fair and Vintage Tractor Working Day at Aden Country Park, September 28th, 2014;
- Meeting with Theatre Modo and organisation of the Shell/Theatre Modo Fireworks Display, Aden Country Park, Aberdeenshire, October 31st, 2014; and
- Updates to the BDP, December 2013 and September 2014.

The Project's CLO provided an important point of continuous engagement between local communities and the Project team. In addition to having a weekly presence at the Peterhead 'Hot Spot', the CLO also attended the events outlined subsequently in this Chapter.

8.2. BODDAM GALA, MAY 4TH, 2014

The Boddam Gala was held in the Boddam playing pitches on the 4th of May 2014, and is an annual event in the community calendar. The Project team organised and manned a modest stand at the Gala in which information about the Project was made available for those who wished to pick it up (see Figure 8.1). Shell also sponsored a small prize at the event. Whilst no formal questions were asked, it provided a very productive mechanism for informal engagement with members of the local community.

Figure 8.1: Boddam Gala, May 2014

8.3. Wild About Aden County Fair, Aden Park, Aberdeenshire, July 15th and 16th, 2014

The Project was represented at the Wild About Aden Country Fair on July 15th and 16th 2014, held in Aden Park, Aberdeenshire through a Peterhead CCS Stand. The two-day event was chosen as a mechanism to engage with the general public and specifically members of the local community, as it is one of the biggest family events held in Aberdeenshire.

Approximately 6,000 people attended overall and, over the two-day period, approximately 1,300 people visited the Stand and learnt about the Project (see Figure 8.3). Two accessible CCS-related experiments were presented at the Stand, these having been developed by the GCCSI and previously used at the CCS workshop with Boddam Primary School in June, which proved particularly engaging to children and their parents (see Figure 8.2). Whilst there were no specific issues raised in regard to the Project, the event served to raise awareness and disseminate information. The Community Newsletter was also made available at the Stand.

Figure 8.2: Aden Country Fair, July 2014

Figure 8.3: Rural Life Heritage Fair and Vintage Tractor Working Day at Aden Country Park

8.4. Project Update Briefings to Boddam Community Council, October 29th, 2013, August 19th, 2014 and February 10th, 2015

The Project team met with the Community Council on three occasions throughout the pre-application consultation period. On the first occasion, it was to provide an introduction to the project concept and to advise the members of what was proposed by way of phased consultation and to seek their feedback.

The second briefing provided an update on Project progress at roughly the halfway point in FEED and the third briefing provided an overview of what would be submitted in the Onshore ES, including latest estimates in terms of jobs numbers, traffic levels during construction etc.

The Council was appreciative of the briefings throughout and provided very helpful feedback, as well as posing some good questions and concerns.

Briefing materials were provided to the members as take-aways at the end of each of these engagements.

8.5. Project Update Briefing to Peterhead Community Council, August 20th, 2014 and February 17th, 2015

The Project team similarly met with Peterhead Community Council on three occasions during the pre-application consultation period. The focus of each of the briefings was the same as outlined for the meetings with Boddam Community Council above.

The members were very interested in the project and generally expressed support – as did Boddam Community Council – but expressed concerns about certain activities and how impacts would be managed during construction, in particular traffic. Both councils highlighted the need for benefits to be brought to their communities during the construction of the Project, primarily through the provision of opportunities for local businesses.

8.6. Buchan Development Partnership, December 10th, 2013 and September 10th, 2014

Two Project update briefings were provided to the BDP at their quarterly meetings, one in late 2013 and another in Autumn 2014. The BDP facilitates community consultation throughout the region for agencies that are seeking to develop Projects and provides guidance on accessing funding (along with other supports) to local community and voluntary organisations, as part of Phase 2 of public consultation. The feedback received was positive on both occasions, with many of the members particularly interested in and curious about the technical aspects, as many had worked previously within the wider oil and gas industry in the area.

8.7. Community Newsletter

To ensure local communities were informed of the Project and understood how to engage with it, a four-page newsletter on the Project was distributed in the local communities surrounding the Station (see Figure 8.4) by the Peterhead Sea Cadets. It was also emailed to all those who left their contact details during Phase 1 of public consultation and was uploaded to the Project website to maximise accessibility to the wider public and stakeholders.

PETERHEAD CCS
PROJECT UPDATE

sse

ISSUE 1 SUMMER 2014

THE START OF A NEW AND IMPORTANT JOURNEY

WELCOME TO THE FIRST NEWSLETTER FROM THE PETERHEAD CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECT, WHICH PROVIDES AN UPDATE ON RECENT PROGRESS ON THE PROJECT AND DETAILS ACTIVITIES THAT ARE PLANNED FOR THE MONTHS AHEAD.

This newsletter is part of our commitment to keep the local community informed about the project at every stage of its development. By keeping you continuously aware, we hope to encourage and maintain open two-way communication.

If completed, the Peterhead CCS project will be a world first: The first time a full-scale CCS project has been developed on a gas-fired power station. It will be a landmark project for Peterhead, Aberdeenshire and the UK, with the potential to pave the way for the development of a new – and environmentally significant – industry for the North East.

We, in Shell and SSE, feel privileged to be involved in such a revolutionary project and we are committed to delivering it in a way that makes the Peterhead community feel proud too. Peterhead has a rich heritage and many long-standing traditions. Our wish is that, in generations to come, the Peterhead CCS Project will be considered part of the area's heritage too and that its legacy will be a positive one.

There are several phases the project must successfully pass through before the first molecules of CO_2 from the Peterhead Power Station will be stored in the Goldeneye reservoir, deep down beneath the North Sea.

Right now we are in a design phase, known as Front-End Engineering Design (FEED). All of the modelling and testing carried out, information gathered and plans developed during this period will inform the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) we will submit to the regulatory authorities.

FEED has been under way since the start of March and we now have a dedicated project team of approximately 25 people working hard to ensure that everything we do is designed with a safety first focus but also with the needs, interests and concerns of the community in mind.

Through our Community Liaison Officer, Liz Scott, our Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Lead, Denise Horan, and through a variety of communications channels and platforms, we commit to being transparent and open as we do our work. We also commit to spending time – and money – in the local community as we design and build this project. We want our project to be part of the local area and, in turn, we want the local community to feel part of our project.

Over the coming months, we look forward to seeing you and telling you about our project and to listening to you tell us about your community and your perspective on what we are doing.

Best wishes,

Bill Spence
Business Opportunity Manager

William Lindsay
Project Manager

& The Peterhead CCS Project Team

FORTHCOMING PUBLIC INFORMATION EVENTS

In January we hosted a series of community exhibitions at a variety of venues in Boddam, Peterhead and surrounding areas. At that time, we committed to two further phases of consultation before the end of the year. We are now ready for the second phase, having completed sufficient design work to provide a more detailed update on how our plans are progressing, and to respond to many of the questions raised during the events in January.

For this phase, we plan to hold a number of public information events throughout the summer.

The three events scheduled are as follows:

- BODDAM PUBLIC HALL
  THURSDAY, JULY 17, 2PM – 8PM
- PALACE HOTEL, PETERHEAD
  MONDAY, JULY 28, 2PM – 8PM
- CCS SITE TOUR AT PETERHEAD POWER STATION
  TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 9AM – 5PM

In addition to these events, we will also provide briefing presentations and discussion opportunities for the community councils in Boddam, Peterhead and Cruden Bay, as well as to other key local groups.

As Peterhead Power Station is an operating site, visits and visitor numbers must be carefully managed. It will therefore be necessary to register if you wish to attend one of the sessions on August 5, as numbers will be limited and will be allocated on a first come first served basis.

If you are interested, please call our CIO, **Liz Scott (Thursdays and Fridays only) on 078 91315194** or send an email to **peterheadccs@shell.com** including 'Peterhead CCS Site Tour' in the subject line.

Members of the Peterhead CCS Project team will also be present at community events in the local area throughout the summer.

Figure 8.4: Peterhead CCS Community Newsletter distributed to 15,000 households

8.8. Rural Life Heritage Fair and Vintage Tractor Working Day, September 28th 2014

The Project operated a Stand at Rural Life Heritage Fair and Vintage Tractor Working Day at Aden Country Park, September 28, following on from the previous Wild About Aden event in July 2014. The event was again held at the Aden Country Park in Aberdeenshire and was aimed at families from local communities within the area. The Peterhead CCS stand featured two members of the Shell team plus Kirsty Anderson from the GCCSI. Three accessible CCS-related experiments were conducted to engage children and their parents and, again, information about the Project was disseminated. Questions regarding the Project were addressed. Approximately 120 people came to the stand during the day.

8.9. Shell/Theatre Modo Fireworks Display, Aden Country Park, Aberdeenshire, October 31st, 2014

The Project team met with Theatre Modo, a social enterprise operating in Peterhead providing vulnerable young people in the local area with an opportunity to become involved in the creative and fun experience of theatre and the performing arts. Engagement with Theatre Modo continued during the pre-application consultation period. Shell sponsored Theatre Modo's annual Fireworks Display in Aden Park, on Hallowe'en night. Over 7,000 people attended the event, which was aimed at families and which involved a performance by 300 young people. The Project was represented at the event also.

8.10. Summary

Direct engagement with local communities and social stakeholders has been a priority for the Project, prior to and throughout pre-application consultation. The events previously listed provided an opportunity to not only facilitate such direct engagement but to also reach sections of those communities who do not typically engage with formal Public Exhibitions, such as young people and families. The Project also benefitted from the open and engaging approach adopted by local Community Councils and the ongoing participation and contribution of the Council, throughout pre-application consultation.

9. ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION WITH HEALTH STAKEHOLDERS

9.1. Understanding the Issues and Concerns of Health Practitioners

In order to inform Project development, as well as to identify any potential impacts and required mitigation or opportunities for enhancement, a meeting was held with representatives from Health Protection Scotland and NHS Grampian.

The meeting gave rise to a range of issues which the practitioners considered prudent to consider in the scoping of the assessment. These issues included:

- Construction activity and how this would be undertaken to minimise impacts to health and wellbeing;
- The nature and management of the construction workforce;
- Emissions arising from construction and operational activity; and
- Traffic movements and implications for safety of local residents.

The issues raised during the meeting have been considered in the development of the EIA and HIA and further details are available in the HIA report.

9.2. Issues relating to Health and Wellbeing Raised by Local Communities

In addition to consulting health practitioners, feedback from local communities has also been collated with regard to issues of health and wellbeing. This feedback was primarily raised during Public Exhibitions and is detailed within Chapter 17.

10. ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION WITH EDUCATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

10.1. INTRODUCTION

In line with the commitment to raise awareness and understanding of CCS technology and its potential development at the Peterhead Power Station, a series of activities was undertaken with educational stakeholders, including schools and universities. This Section details those activities and the nature of engagement undertaken within each event.

Key engagement and consultation activities included:

- Meeting with the University of Aberdeen, April 4th 2014;
- Meeting with Representatives from GCCSI, Edinburgh University;
- University of Aberdeen's European Student Energy Summit, Aberdeen, June 20th, 2014;
- Boddam Primary School CCS Workshop, June 24th 2014;
- Girls In Energy Briefing Session on the Project, Aberdeen, July 17th 2014;
- British Science Festival, Birmingham, September 7th, 2014;
- SCCS PhD student presentation and site visit, October 1st, 2014;
- Modern Apprenticeships Presentation Evening, North East Scotland College, Aberdeen, November 3rd, 2014;
- Presentation to PhD students at NERC Centre for Doctoral Training in Oil and Gas, Edinburgh, November 13th, 2014;
- Presentation at Warwick Energy Conference, University of Warwick, November 19th 2014; and
- Workshop with GeoBus Team, November, 2014.

10.2. MEETING WITH UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, APRIL 4TH, 2014

Two members of the Project team met with a CCS Champion at the University of Aberdeen, to discuss opportunities to work together in collaborative and complementary ways to create wider awareness and understanding of CCS and also to explore possibilities for joint pieces of work into the future. The meeting was very productive and a commitment was made to maintain ongoing contact. This has happened in the intervening months, through emails, phone contact and meetings at other CCS-related events.

10.3. MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM GLOBAL CCS INSTITUTE, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY AND THEATRE MODO, MAY 22ND 2014

In order to bring the concepts of climate change, energy efficiency and CCS to the school children of the Buchan area, an initial meeting took place between the Project Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Manager and representatives from the GCCSI, Edinburgh University (a geologist who has worked with an Edinburgh-based artist to develop a CCS pinball machine and ideas for other fun games for children associated with CCS) and Theatre Modo. Ideas and possibilities were explored and it was agreed that further engagement should take place to help develop some of these ideas for roll-out as the Project progresses.

10.4. University of Aberdeen's European Student Energy Summit in Aberdeen, June 20th 2014

A Presentation on the Project was given and Project members participated in a panel discussion on CCS technology and the Project specifically. The event served to raise awareness about the role of the proposals in the context of the wider technological developments occurring within the CCS industry. Approximately 40 people in attendance.

10.5. Boddam Primary School CCS Workshop, June 24th 2014

A CCS Educational Workshop was organised in Boddam Primary School, which is the Primary School in closest proximity to the Station. The workshop was attended by 16 Primary 7 level schoolchildren and was organised by Shell in conjunction with the GCCSI and Theatre Modo. The workshop was led by Kirsty Anderson from the GCCSI and featured a presentation on energy, climate change and CCS, fun experiments and energy-related circus activities, demonstrating simple elements of energy.

A short report on this workshop, as well as interviews with some of the schoolchildren, was subsequently made available on the Institute's educational/knowledge-sharing website www.co2degrees.com.

Figure 10.1 CCS Workshop Participants

10.6. Girls In Energy Briefing Session on the Project, Aberdeen, July 17th 2014

Shell supports a course entitled 'Girls in Energy', through its Aberdeen social investment programme, which is rolled out to three schools in Aberdeenshire (in the Peterhead area) and is aimed at encouraging teenage girls to consider studying and seeking career paths in science, engineering, technology and maths. A group of ten girls (ranging in age from 13 to 17) spent two weeks getting industry experience at Shell's offices in Aberdeen (and those of other businesses in the oil and gas industry) during July. Two members of the Project team spent three hours with them explaining what CCS is, its importance and the detail of the Peterhead Project. The feedback was positive after the session.

10.7. British Science Festival, Birmingham, September 7th, 2014

The Project Team presented on the Project at the British Science Festival in Birmingham at a session entitled 'The Carbon Conundrum Challenge', which sought to explain the science of CCS and its importance and giving examples of projects under way. A series of short presentations was given by Professor Myles Allen (University of Oxford), Dr David Reiner (University of Cambridge), Calum Hughes (National Grid, representing the White Rose Project) and Denise Horan (Peterhead CCS Project), followed by a panel discussion chaired by Dr Claire Ainsworth of SciConnect. The event was being organised by UK CCS Research Centre, SCCS, British Geological Survey as part of the festival.

10.8. SCCS PhD Student Presentation and Site Visit, October 1st, 2014

A presentation on the Project was given to a group of PhD students from Edinburgh University during the course of an SCCS event in the University of Aberdeen. This was followed by a Tour of the Station by the students. Approximately 50 people were in attendance at the presentation.

10.9. Modern Apprenticeships Presentation Evening, North East Scotland College, Aberdeen, November 3rd, 2014

A representative of the Project was invited to present apprentices of the North East College Scotland with their certificates and offer some insights into careers and the working world, as well as a brief outline of the Project. Approximately 25 people were in attendance.

10.10. Presentation to PhD students at NERC Centre for Doctoral Training in Oil and Gas, Edinburgh, November 13th, 2014

A representative of the Project presented to a group of PhD students on public engagement around CCS. The presentation focused on the Peterhead experience to date.

10.11. Presentation at Warwick Energy Conference, University of Warwick, November 19th 2014

A presentation on the Project was given at this event, which was organised by the Engineering Society in the university, whom Shell sponsor. The audience included academics, members of the Institution of Engineering and Technology and students from the university. Over 200 people in total attended.

10.12. Workshop with GeoBus Team, November 20th, 2014

A workshop was held to explore ideas for a CCS module, involving two Shell representatives, a representative from SCCS, the GCCSI and three members of the GeoBus team in St Andrew's University. The workshop focused on exploring ideas for a CCS module to be added to the GeoBus programme, which is a mobile educational programme delivered to schools around Scotland and centred on Geology (see http://www.geobus.org.uk/). The workshop and CCS module was regarded as particularly important in raising awareness and understanding of the Project technology to students, engaging educational stakeholders in this development

10.13. SUMMARY

Creating a positive legacy around the Project and, specifically, raising awareness of CCS and skills development has been a key objective of the Project from the outset. It is also integral to Shell's established wider social and educational investment programme. The engagement and consultation undertaken with educational stakeholders was instrumental in not only understanding how skills development could most effectively be targeted but also provided a stimulus for young students to consider their own career development and potential future participation in the development of a CCS Hub within the area.

11. ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION WITH ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTORY, NON-STATUTORY & NGO STAKEHOLDERS

11.1. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter details the engagement undertaken with environmental stakeholders, principally, statutory consultees, environmental interest groups/think tanks and NGOs. The ESs produced for both Onshore and Offshore EIAs provide further detail on the nature of consultation undertaken, in particular, specific issues raised and how these were addressed.

11.2. STATUTORY & NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION

Extensive consultation was undertaken with the Statutory Consultees for the EIA processes. As set out previously, the Statutory Consultees comprised Aberdeenshire Council, SEPA, SNH and Transport Scotland. The schedule of those meetings is provided in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Meetings with Statutory Consultees

CONSULTEE	DATE	TOPICS DISCUSSED
Aberdeenshire Council	20/8/14	Update on Project progress
Aberdeenshire Council	4/12/14	Update on Project progress
Aberdeenshire Council	29/01/15	Update on Project progress
SEPA	13/06/14	■ Air quality modelling ■ Best Available Techniques review ■ Design selection process
SEPA	30/9/14	■ PPC and EIA requirements
SEPA	27/10/14	■ Air quality modelling
SEPA	24/11/14	■ Noise modelling methodology ■ Anticipated noise levels
SEPA	13/01/15	■ Waste Water Treatment Plant and effluent stream
SEPA	28/01/15	■ Project update and air quality modelling
Transport Scotland	03/12/14	■ Access routes ■ Traffic flow ■ Junction improvements
SNH	23/7/14	Project update

Wider engagement was also undertaken with the following environmental organisations:

- Joint Nature Conservation Committee;
- Maritime Coastguard Authority;
- Marine Scotland;
- National Federation Fisherman's Organisation;
- Peterhead Port Authority;
- RSPB Scotland; and
- SFF.

Meetings with wider stakeholders were also used to inform the undertaking of the EIAs, these being listed elsewhere in the PAC Report but also within the Onshore and Offshore ESs[4].

- Aberdeenshire Council (e.g. Regulatory, Infrastructure Services & Community Planning);
- BDP;
- DECC (Environmental Management Team);
- Scottish Council for Development & Industry;
- Scottish Enterprise;
- Energetica; and
- HSE.

11.3. Environmental Think Tanks & NGOs

11.3.1. E3G, London, October 2013

A meeting took place between two members of the Project team and a Senior Policy Advisor with E3G and also a policy research associate at SCCS. The purpose of the meeting was to brief him on the Project, share details of our proposals in terms of public consultation and seek his feedback and thoughts. Kirsty Anderson, Public Affairs Manager with the GCCSI, also attended to provide the GCCSI's perspective on public engagement and engagement with NGOs in particular.

11.3.2. World Wide Fund for Nature Scotland, April 2014

A meeting was held with WWF Scotland in their Headquarters at Dunkeld to explain and discuss the Project, including current activities and indicative timeframes. Communications channels were formally established with information being continued to be communicated throughout Project development.

11.3.3. Carbon Connect, London, June 16th 2014

A meeting with two members of the Carbon Connect organisation took place at Shell's offices in London. The Project team provided an overview of Shell's CCS approach and work globally and a more detailed overview of the Peterhead CCS Project. In early 2014 Carbon Connect published a three-part series on the future of electricity in the UK, exploring power from fossil fuels, renewables and nuclear; this included a section on CCS, so they were eager to learn more about the UK projects in development.

[4] Available at http://www.shell.co.uk/gbr/environment-society/environment-tpkg/peterhead-ccs-project.html

11.3.4. Forum for the Future, London, June 16th 2014

This meeting took place at the Forum for the Future offices in London. The meeting was aimed at briefing Forum for the Future on the Peterhead Project and Shell's global CCS activities and understanding their perspective on the potential role CCS could play in a sustainable energy future in the UK.

11.4. Summary and Further Information

Engagement with environmental stakeholders, in particular the statutory consultees, has been critical to refining Project proposals. As previously noted, the Onshore and Offshore ESs provide further detail on how engagement with environmental stakeholders, and wider, has been used to inform the development of the Project. The reader is signposted to both documents at:

http://www.shell.co.uk/gbr/environment-society/environment-tpkg/peterhead-ccs-project.html

A summary of this information, in particular, how the feedback has informed Project proposals, is provided within Chapter 18 of this Report.

12. ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION WITH TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS

12.1. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter sets out the engagement undertaken with technical and industry stakeholders throughout the pre-application consultation period and the role this played in awareness-raising and consultation, not just with these stakeholders directly but the broader public with whom they communicate. The primary mechanism for engaging with these stakeholder groupings was through conferences, workshops and seminars.

Events hosted or participated in as part of the pre-consultation period included:

- Presentation at the Platts European CCS Conference in Brussels on February 18th, 2014;
- Westminster Energy, Environment and Transport Forum: 'Next Steps for Carbon Capture and Storage in the UK', in London on February 27th, 2014;
- Industrial and Power Association (IPA) Power Scotland Conference in Glasgow, March 2014;
- All Energy Conference, Aberdeen, May 21st, 2014;
- EIC CCS Showcase – the Supply Chain Perspective, London, May 12th, 2014;
- IChemE Sustainability Special Interest Group webinar, May 14th, 2014;
- Presentation to Wood Group staff, Environment Day, Aberdeen, June 5th, 2014;
- Presentation to Technip staff, Environment Day, Aberdeen, June 5th 2014;
- GCCSI Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) Regional Members Meeting, Amsterdam, June 18th 2014;
- Presentation at Offshore Environmental Representatives Event, Aberdeen (representatives from offshore environmental roles and environmental advisors in the oil and gas industry), June 24th, 2014;
- Aberdeen branch of the IET: July 30th, 2014;
- Eurelectric-hosted exhibition, Brussels, September 10th and 11th, 2014;
- GHGT-12 Conference in Austin, Texas, October 6-9th, 2014;
- Presentation to Scottish Young Planners' Group, Grampian, Aberdeen, October 16th 2014;
- SCCS annual conference, Edinburgh, October 29th 2014;
- 8th Annual Institute of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE) CCS Seminar, London, November 11th, 2014;
- IOGP Natural Gas Event, Brussels, November 20th 2014; and
- CCSA/TUC event called 'Carbon Capture and Storage: an Opportunity for Scotland', University of Aberdeen, January 27th 2015.

12.2. PRESENTATION TO WOOD GROUP ENVIRONMENT DAY, ABERDEEN, JUNE 5TH 2014

Wood Group (also comprising Wood Group Kenny, Wood Group PSN and Wood Group Mustang) is a leading international energy services company headquartered in Aberdeen but with operations in more than 50 countries worldwide. The company asked for a presentation on the Project for its Aberdeen-based

staff, to raise awareness of CCS and its importance in a low-carbon energy future, as part of their company's Environment Day activities. Approximately 30 people were in attendance.

12.3. Presentation to Technip Staff, Environment Day, Aberdeen, June 5th 2014

Technip, the engineering company working with Shell to carry out onshore Front End Engineering and Design work on the Project, requested a presentation on the Project to their staff focusing on the environmental benefits of CCS and the key environmental aspects of the Project. Approximately 20 people were in attendance.

12.4. Conferences

12.4.1. Presentation at the Platts European CCS Conference in Brussels on February 18th 2014

A presentation on the Peterhead Project was given by Project Business Opportunity Manger to this key European CCS Conference, to raise awareness of the Peterhead Project and provide an update on how it was progressing. The conference was attended by project developers, policy makers, technology providers and observers from all over the world, with the aim of debating what needs to be done to galvanise action, regain confidence and get European CCS back on track in 2014.

12.4.2. Westminster Energy, Environment and Transport Forum: 'Next Steps for Carbon Capture and Storage in the UK', in London on February 27th 2014

A presentation was given by the Project Business Opportunity Manger to the Forum, to raise awareness of the Peterhead Project and its potential role in CCS technological innovation in the UK. The presentation was entitled 'The commercialisation programme: the view from the Peterhead Project'.

12.4.3. IPA Power Scotland Conference in Glasgow, March 2014

A presentation was given by the Project Manager to this conference in Glasgow, as part of a CCS session. The overall conference focused on power generation and supply in Scotland and in particular the changing market into the future. The conference also sought to clarify the facts and fundamentals of the power market with presentations from leading experts in the regulation, retail and B2B markets, networks, renewables, unconventional gas and large power generation fields.

12.4.4. All Energy Conference, Aberdeen, May 21st, Aberdeen, 2014

The Conference provided an opportunity to engage with stakeholders from across the industry and beyond. An overview of the Project was given by the Business Opportunity Manager, followed by participation in a question and answer session with other panellists. Approximately 50 people attended the session at which the presentation was made.

12.4.5. IChemE Sustainability Special Interest Group webinar, May 14th 2014

113 people dialled into this webinar, which provided an overview of the Peterhead CCS Project and a 20-minute question and answer session at the end. The attendees were drawn from various parts of the world, including Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and Ecuador. Over 50 questions were submitted during the one-hour session, and very positive feedback was received by IChemE in relation to the quality of the presentation.

12.4.6. EIC CCS Showcase – the Supply Chain Perspective, London, May 12th 2014

A joint Project presentation was given between Shell and SSE, focused on the phased construction of the Project, the work scope that will exist during each phase and the potential supply chain and employment opportunities that will arise as a result. This was based on levels of available information at the time. Approximately 100 people – mostly UK companies with an interest in potential opportunities – attended.

12.4.7. Global CCS Institute EMEA Regional Members Meeting, Amsterdam, June 18th 2014

A Project overview and update presentation was given at this event for regional members. The Project Business Opportunity Manager also participated in a panel discussion on CCS. The members' meetings provide networking and engagement opportunities from members of the Institute's regional CCS communities and also a forum for discussion and debate.

12.4.8. Offshore Environmental Representatives Event, Aberdeen, June 24th, 2014

A presentation on the Project, in particular the key environmental elements, was given to a group of approximately 25 people, all working in offshore environmental roles or as environmental advisors in the oil and gas industry in the North Sea.

12.4.9. Aberdeen branch of the Institution of Engineering and Technology: July 30th, 2014

A group of approximately 40 members of the local IET branch attended a presentation by the Senior Project Engineer on the Project. The presentation was accompanied by a 45-minute question and answer session which involved a very engage discussion of the Project.

12.4.10. Eurelectric-hosted exhibition, Brussels, September 10th and 11th, 2014

The Project was showcased at an exhibition outside the European Parliament buildings, hosted by Eurelectric, the industry body for the power sector in Europe. The event featured displays from nine of the biggest electricity companies in Europe, including EON, EDF, Edison, CEZ, RWE Deutschland and Ormazabal. The Peterhead exhibition was hosted under the SSE banner.

The two-day exhibition, entitled 'The Future is Electric', was aimed at raising awareness among MEPs, policy makers, parliamentary staff, NGOs and media of innovations taking place in the power sector and creating an opportunity for engagement with these key groups. The Peterhead Project was showcased – in conjunction with SSE, which is a member of Eurelectric – as an example of an innovation in the energy sector. Over 200 people registered in advance for the event and attended over the two days.

The exhibition ran throughout September 11th with three panel discussions taking place in the afternoon, the third of which was on 'Climate 2013: what can electricity bring?'

12.4.11. Peterhead Energy Hub, September 15th, 2014

The Project is a member of the Energy Hub and the meeting was held to promote the expertise within the Peterhead area from an energy perspective. The meeting was attended by representatives of six different businesses/organisations in the area and featured presentations from the North East Scotland College on their activities and an update from Peterhead Port Authority on their development plans.

12.4.12. GHGT-12 Conference in Austin, Texas, October 6-9th, 2014

Three members of the Peterhead CCS team attended this important global conference, at which a paper on Peterhead was presented. The Project's Business Opportunity Manager was also one of the speakers during the closing session of the conference. Communications materials on the Peterhead Project were distributed at the event and pop-up stands were displayed.

12.4.13. Presentation to Scottish Young Planners' Group, Grampian, Aberdeen, October 16th 2014

A presentation on the Peterhead CCS Project was given by a Senior Project Engineer to the Grampian group of the Scottish Young Planners. It was attended not only by young planners but also by a number of more senior planners and officials from the Local Authority in Aberdeenshire.

12.4.14. SCCS annual conference, Edinburgh, October 29th 2014

This conference, entitled 'A CCS future for Europe: catalysing North Sea action', focused on the North Sea region and its unique set of assets as an enabler of CCS for Europe. It brought together European experts from government, industry and academia to explore the policies and practical opportunities that can help deliver climate clean-up while ensuring Europe's economic resilience. There was no presentation on the Peterhead Project, but two members of the Project team attended and contributed to a workshop session in the afternoon, from which a report by SCCS was published in January 2015.

12.4.15. 8th Annual IMechE CCS Seminar, London, November 11th, 2014

A presentation on the Project was given to this CCS Seminar, providing an overview of what the Project involves and progress that has been made to date. The event was aimed at mechanical engineers, and was attended by approximately 60 people.

12.4.16. IOGP Natural Gas Event, Brussels, November 20th 2014

With events in both Brussels and in Strasbourg, Gas Week 2014 took place in the context of discussions on the 2030 Energy and Climate Framework. The event provided opportunities to explore security of supply concerns and how they can be addressed by European gas infrastructure. The Project's Business Opportunity Manager made a presentation on the Peterhead Project as part of a session on CCS in the European Parliament buildings in Brussels.

12.4.17. CCSA/TUC event called 'Carbon Capture and Storage: an Opportunity for Scotland', University of Aberdeen, January 27th 2015

The event was jointly organised by Shell in conjunction with the CCSA, TUC, SCCS, Scottish Enterprise and the University of Aberdeen. Approximately 65 people attended the morning-long event. The Peterhead CCS Project Manager gave a presentation entitled 'Peterhead CCS Project – opportunities for local supply chain development'.

12.5. SUMMARY

Engagement with technical and industry stakeholders has been undertaken throughout pre-application consultation, primarily through seminars and conferences, facilitated a very positive dialogue around the opportunities which development of the Project could generate, from a local to international level.

13. SITE VISITS TO THE PETERHEAD POWER STATION & GOLDENEYE PLATFORM

13.1. INTRODUCTION

To enable stakeholders from various sectors to further understand and engage with the Project proposals, site visits of the Peterhead Power Station were organised at key stages during the pre-application consultation period.

Tours of the Station & Platform were conducted at the following stages:

- Visit by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Energy and the Scottish Secretary, February 24th, 2014
- Four Stakeholder Tours at Peterhead Power Station, August 5th 2014
- Visit to Peterhead Power Station by, Director, WWF Scotland, September 12th, 2014
- Site visit by Aberdeenshire Council, 18th December, 2014

13.2. DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ENERGY & SCOTTISH SECRETARY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 2014

As noted in Section 4.1.3, to mark the signing of the FEED contract, the Deputy Prime Minister, Secretary of State and the Scottish Secretary visited the Peterhead Station and Shell offices in Aberdeen. The CEO of SSE, and Shell UK's Chairman were also in attendance. A number of media representatives – local and national, print and broadcast – also joined the visit.

13.3. STAKEHOLDER SITE TOURS, AUGUST 5TH, 2014

Ninety-five stakeholders – mostly members of the local community and local organisations – took part in four organised tours of the Peterhead Power Station to view where the CCS facilities will be fitted and to ask questions about the Project (see Figure 13.1). The visits, commencing with Health & Safety briefings and a short project overview presentation, allowed stakeholders to move through the existing Power Station, understand where and how the proposed development would impact upon the existing Station and, specifically, where new built components would be located.

The majority of those who attended were members of the local community, many of whom had never visited the power station in their lives, despite living close by. Members of the planning department of Aberdeenshire Council and Aberdeen-based members of the DECC also joined the tours, as did three representatives of SCCS. Ten young members of the Peterhead Sea Cadets also joined one of the tours.

Figure 13.1 Tour of the Peterhead Station

13.4. BBC Visit to the Goldeneye Platform

Project personnel accompanied a BBC2 film crew on a visit to the Goldeneye platform to obtain footage and conduct an interview with a BBC2 Documentary Producer. The purpose of the visit was to provide input into a forthcoming three-part documentary series on the history of oil in the UK, the third part of which focused on the future of the industry, including CCS. The series aired on BBC2 in February 2015. This visit was in addition to the general engagement with national television networks which was previously outline in Section 5.6.3.

13.5. Visit to Peterhead Power Station by the Director, WWF Scotland, September 12, 2014

The Director of WWF Scotland visited the Peterhead Power Station as a guest of SSE, who offered the Project the opportunity to be part of it and provide a briefing on the CCS Project. A joint Shell/SSE presentation was given at the power station, followed by a question and answer session. The Director was then taken on a walking tour of the site.

13.6. Site visit by Aberdeenshire Council, December 18TH, 2014

Fourteen visitors were given a three-hour site visit of the Station, these visitors comprising a combination of officials from assorted departments in Aberdeenshire Council, plus elected Council members. The visit comprised of an SSE overview presentation, a Project presentation and a tour of the CCS facilities on site. A question and answer session was organised for after the presentation, which was engaged in by almost

all present. Among those who attended were the Provost of Aberdeenshire, CEO of Aberdeenshire Council and the leader of Aberdeenshire Council.

13.7. Outcome of the Tours

The Tours proved a productive way to engage stakeholders, strengthening their understanding of what the current and proposed operations of the Station would be, and facilitating further dialogue and consultation. This was particularly important given the global precedence of this Project and the lack of familiarity with the specific application and wider CCS technology which many members of the public and wider stakeholders have.

14. PHASE 1 STAKEHOLDER BRIEFINGS & PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS: INTRODUCING THE PROJECT

14.1. INTRODUCTION

As set out in Chapter 6, the Project Consultation Strategy was planned to facilitate three distinct Phases of public engagement, supported by wider stakeholder engagement, and spanning the duration of the pre-application consultation period. Each Phase comprised a set of public exhibitions and stakeholder briefings, with wider, supporting engagement occurring with individual and groups of stakeholders around these Phases. The schedule of exhibitions and briefings was phased to span the development of the Project proposals throughout 2014 into 2015, and submission of the planning application.

The primary aim of this phased consultation approach was to create ongoing dialogue with the public, providing updated information, gathering feedback and using this to inform the Project proposals and the impact assessment work being conducted to inform the Project planning application.

14.2. THE FOCUS OF PHASE 1: INFORMING THE PUBLIC OF THE CCS PROJECT PROPOSALS

Summary facts about Phase 1:

- 1 Stakeholder Briefing (this was held in September 2013, as a pre-cursor to public events);
- Briefings with Boddam and Peterhead Community Councils;
- Briefing with Buchan Development Partnership and Buchan Local Community Planning Group;
- 6 Public Exhibitions 5 Venues;
- 15,000 homes mail dropped;
- Adverts in 5 local newspapers & 2 local radio stations;
- 16 Information Boards at exhibitions;
- Communications materials: 12-page Project brochure & 2-Page CCS Paper, plus wallet cards with contact details;
- 29 Project team members involved in exhibitions;
- 505 members of the public attended exhibitions; and
- 49 Feedback forms received at exhibitions.

The primary objective of Phase 1 Stakeholder Engagement, and specifically the Public Exhibitions, was to share early details of the Peterhead CCS Project proposals with the public, in particular the communities in closest proximity to the Station. The details of the Public Exhibitions and their locations are listed in Section 9.2.2. The public exhibitions were designed to provide members of local communities with an early opportunity to learn about the Project, ask questions of the Project team and provide initial feedback on proposed plans.

A stakeholder briefing event was organised in September 2013 during which the Project team provided an introduction to the Project with briefings also provided for Boddam and Peterhead Community Councils (as detailed in Chapter 7), allowing discussions to be focused around those issues of greatest relevance to the stakeholders present.

14.3. Scheduling of Phase 1 Public Exhibitions

Public Exhibitions occurred on:

- Boddam Community Exhibition, Public Hall, Church Place, January 8th, 2014;
- Peterhead Community Exhibition, Palace Hotel, Peterhead, January 13th, 2014;
- Cruden Bay Community Exhibition, Village Hall, Cruden Bay, January 14th, 2014;
- Fraserburgh Community Exhibition, Fraserburgh Community and Sports Centre, January 15th, 2014;
- Aberdeen Community Exhibition, DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel, Aberdeen, January 16th, 2014; and
- Peterhead Community Exhibition 2, The Hotspot, Peterhead, January 17th, 2014.

14.4. Notifying the Public About Phase 1 Activities

In fulfilment of the commitment to maximise the engagement of members of the public, in particular at the Public Exhibitions, a letter and leaflet was sent to 15,000 homes (see Figures 14.1 and 14.2), accompanied by a 12-page brochure, as detailed in Chapter 5. The letter and leaflet were also uploaded to the Project website and was distributed in local communities by the Project CLO in the days leading up to the exhibitions, to serve as a reminder. Advertisements were also placed in five local newspapers (Press & Journal, Evening Express, Buchan Observer, Fraserburgh Herald and Ellon Times) and on two local radio stations (North Sound and Waves FM) over a two-week period around the exhibitions.

Dear resident,

As you may be aware, Shell UK is proposing to develop a carbon capture and storage (CCS) project at the nearby Peterhead Power Station. This proposal is being developed with strategic support from SSE, the owners of the power station.

While at an early stage now, if it progresses to completion, the Peterhead CCS Project will be a world first – the first time a full-scale CCS project will be installed on a gas plant. This would be a landmark for the local area and could potentially lead to the development of a CCS industry here.

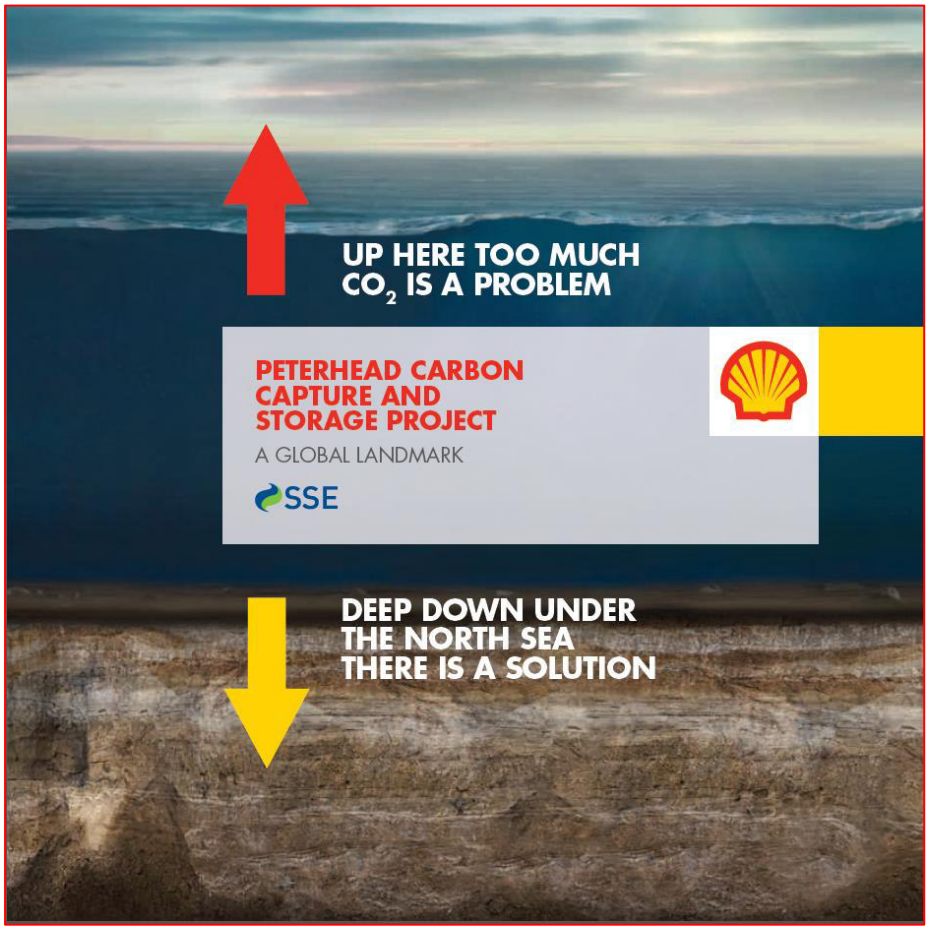
We have a long way to go before construction commences. However, we want to share our early plans with you and give you several opportunities to engage with us and provide feedback on the project as it progresses.

Enclosed is a brochure with some detail on the project and also a leaflet with details of a series of public exhibitions taking place in the local area in the coming weeks. We hope you will be able to attend one of these events, and we look forward to welcoming you.

Sincerely,

The Peterhead CCS Project Team

Figure 14.1: Letter issued to residents



PETERHEAD CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECT

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS BELOW WILL TAKE PLACE IN JANUARY 2014. THESE WILL PROVIDE MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES WITH INFORMATION ON THE PETERHEAD CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECT, AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE FEEDBACK ON THE PROPOSAL.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

Boddam Community Exhibition
Public Hall, Church Place, Boddam
Wednesday, January 8
2pm – 8pm

Peterhead Community Exhibition
Palace Hotel, Peterhead
Monday, January 13
2pm – 8pm

Cruden Bay Community Exhibition
Village Hall, Cruden Bay
Tuesday, January 14
2pm – 8pm

Fraserburgh Community Exhibition
Fraserburgh Community and Sports Centre
Wednesday, January 15
2pm – 8pm

Aberdeen Community Exhibition
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel, Aberdeen
Thursday, January 16
2pm – 8pm

Peterhead Community Exhibition 2
The Hotspot, Peterhead
Friday, January 17
10am – 4pm

ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND.

For further information, and feedback forms, visit **www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs**

Figure 14.2 Leaflet issued to residents

14.5. The Public Exhibitions

The locations of the six Exhibitions, in Boddam, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Cruden Bay and Aberdeen, were selected on the basis of the key local communities in proximity of the Station, and Aberdeen, as a central point for wider public engagement. Details of the format of the Exhibitions were set out in Chapter 5 but to recap, comprised exhibition boards providing detail on the Project, its location, CCS technology and the benefits of its deployment. In addition to the information provided by Shell, in conjunction with SSE, an information board from SCCS was also provided and a range of materials were available for attendees to take away with them.

Figure 14.3 Boddam Public Exhibition

The exhibitions were supported by 29 people in total. These included the following Shell personnel: eleven members of the Project team; six members of Shell's Aberdeen-based Communications and SP team; one member of the UK Government Relations team; the former Operations Manager at the St Fergus terminal. In addition, support was provided by two staff from ERM, the consultants supporting the preparation of the EIAs and experienced public consultation practitioners. Three staff from SSE, owners of the power station and strategic partners in the Project, also supported the exhibitions. Four members of SCCS also attended some of the exhibitions, providing independent, scientific-based responses to questions on CCS technology.

14.6. Attendance at the Exhibitions

Attendance at the respective Public Exhibitions and stakeholder briefings for Phase 1 is detailed in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 Phase 1 Attendance

EXHIBITION	Date	ATTENDANCE
Boddam Public Exhibition	January 8th	103
Peterhead Public Exhibition	January 13th	172
Cruden Bay Public Exhibition	January 14th	36
Fraserburgh Public Exhibition	January 15th	50
Aberdeen Public Exhibition	January 16th	92
Peterhead Public Exhibition (2)	January 17th	52
Total		**505**

14.7. FEEDBACK

The Exhibitions were positively received and, as the attendance numbers illustrate, very well attended. Attendees were generally very engaged and keen to understand what the Project comprised, how it would benefit local communities and to understand CCS technology and its deployment at Peterhead. A summary of the key topics and headlines from feedback received during Phase 1, along with that of Phase 2 and 3, is collated within Chapter 17.

15. PHASE 2 STAKEHOLDER BRIEFING & PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS: UPDATING THE PUBLIC ON PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

15.1. Introduction To & Purpose of Phase 2

The second phase of public consultation (Phase 2) was undertaken from July to September 2014. The specific aim of Phase 2 was to offer another opportunity for open dialogue between members of the public, wider stakeholders and the Project team and in particular to provide an update on how design and planning proposals were progressing approximately halfway through the Front End Engineering and Design work. This consultation also responded to the feedback received during Phase 1.

Summary facts about Phase 2:

- 4 Stakeholder Briefings;
- 2 Public Exhibitions, 2 venues;
- Four community tours of Peterhead Power Station;
- Newsletter (advertising public exhibitions and site tours) distributed directly to 5,000 homes;
- Adverts in 5 local newspapers & 2 local radio stations for proposed exhibitions; and
- 198 members of the public attended (stakeholder briefings, public exhibitions and site tours combined)
- 12 Feedback forms received.

15.2. The Focus of Phase 2 Public Exhibitions

Through the events held in Phase 2, consultation was focused on providing more detailed information on Project design and proposed construction methodology. Importantly, the Exhibitions also detailed information on how feedback from Phase 1 is being incorporated by the Project and the opportunity for ongoing feedback on the Project proposals.

The timing was chosen as the appropriate point at which adequate detailed information could be made available to meaningfully update members of the public, whilst also ensuring a timely dialogue with stakeholders, maintaining the commitment and momentum of previous consultation. The Phase comprised:

- Four stakeholder briefing events (one combined event for mixed stakeholders, a briefing to Boddam Community Council, a briefing to Peterhead Community Council and a briefing to the BDP), during which the Project team provided updates on the design development. Briefings were provided for councillors and the business community in tailored briefing meetings, allowing discussions to be focused around those issues of greatest relevance to the stakeholders present.
- Two community exhibition events, which comprised four topic-specific booths, set up and manned by relevant specialists, at which more focused discussions could be held. Further details of the community events are provided in Section 4.2.3.
- Four tours of Peterhead Power Station and the site were held, as described in Chapter 4.
- Shell stalls at three community events, providing an informal opportunity for further engagement, including helping to raise understanding of CCS technology, as described in Chapter 4.

15.3. Scheduling of Public Exhibitions & Stakeholder Briefing Events

The Scheduling of Events was as follows:

- Stakeholder Briefing Event, Buchan Braes Hotel, July 7th, 2014;
- Boddam Community Council Briefing, August 19th, 2014;
- Peterhead Community Council Briefing, August 20th, 2014;
- Buchan Development Partnership (BDP) Briefing, September 10th, 2014;
- Boddam Community Exhibition, Public Hall, Boddam, July 17th 2014;
- Peterhead Community Exhibition, Peterhead Palace Hotel, July 28th, 2014; and
- CCS Tours of Peterhead Power Station (x 4), August 5th, 2014.

15.4. Prior Notification of Public Exhibitions

As per Phase 1, adverts were placed in five local papers – The Press & Journal, Evening Express, Buchan Observer, Fraserburgh Herald and Ellon Times – prior to the public events and a series of 30-second ads on two local radio stations – Waves FM and Northsound – over a period of three weeks. A newsletter was also distributed to 5,000 homes and contained details of the Phase 2 events.

In addition, a short press release was issued to all local media two days ahead of the first Public Exhibition (on July 17th), which assisted in raising awareness of the events and also provided news articles in both press and radio stations. A news article also appeared in the Buchan Observer based on the journalist's attendance, the following week.

15.5. Materials & Their Display at the Public Exhibitions

Having reviewed stakeholder interest and feedback during Phase 1, and in accordance with the level of information available at this stage of Project development and assessment, four key topic areas were identified to inform Phase 2 consultation. These topics were:

- Offshore Construction;
- Onshore Construction;
- Environment; and
- Community Benefits.

This subject matter framed the creation of a set of posters for the exhibitions, displayed in the format of 'booths' within the respective venues. The adoption of a booth format was a deliberate approach to provide an engaging environment within which people could both be informed but also ask detailed questions on these key areas of the Project. Each booth comprised posters focusing on the respective topic area; the posters comprising visual and textual information with a level of detail evolved from that available at Phase 1.

The exhibitions also provided an opportunity to demonstrate what the physical footprint of the Project would be, using a Google Earth video which illustrated what the Peterhead Power Station currently looks like and what it will look like with CCS facilities in place, and also using still CAD images of what the facilities will look like. The video proved an effective mechanism to enable attendees to visualise what was proposed and understand the scale and location of new build and modification to the Station.

Materials and used at the Phase 2 Public Exhibitions comprised:

- 3D video of the Project;
- Maps and imagery including aerial photographs of the current site and visualisations of what the Project would look like including photomontages;

Posters with information relating to each of the four booth topics, covering:

1. Project details including construction techniques;
2. approaches to managing construction impacts and further information on what is envisaged;
3. demonstrating the CCS process and what the Project can deliver from a carbon and energy perspective;
4. approach to and opportunities for community benefits; and
5. anticipated environmental effects / approaches to environmental assessment.

- Four two-page hand-outs containing Project information relating to the content of each booth; and
- A 2-page hand-out summarising the feedback received at Phase 1 consultation and how the Project is taking this into consideration.

15.6. Consultation Take-Aways

The Exhibitions provided a significant level of information on the Project which enabled attendees to gain a robust understanding of the proposals. In addition, a range of communication and information materials were produced and made available to attendees to bring away with them. Experience indicates that such take-aways are particularly useful when members of the public seek to recap on the information they have learnt at Exhibitions, or as a basis for further discussion with other members of family or friends.

Illustrations of the Consultation 'take-aways' are provided below:

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

ONSHORE CONSTRUCTION

Onshore construction work for the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) demonstration project is set take about 30 months. Shell has the knowledge, expertise and experience to deliver this project safely and efficiently.

Key components of the onshore work include:

- A carbon dioxide (CO_2) capture plant where the CO_2 emitted from one of the three existing gas turbines at SSE's Peterhead power station will be extracted from the flue gas using the process of amine scrubbing
- A new compressor station to convert the captured CO_2 into liquid form ready for pipeline transport to the Goldeneye offshore gas platform in the North Sea

With the exception of a buried power cable, all onshore construction will take place within the boundaries of the existing power plant.

Engineering group Technip, which has extensive experience in Aberdeen and the UK, is part-way through a detailed front-end engineering and design (FEED) study for the onshore elements of the project. This began in March 2014 and will be completed early in 2015. The engineering study is running alongside the onshore environmental impact assessment and Shell's ongoing public consultation. This will enable Shell and the contractors to share any findings and, together, find solutions to engineering, environmental or social challenges that emerge.

As the onshore elements of the project will be built on an already established power station, the impact of construction will be much less compared with that of a completely new development.

sse

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

OFFSHORE CONSTRUCTION

Offshore construction work for the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) demonstration project will primarily focus on a new section of pipeline, which will connect with the existing pipeline from the St Fergus gas terminal to the Goldeneye platform. This new line will enable the carbon dioxide (CO_2) captured at the Peterhead power station to be transported as a compressed liquid to the Goldeneye offshore platform. From there, the CO_2 will be injected into the depleted Goldeneye gas reservoir, which sits approximately 100km offshore at a depth of more than 2km under the floor of the North Sea.

A front-end engineering and design (FEED) study kicked off in July 2014 for the offshore elements of the Peterhead CCS project. The FEED work will be carried out as two separate packages:

- Pipeline and subsea
- Offshore platform engineering work

A considerable amount of offshore work has already been done, however, in the form of pre-FEED studies and early environmental reports. The offshore environmental impact assessment is also under way. These studies have provided Shell with a lot of important information to help plan the next stage of development and to draw up a proposed pipeline corridor.

Early offshore engineering work carried out for the Longannet CCS project proposal has also informed the Peterhead project studies and enabled things to progress more quickly and provided even greater depth of information. Consequently, Shell already has a large amount of detail surrounding the necessary modifications to the Goldeneye platform required for the Peterhead project.

This earlier work also gives us greater confidence in the project, as there were very few issues identified for the Longannet plan.

sse

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT
ENVIRONMENT

Protecting the environment is at the heart of the Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) demonstration project.

Shell UK Limited, with strategic support from SSE, aims to demonstrate the viability of reducing the carbon footprint of the Peterhead gas-fired power station by capturing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions and storing them safely in an offshore, underground gas reservoir.

Key environmental benefits

- 90% of the CO_2 generated from one turbine at SSE's Peterhead power station will be captured using Shell's CANSOLV* technology.
- At least 10 million tonnes of CO_2 will be injected into the depleted Goldeneye gas reservoir in the North Sea rather than being emitted to the atmosphere.
- The knowledge gained through Peterhead may lead to more widespread CCS projects, which the Energy and Climate Change Committee (Commons Select Committee) claims will be "vital" in helping the UK to meet its legally binding carbon reduction targets while maintaining security of energy supply.

Two separate environmental impact assessments (EIAs) are being undertaken for the Peterhead CCS project, one for the onshore work and one for the offshore. The EIAs are being run in conjunction with the front-end engineering and design (FEED) studies and will be used to guide Shell and its engineering contractors in ensuring that any environmental impacts are minimised, both when the project enters the construction phase and when the plant is operational.

Consultancy firm ERM has kicked off the onshore EIA. The FEED work is being carried out by the engineering company Technip.

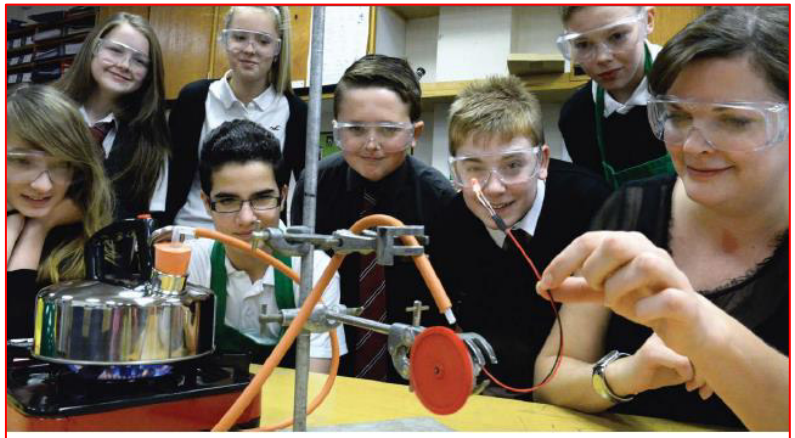
The onshore EIA is building on an earlier environmental scoping report, which gave a general overview of the potential environmental impacts of the project. More details on some of these impacts will emerge once the more comprehensive assessment is complete at the end of 2014.

The EIA report will be submitted to Aberdeenshire Council, as part of the planning application for the onshore elements of the project.

The offshore EIA is being carried out by consultants Genesis and should be ready for submission to the Department of Energy & Climate Change by the start of 2015.

Findings of the EIAs will be clearly documented and made available to the public.

*CANSOLV is a trademark of Shell Cansolv, a Shell company.



PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT
COMMUNITY BENEFITS

The Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) project is a first-of-a-kind demonstration project. It opens up opportunities for the surrounding communities to be part of an exciting new development at the forefront of the UK's challenge to meet its legally binding carbon reduction targets.

Shell is committed to ensuring that local neighbourhoods benefit from the project and has appointed a community liaison officer to build relationships with the communities in Boddam, Peterhead and the wider area. This is to help us to understand your interests and needs in order to identify the best ways to support the area.

We have been running public consultation activities since November 2013. This process will officially continue until the end of 2014, when we will have to submit our report to the relevant authorities and local communities. This will not, however, mark the end of our consultation, as we will continue to provide as much information about the progress of the project as and when we can, and will welcome feedback throughout the course of the project's development.

We are also preparing a plan to look at how local job creation can be maximised and how we can source local materials and use local services and facilities for the project. Feedback from the first phase of the public consultation is already helping to shape this plan significantly, as are ongoing discussions with other local groups and agencies.

Peterhead CCS is a demonstration project, so there are still things to be learned along the way about how local communities can benefit from such a project. Shell and SSE, which is providing strategic support, have extensive experience of working to ensure that large-scale projects achieve the best possible outcomes for their surrounding neighbourhoods – the Peterhead CCS project will be no exception. It is important to us, however, that potential benefits and opportunities are shaped in conjunction with the local community.

The initial findings from the onshore environmental impact assessment already show that there is potential for several positive community impacts along with opportunities to maximise these so that all local communities benefit from the project.

15.7. Attendance Levels at Phase 2

Reflecting the high level of participation in Phase 1, and ongoing targeted stakeholder engagement, attendance at the Phase 2 exhibitions was lower but nonetheless still positive (See Table 15.1). The engagement with those who did attend was lengthy and of good quality, with the feedback received suggesting people felt well-informed about the Project.

Table 15.1 Phase 2 Attendance

EVENT	DATE	ATTENDANCE
Stakeholder Briefing	July 7th	43 key stakeholders
Public Exhibition, Boddam Church Hall	July 17th	31 people
Public Exhibition, Palace Hotel Peterhead	July 28th	29 people
Peterhead Power Station Site Tours	August 5th	95 people
Boddam Community Council Briefing	August 19th	9 people
Peterhead Community Council Briefing	August 20th	17 people
BDP Briefing	September 10th	66 people

15.8. Feeding Back to Stakeholders

Consistent with the commitment to provide an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders, a summary of feedback from Phase 1 was provided for Phase 2 engagement. This took the form of a two-page briefing which was made available to all attendees at Phase 2 events. Feedback from Phase 2, along with that of Phase 1 and 3, is collated within Chapter 17. An illustration of the feedback leaflet is also provided in Chapter 17.

16. PHASE 3 STAKEHOLDER BRIEFINGS & PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS: CONTINUING THE DIALOGUE & STATUTORY CONSULTATION

16.1.1. Introduction To & Purpose of Phase 3 Activity

The role of Phase 3 was to continue the dialogue with stakeholders and the general public and, in particular, to share details with them of the Project plans as FEED neared completion and ahead of the completion of our Offshore and Onshore EIAs. Once again, this phase consisted of Public Exhibitions and Stakeholder Briefings, in addition to briefings with other key local groups, as per the earlier phases.

Summary facts about Phase 3:

- 3 Public Exhibitions & 3 Stakeholder Briefings;
- 1 Briefing to Buchan Local Community Planning Group;
- 2 exhibition venues in the communities of Boddam and Peterhead;
- Consultation take-aways for attendees;
- Adverts for exhibitions in 5 local newspapers & 2 local radio stations;
- 34 Project team members involved; and
- 152 members of the public attended (including the three public exhibitions and stakeholder briefing).

16.2. KEY EVENTS IN PHASE 3

Phase 3 comprised one mixed stakeholder briefing event and two community council briefings, with three Public Exhibitions undertaken to support the Offshore and Onshore EIAs and in compliance of statutory requirements. A Briefing was also provided to the Buchan Local Community Planning Group. This built upon the previous effective format adopted for Phase 1 and 2 and enabled catered consultation for local communities and wider stakeholders.

The scheduling of events was as follows:

- Briefing to Buchan Local Community Planning Group, December 10th, 2014;
- Offshore EIA Public Exhibition, Palace Hotel, Peterhead, December 15th , 2014;
- Stakeholder Briefing Event, Buchan Braes Hotel, Boddam, February 2nd, 2015;
- Onshore EIA Public Exhibition, Boddam Public Hall, February 9th, 2015;
- Onshore EIA Public Exhibition, Palace Hotel, Peterhead, February 10th, 2015;
- Boddam Community Council Briefing, Pensioners' Hut, Boddam, February 10th, 2015; and
- Peterhead Community Council Briefing, Arbuthnot House, February 17th, 2015.

16.3. NOTIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES & PAC NOTICE

Regulatory requirements stipulate that 'at least one public event' must be held and the Notice provided the following information:

- A description of, and the location of, the proposed development;
- Details as to where further information may be obtained concerning the proposed development;
- The date and place of the public event (events);
- A statement explaining how, and by when, persons wishing to make comments to the prospective applicant relating to the proposal may do so; and
- A statement that comments made to the prospective applicant are not representations to the planning authority and if the prospective applicant submits an application, there will be an opportunity to make representations on that application to the planning authority.

In the case of the latter requirement, notification of the ability to make further feedback to the planning authority was provided through additional posters, signposting on feedback forms and information made available on the Project website. This is detailed within Chapter 19.

A mail drop to 200 households was also undertaken to notify residents of the exhibitions.

As per Section 6, Part 2 'Pre-Application Consultation' of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013, a formal 'Proposal of Application Notice' was submitted to Aberdeenshire Council of the proposed Phase 3 exhibitions (see Figure 16.1). Buchan Community Council, Peterhead Community Council and the BDP were also notified of the Phase 3 exhibitions by email.

PROPOSAL OF APPLICATION NOTICE

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (Section 35B)
The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 (Regulations 4 -7)

To be completed for all developments within the national or major categories of development

Name of Council	Aberdeenshire Council
Address	Woodhill House Aberdeen AB16 5GB
Proposed development at [Note 1]	Peterhead Powerstation, Boddam, PETERHEAD, AB42 3BZ
Description of proposal [Note 2]	A National Project for a post-combustion carbon capture facility fitted to the existing processes capturing CO2, compressing and preparing it for transportation offshore.

Notice is hereby given that an application is being made to

[Note 3] Aberdeenshire Council by [Note 4] Shell U.K. Limited

Of [Note 5]
1 Altens Road Farm, Aberdeen, AB12 3FY

In respect of [Note 6] A third round of PAC consultation including public events

To take place on [Note 7] 9th-13th February 2015 (Onshore) and 15th December 2014 (Offshore)

[Note 8] The following parties have received a copy of this Proposal of Application Notice

Boddam Community Council, Peterhead Community Council, the Buchan Development Partnership and the Community Planning section of Aberdeenshire Council and a mail drop of the local area (Boddam, Peterhead)

[Note 9] For further details contact	William Lindsay
on telephone number	01224 882000
And/or at the following address	1 Altens Road Farm, Aberdeen, AB12 3FY

[Note 10] I certify that I have attached a plan outlining the site

Signed	W.L
On behalf of	Shell UK Ltd
Date	27-NOV-14.

Figure 16.1 Official notice submitted to Aberdeenshire Council on the 21st November 2014.

16.4. MEDIA NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION

As per previous Phases, adverts were placed in print and radio media, to provide advance notification of the Public Exhibitions (see Figures 16.2 and 16.3). The printed press comprised the same five newspapers used throughout the Pre-Application Consultation period (Press & Journal, Evening Express, Buchan Observer, Fraserburgh Herald and Ellon Times), in conjunction with the two radio stations of Northsound Radio and Waves FM, again used throughout all Phases. As the Offshore-focused Public Exhibition took place in December and the Onshore-focused ones ran in February, separate advertisements were placed (in all five newspapers and on both radio stations) in advance of each. These adverts are highlighted below.

Short press releases to all of these media outlets were also issued ahead of both sets of events.

The Public Exhibitions focused separately on the offshore and onshore components of the Project and the impact assessment work undertaken to support their development. For further information on the two stand-alone but inter-related EIAs, please refer to the Peterhead CCS Project Offshore ES and Peterhead CCS Project Onshore ES, respectively.

Figure 16.2: The Offshore pre-Public Exhibition newspaper advert.

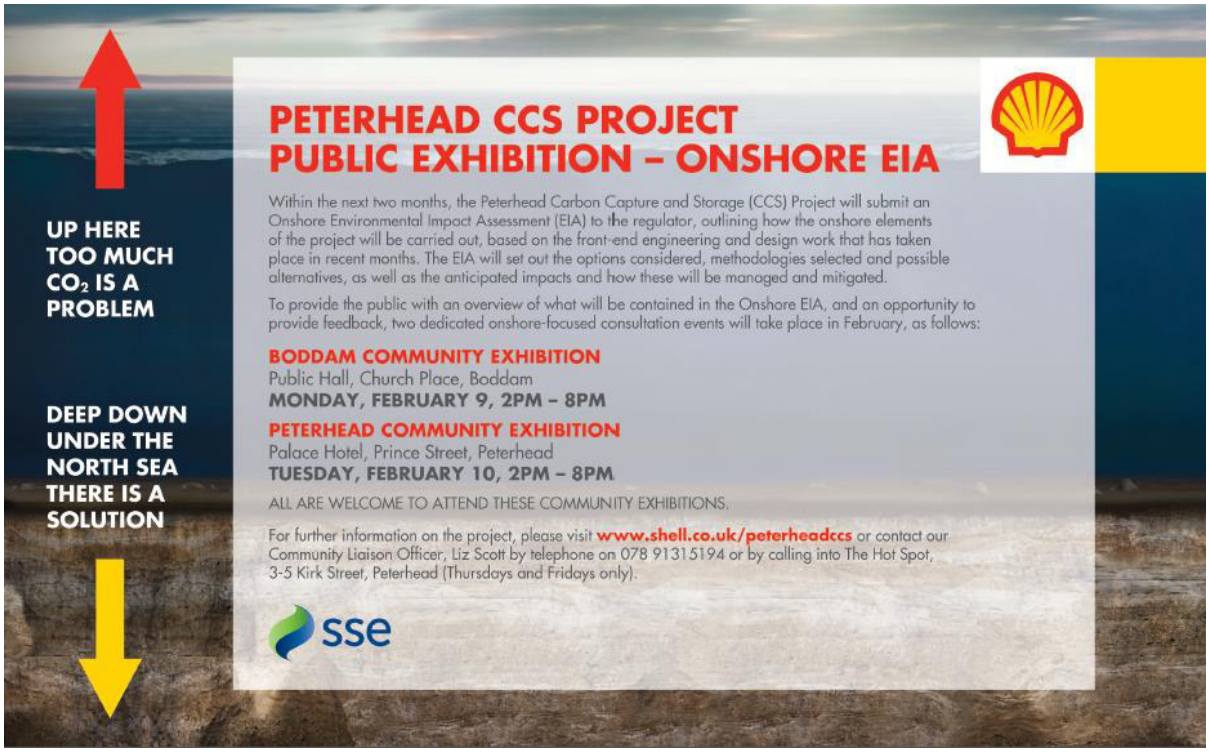


Figure 16.3: The Onshore pre-Public Exhibition newspaper advert.

An email was also sent to in excess of 100 people listed on the Project stakeholder database, created from previous events, and to those on the database of the BDP.

16.5. Public Exhibition Structure & Materials

As per Phase 2, described in Chapter 15, and consistent for both offshore and onshore Public Exhibitions, the Public Exhibitions were structured into a format of four booths to allow for focused engagement on each of the key components of the Project proposals and to allow for detailed questions to be asked of the relevant Project experts in regard to these. The precise content of the booths did, however, vary to address the different composition of onshore and offshore activity. The categorisation of booths for the Exhibitions is listed below:

Offshore EIA Exhibition Booths

- Project Overview;
- Subsea & Wells;
- Landfall & Pipeline; and
- Community Engagement & Benefits.

Onshore EIA Exhibition Booths

- Project Overview;
- Onshore Construction & Operations;
- Managing Potential Impacts; and
- Community Engagement & Benefits.

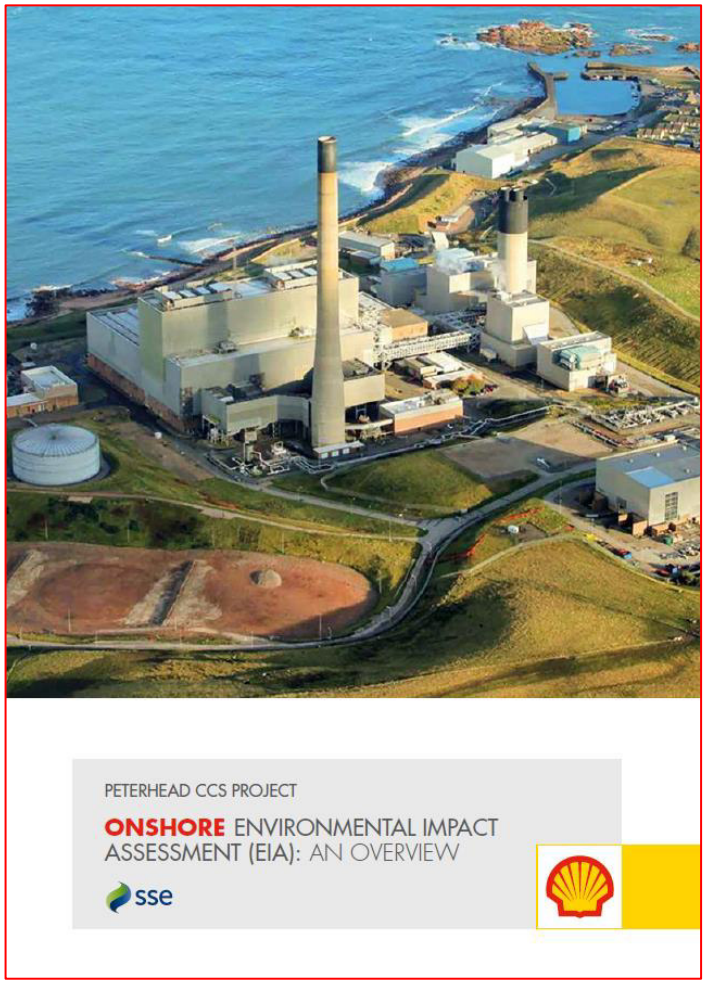
The Booths contained detailed visual and textual information on their respective topic areas and were manned by experts in that area, from the Project team.

16.5.1. Public Exhibition Materials

Materials used for the Public Exhibitions comprised those available for Phase 2, as also set out in Chapter 15, but updated with the additional detail available at this stage of the Project development, specifically the key issues identified during the two EIAs. The Project website was updated to include the brochure and an online feedback form.

Summary brochures of the Onshore and Offshore ESs were also produced for attendees to take away. These brochures are shown in Figure 16.4 and Figure 16.5.

Figure 16.4 Offshore EIA Overview



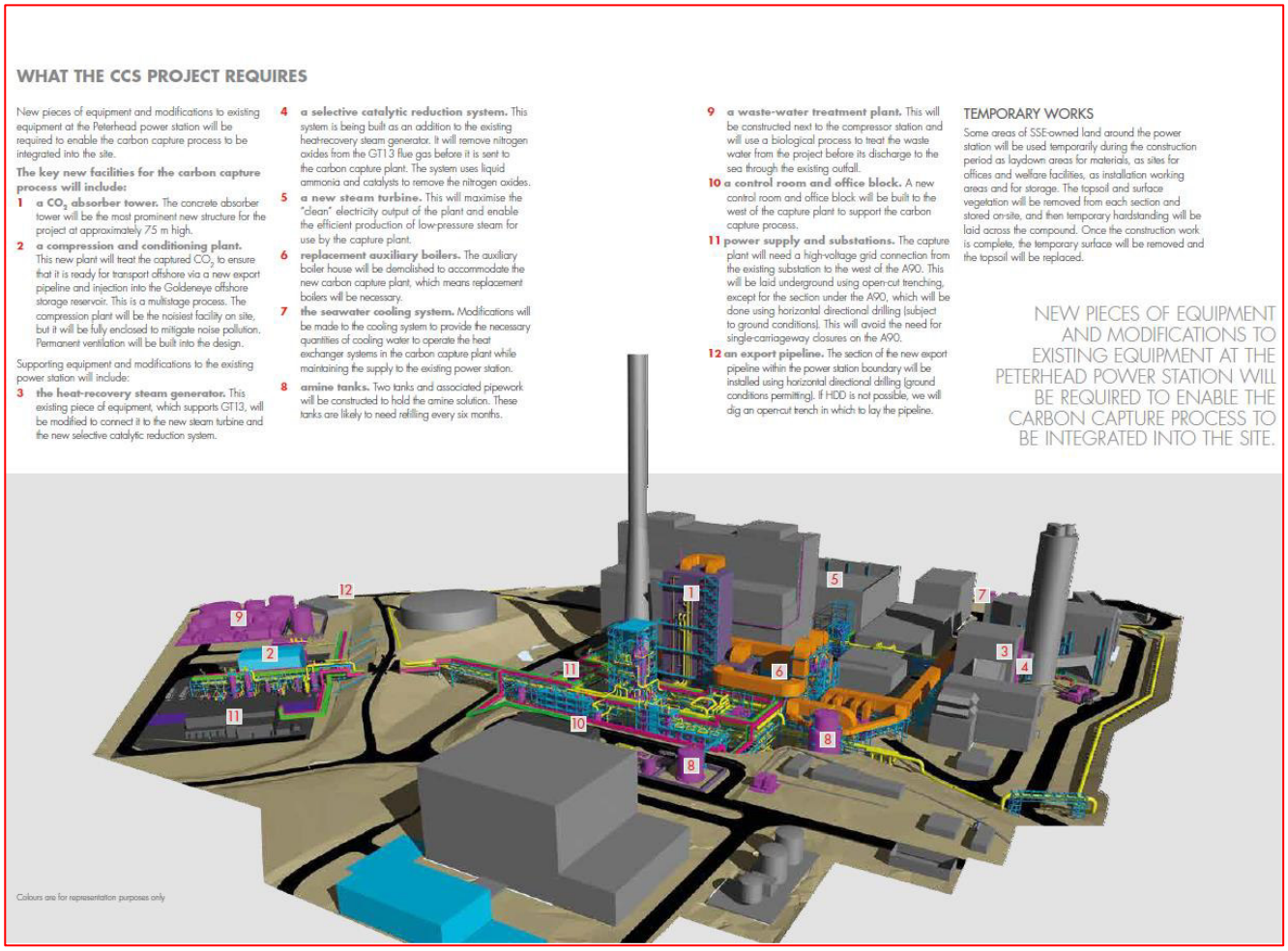


Figure 16.5: Onshore EIA Overview

16.6. Offshore EIA Public Exhibition, Palace Hotel Peterhead, December 15th, 2014

The Offshore EIA Public Exhibition was manned by 16 members of the CCS team (including one each from SSE and environmental consultants ERM) who supported the exhibition (see Figure 16.6). The Exhibition was attended by a total of 43 people, who comprised a combination of first-time visitors and repeat attendees. The level of engagement was of a particularly high quality. Eight feedback forms were left behind by those who attended and feedback was very positive.

Figure 16.6: Phase 3 Offshore: Photograph of event

16.7. Feeding Back to Stakeholders

Consistent with the commitment to provide an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders, a summary of feedback from Phase 1 was provided for Phase 2 engagement. This took the form of a-two page briefing document which was made available to all attendees at Phase 2 events. The feedback from the Exhibition is detailed in Chapter 17, where the feedback leaflet is also provided.

16.8. Phase 3 Stakeholder Engagement & Public Exhibition: Onshore Environmental Impacts

Proceeding the Onshore EIA Public Exhibition, a stakeholder briefing was held to inform consultation on the Onshore EIA. This was held in the Buchan Braes Hotel and was attended by 23 people. The format of the briefing was the same as that successfully used in previous Phases.

The scheduling of these events was as follows:

- Stakeholder Briefing, Buchan Braes Hotel, Boddam, February 2nd 2015;
- Onshore EIA Public Exhibition, Boddam Community Hall, February 9th 2015;
- Onshore EIA Public Exhibition, Palace Hotel, Peterhead, February 10th 2015; and

The format for these Exhibitions has been detailed previously and is not repeated here.

16.9. ONSHORE EIA PUBLIC EXHIBITION, BODDAM COMMUNITY HALL, FEBRUARY 9TH, 2015

The Boddam Exhibition was attended by 29 people and provided very detailed consultation with all those who attended. These included a grouping from the Robert Gordon University, comprising a lecturer and four students, who spent two hours discussing the Project and identifying opportunities for further engagement. Local residents attended to understand how the Project had evolved since the last consultation Phase.

16.10. ONSHORE EIA PUBLIC EXHIBITION, PALACE HOTEL PETERHEAD, FEBRUARY 10TH, 2015

The Peterhead Exhibition was attended by 57 people, who represented a diversity of stakeholders, from residents living in proximity to the Station, to a local farmer and landowner and local businesses. The latter were particularly keen to register their interest in being kept informed of commercial and contracting opportunities, with discussion held with the SSE Open4Business representative, Nolan Miller, who provided details on how such opportunities would be advertised.

16.11. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC EXHIBITION ATTENDANCE

EVENT	DATE	ATTENDANCE
Peterhead Offshore Public Exhibition	December 15th, 2015	43
Stakeholder Briefing	February 2nd, 2015	23
Boddam Onshore Public Exhibition	February 9th, 2015	29
Peterhead Onshore Public Exhibition	February 10th, 2015	57

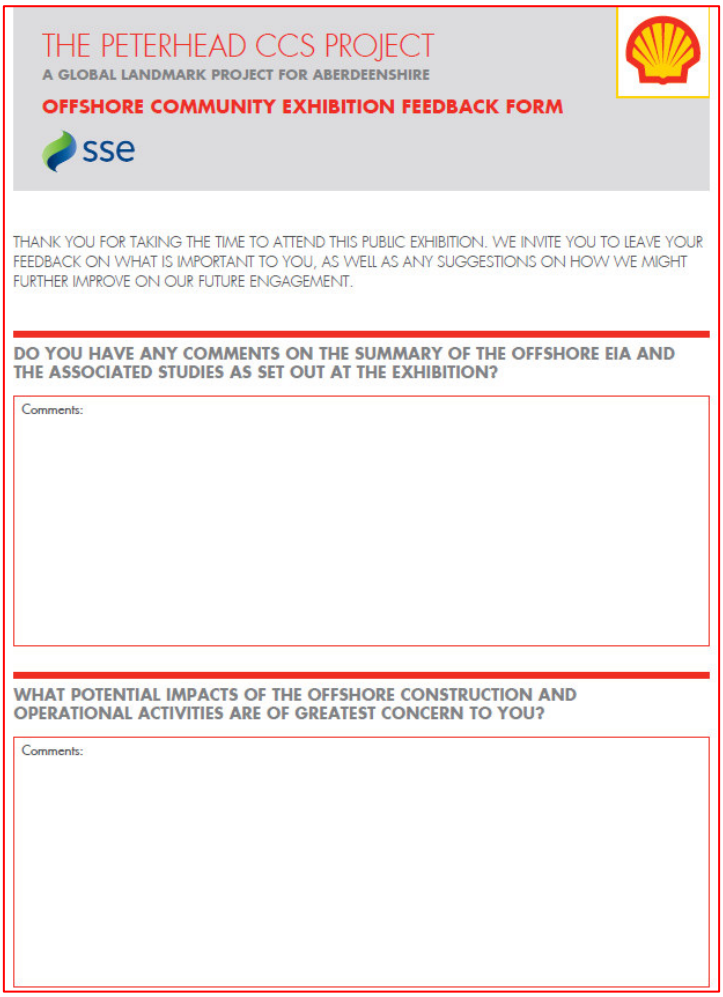
17. GATHERING & DISSEMINATING FEEDBACK TO INFORM THE PROJECT

17.1. INTRODUCTION & MECHANISMS TO GATHER FEEDBACK

One of the most important features of an effective consultation process is the opportunity for feedback to be provided on the proposals outlined. At the Peterhead CCS exhibitions, several methods were available and everyone who attended was made aware of these:

Mechanisms for Feeding Back:

- Hard copy feedback forms which could be filled in and left in a box at the exhibition;
- Hard copy feedback forms which could be taken away, filled in later and returned by Freepost to Shell;
- An online feedback form identical in format to the hard copy version; and
- Feedback books filled in at the exhibitions by the personnel supporting them; to capture feedback that might not be written down explicitly by visitors.



THE PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

A GLOBAL LANDMARK PROJECT FOR ABERDEENSHIRE

OFFSHORE COMMUNITY EXHIBITION FEEDBACK FORM

sse

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ATTEND THIS PUBLIC EXHIBITION. WE INVITE YOU TO LEAVE YOUR FEEDBACK ON WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU, AS WELL AS ANY SUGGESTIONS ON HOW WE MIGHT FURTHER IMPROVE ON OUR FUTURE ENGAGEMENT.

DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS ON THE SUMMARY OF THE OFFSHORE EIA AND THE ASSOCIATED STUDIES AS SET OUT AT THE EXHIBITION?

Comments:

WHAT POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE OFFSHORE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE OF GREATEST CONCERN TO YOU?

Comments:

Figure 17.1: Feedback form at all events and available online at https://www.shell.co.uk/gbr/environment-society/environment-tpkg/peterhead-ccs-project/peterhead-feedback-form.html

17.2. Engagement records & Informing the Public

During the course of the Public Exhibitions, all feedback provided verbally or written was recorded in exhibition log books or through formal feedback sheets. This data has been recorded and categorised according to its content, to help the Project fully and effectively respond to issues raised during its consultation process and use these comments to inform the development of the proposals.

The feedback log was kept centrally but was accessible to all key team personnel. The log was regularly reviewed to check that appropriate actions have been undertaken to address questions or requests made during the consultation phases.

17.3. Disseminating Feedback to the Project Team

The feedback from each Phase was disseminated to the Project team and, specifically, to the respective technical, communications and managerial leads within the team who are best placed to take forward particular issues in Project development. This involved both noting what was considered important to stakeholders but also taking into account requests for detailed information on key aspects of the Project, as this data emerges from, for example, regulatory assessments.

Instrumental to this was the conducting of a feedback workshop after each phase of work, involving key personnel from all aspects of Project development, from management to technical leads to communications.

This approach was adopted for all phases of consultation and the log of issues has been maintained and updated incorporating all consultation activities, so that feedback continued to inform technical and non-technical components of the Project development, whilst also enabling team members to share how issues have been closed out or where there remain ongoing points to consider.

Appropriate feedback was disseminated in a timely manner to be incorporated into the assessment work, namely EIA and accompanying Sustainability Report. This is reflected in the scope and assessment reporting, as and where appropriate.

17.4. Disseminating Feedback to The Public

Recognising the contribution and value of feedback from those who attended the Public Exhibitions, summaries of comments received during Phase 1 and Phase 2 were distributed at the subsequent Phases of Public Exhibitions i.e. Phase 1 summary was provided in Phase 2 events, and Phase 2 summary provided in Phase 3 events.

The summary papers were available to take away for all Exhibition attendees. It was considered particularly important that this was made available to members of the public, to acknowledge their time and commitment in providing written feedback. The papers were an acknowledgement that feedback was registered and being considered in Project development.

Two examples of the feedback forms provided to members of the public are provided in Figure 17.2 and Figure 17.3.

THE PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT

A GLOBAL LANDMARK PROJECT FOR ABERDEENSHIRE

UPDATE ON FEEDBACK FROM PHASE 1 CONSULTATION

sse

Strategic Issues	**Economic development opportunities**	**Project Update**
	The future of CCS and the deployment of this technology within and across the UK, Europe and globally.	Shell is committed to the development of the Peterhead CCS project and working with our partners and stakeholders, recognising that the project has the potential to create an exciting technological future for Scotland. The Peterhead project would become a global demonstration project, with the opportunity to create a CCS hub in the future.
	The opportunities for creating a CCS hub in Scotland, using Peterhead as the stimulus, and the economic benefits this could generate at the local Aberdeenshire and national level.	
	The potential for technological developments including identifying future end uses for CO_2 once captured.	Shell will continue to work with our stakeholders to explore future uses for CO_2 and will monitor and utilise technological developments which emerge in the future.
Construction Impacts	**Community and social impact**	
	What is the scale and anticipated duration of construction required to implement the project? How will construction be undertaken? Will residents be informed, in particular, about what is envisaged to be undertaken by road, in what is an already busy road network?	Onshore construction work will take approximately 30 months. Shell is committed to minimising disruption to local communities and will: ■ implement principles for managing construction impacts (see principles for managing construction impacts poster); ■ continue to provide local residents with information on construction activities throughout the construction period; and ■ develop a traffic management plan to minimise the effect of traffic movements on local residents.
	Understanding the visible footprint of new build/construction, in particular within the existing footprint of the SSE plant and within sight of local houses. The design of any new build.	Photomontages from selected viewpoints in the local area and a digital 3D model are available to view at consultation events. The photomontages will also be included in the Environmental Statement.
	Economic development opportunities	
	The opportunity for local businesses and contractors to tender for work around the proposed plant, particularly with respect to construction work.	Shell is preparing a plan to look at how we can create local jobs, source local materials and use local services and facilities for the project. Feedback from the first phase of the public consultation is already helping to shape this plan significantly, as are ongoing discussions with other local groups and agencies.
	Identifying opportunities for employment of local people during the construction phase.	
	Environmental impact	
	What environmental impacts are predicted to arise from the construction and operational phases of the project? When will the environmental assessment be undertaken and made available?	Shell is undertaking two Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for onshore and offshore components of the project. These will cover both construction and operational phases. The scope of the onshore EIA was published in April 2014 and studies establishing the existing environmental baseline are underway. Consultation on the outcomes of the EIAs will be undertaken towards the end of 2014 and the final Environmental Statements will be published in early 2015.
	The resource requirements for constructing (and operating) the project; energy and carbon factors, in particular.	Shell has done some work in this area which shows that the emissions associated with the construction of the project are generally far less than the emissions savings over the lifecycle of the project.

	Technical & safety issues	
	Understanding the technical and safety issues surrounding construction of project components, in particular laying the pipeline to go offshore and whether there were anticipated challenges surrounding this?	Shell has extensive experience of developing similar projects in the North Sea. The new section of offshore pipeline will be about 20 inches in diameter and concrete coated, which will make it very difficult to bend. The pipeline will also be covered in rock to protect it from ships' anchors. A considerable amount of offshore work has already been done during pre Front End Engineering Design (FEED) and early environmental studies. FEED of the pipeline will start in July and the Goldeneye Platform FEED will commence in August.
	The level of road based transportation required during the construction phase and how to conduct this in a manner which safeguarded local people, including from any chemical transportation required?	It is anticipated that peak traffic during construction will be 50 HGV vehicles per day. This is between 6 and 11% of the current HGV flows on the A90(T). A detailed Traffic Management Plan will be developed to manage all construction traffic. Shell will engage with local schools and businesses to minimise traffic during the busiest periods of the day. The traffic management plan will consider the import of chemicals, the export of waste and the safety of the local community.
Operational Impacts	**Community & social contribution**	
	The importance of ongoing liaison and engagement with local communities, as part of community liaison work to ensure communities are kept informed.	Shell is committed to ongoing engagement with local communities and wider stakeholders. This is an integral part of our project development and planning process. The first phase of consultation was undertaken between October 2013 and January 2014. In addition we have the current round of activities and will also organise further events to consult on future findings before submission. Information will continue to be available through our website **www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs**.
	Opportunities to maximise/generate local benefits and investment planning? This included building upon existing Shell investments and identifying additional areas for potential investment.	Shell will continue to work with stakeholders to identify how the project can generate benefits for local communities and businesses. We have well established community investment programmes and will explore how we build upon these to invest in priority areas within communities.
	Exploring whether there are any impacts to fishing industry.	The offshore EIA will consider potential impacts to the fishing industry and key stakeholders will be consulted as part of this process. Where impacts are identified, these will be minimised and mitigated, as appropriate.
	Economic development opportunities	
	Opportunity for local businesses to capitalise upon work opportunities, as part of the project supply chain.	Shell is preparing a plan to look at how we can create local jobs, source local materials and use local services and facilities for the project. Feedback from the first phase of the public consultation is already helping to shape this plan, as are ongoing discussions with other local groups and agencies.
	Employment opportunities for local people: scale and nature of such opportunities.	Construction of the project is currently estimated to require an average of 350 people. The exact scale and nature of employment opportunities is currently being identified. It is envisaged that the majority of opportunities will arise during the construction phase, while a small quantity of new employment will also be required for the operation of the project. Shell is conscious of the opportunities that developing a world first technology at Peterhead could offer the local economy and is working to maximise these.
	Environmental Management	
	Whether consideration has been given to the environmental impacts of unexpected incidents.	The plant is being designed to account for a number of potential process upset risks and reasonably foreseeable events. The influence of these will be considered and reported within the Environmental Statement when considering a reasonable worse case scenario.
	Potential for environmental conservation opportunities or landscaping of the plant.	Opportunities for conservation and landscaping around the plant will be integrated into the design of the project to provide appropriate mitigation, as required, to minimise impacts.
	Health & Safety	
	Monitoring of project operations and infrastructure to ensure pipeline integrity is maintained.	Shell regards the safe operation of our projects and the wellbeing of our employees and the communities within which we operate, as a top priority. As per standard operational procedure, a pipeline integrity and monitoring plan will be developed and details will be made available at the next stage of consultation.
	Emergency scenario planning and what had been undertaken in respect of this, or would be put in place during operational phase.	Emergency Response planning is an integral part of all project planning and development for Shell. Contingency planning will be in place for both construction and operational phases.
	The capacity and volume of CO_2 to be stored: whether there was adequate capacity for what was envisaged and the longevity of the project.	Shell has undertaken extensive research and analysis into the suitability of the proposed location and reservoir for this CCS project. This indicates that the capacity of the reservoir significantly exceeds the required storage of CO_2 for the 10 year lifetime of the project.

Figure 17.2: Feedback Take-Away: Feedback Issues from Phase 1, Provided for Phase 2 Public Exhibitions

PETERHEAD CCS PROJECT
A GLOBAL LANDMARK PROJECT FOR ABERDEENSHIRE

FEEDBACK FROM CONSULTATION – **OFFSHORE** ACTIVITIES

CATEGORY	FEEDBACK FROM PREVIOUS CONSULTATION	PROJECT UPDATE
STRATEGIC ISSUES	What is the future of CCS deployment within and across the UK and Europe, and globally?	Shell is committed to the development of the Peterhead CCS project and working with its partners and stakeholders, thereby recognising that the project has the potential to create an exciting technological future for Scotland. The Peterhead project will be a global demonstration project with the opportunity and potential to create a CCS hub in the future.
	What are the opportunities for creating a CCS hub in Scotland using Peterhead as the stimulus and the economic benefits this could generate at the local Aberdeenshire and national levels?	
	What is the potential for technological developments, including identifying future end uses for CO_2, once it has been captured?	Shell will continue to work with stakeholders to explore future uses and capitalise on technological developments.
CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL IMPACT	
	What are the scale and anticipated duration of the construction work required to implement the project?	Pipeline installation is scheduled to take 11 months. Work to upgrade the Goldeneye platform and modify the wells is expected to take a maximum of 220 days.
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES	
	Is there the opportunity for local businesses and contractors to tender for work, particularly with respect to construction work?	Many of the jobs associated with the offshore part of the project require specialist contractors. However, Shell is preparing a plan to look at how it can create local jobs, source local materials and use local services and facilities for the project. Feedback from public consultation is already helping to shape this plan significantly, as are ongoing discussions with other local groups and agencies.
	Are there opportunities for the employment of local people during the construction phase?	
	TECHNICAL AND SAFETY ISSUES	
	What are the technical and safety issues surrounding the construction of project components, in particular, laying the pipeline to go offshore and whether there are any anticipated challenges surrounding this?	Shell has extensive experience of developing similar projects in the North Sea and brings this knowledge to bear to the Peterhead project. UK Pipeline Design Codes, with which the new Peterhead pipeline must be compliant, ensure that the subsea pipeline is safe, reliable and fit for purpose. The new section of offshore pipeline will be about 20 inches in diameter and concrete coated, which will make it very difficult to bend. The pipeline will also be covered in rock or buried in a trench to protect it from ships' anchors and from moving off its route.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS	COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION	
	How important is ongoing liaison and engagement with local communities?	Shell is committed to ongoing engagement with local communities and wider stakeholders. This is an integral part of our project development and planning process. The first phase of consultation was undertaken between October 2013 and January 2014, and a second phase was undertaken in July/August 2014. In addition, we have the current round of activities focusing on offshore activities and will organise further events to focus on the onshore part of the project in February. Information will continue to be available through our website, www.shell.co.uk/peterheadccs.
	What are the opportunities to maximise and generate local benefits and investment planning?	Shell will continue to work with stakeholders to identify how the project can generate benefits for local communities and businesses. We have well-established community investment programmes and will explore how we build on these to invest in priority areas within the communities.
	Will there be any impacts on the fishing industry?	The offshore environmental impact assessment considers potential effects on the fishing industry and key stakeholders, including the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, and local fishermen are being consulted. Where impacts are identified, these will be minimised or mitigated, as appropriate. Construction of the pipeline will temporarily restrict fishing activities where work is taking place. As per standard practice, suitable fishing friendly structures will be in place to reduce the risk of snagging.
	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	
	Has consideration been given to the environmental impacts of unexpected incidents?	The project is being designed to account for a wide range of potential, credible risk scenarios. The influence of these has been considered and reported within the environmental statement when considering a reasonable worst-case scenario.
	HEALTH AND SAFETY	
	What monitoring of project operations and infrastructure will be undertaken to ensure pipeline integrity is maintained?	Shell regards the safe operation of its projects and the wellbeing of its employees and the communities within which it operates as its top priority. As per standard operational procedure, a pipeline integrity and monitoring plan will be developed.
	Is there emergency scenario planning and what has been undertaken in respect of this or would be put in place during the operational phase?	Emergency response planning is an integral part of all project planning and development for Shell. Contingency planning will be in place for both the construction and the operational phases and will continue to be reviewed on an ongoing basis.
	What are the storage capacity available and the volume of CO_2 to be stored? Will the storage capacity be adequate for the volume envisaged and the longevity of the project?	Shell has undertaken extensive research and analysis into the suitability of the proposed location and reservoir for this CCS project. This work indicates that the capacity of the reservoir significantly exceeds the required storage of CO_2 for the life of the project.

Figure 17.3: Feedback Take-Away: Feedback Issues from Phase 2, Provided for Phase 3 Offshore EIA Public Exhibition

17.5. PHASE 1 FEEDBACK: OVERVIEW

Phase 1 was generally very positively received. Many of those attending the exhibitions noted that they felt they had been informed and, in many cases, reported a reassuring experience, alleviating concerns that may have existed over the proposed Project. Particular strengths of the consultation, from the perspective of those attending and providing feedback, included:

Headline comments:

Generally, there was an appreciation of the breadth of communities engaged through the series of exhibitions, this including:

- The informative and readily comprehended Project detail communicated at the exhibitions, written and visual, which aided attendee understanding; and
- The support provided by the Project team in answering questions and addressing specific queries; providing direct 'one-to-one' engagement.

With regards to future consultation, key themes which emerged from the feedback were:

- The importance of continuing to consult with local communities as the Project develops;
- The need for continuing engagement of strategic local stakeholders such as councillors;
- The opportunity for local investment and community engagement in respect of this;
- Communicating on any emerging opportunities for local businesses; and
- Providing further detail around the accompanying assessments and their findings, as they are undertaken.

17.5.1. Key Themes Emerging from Phase 1 Feedback

All feedback, given verbally or in written form, was assessed to firstly identify what the specific issues raised by participants were and, secondly, so that such issues could be taken into consideration going forward in the Project development. The feedback was analysed and categorised to understand what aspect of the Project it related to, where it was most appropriate for it to be considered and by whom. It should be noted that, in many cases, no further action was required to address the feedback – people had simply taken the opportunity to highlight those aspects of the Project which were of most interest to them. What emerged was a categorisation of issues under the key headings/topic areas in Table 17.1.

As previously noted, this feedback and responses to it, was made available in Phase 2 Public Exhibitions, providing a timely and effective way to communicate with members of the local communities that their feedback was informing Project development.

Table 17.1 Categorisation of Feedback

CATEGORY	THEMES
Strategic Issues	The importance of the future of CCS and the deployment of this technology within and across the UK, Europe and globally: ■ The opportunities for creating a CCS hub in Scotland, using Peterhead as the stimulus, and the economic benefits this could generate at the local and national level. ■ The potential for technological developments including identifying future end uses for

CATEGORY	THEMES
	CO_2 once captured. ■ The potential of the Project to serve as a stimulus for wider regeneration/economic development in the area, particularly at the community and Aberdeenshire level.
Construction Impacts	Community & social impact: Understanding: ■ The scope of new build required: what is the scale and anticipated duration of construction required to implement the Project? ■ How the construction will be undertaken: informing local residents around transportation of materials and timeframes, in particular, what is envisaged to be undertaken by road on an already busy local road network. ■ Understanding the visible footprint of new build/construction in particular, within the existing footprint of the SSE plant and within sight of local houses. The design of any new build.
	Economic development: maximising opportunities for: ■ Local businesses and contractors to tender for work around the proposed plant, particularly with respect to construction work. ■ Employment of local people during the construction phase. ■ Apprenticeships and skills enhancement.
	Environmental impact: the nature of impacts: ■ As relates also to community/household impact, understanding the physical footprint of the Project and whether land-take was required. ■ What environmental impacts were predicted to arise from the construction phase; the scoping of these in the EIA. ■ The resource requirements for constructing (and operating) the Project; energy and carbon factors, in particular.
	Technical & safety issues: ■ Understanding the technical and safety issues surrounding construction of Project components, in particular laying the pipeline to go offshore and whether there were anticipated challenges surrounding this. ■ The level of road-based transportation required during the construction phase and how to conduct this in a manner which safeguarded local people.
Operational Impacts	Community & social contribution: ■ As noted before, opportunities to maximise/generate local benefits and investment planning: this included building upon existing Shell investments and identifying additional areas for potential investment. ■ The importance of ongoing liaison and engagement with local communities, as part of community liaison work to keep communities informed. ■ Impacts to local road network from operation of plant and any particular

CATEGORY	THEMES
	considerations for chemical transportation. ■ Exploring whether there are any impacts to fishing industry.
	Economic development opportunities: ■ Opportunity for local businesses to capitalise upon work opportunities, as part of the Project supply chain. ■ Employment opportunities for local people: scale and nature of such opportunities.
	Environmental management: ■ Assessing any potential operational impacts of the Project on the environment; the EIA and when this would be undertaken and made available. ■ Consideration of how the pipeline would be monitored to ensure it remains fully functional and poses no threat to the marine environment. ■ Whether consideration has been given to the environmental impacts of unforeseen incidents. ■ Potential for environmental conservation opportunities or landscaping of the plant. ■ Energy use and carbon footprint of the plant.
	Technical & safety issues: ■ Monitoring of Project operations and infrastructure to maintain pipeline integrity. ■ Emergency scenario planning and what had been undertaken in respect of this, or would be put in place during operational phase. ■ The capacity and volume of CO_2 to be stored: whether there was adequate capacity for what was envisaged and the longevity of the Project.

17.6. PHASE 2 FEEDBACK: OVERVIEW

As with Phase 1, the engagement activities that comprised Phase 2 were positively received with a number of stakeholders noting their appreciation of ongoing updates as FEED evolved and requesting continued engagement post-Phase 2. The feedback received from Phase 2 consultation activities was broadly consistent with Phase 1 with regard to key topics raised and the issues and opportunities which they create for the Project. Moreover, the key messages were raised similarly across the types of consultation / engagement event and locations. Typically participants raised issues of concern or note and/or opportunities which they considered the Project could provide.

Headline Issues:

- Nature of environmental impacts, particularly in terms of visual impacts and emissions to air;
- Nature of social-community impacts and opportunities, particularly in terms of health impacts and potential for communities to benefit from community investment by Shell;
- Nature of economic opportunities particularly in terms of local economic benefits through use of local suppliers / workers;
- Construction activity and approach;

- Information sought on safety issues and operational practice; and
- Discussion of technical and non-technical issues raised: safety of construction and operational processes and impacts to community and socio-economic benefits which could be created.

One of the most commonly raised issues was that of local benefits, either through local employment opportunities and use of local suppliers, or through requests for Shell to provide social investment for the benefit of local communities. It is clear that this topic is a key priority for local communities, and the Project has and will continue to engage with local communities and relevant authorities to explore opportunities and potential programmes for social investment. As Shell has been a major operator in the North Sea region for 50 years and has been operating the nearby St Fergus terminal (nine miles/16 km from Peterhead) for over 30 years, the company already has many initiatives in place to support local communities in Peterhead and surrounding areas. Opportunities for expanding, building on or complementing these initiatives has been the starting point for consideration of local benefits for the Peterhead Project.

Table 17.2 Categorisation of Feedback

CATEGORY	PHASE 2 THEMES
Strategic Issues	■ Appreciation and endorsement of opportunity which the Project could bring to economic development of the area. ■ Community benefits and cooperation a key expectation. ■ Particular emphasis placed on opportunities for local contractors and businesses. ■ Appreciation of the opportunity which this global first could bring with respect to technological development and the development of a skills hub. ■ Opportunity to engage schools and universities and build an educational platform.
Construction Impacts	Economic development opportunities: ■ Opportunity to deliver economic benefits to the area. ■ Capitalising upon opportunity for local hotels to accommodate construction workforce. ■ Opportunity to capitalise upon local construction workforce availability.
	Technical & safety issues: ■ Concern over the safety of where the pipeline goes offshore/onshore and the potential risk of landslide, with the safety risks which this might pose. ■ The level of road-based vehicular activity was again highlighted, alongside the need for careful traffic management and potential risks to health & safety which this might pose (construction & operation). ■ Issues around proposed interconnector.
Operational Impacts	Community & social contribution:

CATEGORY	PHASE 2 THEMES
	■ As with Phase 1, opportunities to invest in local community initiatives are highlighted. ■ Skills and educational enhancement, engagement of schools and universities. ■ Opportunity to invest in local community Projects e.g. old cricket pavillion in Boddam.
	Health and wellbeing impacts: ■ Understanding if there are any impacts to health and wellbeing from the operation of the Project. ■ Concern over whether there is any relationship between emissions from chemicals which will be used, and if this might increase the perceived already high incidence of cancer in the community.
	Economic development opportunities: ■ Opportunity for bringing 'work and trade' to the local area through construction and operation. ■ Opportunities for local suppliers and contractors, with services required for the Project available through companies in Peterhead. ■ Request that local contractors and service providers are fully informed of opportunities.
	Environmental management: ■ Concern over existing air/dust emissions from plant, in particular soot, and whether this will increase with the Project. ■ Opportunity to colour blend the tower to match its environment & installation of solar panels.
	Technical & safety issues: ■ Concern over speed of existing vehicular movements from existing plant operations and whether the Project will exacerbate this. ■ Request that 40mph speed limit be extended beyond entrance to plant. ■ Technical point: it was noted that when the existing plant was built, it created interference to radio/TV signal – concern that this may recur.

17.7. PHASE 3 FEEDBACK: OVERVIEW

During Phase 3, feedback forms were populated by attendees directly or by Project team on an attendee's behalf and request. A total of 46 feedback forms were created from the two Exhibitions and the key issues listed within these are detailed below. There was a broad consistency of topics raised, in particular between Phase 2 and 3 but also across all Phases with respect to local level recognition of the important potential which the Project could provide in stimulating future economic development and profile-raising.

The greater level of detail provided about the Project during Phase 3 Exhibitions prompted more detailed discussion around, in particular, anticipated construction activity, Attendees were eager to understand what the scope, timing and duration of such activity was anticipated to be, and provided feedback on how such activity should be planned to minimise impacts to local residents and wider users of the road network, amongst other aspects. The key topics raised are listed below.

Table 17.3 Categorisation of Feedback

CATEGORY	PHASE 3 THEMES
Strategic Issues	■ Appreciation and endorsement of opportunity which the Project could bring to economic development of the area. ■ Community benefits and cooperation a key expectation. ■ Particular emphasis placed on opportunities for local contractors and businesses. ■ Methods of community engagement.
	Economic development opportunities: ■ Opportunity for bringing 'work and trade' to the local area through construction and operation. ■ Opportunities for local suppliers and contractors, with services required for the Project available through companies in Peterhead. ■ Accommodation options available locally.
	Health and wellbeing impacts: ■ Concern about construction noise. ■ Concern about traffic and existing road condition. ■ Access to Sandford Bay.
	Environmental management: ■ Ensure flood risk is considered. ■ Interest in risk to wildlife. ■ Appropriate management of open cut option, should this be required. ■ Potential to impact inshore fisheries. ■ Potential for cumulative impacts with other projects.
Operational Impacts	Technical & safety issues: ■ Risk of CO_2 leak. ■ Possibility of seismic activity at reservoir. ■ Possibility of interference with telephone reception. ■ Potential for interference at nearby radar station.

CATEGORY	PHASE 3 THEMES
	Economic development opportunities: ■ Opportunity for bringing 'work and trade' to the local area through construction and operation. ■ Opportunities for local suppliers and contractors, with services required for the Project available through companies in Peterhead.
	Health and wellbeing impacts: ■ Concern about operational noise. ■ Transport of material and chemicals on A90(T). ■ Support for CCS technology to reduce CO_2 emissions. ■ Visual impact of infrastructure. ■ Potential for risks to human health. ■ Planned junction improvement.
	Environmental management: ■ Carbon footprint of the Project. ■ Effluent discharge to sea.

17.8. Feedback from Environmental Stakeholders

As noted in Chapter 11, engagement with environmental stakeholders, in particular statutory consultees, formed an important and continuous input to Project development. The feedback and how this has been used to inform the Project and specifically the EIAs, conducted for both onshore and offshore components of the Project, is detailed within the respective Environmental Statements and not replicated in detail here.

17.9. Feedback from Health Stakeholders

Chapter 9 of this Report noted that engagement with health practitioners had been used to inform the scope of the HIA conducted for the Project, including identification of key issues for consideration. This feedback is detailed within the HIA and is again not replicated here. As with the EIA, such engagement and feedback was important in informing the respective assessments undertaken and the recommendations for mitigation and enhancement made, as part of this process.

17.10. Issues Beyond the Remit of Shell and This Project

As with all consultation exercises, issues were raised which are not within the remit of Shell to act upon or deliver. These issues have been noted as being of concern or interest to participants and, where appropriate or possible, they have been communicated to relevant third parties. These included:

- Concern over whether the Referendum and potential Scottish independence would impact negatively upon UK Government funding for this Project.in the immediate or longer-term;

- The importance of generally progressing economic development and investment in the local Aberdeen area to facilitate development of jobs and local businesses;
- The need to invest in the local and regional road infrastructure to address perceived localised congestion issues and associated changes to current road network, including imposition of speed limits; and
- Questions about activities on the SSE-owned sub-station close to the Peterhead Power Station and other questions related to SSE's business.

17.11. Addressing Feedback

The next Chapter details how the Project addressed the headline topics, issues and comments set out in this Chapter and how this feedback has been used to inform Project development.

18. HOW THE PROJECT HAS RESPONDED TO STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

18.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter 17 provided an overview of the headline issues and topics which were raised through feedback during the three Phases of Public Exhibitions. This Chapter sets out how the Project has responded to the feedback through evolution of the Project proposals, identifying key aspects of the Project design and proposed delivery, as well as supporting activities such as pre-application consultation, which have been informed by feedback from local communities and the wider stakeholders detailed previously in this Report.

This Section summarises the principal aspects of the Project which have been informed or influenced by feedback from the general public and wider stakeholders throughout the pre-application consultation period.

Project responses to stakeholder feedback:

- Design & Scheduling of Pre-Application Consultation: the Consultation Strategy & Plan;
- Information Provision & Presentation;
- Appointment of a Community Liaison Officer;
- Local Benefit Strategy: Maximising Opportunities for Local Communities;
- Developing Local Procurement Opportunities & Engaging Businesses;
- Protecting Quality of Life, Health and Wellbeing;
- Traffic Management & Logistics Planning;
- Addressing Concerns Over Operational Safety;
- Enhancing Environmental Management and Minimising Environmental Impacts; and
- Cumulative Impacts.

18.2. DESIGN & SCHEDULING OF PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

As noted in Chapter 3, the design and implementation of the Project Consultation Strategy, preceding and throughout the Pre-Application Consultation period, has been directly influenced by feedback from the public and stakeholders. This influence took the form of:

- helping to identify stakeholder groupings and additional interested parties to engage in pre-application consultation;
- providing views on how such stakeholders could most effectively be engaged e.g. building upon pre-existing fora to enhance accessibility but also organising new events in response to stakeholder feedback;
- identifying appropriate venues for Public Exhibitions and Briefings, and other events through which the Project could engage and consult local communities and wider stakeholders; and
- providing information on community constraints and the most effective scheduling of events.

Feedback ensured that the Consultation Strategy and Plan was appropriate, responsive to stakeholder expectations and provide the most effective means by which to consult local communities and wider stakeholders.

18.3. Information Provision and Presentation

Through feedback from local communities, their representatives and wider stakeholders, the Project team was assisted in identifying what information would be most beneficial to include in consultation materials to enhance public understanding and address known and likely points of interest. This feedback emanated from the pre-consultation review undertaken, as set out in Chapter 2, but also through subsequent feedback provided by attendees at the Phased Exhibitions.

Key aspects taken into account and shaping subsequent iterations of community consultation materials were:

- incorporating further use of visuals and maps to help the public understand the nature and scale of what was being proposed; and
- preparation of photomontages of the Power Station now and projections of how this would change with implementation of the Project.

Further input was derived from academic, technical and industry stakeholders who worked in partnership with the Project team to develop engaging and informative visual and interactive consultation tools and messaging which facilitated public understanding with CCS technology and, specifically, the Project.

18.4. Appointment of a Community Liaison Officer

From the earliest stages of consultation, it was apparent that there was significant interest in the Project and that local communities were actively seeking to be kept informed. The Project assigned a dedicated CLO – Liz Scott – to provide a permanent presence in the local communities and maintain an open dialogue with members of the public. As previously noted, the CLO had a weekly presence at the community facility, the 'Hot Spot' in Peterhead, into which members of the public could drop by, and she additionally attended community events and stakeholder briefings. The CLO is also an active member of the local community and therefore has a strong understanding of its needs and interests, its social considerations, its culture and history, as well as knowing a huge number of local people and key local organisations.

18.5. Maximising Benefit to Local Communities

Throughout the three Phases of Public Exhibitions, members of the public regularly emphasised the importance of maximising the benefit which could accrue to local communities through development of the Project.

Invitations or requests were received to attend community and social events and meetings, which were taken up by the Project and have been detailed in previous Chapters. In addition, specific meetings were held with the Council to discuss what opportunities existed or could be created by the Project, building upon its previous experience of working with other local development projects. This included the meeting with the Aberdeenshire Council, Employability Pipeline, April 2014 and meetings with Scottish Enterprise, amongst others.

As a result, the Project has developed and continues to refine a broad Local Benefit Strategy which sets out the following commitments:

- Maintaining engagement with educational and industry stakeholders to raise awareness and engage students, professionals and businesses in developing the skills required to build a future CCS technology hub in the area;
- Ongoing commitment to consult with the Council, local community councils and skills and development agencies, to further develop apprenticeship and skills training, as and when the Project comes to fruition. This is further set out in Section 18.6;
- Seeking to maximise the procurement of services, goods and employees are sourced from within the local and regional area (with the aspiration that this could be in relation to some key services in particular); this included setting expectations for potential main contractors on the Project during earliest engagements;
- Using local accommodation providers and transport providers to bring workers into the Power Station for construction activity, as described in Section 18.6;
- Actively engaging local businesses and ensuring they are kept informed of Project opportunities with the aim of facilitating their participation in the tendering process. The key mechanism through which this will be achieved is the use of O4B business portal run by SSE, described further in Section 18.6;
- Commitment to hosting a Meet-the-Buyer event associated with the Project in the first half of 2015; and
- Enhancements to the road network and physical environment within the local area are also proposed, these being further set out in Section 18.8 and 18.10 respectively.

18.6. Developing Local Procurement Opportunities & Engaging Businesses

In response to stakeholder feedback, the Project adopted an accommodation strategy for housing construction workers, which will see those workers who cannot be sourced locally, being housed within existing accommodation within one hour of the Station. This decentralised approach to accommodation provision should ensure there is adequate provision for the workforce, without placing an over-reliance on one specific area or local community and avoiding the impacts this could otherwise give rise to, with respect to social cohesion. It will also spread the economic benefit that can be generated across the region (within an hour radius).

Also in response to local business requests, details of individual local companies have been registered on the Project database and the Project has formally attended and presented at Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce's Shire Connections event, with the aim of engaging and consulting with local businesses. The Project is also now a formal member of the Peterhead Energy Hub and engages with key economic bodies such as Scottish Enterprise and Aberdeenshire Council.

A partnership approach will be taken to delivering local benefits and encouraging the development of a local supply chain. This will involve Shell, SSE, the main construction contractors (once they are appointed), Aberdeenshire Council (providing local knowledge and understanding of local community context etc) and Scottish Enterprise (to provide support to small businesses with an interest in positioning themselves to tender for pieces of work). Use will be made of SSE's very successful Open4Business portal (https://www.sseopen4business-highlands.com/) through which opportunities associated with the Project will be advertised.

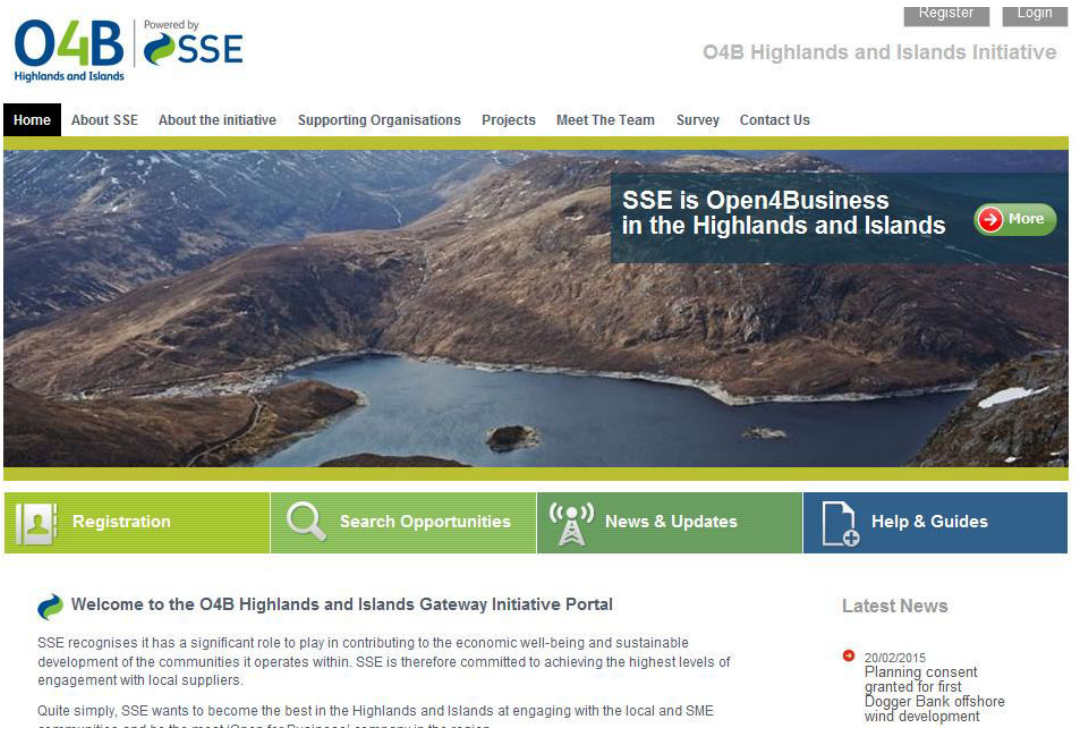


Figure 18.1 SSE Open4Business portal

In commissioning work, one key criterion will be the ability of contractors to indicate how they will deliver benefits to the local community. Promotion of local benefits is something Shell incorporates into its projects and activities all over the world and the same will apply at Peterhead.

The extent to which local opportunities will exist will depend on local capabilities and the skills requirements for the various roles, as well as on the local availability of services, materials and components which meet the needs of the Project. A local meet-the-buyer event will be held in Spring 2015 to create early awareness of potential contract opportunities and to ensure local businesses have enough time to position themselves to tender. Subsequent events are also planned.

18.7. Protecting Quality of Life, Health and Wellbeing

Feedback from engagement with health authorities, local communities and statutory and non-statutory bodies identified a range of health and safety concerns and opportunities for the Project to positively contribute to the health and wellbeing of local communities. The Project has addressed comments for each determinant of health raised during pre-application consultation; as follows:

- Road safety, principally in relation to road/junction access and safety, construction-related Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements, operation-related transportation of waste, amines and hazardous substances. This is considered in greater detail in Section 18.8;
- Noise emissions during construction and operation. These will be minimised through a combination of noise reduction at source and other mitigation measures supported by noise monitoring to ensure levels do not exceed permit requirements. Further details are available within the Project ESs. The evident concern in relation to noise from local residents was a principal reason for the design of the project including full acoustic housing on the compressor and cooling water intake pumps;
- Use of chemicals and emissions from Project activities, particularly in relation to the use of amines, hazardous wastes and chemicals. This is considered in greater detail in Section 18.9;

- Visual impacts arising from construction of new infrastructure, within the context of the existing Peterhead Power Station. Mitigation measures, including the development of a landscape master plan with woodland planting to provide screening and landscape character improvements and community-wide enhancements, including improvements to the existing viewing point at the Power Station and educational information regarding the CCS project, have been embedded within the Project design. Further details are available within the Project ESs; and
- Maximising the benefits to local communities, particularly in terms of local procurement, employment opportunities and enhancing community infrastructure. These have previously been set out and will not be repeated here.

The need for comprehensive management plans, including emergency response plans, was also raised by way of reassuring members of the local public that the construction and operation of the Project will be undertaken in a way which provides maximum safety for local residents, as well as employees. Such management planning will be robustly undertaken, as further set out in Section 18.9.

18.8. Traffic Management & Logistics Planning

Local communities, in particular, identified local traffic congestion as an issue of both social and safety concern. It was noted that fears existed that additional traffic, generated by construction activity, could increase congestion and potentially give rise to concerns over road safety, in particular, for local residents near to the Power Station. In response to this, the Project assessed the impact of traffic generated by the Project, and demonstrated them to be within acceptable limits, as defined by Scottish Government. In addition, in recognition of the concerns, mechanisms to minimise construction movements were incorporated into the Project proposals.

These included the following:

- Upgrade to the main entrance of the Power Station from the A90. This will involve the construction of a new filter lane, which will improve the safety of the junction for all road users and minimise disruption and congestion on the existing road network. This is subject to approval from Transport Scotland;
- The inclusion of a second site entrance at Sandford Lodge to reduce the demand for construction traffic movements on a single access point;
- Development of a Construction Management Plan and associated Traffic Management Plan which will provide the framework for logistics planning to minimise disruption and congestion on the local road network. This will include details regarding expected driver behaviours to prevent overnighting of vehicles outside the project area;
- Modularisation of Project construction components and transportation of these components via Peterhead Port to minimise road-based traffic movements;
- Provision of a concrete batching plant to reduce and phase HGV movements of concrete to the Project during the construction phase by enabling the production of concrete on site;
- Provision of a wastewater treatment plant to enable on-site treatment of the majority of waste streams generated by the project;
- The potential to adopt a 40 mph speed limit on a temporary basis (during the construction phase) will also be appraised by Transport Scotland;
- Provision of designated lay-down areas for storage of components, allowing deliveries to be timed to avoid peak traffic periods; and
- Provision of shared transport for construction workers to reduce the number of vehicular movements and potential disruption.

Based on Stakeholder feedback, Shell also reappraised the delivery programme and the phasing of works to avoid peak activities for the various elements of the Project happening simultaneously. This has allowed the Project to reduce the estimated peak daily flow.

18.9. Addressing Concerns over Operational Activity and Safety

The Project proposals have been subject to ongoing discussion and refinement in conjunction with statutory consultees and wider stakeholders. This addresses aspects of operational activity, including use of amines, hazardous wastes and chemicals, which are heavily regulated, as per all developments of this nature. During the course of the Phased Exhibitions, information was made available, as and when possible, on what materials would be required and how these would be treated. It is recognised that the use of such materials will give rise to public concern or scrutiny and the consultation sought to be forthright, to allay public concern.

The Project has been designed to minimise emissions and to ensure the safety of all site workers, site visitors and the surrounding community. It will be necessary to demonstrate that any risks from emissions are "as low as reasonably practicable" before the Project will be granted a licence to operate by SEPA.

The site will become a top tier COMAH-listed site, which means that robust planning will be in place, prior to operation, to help prevent any major accidents and to limit the consequences for people and the environment if an accident should happen. Shell and SSE have established management plans and emergency preparedness planning, which address potential scenarios of unlikely incidents, and these were highlighted to members of the public attending the Phase 3 Public Exhibitions. A series of safety reports and an on-site emergency response plan will be developed. This planning will encompass the specific use of amines and hazardous waste arising from the Project proposals and will be subject to ongoing scrutiny from regulatory authorities to ensure their efficacy.

More broadly, and as per established Shell and SSE practice, best practice monitoring, mitigation and management measures will be adopted during construction including a Construction Environment Management Plan, Construction Traffic Management Plan, Site Waste Management Plan, Landscape Masterplan and the Project Environmental, Social and Health Management Plan. During operation, monitoring, mitigation and management measures will be implemented through an Operational Health, Safety, Security and Environment Management Plan, including Traffic Management Plan and Site Waste Management Plan.

In response to public feedback, information will be made available, upon request, relating to these Plans. The Project has also recognised the Stakeholder interest in the Project and the desire from local residents to continue to be informed as the Project moves through Construction and into Operation. Shell and SSE will develop effective communication protocol within their Construction Management Plans.

18.10. Enhancing Environmental Management & Minimising Environmental Impact

As with all new projects, local communities were particularly interested in understanding what the impacts of commissioning, construction and operation would be, on their communities and the local environment within which they live. Feedback identified local communities, in particular those living in in proximity to the Station, as most concerned about what the visual impact would be, air and dust emissions, and anticipated noise levels during construction. The Project has sought to address both the individual concerns but also the cumulative environmental impact of its construction and operation, to minimise negative impacts to the physical environment and associated impacts to local communities.

18.10.1. Project Design

The Project has proactively sought to minimise the scale of construction activity required, most notably through the design and location of new built components, which are limited in scope and have been integrated into the architecture of the existing Station. This addresses stakeholder concerns through minimising construction activity required, whilst also significantly minimising the visual impact of the Project once built and operational.

18.10.2. Emissions to Air and Noise

The Project has from the outset of the design development worked to mitigate potential impacts from emissions to air and noise. The design of the absorber tower (including an acid wash, water wash and mist eliminators) and selective catalytic reduction system have been introduced to minimise emissions of amines to air. The Project actually reduces a number of emissions to air, such as oxides of nitrogen, as well as carbon dioxide. The Project has also responded to stakeholder concerns regarding dust emissions during construction with a commitment to a construction dust management plan.

Stakeholder comments regarding operational noise contributed to the design being developed to achieve no more than minor operational noise impacts. In order to achieve this, the Project has included full acoustic housing around the compressor and the cooling water intake pumps. The booster fans also have specific noise mitigation requirements. Throughout the consultation, the Project has been open regarding the requirement for night-time and out-of-hours working and is committed to ensuring that stakeholders are informed in advance of such works.

18.10.3. Impacts to Ecology

Addressing stakeholder feedback, ecology survey work has been conducted onshore (and in the intertidal zone) to determine those habitats and species of nature conservation interest in the area likely to be affected by the Project. The studies have included a habitat survey, monthly coastal bird surveys, and a common bird census. In addition, work has been undertaken to search for signs of protected species, including bats. To date, the onshore surveys have not identified sensitive species or habitats that the Project would adversely affect. This survey work was disclosed at Phase 2 and Phase 3 Exhibitions, to provide reassurance and feedback to members of the public who previously expressed concern over potential impacts in this context.

18.10.4. Resource Use

The Project is committed to efficient resource use and minimising waste generation throughout the construction and operational Phases of the Project. As part of this commitment, the Project will reuse suitable earthworks materials during construction, thereby avoiding waste generation and the need for landfill. These materials are envisaged to be used for levelling the former oil tank area to provide a platform for the Waste Water Treatment Plant and compressor and conditioning plant. There is also the potential that should there be additional fill material that it could be incorporated into the Landscape Masterplan.

18.10.5. Landscaping and Visual Impact

In response to stakeholder feedback and recognising the impact which construction activity will have on the appearance of the Project site, a Landscape Masterplan has been developed to provide enhancements to the Power Station environment. This strategy provides for planting and other enhancements such as walls, education boards and improvements to the existing viewing point. The Landscape Masterplan has been developed to recognise the broader strategic aims of the Energetica Corridor promoted by the Local Authority. In particular, the Landscape Masterplan includes additional screening planting to the north of Boddam based, in part, on stakeholder feedback.

18.10.6. Upgrading of the Coastal Pathway

As building work for the new section of offshore pipeline will likely cause some disturbance to the coastal pathway at the back of the power station, and to those residents who currently use it, Shell has committed to upgrading this to ensure it is left in a better state after construction work than it was in prior to such activity. The Project has also indicated to Aberdeenshire Council that they it would upgrade this section of the pathway to a cycle lane, should the council and local community want it. It is anticipated that such investment would provide additional community benefit, in line with stakeholder requests received during consultation.

18.11. Cumulative Effects

A number of stakeholders raised concerns regarding the interaction of this Project with other proposed projects in the area. The Onshore ES (Chapter 16) includes a cumulative effects assessment of the Project in accordance with EIA guidance. However, in recognition of the community concern, the Project team has directly contacted a number of the other Project proponents or developers in the area, including attending other Project public exhibitions. The Project team has also offered to be part of a cross project group to be hosted by the Community council to manage potential cumulative effects.

18.12. Summary

Ongoing planning and delivery of the Project will continue to be informed by stakeholder feedback, ensuring that those comments received to-date are used to inform future activity but also maintaining a dialogue with local communities to consult and collate feedback as the Project progresses. Shell, in conjunction with SSE, is committed to delivering and operating a Project that creates a positive legacy for the area and applying the highest standards of construction and operational management to ensure this is delivered. To achieve this, understanding and responding to stakeholder and community concerns around will continue to remain an important element in the planning for future commissioning, construction and operation of the Project, including the development of management systems, protocols and standards.

19. COMMUNICATING ABOUT THE PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION REPORT

19.1. EXPLAINING THE PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION REPORT

As per the guidance set out by Aberdeenshire Council[5], the public and wider stakeholders were informed of the development of the Pre-Application Consultation Report, and the collation of their feedback from this and previous phases of work, to inform this Report. Stakeholders were also informed that the production and submission of this Report, as part of the planning process, did not preclude them from continuing to feedback on the Project proposals.

19.2. SIGNPOSTING HOW TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK

To assist stakeholders in understanding how they could best continue to feedback, the contact details of the Planning officer, Ms Moore, were detailed, this having been pre-agreed with Ms Moore.

Three mechanisms were identified to best ensure this information was conveyed to stakeholders:

- Information regarding the PAC Report was prominently displayed at the Phase 3 Exhibitions through the poster set out in Figure 19.1 below.
- Each feedback sheet also included reference to the PAC Report and the ongoing opportunity for people to continue to feedback to the Council.
- The information detailed on the poster and feedback sheet was also uploaded to the Project website, to ensure those who could not attend the public exhibitions in person, were also notified.

19.2.1. Exhibition Poster

A poster was developed to specifically highlight and explain how feedback from the public and stakeholders was being used to inform not just the Project proposals but the development of the Pre-Application Consultation Report (this Report). The Poster explicitly highlighted the ongoing opportunity for feeding back on the Project and provided the contact details through which this could occur. Copies of this Poster were placed beside the seated area for populating feedback forms within each Exhibition but also at the entrance/exit areas of the Exhibitions.

[5] Aberdeenshire Council Planning and Environmental Services: Pre-Application Consultation Reports Guidance Note http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/devservices/GuidanceNote-Pre-ApplicationConsultationReports.pdf

Figure 19.1: Poster notifying the public about the PAC Report and how to provide further feedback