

ODE ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED ST GEORGE'S HOUSE 5 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD WIMBLEDON LONDON SW19 4DR

Registered No.: 11331750

Date: 30th November 2022

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

AB1 Building Crimon Place Aberdeen AB10 1BJ



www.gov.uk/beis bst@beis.gov.uk

Dear Sir / Madam

THE OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION, UNLOADING AND STORAGE (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2020 SOUTHWARK PLATFORM

A screening direction for the project detailed in your application, reference PR/2326/0 (Version 1), dated 25th October 2022 has been issued under regulation 6 of the above Regulations. The screening direction notice, and any relevant conditions and comments are attached. A copy of this screening direction will be forwarded to the application consultees, the Oil and Gas Authority and published on the gov.uk website.

If you have any queries in relation to this screening direction or the attachments, please do not hesitate to contact on or email the Environmental Management Team at bst@beis.gov.uk.

Yours faithfully



THE OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION, UNLOADING AND STORAGE (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2020

SCREENING DIRECTION CONFIRMING THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS NOT REQUIRED

SOUTHWARK PLATFORM

PR/2326/0 (Version 1)

Whereas ODE ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED has made an application dated 25th October 2022, under The Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration, Production, Unloading and Storage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2020, and whereas the Secretary of State has considered the application and is satisfied that the project is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment; in exercise of the powers available under regulation 6, the Secretary of State hereby directs that the application for consent in respect of the project need not be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment, provided that the project is carried out as described in the application for the screening direction and in accordance with the conditions specified in the attached schedule.

In giving a screening direction under regulation 6 of the above Regulations, the Secretary of State accordingly gives agreement to the Oil and Gas Authority to the grant of consent for the project as detailed in the application.

Effective Date: 30th November 2022



THE OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION, UNLOADING AND STORAGE (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2020

SCHEDULE OF SCREENING DIRECTION CONDITIONS

The grant of this screening direction is conditional upon the screening direction holder complying with the following conditions.

1 Screening direction validity

This screening direction shall be valid from 30 November 2022.

2 Change to production level(s)

The holder of the screening direction shall ensure that the change in the level(s) of production do not exceed the amended level(s) detailed in the application for the screening direction, and in the application for consent relating to the approval for the getting of petroleum issued under the relevant production licence Model Clause.

3 Prevention of pollution

The holder of the screening direction must ensure that appropriate measures are taken to minimise discharges, emissions and waste, in particular through the appropriate use of technology; and to ensure that necessary measures are taken to prevent incidents affecting the environment or, where they occur, to limit their consequences in relation to the environment.

4 Inspections

Should the Department consider it necessary or expedient for an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate whether the conditions of the screening direction are being complied with, the holder of the screening direction shall afford the inspector with such facilities and assistance as the inspector considers necessary to exercise the powers conferred by the regulations. The holder of the screening direction shall additionally ensure that copies (electronic or paper) of the screening direction and any other relevant documents are available for inspection by the inspector at:

- a) the premises of the holder of the screening direction; and
- b) the facilities undertaking the project covered by the screening direction.

5 Check monitoring

Should the Department consider it necessary or expedient to undertake an independent monitoring programme to assess the impact of the project covered by the screening direction, the screening direction holder shall afford the Department



with such facilities and assistance as the Department considers necessary to undertake the work.

6 Atmospheric emissions returns

Following completion of the project covered by the screening direction, the holder of the screening direction shall report all relevant atmospheric emissions, such as combustion emissions, using the appropriate Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) reporting forms.

7 Unauthorised deposits

Following completion of the project covered by the screening direction, the holder of the screening direction shall recover any materials accidentally or temporarily deposited on the seabed, such as debris, temporary containers, structures or deposits, or scientific instruments, and shall return the materials to land. If it is not possible to recover any of these deposits, full details of the materials remaining on the seabed must be reported to the Department in accordance with the requirements of Petroleum Operations Notice No.2 (PON2).

8 Screening direction variation

In the event that the holder of the screening direction proposes changes to any of the particulars detailed in the application for a screening direction, the holder must notify the Department immediately and submit an application for a post screening direction amendment. The post screening direction must be in place prior to the amended proposals taking effect.





COMMENTS ON THE APPLICATION FOR SCREENING DIRECTION

Section 1

The attention of screening direction holders is drawn to the following provisions regarding The Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration, Production, Unloading and Storage (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2020.

- 1) You are deemed to have satisfied yourself that there are no barriers, legal or otherwise, to the carrying out of the project covered by the screening direction. The issue of a screening direction does not absolve the screening direction holder from obtaining such authorisations, consents etc that may be required under any other legislation.
- 2) The Department would draw your attention to the following comments:

The Department has no comments.

3) All communications relating to the screening direction should be addressed to:

bst@beis.gov.uk

or

Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment & Decommissioning Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy AB1 Building Crimon Place Aberdeen AB10 1BJ





SCHEDULE OF SCREENING DIRECTION DECISION REASONS

The Secretary of State has decided that, based on the information provided, the project is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The main reasons for this decision are:

1) Decision reasons

The following provides a summary of the assessments undertaken by OPRED to determine whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for this project, summarises the information considered, the potential impacts and sets out the main reasons for the decision made. In considering whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required or not, the following have been taken into account:

The information provided by the developer.

The matters listed in Schedule 5 of The Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration, Production, Unloading and Storage (Environmental Impact Regulations 2020) (the Regulations).

The results of any preliminary verifications or assessments of the effects on the environment of the project; and Any conditions that the Secretary of State may attach to the agreement to the grant of consent.

Characteristics of the Project

Having regard, in particular, to the matters identified at paragraphs 1(a) to (g) of Schedule 5 to the Regulations, the characteristics of the project include the following:

Summary of the project:

Deposition of scour protection at the Southwark Platform

Description of project:

The installation of the Southwark platform was assessed in the Blythe Development Hub Environmental Statement (ES) which was approved on the 29th April 2020 (D/4208/2018).

This Screening Direction is required due to a change to the associated Schedule 1 project (to which SoS has already given agreement) as the use of additional scour protection was not assessed within the ES.

This Screening Direction relates to the deposition of rock required to remediate and mitigate scour encountered at the jacket legs to ensure the ongoing integrity and safety of the platform.



The proposed operation window extends from 30th November 2022 to 31st August 2023. The duration of the work is nine days spread over a potential three campaigns.

The risk of an unplanned diesel release from the vessels involved with the operations has been assessed. The developer has control measures in place to reduce the risk of an unplanned release occurring and the probability of such an event occurring is very low.

No cumulative impacts are expected to occur with any other existing or approved projects.

It is not considered to be likely that the project will be affected by natural disasters.

Other than the matters considered further below, there is not likely to be any significant impact of the project on population and human health.

Location of the Project

Having regard in particular to the matters identified at paragraphs 2(a) to (c) of Schedule 5 to the Regulations, the environmental sensitivity of geographical area likely to be affected by the project has been considered as follows:

The project area is in Block 49/21 in the southern North Sea (SNS) in an approximate water depth of 29 metres (m), approximately 55 kilometres (km) east of the UK coastline and 65 km west of the UK/Netherlands median line. The project area is located within North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef (NNSSR) Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and the Southern North Sea SAC. The Greater Wash Special Protected Area (The Wash) (SPA) is 36km southwest.

The project is in an area characterised by circalittoral fine sane (fine sand and medium sand with shells and shell fragments). The site lies within a group of linear ridge sandbanks. The banks are 'active', as they are progressively elongating in a north-easterly direction and are generally asymmetric with a steeper face to the northeast.

The quantitative assessment of seabed imagery obtained during the survey indicated that the species abundance and diversity was very low. Benthic communities within sandy mobile sediments of the SNS are typically low in both numbers of taxa an individuals and dominated by species adapted to a degree of physical disturbance associated with tidal movement and wave action. Broken Sabellaria spinulosa tubes were collected in a few grab samples within the survey area but no intact Sabellaria spinulosa tubes were evident from the video analysis. Inspection of side scan sonar data and ground-truthing with visual camera systems indicated that there are no areas of Sabellaria spinulosa that could be classified as 'reef' (i.e., not an Annex I habitat) within the surveyed area. Species diversity appeared to increase in areas of coarser sediments (favouring epilithic attachment). Epifauna was generally sparse throughout the survey area.



The fishing effort in the area (ICES 35F2) is rated low. Fish spawning and nursery activity will occur in the area, which may coincide with the operations. However, operations will be undertaken out with the herring and sandeel spawning period. Spawning intensity for sandeels in the area is low.

Harbour porpoise, and atlantic white-beaked dolphin have been recorded in the vicinity. Densities of these species range from high to low throughout the year. Common seal and the grey seal are resident in the SNS, and the Wash and NNSSR, provides ideal breeding site and haul out conditions, located 67km southwest of the operation area. Common seals usually feed within 50km of their haul-out site and therefore may be observed within the operational area Grey seals usually feed within 100km of their haul-out site and therefore may be observed within the operational area, however it is estimated that they only spend 12% of their time at distances greater than 50 km from the coast. Seabird vulnerability is extremely high from November to February, very high in March and April and low from July to September.

Shipping density in the area is high to the north and north west of the Southwark site. In-field traffic at Southwark is mainly associated with the Leman Alpha gas production platform complex, 7.4km south of the operational area. Fishing activity is identified in the areas surrounding the operational area, but the major traffic is associated with general shipping and passing vessels. The project location is within the East Offshore Marine Plan area, no aggregate dredging, military practice sites, sites of marine archaeological interests or aquaculture sites have been identified within 40km of the operation.

Given the location of the project, it is not likely that the areas identified at paragraphs 2(c)(i), (iii), (iv), (vi), (vii) or (viii) of Schedule 5 to the Regulations will be affected by the project.

Type and characteristics of the potential impact

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 to the Regulations, the likely significant effects of the project on the environment have been considered. Potential effects on the environment from the activities associated with the project were assessed, including impacts arising from atmospheric emissions, seabed disturbance, physical presence, planned discharges and accidental spills. Other than the matters considered further below, there is not likely to be any significant impact of the project on population and human health.

A 500m exclusion zone will be located around the Southwark platform excluding unauthorised access of vessels and prohibiting access to fishing vessels. There are no navigational concerns in relation to the proposed location, and no objections were received from the navigational consultees. The impacts of the remediation work on commercial fisheries are not anticipated to cause a significant effect.

Power generation by the associated vessels (HLV, anchor handling vessel, cargo barge, guard vessel, tug vessel) will result in the emission of gases to the atmosphere, however, it is expected the emissions will be rapidly dispersed and are



not likely to have a significant impact.

The cetacean density for Atlantic white-beaked dolphin, and harbour porpoise (Annex II species), during the operational period (May to July), is low for Atlantic white-beaked dolphin in May and high for harbour porpoise in July only, moderate in June and low in May. The proposed operations are unlikely to have a significant impact on these species. Due to the distance of the operational area from shore, harbour seals and grey seals (Annex II species), are not likely to be encountered regularly at the operational area. The sound generated during the operations is anticipated to be localised and short-term. Very high frequency species such as harbour porpoise are unlikely to be affected, although they may show avoidance behaviour during the 4 day duration of the operation. The impact of sound generated is therefore not anticipated to significantly impact the conservation objectives of the SNS SAC. Prey associated with the diets of harbour porpoise are also unlikely to be significantly impacted by the operations.

Broken Sabellaria spinulosa tubes were collected in a few grab samples within the survey area but no intact Sabellaria spinulosa tubes were evident from the video analysis. Inspection of side scan sonar data and ground-truthing with visual camera systems indicated that there are no areas of S. spinulosa that could be classified as 'reef' within the surveyed area. No evidence of any potential Annex I Habitats have been found in the vicinity.

As a worst case, the area of the seabed likely to be impacted by the operations is estimated to be 0.03380 km². The North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reefs SAC is 3,603.41km² and the SNS SAC is 36,951km². It is therefore anticipated that the seabed impact from the operation is likely to be restricted to approximately <0.00016% of the total North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reefs SAC area and 0.000016% of the SNS SAC. The impacts on benthic fauna from the scour mitigation will be localised and not considered to have a significant effect. The scour protection in the form of fronded mattresses will be removed at the time of decommissioning.

No chemicals are required to be used and discharged during operations and therefore it is considered that there will be no likely significant effect on the environment.

There are no expected transboundary effects from the operations due to the localised and temporary nature of the disturbance and the 65 km distance from the UK/Norway Median Line. It is not considered likely that any planned operational discharge will be detectable at this distance from the project location.

Although not a planned activity, an unplanned release of diesel from a vessel was assessed. The developer has mitigation and control measures in place to prevent such. The proposed operations carried out as planned are not likely to have a significant effect on the environment and the probability of an unplanned release from the proposed operations is low.

There is no aggregate dredging, military practice sites, sites of marine archaeological



interests or aquaculture sites within the vicinity of the proposed operations. The operations are in accordance with the East Offshore Marine Plan's objectives and policies.

It is considered that the deposition of rock required for scour remediation at the the Southwark platform is not likely to have a significant impact on other offshore activities or other users of the sea and no cumulative impacts are expected to occur.

Decision

Taking the above considerations into account, the Secretary of State has concluded that the project is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and that an environmental impact assessment is not required.

2) Mitigation of significant effects

The following are features of the project or measures envisaged that the developer has proposed to avoid or prevent what might otherwise have been significant adverse effects on the environment:

N/A