



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 2 Statement of Compliance

Consultation Report

Applicant: East Anglia ONE North Limited

Document Reference: 5.1.2

SPR Reference: EA1N-DWF-ENV-REP-IBR-000373_002 Rev 01

Pursuant to: Section 37(3)(c) of The Planning Act 2008

Author: Royal HaskoningDHV

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Revision Summary				
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01	08/10/2019	Paolo Pizzolla	Ian Mackay	Helen Walker

Description of Revisions			
Rev	Page	Section	Description
01	n/a	n/a	Final for Submission

Glossary of Acronyms

DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
NSIPs	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SPR	ScottishPower Renewables

Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia ONE North Limited.
Development Consent Order	The statutory instrument granted by the Secretary of State to authorise the construction and operation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
Statement of Community Consultation	Document which explains how the Applicant will consult with local communities about its plans to develop the proposed East Anglia ONE North offshore windfarm.

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Planning Act 2008		
Section 42	Duty to consult The applicant must consult the following about the proposed application:	
	a) such persons as may be prescribed;	The Applicant consulted all persons prescribed under the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report for the full list).
	(aa) the Marine Management Organisation;	The Applicant consulted with the MMO (see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report for the full list).
	(b) each local authority that is within Section 43;	The Applicant consulted with each local authority identified under Section 43 (see Appendix 9.1 and section 8.2.1.3 of the Consultation Report for the full list).
	c) the Greater London Authority if the land is in Greater London; and	Not applicable.
	(d) each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44.	The Applicant consulted all persons identified under Section 44, being persons with a relevant interest in land affected by the Project (see the Book of Reference for the full list).
Section 45	Timetable for consultation under Section 42 (1) The applicant must, when consulting a person under Section 42, notify the person of the deadline for the receipt by the applicant of the person's response to the consultation.	All consultees were informed of the deadlines for responses to the Section 42 Consultation in a cover letter notifying the commencement of consultation (see copy letters at Appendix 9.2 of the Consultation Report).
	(2) A deadline notified under subsection (1) must not be earlier than the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the person receives the consultation documents.	On the 28 th and 30 th January 2019 all consultees identified under Section 42 and the organisations were notified of the start of statutory pre-application consultation via a written notification. The covering letter included details on how consultation responses should be made and a deadline of 26 th March 2019 (55 and 57 days in total), which is longer than the statutory minimum of 28 days. South Norfolk Council were sent the PEIR following the creation of East Suffolk Council and they received this on the 6th April 2019. South Norfolk Council were given until 21st May 2019 to respond (44 days).

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	(3) In subsection (2) “the consultation documents” means the documents supplied to the person by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the person.	The consultation documents provided for the Section 42 consultation were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A USB containing a copy of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, Non-Technical Summary and draft Report to Inform the Appropriate Assessment; • A hard copy of the notice published under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008; and • A hard copy of the Non-Technical Summary.
Section 46	Duty to notify Secretary of State of proposed application (1) The applicant must supply the Secretary of State with such information in relation to the proposed application as the applicant would supply to the Secretary of State for the purpose of complying with section 42 if the applicant were required by that section to consult the Secretary of State about the proposed application.	The Applicant notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application on 25 th January 2019 by way of a formal cover letter and package including the consultation documents, see section 8.2.1.4 and Appendix 9.3 of the Consultation Report.
	(2) The applicant must comply with subsection (1) on or before commencing consultation under section 42.	The package was sent to the Planning Inspectorate on 25 th January 2019, before the date that consultees identified under Section 42 and the organisations were notified of the start of statutory pre-application consultation on the 28 th January 2019.
Section 47	Duty to consult local community (1) The applicant must prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult, about the proposed application, people living in the vicinity of the land.	The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which set out how the Applicant proposed to consult the community. Further details on the process for preparing the SoCC can be found in Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report. The SoCC is attached to the Consultation Report at Appendix 3.2 . The Applicant also prepared an Updated Statement of Community Consultation, to introduce project developments and an additional phase of consultation, known as Phase 3.5 consultation, which is attached to the Consultation Report at Appendix 3.7 .
	(2) Before preparing the statement, the applicant must consult each local authority that is within section 43(1) about what is to be in the statement.	The Applicant consulted with Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council) and Suffolk County Council. Consultation also took place with the MMO. See Appendix 3.1 for consultation on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC.
	(3) The deadline for the receipt by the applicant of a local	On the 21 st December 2017 a draft SoCC was sent to Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District

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	authority's response to consultation under subsection (2) is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the local authority receives the consultation documents.	<p>Council (now East Suffolk Council) and to the MMO on the 22nd December 2017, the deadline for receiving feedback was the 26th January 2018, giving 36 and 35 days for responses, respectively.</p> <p>The Updated SoCC was consulted on again with Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council) and Suffolk County Council and the MMO from 10th August 2018, allowing 28 days for responses.</p> <p>See Appendix 3.1 for consultation on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC.</p>
	(4) In subsection (3) "the consultation documents" means the documents supplied to the local authority by the Applicant for the purpose of consulting the local authority under subsection (2).	The consultation documents comprised of the draft copies of the Statement of Community Consultation and Updated Statement of Community Consultation.
	(5) In preparing the statement, the applicant must have regard to any response to consultation under subsection (2) that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by subsection (3).	The Applicant considered all comments received on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC. For more information on how comments were addressed see Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report.
	<p>(6) Once the applicant has prepared the statement, the applicant must—</p> <p>(a) make the statement available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land,</p> <p>(b) publish, in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, a notice stating where and when the statement can be inspected, and</p> <p>(c) publish the statement in such manner as may be prescribed</p>	<p>Notice of the SoCC was published in local Newspapers – Eastern Daily Press, East Anglian Daily Times, Ipswich Star and Fishing News between the 6th March and 22nd March 2018. The SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website from 6th March. The SoCC was made available for inspection at the local libraries, councils, shops and a post office as shown in Appendix 3.4 of the Consultation Report. Emails were also sent to the authorities noted in Appendix 3.5 of the Consultation Report informing them of publication of the SoCC.</p> <p>Notice of the Updated SoCC was published in local Newspapers – Eastern Daily Press, East Anglian Daily Times and Fishing News between the 19th September and 27th September 2018. The Updated SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website from 19th September 2018. The Updated SoCC was made available for inspection at the local libraries, councils, shops and a post office as shown in Appendix 3.9 of the Consultation Report. Emails were also sent to the authorities noted in Appendix 3.10 of the Consultation Report informing them of publication of the SoCC.</p>
	(7) The applicant must carry out consultation in accordance	The Applicant's consultation process was carried out in accordance with the SoCC and Updated SoCC, as explained in Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report.

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	with the proposals set out in the statement.	
Section 48	<p>Duty to publicise</p> <p>(1) The applicant must publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner.</p>	The Applicant prepared and published a Section 48 Notice in the manner prescribed under the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (see below for more detail). The published notice is provided at Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report.
	<p>(2) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1) must, in particular, make provision for publicity under subsection (1) to include a deadline for receipt by the applicant of responses to the publicity.</p>	The deadline was included in the Section 48 Notice as 26 th March 2019.
Section 49	<p>Duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity</p> <p>(1) Subsection (2) applies where the applicant—</p> <p>(a) has complied with sections 42, 47 and 48, and</p> <p>(b) proposes to go ahead with making an application for an order granting development consent (whether or not in the same terms as the proposed application).</p>	The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation and publicity. See key feedback tables in Appendices 5.14, 6.15, 7.17, 8.19 and 9.19 of the Consultation Report.
	<p>(2) The Applicant must, when deciding whether the application that the applicant is actually to make should be in the same terms as the proposed application, have regard to any relevant responses.</p>	The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation and publicity. See key feedback tables in Appendices 5.14, 6.15, 7.17, 8.19 and 9.19 of the Consultation Report.
	<p>(3) In subsection (2) “relevant response” means—</p> <p>(a) a response from a person consulted under section 42 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by section 45 in that person’s case,</p>	The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation and publicity. See key feedback tables in Appendices 5.14, 6.15, 7.17, 8.19 and 9.19 of the Consultation Report.

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	<p>(b) a response to consultation under section 47(7) that is received by the applicant before any applicable deadline imposed in accordance with the statement prepared under section 47, or</p> <p>(c) a response to publicity under section 48 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed in accordance with section 48(2) in relation to that publicity.</p>	
Section 50	<p>Guidance about pre-application procedure</p> <p>(1) Guidance may be issued about how to comply with the requirements of this Chapter.</p> <p>(2) Guidance under this section may be issued by the Secretary of State.</p> <p>(3) The applicant must have regard to any guidance under this section.</p>	The Applicant has complied with the guidance set out in DCLG Guidance on pre-application consultation (see below).
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009		
Reg 3	<p>Prescribed consultees</p> <p>The persons prescribed for the purposes of section 42(a) (duty to consult) are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 to these Regulations, who must be consulted in the circumstances specified in relation to each such person in column 2 of that table.</p>	The Applicant consulted all persons prescribed under the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report for the full list).
Reg 4	<p>Publicising the Proposed Application</p> <p>(2) The applicant must publish a notice, which must include the matters prescribed by paragraph (3) of this regulation, of the proposed application—</p> <p>(a) for at least two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity in which the proposed</p>	<p>The Applicant published the Section 48 Notice in the following newspapers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Anglian Daily Times, 28th January 2019 and 4th February 2019 • Lloyd's List, 28th January 2019 • The Times, 28th January 2019 • The London Gazette, 28th January 2019 • Fishing News, 31st January 2019

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	<p>development would be situated;</p> <p>(b) once in a national newspaper;</p> <p>(c) once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and</p> <p>(d) where the proposed application relates to offshore development—</p> <p>(i) once in Lloyd's List; and</p> <p>(ii) once in an appropriate fishing trade journal.</p>					
	(3) The matters which the notice must include are:	The Section 48 Notice included all of the elements listed under Regulation 4(3). See Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report.				
	(a) the name and address of the applicant;	Section 48 notices were provided by the Applicant; to accompany Section 42 notification. The name and address of the Applicant were included in both.				
	(b) a statement that the applicant intends to make an application for development consent to the Secretary of State;	The Section 48 Notice states that the developer proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) for the DCO.				
	(c) a statement as to whether the application is EIA development;	The Section 48 Notice states that the Project is a development requiring Environmental Impact Assessment. See Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report.				
	(d) a summary of the main proposals, specifying the location or route of the proposed development;	The Section 48 Notice states the provisions that will be outlined in the proposed DCO See Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report.				
	(e) a statement that the documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development are available for inspection free of charge at the places (including at least one address in the vicinity of the proposed development) and times set out in the notice;	<p>The Section 48 Notice included a statement that the documents, plans and maps would be available in the following locations:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Venue</th> <th>Opening Hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Leiston Town Council Council Offices Main Street Leiston</td> <td>Monday: 0900 – 1230, 1400 - 1645 Tuesday: 0900 – 1230, 1400 - 1645 Wednesday: Closed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Venue	Opening Hours	Leiston Town Council Council Offices Main Street Leiston	Monday: 0900 – 1230, 1400 - 1645 Tuesday: 0900 – 1230, 1400 - 1645 Wednesday: Closed
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		Suffolk IP16 4ER	Thursday: 0900 – 1230 Friday: 0900 – 1230 Saturday: Closed Sunday: Closed
		Aldeburgh Library 32 Victoria Road Aldeburgh Suffolk IP15 5EG	Monday: 0900 – 1300 Tuesday: 0900 – 1300 Wednesday: 0900 – 1300, 1500 – 1800 Thursday: 0900 – 1300 Friday: 0900 – 1300 Saturday: 1000 – 1230, 1300 – 1530 Sunday: 1000 – 1230, 1300 – 1530
		Woodbridge Library New Street Woodbridge Suffolk IP12 1DT	Monday: 1000 – 1600 Tuesday: 0930 – 1930 Wednesday: 0900 – 1730 Thursday: 0900 – 1730 Friday: 0900 – 1930 Saturday: 0900 – 1700 Sunday: 1000 – 1600
		Suffolk County Council Endeavour House 8 Russell Road Ipswich Suffolk IP1 2BX	Monday: 0900 – 1700 Tuesday: 0900 – 1700 Wednesday: 0900 – 1700 Thursday: 0900 – 1700 Friday: 0900 – 1700 Saturday: Closed Sunday: Closed
		Orbis Energy Centre Orbis Energy Centre Wilde St Lowestoft NR32 1XH	Monday: 0830 – 1700 Tuesday: 0830 – 1700 Wednesday: 0830 – 1700 Thursday: 0830 – 1700 Friday: 0830 – 1700 Saturday: Closed Sunday: Closed
	(f) the latest date on which those documents, plans and maps will be available for inspection (being a date not earlier than the deadline in sub-paragraph (i));	The documents were made available to be inspected free of charge from 11th February 2019 until 26th March 2019 as stated in the Section 48 Notice (See Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report).	
	(g) whether a charge will be made for copies of any of the documents, plans or maps and the amount of any charge;	The Section 48 Notice states that a reasonable copying charge may apply. (See Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report).	
	(h) details of how to respond to the publicity; and	Details of how to respond to the publicity were provided, see Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report).	
	(i) a deadline for receipt of those responses by the	A deadline of 26 th March 2018 was given.	

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	applicant, being not less than 28 days following the date when the notice is last published.	
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017		
Reg 6	<p>When development is EIA development: general cases;</p> <p>(1) The occurrence of an event mentioned in paragraph (2) shall determine for the purpose of these Regulations that development is EIA development</p> <p>(2) The events referred to in paragraph (1) are –</p> <p>(a) a person notifying the Secretary of State in writing under regulation 8(1)(b) that that person proposes to provide an environmental statement in respect of the proposed development</p> <p>(b) the adoption by the Secretary of State or an Examining authority of a screening opinion to the effect that the development is EIA development.</p>	<p>The Applicant applied to the Planning Inspectorate on 9th November 2017 for a scoping opinion for the proposed development. The Scoping Opinion is provided in Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant notified the Secretary of State in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b).</p>
Reg 8	<p>Procedure for establishing whether environmental impact assessment is required</p> <p>(1) A person who proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent must, before carrying out consultation under section 42(1) (duty to consult) -</p> <p>(b) notify the Secretary of State in writing that the person proposes to provide an environmental statement in respect of that development</p>	<p>The Applicant notified the Secretary of State in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b).</p> <p>Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report covers Consultation under EIA and Habitats Regulations.</p>
Reg 10	Application for a scoping opinion	A request for a Scoping Opinion was made to the Planning Inspectorate in November 2017 which was supported by a detailed Scoping Report. Subsequently

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	(1) A person who proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent may ask the Secretary of State to state in writing their opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the environmental statement	<p>the Planning Inspectorate provided a formal Scoping Opinion in December 2017.</p> <p>Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report covers Consultation under EIA and Habitats Regulations. The Scoping Opinion is provided in Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report.</p>
Reg 12	<p>Consultation statement requirements</p> <p>(1) The consultation statement prepared under section 47(1) (duty to consult local community) must set out-</p> <p>(a) whether the development for which the applicant proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent is EIA development; and</p> <p>(b) if that development is EIA development, how the applicant intends to publicise and consult on the preliminary environmental information.</p>	<p>The Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) and Updated SoCC state that the project is EIA development (see paragraph 42 of the SoCC and paragraph 62 of the Updated SoCC). Section 6.4 of the SoCC and Section 6.5 of the Updated SoCC set out how the Applicant intends to publicise and consult on the preliminary environmental information.</p>
	<p>(2) in this regulation, “preliminary environmental information” means information referred to in regulation 14(2) which –</p> <p>(a) has been compiled by the applicant; and</p> <p>(b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects if the development (and of any associated development).</p>	<p>The introduction to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report states that the report has been compiled by the Applicant and provides preliminary environmental information to allow stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (including associated development).</p>
Reg 13	<p>Pre-application publicity under section 48 (duty to publicise)</p> <p>Where the proposed application for an order granting development consent is an application for EIA development, the applicant must, at the same time as</p>	<p>See Appendix 9.4 of the Consultation Report for the Section 48 notice. The Section 48 notice was sent to consultation bodies as described in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report.</p>

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	publishing notice of the proposed application under section 48(1), send a copy of that notice to the consultation bodies and to any person notified to the applicant in accordance with regulation 11(1)C.	
Department for Communities and Local Government – Guidance on the pre-application process (2015)		
Para 17	When circulating consultation documents, developers should be clear about their status, for example ensuring it is clear to the public if a document is purely for purposes of consultation.	<p>All circulated documents had clear ScottishPower Renewables branding and contained information on both the current and upcoming consultation phases.</p> <p>Circulated documents included that "The proposed East Anglia ONE North project is being developed by East Anglia ONE North Limited (the Applicant), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ScottishPower Renewables (SPR).".</p>
20	<p>Experience suggests that, to be of most value, consultation should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> based on accurate information that gives consultees a clear view of what is proposed including any options; shared at an early enough stage so that the proposal can still be influenced, while being sufficiently developed to provide some detail on what is being proposed; and engaging and accessible in style, encouraging consultees to react and offer their views. 	<p>Consultation included five phases providing details on the proposed East Anglia ONE North project. This consultation was based on accurate and up to date information on the proposed project such as the onshore study area, offshore viewpoints, proposed onshore substation zones, details on traffic and transport proposals and preliminary environmental information.</p> <p>Consultation with the public began with a non-statutory consultation phase (Phase 1) and continued into four statutory consultation phases to allow local community members to provide feedback and to allow this to influence the proposed project.</p> <p>Consultation with statutory stakeholders has been ongoing since 2016 up until application submission late 2019.</p> <p>Consultation materials at Public Information Days have consisted of a range of materials to allow the information to be accessible to attendees. For example, this has included exhibitions boards clearly stating key information, maps showing the onshore and offshore study areas and photomontages of both offshore and onshore infrastructure. At each phase, there has been the opportunity for interested parties to provide feedback through feedback forms or via email or post. See Chapters 4 – 8 of the Consultation Report for more details.</p>
23	During the pre-application stage applicants are required to notify the Secretary of State of the proposed application.	The Applicant notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application on 25 th January 2019 by way of a formal cover letter and package including the consultation documents, see section 8.2.1.4 and Appendix 9.3 of the Consultation Report.

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	<p>During the pre-application stage applicants are required to identify whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment; where it does, confirm that they will be submitting an environmental statement along with the application, or that they will be seeking a screening opinion ahead of submitting the application</p>	<p>The Applicant notified the Secretary of State in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.</p> <p>Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report covers Consultation under EIA and Habitats Regulations.</p>
	<p>During the pre-application stage applicants are required to produce a Statement of Community Consultation, in consultation with the relevant local authority or authorities, which describes how the applicant proposes to consult the local community about their project and then carry out consultation in accordance with that Statement</p>	<p>The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which set out how the Applicant proposed to consult the community. Further details on the process for preparing the SoCC can be found in Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report. The SoCC is attached to the Consultation Report at Appendix 3.2</p> <p>The Applicant also prepared an Updated Statement of Community Consultation, to introduce project developments and an additional phase of consultation, known as Phase 3.5 consultation, which is attached to the Consultation Report at Appendix 3.7.</p> <p>The Applicant consulted with Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council) and Suffolk County Council. Consultation also took place with the MMO.</p> <p>See Appendix 3.1 for consultation on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC.</p>
	<p>During the pre-application stage applicants are required to make the Statement of Community Consultation available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land where the development is proposed, as required by section 47 of the Planning Act and Regulations</p>	<p>Notice of the SoCC was published in local Newspapers – Eastern Daily Press, East Anglian Daily Times, Ipswich Star and Fishing News between the 6th March and 22nd March 2018. The SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website from 6th March 2018. The SoCC was made available for inspection at the local libraries, councils, shops and a post office as shown in Appendix 3.4 of the Consultation Report. Emails were also sent to the authorities noted in Appendix 3.5 of the Consultation Report informing them of publication of the SoCC.</p> <p>Notice of the Updated SoCC was published in local Newspapers – Eastern Daily Press, East Anglian Daily Times and Fishing News between the 19th September and 27th September 2018. The Updated SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website from 19th September 2018. The Updated SoCC was made available for inspection at the local libraries, councils, shops and a post office as shown in Appendix 3.9 of the Consultation Report. Emails were also sent to the authorities noted in Appendix 3.10 of the Consultation Report informing them of publication of the SoCC.</p>

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	During the pre-application stage applicants are required to identify and consult statutory consultees as required by section 42 of the Planning Act and Regulations.	The Applicant consulted all Section 42 consultees (see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report for the full list and Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report for more information).
	During the pre-application stage applicants are required to publicise the proposed application in accordance with Regulations.	The Section 48 Notice was published in accordance with the APFP regulations. The Applicant published the Section 48 Notice in the following newspapers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Anglian Daily Times, 28th January 2019 and 4th February 2019 • Lloyd's List, 28th January 2019 • The Times, 28th January 2019 • The London Gazette, 28th January 2019 • Fishing News, 31st January 2019
	During the pre-application stage applicants are required to set a deadline for consultation responses of not less than 28 days from the day after receipt/last publication.	The Section 48 newspaper notices, the Applicant's website and the notices sent to consultees by post all stated a deadline for responses to be given by and consultees were all given at least 28 days to provide comments at all phases of consultation.
	During the pre-application stage applicants are required to have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation.	The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation and publicity. See key feedback tables in Appendices 5.14, 6.15, 7.17, 8.19 and 9.19 of the Consultation Report.
	During the pre-application stage applicants are required to prepare a consultation report and submit it to the Secretary of State.	The Consultation Report has been submitted to the Secretary of State.
24	The Government recognises that major infrastructure projects and the communities and environment in which they are located will vary considerably. A 'one-size-fits-all' approach is not, therefore, appropriate. Instead, applicants, who are best placed to understand the detail of their specific project, and the relevant local authorities, who have a unique knowledge of their local communities, should as far as possible work together to develop plans for consultation. The aim should be to ensure that consultation is appropriate to the scale and nature of the	The requirements of Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) have been fulfilled by the consultation of the draft SoCC and update to the SoCC with the relevant Section 47 local authorities within whose area the onshore development lies.

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	project and where its impacts will be experienced.	
25	<p>Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate. Some applicants may have their own distinct approaches to consultation, perhaps drawing on their own or relevant sector experience, for example if there are industry protocols that can be adapted. Larger, more complex applications are likely to need to go beyond the statutory minimum timescales laid down in the Planning Act to ensure enough time for consultees to understand project proposals and formulate a response. Many proposals will require detailed technical input, especially regarding impacts, so sufficient time will need to be allowed for this. Consultation should also be sufficiently flexible to respond to the needs and requirements of consultees, for example where a consultee has indicated that they would prefer to be consulted via email only, this should be accommodated as far as possible.</p>	<p>Section 42, 47 and 48 statutory consultation allowed longer than the statutory minimum of 28 days to respond. The Applicant also endeavoured to provide advance notice of statutory consultation periods via email notifications to interested parties.</p> <p>Consultation on the draft Statement of Community Consultation allowed 36 and 35 days for responses. The draft Updated SoCC allowed 28 days for responses.</p>
26	<p>Sections 42 – 44 of the Planning Act and Regulations set out details of who should be consulted, including local authorities, the Marine Management Organisation (where appropriate), other statutory bodies, and persons having an interest in the land to be developed. Section 47 in the Planning Act sets out the applicant’s statutory duty to consult local communities. In addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project.</p>	<p>The Applicant consulted all section 42 consultees (see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report and the Book of Reference for the full list).</p> <p>Local communities were consulted with in accordance with the Statement of Community Consultation.</p>
28	<p>From time to time a body may cease to exist but for legislative timetabling reasons, may still</p>	<p>The following bodies were removed from the list as set out in The Infrastructure Planning (Prescribed</p>

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	<p>be listed as a statutory consultee. In such situations the Secretary of State will not expect strict compliance with the statutory requirements. Applicants should identify any successor body and consult with them in the same manner as they would have with the original body. Where there is no obvious successor, applicants should seek the advice of the Inspectorate, who may be able to identify an appropriate alternative consultee. Whether or not an alternative is identified, the consultation report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why.</p>	<p>Consultees and Interested Parties etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment • Equality and Human Rights Commission • Commission for Sustainable Development • Homes and Communities Agency • Commission for Rural Communities • The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority • The relevant waste regulation authority • The relevant local resilience forum (Suffolk Resilience). <p>The Homes and Communities Agency was replaced in January 2018 by Homes England and Regulator of Social Housing both of these bodies were consulted by the Applicant.</p> <p>The commission for Rural Communities was abolished on 31 March 2013 and therefore was not consulted by the Applicant.</p>
29	<p>Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements. Early engagement with these bodies can help avoid unnecessary delays and the costs of having to make changes at later stages of the process. It is equally important that statutory consultees respond to a request for technical input in a timely manner. Applicants are therefore advised to discuss and agree a timetable with consultees for the provision of such inputs.</p>	<p>The Evidence Plan Process described in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report was used to engage technical experts in key agreements and technical issues, this was for benthic ecology (including marine geology, oceanography and physical processes, and fish ecology); ornithology; and marine mammals.</p> <p>A similar process, also described in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report, was used to cover onshore topics which covered coastal visualisations, onshore ecology and ornithology, landfall and coastal processes, traffic and transport, ground conditions and contamination, air quality, noise and vibration, archaeology and cultural heritage, water resources and flood risk, landscape and visual impact assessment and seascape landscape and visual impact assessment and socio-economics and tourism.</p>
35	<p>The Applicant has a duty under section 47 of the Planning Act to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation, and then to conduct its consultation in line with that statement. Before doing so, the Applicant must consult on their Statement of Community Consultation with each local authority in whose area the proposed development is situated. This may require consultation with a number of different local authorities,</p>	<p>The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which set out how the Applicant proposed to consult the community. Further details on the process for preparing the SoCC can be found in Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report. The SoCC is attached to the Consultation Report at Appendix 3.2.</p> <p>The Applicant also prepared an Updated Statement of Community Consultation, to introduce project developments and an additional phase of consultation, known as Phase 3.5 consultation, which is attached to the Consultation Report at Appendix 3.7.</p>

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	particularly for long, linear projects.	<p>The Applicant consulted with Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council) and Suffolk County Council. Consultation also took place with the MMO.</p> <p>See Appendix 3.1 for consultation on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC.</p> <p>Compliance with the SoCC and Updated SoCC is shown in Table 3.5 in Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report.</p>
36	Where an applicant decides to consult people living in a wider area who could be affected by the project (e.g. through visual or environmental impacts, or through increased traffic flow), that intention should be reflected in the Statement of Community Consultation.	The SoCC and Updated SoCC define who the Applicant will consult with. See Appendix 3.2 and Appendix 3.7 of the Consultation Report.
37	[...] prior to submitting their draft Statement of Community Consultation applicants may wish to seek to resolve any disagreements or clarifications about the public consultation design. An applicant is therefore likely to need to engage in discussions with local authorities over a longer period than the minimum requirements set out in the Act.	The Applicant consulted with Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council) and Suffolk County Council and the MMO on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC. The responses given and the updates made to the SoCC and Updated SoCC following these comments are shown in Table 3.1 and Table 3.3 in Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report. Where comments were not able to be addressed these are also explained in these tables.
41	Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the Statement of Community Consultation which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their consultation report their course of action to the Secretary of State when they submit their application.	
42	Where a local authority decides that it does not wish to respond to a consultation request on the Statement of Community Consultation, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to ensure that all affected communities are consulted. If the applicant is unsure how to proceed, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Inspectorate. However, it is for the applicant to satisfy	For both the SoCC and Updated SoCC both the local authorities (Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council)) and the MMO responded with comments or confirming they had no comments.

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	themselves that their consultation plan allows for as full public involvement as is appropriate for their project and, once satisfied, to proceed with the consultation.	
43	Local authorities are also themselves statutory consultees for any proposed major infrastructure project which is in or adjacent to their area. Applicants should engage with them as early as possible to ensure that the impacts of the development on the local area are understood and considered prior to the application being submitted to the Secretary of State.	<p>The Applicant consulted with local authorities throughout the consultation process, such as regular update meetings with Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council).</p> <p>The list of local authorities consulted with at Section 42 is provided in see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report.</p>
44	It will be important that any concerns local authorities have on the practicality of enforcing a proposed Development Consent Order are raised at the earliest opportunity.	The Applicant has held regular meetings with the relevant local authorities to allow any concerns to be raised.
48	Local authorities are encouraged to discuss and work through issues raised by the proposed development with applicants well before an application is submitted. Agreements reached between an applicant and relevant local authorities can be documented in a statement of common ground. This will contain agreed factual information about the application and can accompany the application. The statement of common ground can also set out matters where agreement has not been reached.	The Applicant will work with the relevant local authorities to document agreements and matters where agreement has not been reached in a statement of common ground to provide a commonly understood basis and provide context to inform any examination into the proposed development.
49	Applicants will also need to identify and consult people who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question, or who could be affected by a project in such a way that they may be able to make a claim for compensation. This will give such parties early notice of projects, and an opportunity to express their views regarding them.	<p>As required by Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) consultation was undertaken with landowners and persons interested in the land (as defined under Section 44 of the Planning Act). See Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Non-statutory consultation with landowners was undertaken throughout the consultation phases (as described in Chapters 4- 8 of the Consultation Report).</p>

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52	Applicants should explain in the consultation report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their duties to consult and take account of any responses.	<p>For new interests in land identified after statutory consultation has been completed, an amended section 42 notice cover letter with the same relevant enclosed documents has been sent to these new interests to ensure that they are aware that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 42 consultation has already been held; • The Applicant can provide Preliminary Environmental Information that was available to all during the Section 42 consultation period; and • They will have an opportunity to be involved and comment on the project during the Examination process.
53	People should have as much influence as is realistic and possible over decisions which shape their lives and communities. It is therefore critical that they are engaged with project proposals at an early stage.	Section 47 consultation has been undertaken over four phases to allow feedback at key stages in the pre-application process. Non-statutory stakeholder consultation has been ongoing throughout the pre-application process.
54	In consulting on project proposals, an inclusive approach is needed to ensure that different groups have the opportunity to participate and are not disadvantaged in the process. Applicants should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all sections of the community in question.	<p>Advertising the proposals to 'hard-to-reach' groups is covered in the SoCC and Updated SoCC and involved deploying maildrops in order to engage this audience.</p> <p>The Public Information Days included clear exhibition boards and representatives of the Applicant were available to discuss any questions with. Meetings were also arranged with community groups such as SASES, Save our Sandlings and Thorpeness Residents. Information was available online through the ScottishPower Renewables website.</p>

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55	<p>Applicants must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed. Applicants could prepare a short document specifically for local communities, summarising the project proposals and outlining the matters on which the view of the local community is sought. This can describe core elements of the project and explain what the potential benefits and impacts may be. Such documents should be written in clear, accessible, and non-technical language. Applicants should consider making it available in formats appropriate to the needs of people with disabilities if requested. There may be cases where documents may need to be bilingual (for example, Welsh and English in some areas), but it is not the policy of the Government to encourage documents to be translated into non-native languages.</p>	<p>The SoCC and Updated SoCC summarised the Project proposals and outlined the matters on which the view of the local community was sought. They also described the key elements of the Project.</p> <p>The SoCC and Update to the SoCC explained each phase of consultation and what was being consulted on.</p> <p>Consultation materials were made available at each of the Public Information Days and on the ScottishPower Renewables website.</p> <p>From Phase 3 onwards information was mailed to residents with all post codes beginning IP15, IP16, IP17 and IP18 with letters informing of the beginning of these consultation phases and providing additional information where necessary. See Chapters 6-8 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>At Phase 4 a Non-Technical Summary and Guide to Navigating the Preliminary Environmental Information Report were produced to make the information in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report accessible. These documents were available on the ScottishPower Renewables website, at the Phase 4 Public Information Days and at the locations set out in the Section 48 notice.</p>
56	<p>Applicants are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land. They are encouraged to consider consulting beyond this where they think doing so may provide more information on the impacts of their proposals (e.g. through visual impacts or increased traffic flow).</p>	<p>The SoCC and Updated SoCC states that the Applicant will consult with individuals and communities living within the vicinity of the land.</p> <p>The Updated SoCC included expanded community consultation to include the parish council areas through which the part of the road network being assessed passed.</p>
57	<p>The Statement of Community Consultation should act as a framework for the community consultation generally, for example, setting out where details and dates of any events will be published. The Statement of Community</p>	<p>Notice of the SoCC was published in local Newspapers Eastern Daily Press, East Anglian Daily Times, Ipswich Star and Fishing News between the 6th March and 22nd March 2018. The SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website from 6th March 2018. The SoCC was made available for inspection at the local libraries, councils, shops and a post office as shown in Appendix 3.4 of the Consultation Report, it was also available at</p>

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	<p>Consultation should be made available online, at any exhibitions or other events held by applicants. It should be placed at appropriate local deposit points (e.g. libraries, council offices) and sent to local community groups as appropriate.</p>	<p>the Phase 2 Public Information Days. Emails were also sent to the authorities noted in Appendix 3.5 of the Consultation Report informing them of publication of the SoCC.</p> <p>Notice of the Updated SoCC was published in local Newspapers Eastern Daily Press, East Anglian Daily Times and Fishing News between the 19th September and 27th September 2018. The Updated SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website from 19th September 2018. The Updated SoCC was made available for inspection at the local libraries, councils, shops and a post office as shown in Appendix 3.9 of the Consultation Report, it was also available at the Phase 3.5 Public Meetings. Emails were also sent to the authorities noted in Appendix 3.10 of the Consultation Report informing them of publication of the SoCC.</p>
58	<p>Applicants are required to publicise their proposed application under section 48 of the Planning Act and the Regulations and set out the detail of what this publicity must entail. This publicity is an integral part of the public consultation process. Where possible, the first of the two required local newspaper advertisements should coincide approximately with the beginning of the consultation with communities. However, given the detailed information required for the publicity in the Regulations, aligning publicity with consultation may not always be possible, especially where a multi-stage consultation is intended.</p>	<p>The Applicant published the Section 48 Notice in the following newspapers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Anglian Daily Times, 28th January 2019 and 4th February 2019 • Lloyd's List, 28th January 2019 • The Times, 28th January 2019 • The London Gazette, 28th January 2019 • Fishing News, 31st January 2019 <p>These notices included advertisement of the Phase 4 Public Information Days.</p>
61	<p>[...] where an offshore project also features land-based development, the applicant should treat the local authority where the land-based development is located as the main consultee for the Statement of Community Consultation. The applicant is also advised to consider seeking views on the Statement of Community Consultation from local authorities whose communities may be affected by the project, for example visually or through</p>	<p>The Applicant consulted with Suffolk Coastal District Council (now East Suffolk Council) and Suffolk County Council and the MMO on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC.</p> <p>See Appendix 3.1 for consultation on the draft SoCC and draft Updated SoCC.</p>

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	<p>construction traffic, even if the project is in fact some distance from the area in question. In addition, applicants may find it beneficial to discuss their Statement of Community Consultation with any local authorities in the vicinity where there could be an effect on harbour facilities.</p>	
63	<p>Applicants should ensure they consider all the potential impacts on communities which are in the vicinity of the proposed project. These are unlikely to affect all communities to the same degree but might include potential visual, environmental, economic and social impacts.</p>	<p>The Applicant sought to obtain comments from stakeholders and communities to the PEIR on any matters which might have implications for the relevant communities.</p>
64	<p>Where the location of a proposed offshore project is such that the impacts on communities are likely to be very small or negligible, applicants are still expected to inform relevant coastal authorities and communities of the proposed project, and give them a chance to take part in any consultation. When deciding who to consult in these situations, applicants are encouraged to think laterally, by, for example, identifying nearby local authorities with busy harbours, active fishing or sailing / water-sports communities or key local environmental groups.</p>	<p>The Applicant's statutory consultation with local communities was open to all those with an interest in the proposals. This included relevant coastal authorities (who were consulted under Section 42) and members of the community such as commercial fishermen.</p>
65	<p>Where there are no obvious impacts on local communities, applicants should consult the local communities closest to the proposed project. It may be that there are impacts which are not immediately obvious but which a consultation can identify. Equally, local communities may have concerns, for example, about environmental impacts, and open engagement with the applicant will allow them the chance to express their concerns and to understand</p>	

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	how these concerns are being addressed.	
66	Ultimately, applicants for offshore projects should take a pragmatic approach, consulting in proportion to the impacts on communities and the size of the project, whilst ensuring that relevant local communities are kept informed about the proposals and offered the chance to participate in shaping them. Applicants should use this as a guiding principle for consultation together with the statutory requirements as set out in the Planning Act.	
67	In addition to relevant local authorities and their communities, prospective applicants for development consent for certain types of projects are required to consult and engage with the Marine Management Organisation.	The MMO have been consulted with on the SoCC and Updated SoCC. There have been regular meetings with the MMO to discuss project updates. The MMO have been consulted under Section 42 of the Planning Act.
68	To realise the benefits of early consultation on a project, it must take place at a sufficiently early stage to allow consultees a real opportunity to influence the proposals. But equally, consultees will need sufficient information on a project to be able to recognise and understand the impacts	Consultation included five phases providing details on the proposed East Anglia ONE North project. This consultation was based on accurate and up to date information on the proposed project such as the onshore study area, offshore viewpoints, proposed onshore substation zones, details on traffic and transport proposals and preliminary environmental information. Consultation with the public began with a non-statutory consultation phase (Phase 1) and continued into four statutory consultation phases to allow local community members to provide feedback at each phase and to allow this to influence the proposed project.
69	Applicants will often also require detailed technical advice from consultees and it is likely that their input will be of the greatest value if they are consulted when project proposals are fluid, followed up by confirmation of the approach as proposals become firmer. In principle, therefore, applicants should undertake initial consultation as soon as there is sufficient detail to allow consultees to understand the nature of the project properly.	Consultation with statutory stakeholders has been ongoing since 2016 up until application submission late 2019. Section 42 consultation on the PEIR provided full detail on the potential impacts of the project which was made available for statutory stakeholders and local community members.
70	To manage the tension between consulting early, but also having project proposals that are firm enough to enable	

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	<p>consultees to comment, applicants are encouraged to consider an iterative, phased consultation consisting of two (or more) stages, especially for large projects with long development periods. For example, applicants might wish to consider undertaking non-statutory early consultation at a stage where options are still being considered. This will be helpful in informing proposals and assisting the applicant in establishing a preferred option on which to undertake statutory consultation.</p>	
71	<p>Where an iterative consultation is intended, it may be advisable for applicants to carry out the final stage of consultation with persons who have an interest in the land once they have worked up their project proposals in sufficient detail to identify affected land interests.</p>	<p>Persons with an interest in the land were consulted with during Phase 4, Section 42 Consultation, as described in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report.</p>
72	<p>The Planning Act requires a consultation period of a minimum of 28 days from the day after receipt of the consultation documents. It is expected that this may be sufficient for projects which are straightforward and uncontroversial in nature. But many projects, particularly larger or more controversial ones, may require longer consultation periods than this. Applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and proportionate to the proposed project. It is also important that consultees do not withhold information that might affect a project, and that they respond in good time to applicants. Where responses are not received by the deadline, the applicant is not obliged to take those responses into account.</p>	<p>Section 42, 47 and 48 statutory consultation allowed longer than the statutory minimum of 28 days to respond. The Applicant also endeavoured to provide advance notice of statutory consultation periods via email notifications to interested parties.</p> <p>Consultation on the draft Statement of Community Consultation allowed 36 and 35 days for responses. The draft Updated SoCC allowed 28 days for responses.</p>
73	<p>Applicants are not expected to repeat consultation rounds set out in their Statement of Community Consultation</p>	<p>In order to engage local communities with project developments an Updated Statement of Community Consultation was produced introducing an additional</p>

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	<p>unless the project proposals have changed very substantially. However, where proposals change to such a large degree that what is being taken forward is fundamentally different from what was consulted on, further consultation may well be needed. This may be necessary if, for example, new information arises which renders all previous options unworkable or invalid for some reason. When considering the need for additional consultation, applicants should use the degree of change, the effect on the local community and the level of public interest as guiding factors.</p>	<p>phase of consultation, Phase 3.5. However, the project has not changed so substantially as to require a repeat of the statutory consultation process.</p>
74	<p>Where a proposed application changes to such a large degree that the proposals could be considered a new application, the legitimacy of the consultation already carried out could be questioned. In such cases, applicants should undertake further re-consultation on the new proposals, and should supply consultees with sufficient information to enable them to understand the nature of the change and any likely significant impacts (but not necessarily the full suite of consultation documents), and allow at least 28 days for consultees to respond.</p>	
75	<p>If the application only changes to a small degree, or if the change only affects part of the development, then it is not necessary for an applicant to undertake a full re-consultation. Where a proposed application is amended in light of consultation responses then, unless those amendments materially change the application or materially changes its impacts, the amendments themselves should not trigger a need for</p>	

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	<p>further consultation. Instead, the applicant should ensure that all affected statutory consultees and local communities are informed of the changes.</p>	
77	<p>Consultation should also be fair and reasonable for applicants as well as communities. To ensure that consultation is fair to all parties, applicants should be able to demonstrate that the consultation process is proportionate to the impacts of the project in the area that it affects, takes account of the anticipated level of local interest, and takes account of the views of the relevant local authorities.</p>	<p>The Applicant considers that the approach to consultation was appropriate for the level of interest. The Applicant engaged with Parish Councils and local community groups. The consultation process was originally planned to be carried over four phases - an additional phase was added to take account of project developments as well as feedback from consultation. This is described in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report.</p>
80	<p>The consultation report should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken, which can helpfully include a timeline; • set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate; • set out how the applicant has taken account of any response to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant's statement of community consultation; • set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses); • provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; • provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to a project 	<p>The Applicant produced a Consultation Report which included all matters set out in paragraph 80 of the DCLG Guidance (2015).</p> <p>Section 2.6 includes a pre-application timeline and Section 2.7 includes a summary of the key stages of consultation.</p> <p>This Statement of Compliance shows how the Applicant has complied with relevant legislation and guidance.</p> <p>Section 3.4 and 3.5 includes information on consultation on the SoCC and Updated SoCC, respectively.</p> <p>The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation and publicity. See key feedback tables in Appendices 5.14, 6.15, 7.17, 8.19 and 9.19 of the Consultation Report.</p>

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	<p>were not followed, including advice from statutory consultees on impacts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant Advice Note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken; and • be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed. However, it need not include full technical explanations of these matters. 	
81	<p>It is good practice that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results of the consultation exercise; how the information received by applicants has been used to shape and influence the project; and how any outstanding issues will be addressed before an application is submitted to the Inspectorate.</p>	<p>Following each statutory phase of Public Information Days feedback summary documents have been produced and provided on the Applicant's website to summarise the consultation (see Appendix 6.13; 7.16 and 9.18). At Phase 3.5 a Decision Summary document was produced (see Appendix 8.18) and provided on the Applicant's website.</p>
82	<p>As with the consultation itself, it is likely that different audiences will require different levels of information. The local community may be particularly interested in what the collective view of the community is and how this has been taken into account. Consultees with highly technical interests may seek more detailed information on what impacts and risks have been identified, and how they are proposed to be mitigated or managed.</p>	<p>A wide range of consultation material has been available at the Public Information Days and Public Meetings as well as available on the Applicant's website. This has included information of varying levels of technical detail.</p> <p>At Phase 4 a Non-Technical Summary and Guide to Navigating the Preliminary Environmental Information Report were produced to make the information in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report accessible. And the full PEIR was available for those seeking detailed information.</p> <p>Meetings were also held with various consultees to discuss key issues relevant to the organisation or individual, these meetings are noted in Chapters 4- 8 of the Consultation Report.</p>
83	<p>The consultation report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and bodies. Applicants should therefore consider producing a summary</p>	<p>Responses to points raised were provided using a number of methods. Points raised during Expert Topic Group meetings were addressed at subsequent meetings. Questions raised in writing by members of the public and local interest groups were answered in writing. Members of the project team were on hand at all Public Information Days to answer questions and</p>

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	<p>note in plain English for the local community setting out headline findings and how they have been addressed, together with a link to the full consultation report for those interested. If helpful, this could be supplemented by events in the local area.</p>	<p>discuss the proposals. Exhibition panels at Phase 3 and Phase 4 Public Information Days addressed issues that had been raised at earlier consultation phases. Public Information Day feedback summary reports were published at the end of Phase 2, 3 and 4 consultation which summarised the feedback received. A briefing note was produced and published on the Applicant's website to inform readers of the outcome of the Phase 3.5 consultation.</p>
84	<p>A response to points raised by consultees with technical information is likely to need to focus on the specific impacts for which the body has expertise. The applicant should make a judgement as to whether the consultation report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be more appropriate. Applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue engagement with these bodies on an individual basis.</p>	<p>The Applicant has engaged extensively with technical consultees on issues raised during pre-application consultation.</p>
93	<p>For the pre-application consultation process, applicants are advised to include sufficient preliminary environmental information to enable consultees to develop an informed view of the project. The information required may be different for different types and sizes of projects. It may also vary depending on the audience of a particular consultation. The preliminary environmental information is not expected to replicate or be a draft of the environmental statement. However, if the applicant considers this to be appropriate (and more cost-effective), it can be presented in this way. The key issue is that the information presented must provide clarity to all consultees. Applicants should be careful not to assume that non-specialist consultees would not be interested in any technical environmental information. It is therefore</p>	<p>The preliminary environmental information took the form of a draft environmental statement. The PEIR was sent to all relevant statutory stakeholders (see Appendix 9.1 of the Consultation Report for the full list). Printed copies of the PEIR were made available to be inspected free of charge from 11th February 2019 until 26th March 2019 as stated in the Section 48 Notice. A printed copy was also available at the Public Information Days and available online through the ScottishPower Renewables website.</p> <p>The SoCC and the Updated SoCC include statements on how the Applicant intended to consult on preliminary environmental information.</p>

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	<p>advisable to ensure access to such information is provided during all consultations. The applicant's Statement of Community Consultation must include a statement about how the applicant intends to consult on preliminary environmental information.</p>	
96	<p>It is the applicant's responsibility to consult with the relevant statutory bodies and, if they consider it necessary, with any relevant non-statutory nature conservation bodies, in order to gather evidence for such a report (to support a Habitats Regulations Assessment). This consultation should take place as early as possible in the pre-application process. One way of doing this is for an applicant to agree an evidence plan.</p>	<p>The Evidence Plan Process described in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report was used to engage technical experts in key agreements and technical issues, this was for benthic ecology (including marine geology, oceanography and physical processes, and fish ecology); ornithology; and marine mammals.</p> <p>A similar process, also described in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report, was used to cover onshore topics which covered coastal visualisations, onshore ecology and ornithology, landfall and coastal processes, traffic and transport, ground conditions and contamination, air quality, noise and vibration, archaeology and cultural heritage, water resources and flood risk, landscape and visual impact assessment and seascape landscape and visual impact assessment and socio-economics and tourism.</p>