

Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm



Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm

Consultation Report:
Annex 14 – Section 47 Phase 2 Consultation Materials

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Date: May 2018


Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm



Consultation Report

Annex 14 – Section 47 Phase 2 Consultation Materials

Report Number: A5.1.14

Version: Final

Date: May 2018

This report is also downloadable from the Hornsea Project Three offshore wind farm website at:

www.hornseaproject3.co.uk

Ørsted

5 Howick Place,

London, SW1P 1WG

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Front cover picture: Kite surfer near a UK offshore wind farm © Orsted Hornsea Project Three (UK) Ltd., 2018.

Prepared by: Ørsted

Checked by: Katie Hales, Celestia Godbehere and Thomas Neall

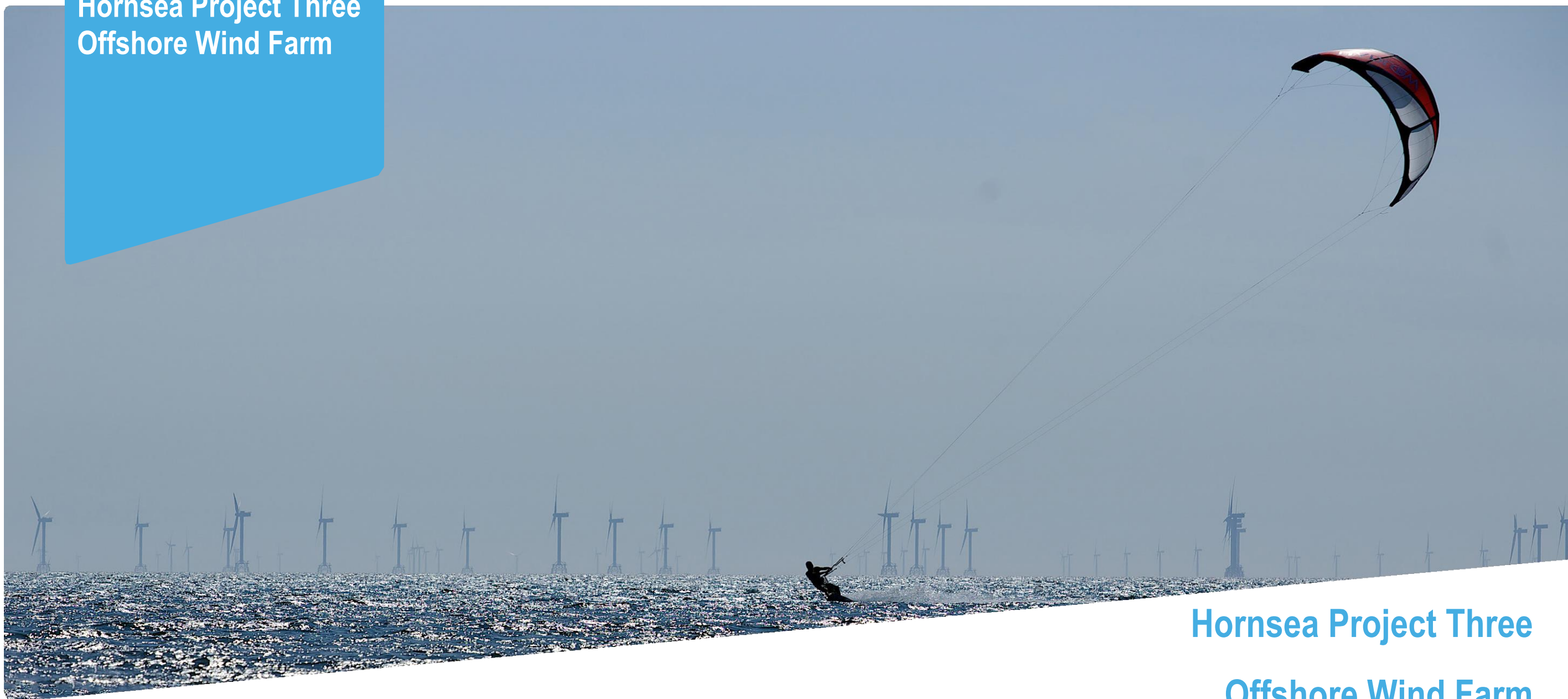
Accepted by: Emily Woolfenden

Approved by: Sophie Banham

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**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**



**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 1 - Phase 2 Consultation Overview

Date: May 2018



Your opportunity to feedback on our proposed offshore wind farm. This document contains details of our proposals, our upcoming events and how to take part in this consultation.

We are proposing to develop a new offshore wind farm (Hornsea Project Three) located over 120 km off the north Norfolk coast. This will connect into Norwich Main National Grid Substation, just south of Norwich. Hornsea Project Three will be capable of generating up to 2.4 gigawatts (GW) of electricity, enough power to meet the average daily needs of well over 2 million UK homes.

Your feedback is important

This formal consultation is another opportunity for you to influence our proposal. All the feedback received during this consultation period will be considered by the Project and will help to shape the final design that we submit to the Planning Inspectorate in 2018. The feedback we receive will be summarised in the accompanying Consultation Report.

What are we asking you to comment on?

We would like you to tell us your thoughts on our proposed development, including where we intend to build it, how we intend to build it and how we are proposing to reduce any potential environmental effects where this can currently be identified.

This includes your thoughts on the:

- Overall project proposal;
- Offshore array area, located approximately 120 km from the coast (where the offshore wind turbines, array and interconnector cables, offshore substation/s and offshore accommodation platforms will be situated);
- Offshore export cable corridor, between the array area and landfall, where the export cables will be laid/buried;
- Landfall zone, located at Weybourne (where the export cables are brought ashore);
- Onshore cable corridor search area (where the export cables will be buried from the landfall routed via the onshore substation/s and connected finally to National Grid's Norwich Main substation);
- Proposed onshore HVAC booster station;
- Proposed onshore substation (HVAC substation/HVDC converter station) near Norwich Main substation; and
- Areas identified for temporary construction compounds and potential access routes along the onshore cable route.

Get involved

There are lots of ways you can find out more about our proposal and have your say before the consultation closes on 20 September 2017.

- Visit our website (www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3) to view all our technical documents, as well as our export cable route and onshore infrastructure using our interactive map.
- Attend one of our September community consultation events where you can meet members of the Project team. We can talk you through our proposal and answer any questions you may have (details listed at the end of this document).
- Visit one of our Community Access Points (CAP sites) where you can find the latest documents (details listed at the end of this document).
- Contact us directly via the Freephone line, email address or write to us to request printed copies of the consultation materials (fee applied for hard copies of reports), electronic copies of the technical reports or ask us questions.

This consultation

Public consultation for Hornsea Project Three commenced in 2016 and consultation will continue up to the point of consent application submission in 2018. To develop our proposal, we have considered the outputs from;

- Ongoing discussions with the local authorities, specialist groups, local representatives and community groups;
- Feedback gathered at our community consultation events (Autumn 2016, Spring 2017);
- Findings from environmental, technical and feasibility studies.

In this consultation (27 July 2017 to 20 September 2017), we are asking you to comment on the findings of initial surveys and assessments (detailed in our Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)) and for you to let us know your thoughts on the proposed Project. The proposed Project and PEIR will also be shown at the September Community Consultation events. This is your opportunity to let us know what you think and make us aware of any other factors we need to consider as we shape the final design that we will submit to the Planning Inspectorate in 2018.

Please note that certain survey work is ongoing and will continue to feed into our refinement process along with the results of this round of consultation.

Our proposal

Offshore

Up to 342 offshore wind turbines, with a tip height of up to 325 metres, their foundations and up to 19 offshore platforms will be located in the eastern portion of the former Hornsea Round 3 Zone, which has a total area of 696 km² and is located approximately 120 km northeast of the Norfolk coast and 160 km east of the Yorkshire coast.

The offshore platforms (depending on final design) will accommodate either;

- A high voltage alternating current (HVAC) transmission system consisting of up to 12 transformer substations and up to 3 accommodation platforms, or
- A high voltage direct current (HVDC) consisting of up to 12 transformer substations, up to 4 offshore HVDC converter platforms, and up to 3 accommodation platforms.

A network of subsea array cables will connect the wind turbines, offshore substations, offshore converter stations and offshore accommodation platforms. Electricity generated at the offshore wind farm will be transmitted to shore by up to 6 subsea export cables within a corridor currently approximately 1.5 km of width (via either a HVAC or HVDC electrical connection) running in a south-westerly direction for approximately 145 km, from the south-western boundary of the array area to the proposed landfall at Weybourne in North Norfolk, which may connect with the offshore HVAC booster station(s) (if required) at locations within the offshore cable route.

You can view the offshore plans on our website (www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3) or at one of the locations listed at the end of this document.



Onshore cable corridor

Onshore export cables will be buried in up to 6 trenches, running in a south / south-westerly direction from the proposed landfall area at Weybourne in north Norfolk for approximately 55 km, before connecting into the existing Norwich Main National Grid substation, located between Swardeston and Stoke Holy Cross in south Norfolk. The Project is currently consulting on a 200 m onshore cable corridor, however, this will be further refined to an 80 m cable corridor for the final application, of which 20 m will be used for temporary working areas.

Landfall

At landfall, the subsea export cables will cross underneath the beach and terminate at the onshore electrical cable transition joint bays. Up to 8 of these joint bays, located underground, will house the connections between the offshore subsea export cables and the onshore underground export cables. Along the cable route there will be jointing pits (including link boxes) which will connect the export cables to the substation.



Onshore HVAC booster station

An onshore HVAC booster station may be required, in addition to or instead of an offshore HVAC booster station, should a HVAC electrical transmission be chosen in the later Project design (this is a post-consent decision). The proposed onshore HVAC booster station option, previously referred to as Option C, now known as Little Barningham, will be connected to export cables buried underground from the landfall at Weybourne to the onshore substation, pending detailed Project design. The onshore HVAC booster station could require an area of up to 25,000 m² and could be up to 12.5 m in height.

Onshore substation

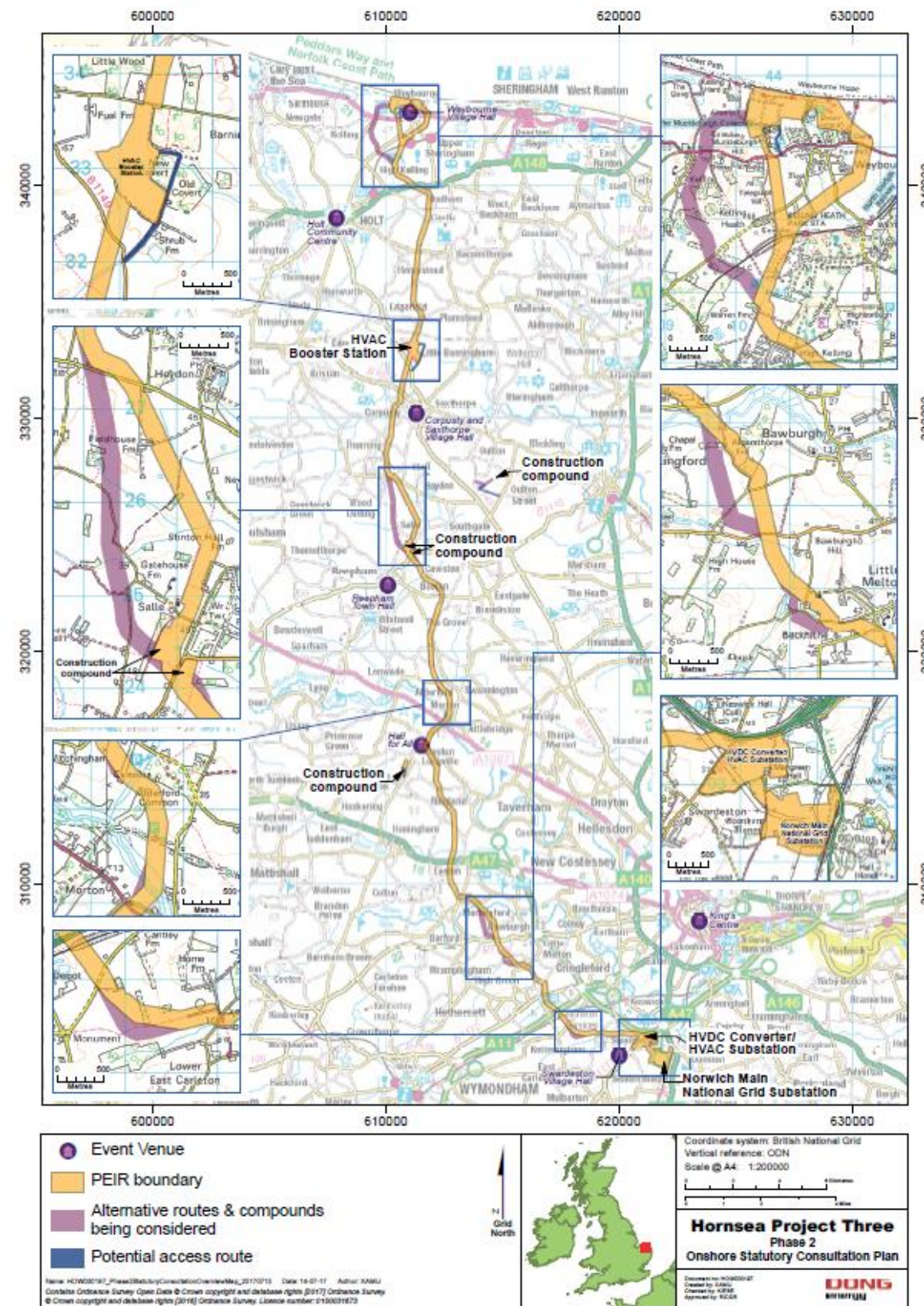
A new onshore substation (HVDC converter/HVAC substation) will be required near Norwich Main National Grid substation (also referred to as Dunston/ Mangreen). This substation will convert and connect the export cables that originated from the landfall at Weybourne to the final National Grid connection at Norwich Main. The onshore substation could require an area of up to 128,000 m² of permanent land take, which includes area for visual mitigation and could be up to 25 m in height.

For both the onshore HVAC booster station (if required) and onshore substation, this will include;

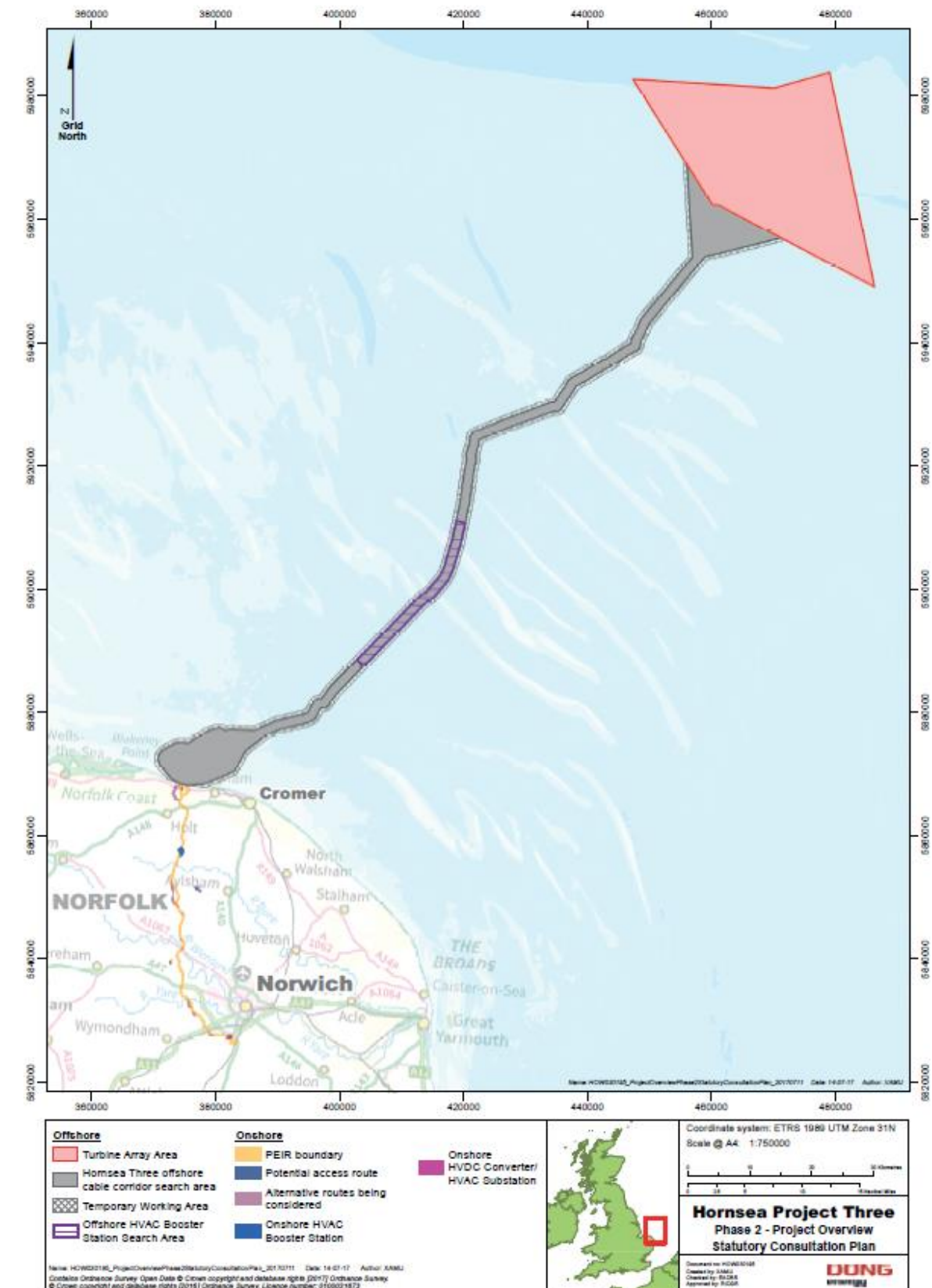
- The construction of auxiliary equipment, support buildings, private roads and hardstanding.
- The construction of temporary haul roads and temporary access tracks, used for constructing the underground export cables connecting the underground electrical cable transition pits to the Norwich Main National Grid substation.
- Associated and/or ancillary works including: archaeological and ground investigations, drainage works; improvements to the verges, highways and private access roads; works to alter the position of apparatus, including mains, sewers, drains and cables; works affecting non-navigable rivers, streams or watercourses; landscaping and other works to mitigate any adverse effects of the construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning of the authorised project, including but not limited to ecological monitoring and mitigation works.

Indicative visualisations of the onshore substation and onshore HVAC booster station will be available to view at our next round of community consultation events in September.

Hornsea Project Three - Onshore Statutory Consultation Plan



Hornsea Project Three - Project Overview Statutory Consultation Plan



Landowners and occupiers

We have been engaging with individual landowners and occupiers along the proposed route to secure access for surveys and to seek their feedback on our proposal. All landowners and occupiers will be contacted formally at the start of the consultation with details of where to find more information and how to respond.

For landowner specific questions, please contact our Land Agents, Dalcour Maclaren:

Email: HornseaProjectThree@dalcourmaclaren.com
Dedicated phone line: 0333 2413 455

Alternatively, come to one of our community consultation events, where representatives from our site & land rights team will be on hand to speak directly with you.



Technical documents

The findings from all the environmental assessments we have carried out to develop our proposal are detailed in our PEIR, which can be viewed on our website. This is a technical report which provides details of the project proposal and explains what effects we believe our proposals would have on the environment. It also provides some details in terms of how we plan to minimise these effects where appropriate.

You can view the full report, including detailed plans on our website, at our community consultation events and at the locations listed at the end of this document.

Responding to this consultation

Have your say on our proposed development. You can respond to this consultation

- By email:
HornseaProjectThree@dongenergy.co.uk
- By post:
Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm, DONG Energy,
5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG
- By completing a feedback form at our events or online via the Project webpage.

The deadline for responding to this consultation is 20 September 2017.

Please note that responses and other representations may be made public.

Venue	Date	Event Time
Swardston Village Hall, The Common, Swardston Common, NR14 8DX	Monday 4th September	3pm - 7pm
King's Centre, King Street, Norwich, NR1 1PH	Tuesday 5th September	4pm - 7:30pm
Corpusty and Saxthorpe Village Hall, Heydon Road, Corpusty, NR11 6QQ	Wednesday 6th September	4pm - 8pm
Weybourne Village Hall, Beach Lane, Weybourne, NR25 7AH	Thursday 7th September	3:30pm - 7:30pm
Reepham Town Hall, Church Street, Reepham, NR10 4JW	Friday 8th September	3:30pm - 7:30pm
Hall for All, Church Street, Weston Longville, NR9 5JU	Tuesday 12th September	4pm - 7:30pm
Holt Community Centre, Kerridge Way, Holt, NR25 6DN	Wednesday 13th September	4pm - 7:30pm

Next steps

After the consultation closes on 20 September 2017, we will review all the feedback we have received and will incorporate your comments where possible into the final design which we will submit to the Planning Inspectorate in 2018.

A Consultation Report will be produced and submitted as part of our application. This report will provide a summary of the responses received and will explain how we have taken feedback into account in developing our final proposal.

What happens after we submit our application?

After submitting our application, the Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to accept the application and decide if it can proceed to the examination stage.



If the application is accepted, people wishing to be involved in the examination will be invited to register their interest with the Planning Inspectorate*.



Anyone who has registered their interest will be invited to submit their views on our proposals in writing and may be asked to speak at one of the public hearings that are held.



The Planning Inspectorate will hold an examination. Once the examination is finished, the Planning Inspectorate then has three months to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The Secretary of State then has a further three months to make a final decision on whether to grant consent.



If approved, construction of Hornsea Project Three could start in 2021, and it could begin producing electricity as early as 2025.



*Please note that this is separate to the "Register Your Interest" form on the Hornsea Project Three website. This will be managed by The Planning Inspectorate via their website as part of the formal section 42 consultation process (<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/hornsea-project-three-offshore-wind-farm/>).

Our events – come and meet the team

Come to one of our community consultation events, where you can view the latest plans and speak directly with members of the Project team.

View our documents

Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of Hornsea Project Three, including the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (with a non-technical summary) can be accessed free of charge during Phase 2 Consultation, from 27 July 2017 until 20 September 2017, at the places and times set out below:

Consultation collection point	Opening times
North Norfolk District Council, Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, Norfolk, NR27 9EN	Mon, Tues and Thurs: 8:30am-5pm, Wed: 10am-5pm, Fri: 8:30am-4:30pm
Broadland District Council, 1 Yarmouth Road, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich, NR7 0DU	Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5pm
South Norfolk District Council, South Norfolk House, Cygnet Court, Long Stratton, Norwich, NR15 2XE	Mon-Fri: 8:15am-5pm
Broads Authority, Yare House, 62-64 Thorpe Road, Norwich, NR1 1RY	Mon-Fri: 9am-5pm
Breckland District Council, Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, Dereham, NR19 1EE	Mon-Thurs: 8am-6pm
Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Town Hall, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF	Mon-Fri: 9am-5pm
Norwich City Council, City Hall, St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH	Mon-Fri: 8am-5pm, Customer Centre: Mon, Tues, Thurs and Fri: 8:45am-5pm, Wed: 1pm-5pm
Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 2DH	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm
Holt Library, 9 Church Street, Holt, NR25 6BB	Mon-Wed: 9.30am-1pm, Fri: 9.30am-6pm, Sat: 9.30am-1pm
Reepham Library, Bircham Institute, Market Place, Norwich, NR10 4JJ	Mon: 2pm-7pm, Wed: 9.30am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Fri: 10am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Sat: 9.30am-12.30pm
Hethersett Library, Queens Road, Hethersett, Norwich, NR9 3DB	Mon: 8am-5pm, Wed: 8am-5pm, Thurs: 8am-7pm, Fri: 8am-5pm, Sat: 8am-1pm
Poringland Library, Overtons Way, Poringland, Norwich, NR14 7WB	Mon: 9am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Tues: 9am-1pm, Wed: 2pm-5pm, Thurs 2pm-8pm, Fri: 9am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Sat: 9am-1pm
Taverham Library, 9 Sandy Lane, Taverham, Norwich, NR8 6JR	Mon: 9am-5pm, Tues: 2pm-5pm, Wed: 9am-1pm, Thurs: 2pm-7.30pm, Fri: 2pm-5pm, Sat: 9.30am-1pm
Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library, The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW*	Mon-Fri: 10am-7pm, Sat: 9am-5pm

*A printed copy of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report is available at this single location.



Project contact details

Visit our website:
www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3

Send us an email:
contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk

Call our Freephone information line:
0800 0288 466

Send us a letter:
Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm,
c/o Emily Woolfenden,
DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria,
London, SW1P 1WG

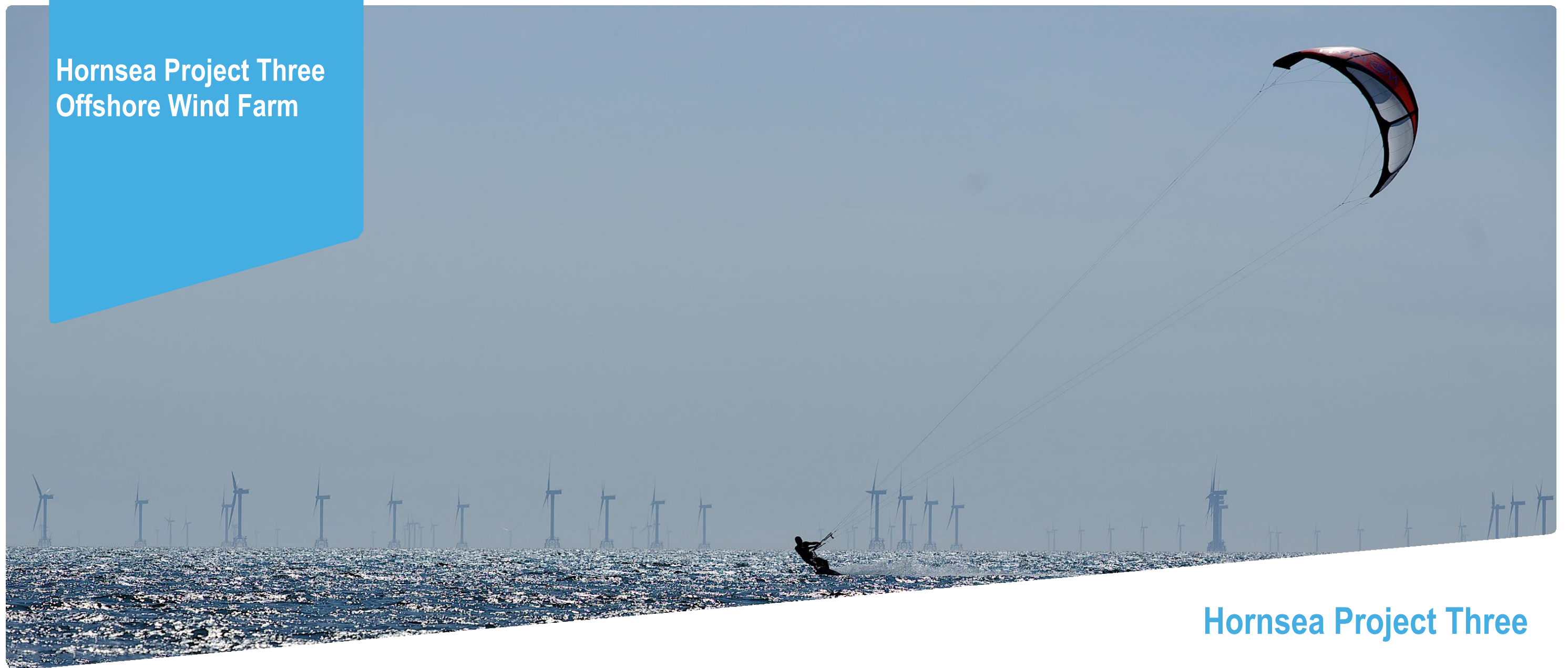
Should you require this document in large print, audio or Braille then please call 0800 111 4478.

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Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm



Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 2 – Environmental Impact Assessment Factsheets

Date: May 2018

Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm

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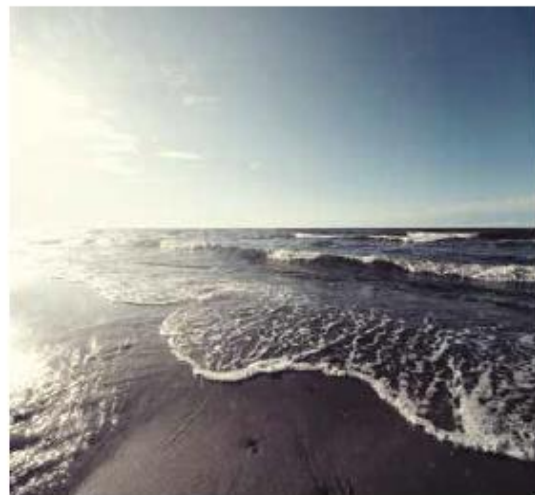
Onshore Hydrology and Flood Risk

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with hydrology and flood risk. Receptors of particular relevance include: surface water features (i.e. rivers), drainage pathways and flood defences.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), the existing conditions were determined through desk-top study of British Geological Survey mapping, Environment Agency records, local management plans and site specific database searches. A site-specific survey of key hydrological resources was undertaken in March 2017. Together, these confirmed that there are no hydrologically designated sites relevant to Hornsea Project Three (although some watercourses are designated for their ecological interest); the presence of numerous main and ordinary watercourses and that over 90% of the study area was within Flood Zone 1 (low probability of flooding).

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, which represents the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on hydrology and flood risk receptors. This took into consideration several designed-in measures to reduce the potential for impacts.



Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to hydrology and flood risk, consultees have included;

- Anglian Water,
- Natural England,
- Norfolk County Council,
- Environmental Agency,
- The Planning Inspectorate (PINS), and
- The County Internal Drainage Board.

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase to discuss potential mitigation options.

What are the likely effects?

Assuming open cut construction, Hornsea Project Three would have the potential to damage the integrity of the flood defences and lead to a significant adverse effect. However, avoidance of assets through route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques to install the cables) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts. No other significant effects are anticipated, assuming implementation of the mitigation measures identified within the PEIR.

What are the next steps for the Project?

As part of the iterative design process following the submission of the PEIR, micro-routing and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) measures will be considered. This, coupled with continued consultation with consultees, including local authorities, Norfolk County Council and the Environment Agency, seeks to minimise potential impacts, particularly on flood defences. All mitigation measures associated with the construction phase would be set out within a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)¹ which will accompany the application.

An updated assessment, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, will be reported within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 2.

Onshore Ecology and Nature Conservation

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with ecological receptors. Receptors of particular relevance include: designated ecological sites and protected or otherwise notable species or habitat.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), the existing conditions were determined through desk-top study of Joint Nature and Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Department for Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) MAGIC database searches, as well as site specific field surveys (including Phase 1 Habitat Survey, hedgerow survey and protected species surveys). This identified numerous designated sites (e.g. River Wensum SAC, Norfolk Valley Fens SAC² and Alderford Common and Botton Common SSSIs³) along the onshore export cable route.

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, which represents the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on ecological receptors. This took into consideration several designed-in measures to reduce the potential for impacts.



Great crested newts and survey sampling equipment
Photo Credit: Thomson ecology

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to ecology and nature conservation, an expert working group has been set up to discuss topic specific issues with the relevant stakeholders. This working group comprises;

- Local Planning Authorities;
- Natural England;
- The Environment Agency;
- The RPSB; and
- The Norfolk Wildlife Trust.

Other consultees have been approached where relevant. Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase.

What are the likely effects?

Assuming open cut installation, Hornsea Project Three would have the potential to have significant adverse effects on designated ecological sites, hedgerows and some notable species. However, avoidance of assets through route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts. No other significant effects are anticipated assuming implementation of the mitigation measures identified within the PEIR.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Avoidance of designated sites through route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts. Consideration is also being given to other measures including habitat manipulation.

These measures, coupled with continued consultation with relevant consultees and the ecology expert working group, seek to minimise potential impacts. All mitigation measures associated with the construction phase would be set out within an Ecological Management Plan and Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)¹ which will accompany the application.

An updated assessment, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, would be reported within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 3.

Onshore Historic Environment

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with historic and archaeological assets. Receptors of particular relevance include: designated heritage assets (e.g. Grade I or II*/II Listed buildings, Conservation Areas), and above ground or buried archaeological remains.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), existing conditions were determined through desk-top study of historic ordnance survey mapping, British Geological Survey mapping and borehole records, as well as site specific field surveys (including site walkover and geophysical survey of key areas). These surveys have revealed a number of sites, including Bronze Age barrows, Roman settlement remains near Weybourne and coastal defences of the two world wars.

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, which represents the scenario with the potential for the greatest effect on heritage or archaeological receptors. This took into consideration several designed-in measures to reduce the potential for impacts.



Exterior view of Baconsthorpe Castle
Photo Credit: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/baconsthorpe-castle/>

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to the historic environment, consultees have included:

- Local Planning Authorities;
- Historic England; and
- The Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase, as required, in respect to approach and mitigation.

What are the likely effects?

Assuming open cut techniques, construction along the cable route as well as construction and operation of the onshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster station and onshore High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) converter/HVAC substation would have the potential to have significant adverse effects on heritage assets. However, avoidance of assets through route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts.

What are the next steps for the Project?

As part of the iterative design process following the submission of the PEIR, additional mitigation measures will be considered, along with further route refinement. As the design of the onshore HVAC booster station and onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation develop, further consideration will be given to the potential impact on the settings of heritage assets, including the provision of visualisations, supported by a programme of site visits. Options for landscape screening will also be developed to further mitigate impacts, this will be set out in an outline landscape scheme and management plan which will accompany the application. This, coupled with continued consultation with relevant consultees, seeks to minimise potential impacts.

An updated assessment, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, would be reported within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 5.

Onshore Noise and Vibration

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with noise and vibration sensitive receptors, for example residential properties, outdoor recreation areas and ecological receptors.



Noise monitoring equipment.

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to noise and vibration, consultees have included:

- The Local Planning Authorities; and
- The Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase. The key purpose of the consultation thus far has been to agree sensitive receptors and assessment methodologies.

What are the likely effects?

Based on initial noise modelling, construction along the cable route as well as construction and operation of the onshore HVAC booster station and onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation would have the potential to have significant adverse effects on noise sensitive receptors. No significant effects are anticipated during the decommissioning phase.

What are the next steps for the Project?

As part of the iterative design process following the submission of the PEIR, additional designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. noise attenuation features) will be considered, along with further route refinement. Consideration will also be given to plant selection and careful siting of equipment. Measures to manage potential construction effects will be further developed and set out in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP). These measures will be developed in consultation with the relevant Local Planning Authorities, and are anticipated to include proposed construction hours.

An analysis of the potential access routes will be undertaken in conjunction with the comments received on the PEIR to determine the preferred routes and determine an access strategy. This will then allow the noise assessment to be further developed to determine any significant effects associated with traffic movements, to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 8.

What assessments have been undertaken?

To inform the impact assessment, the current conditions were determined through desk-top study of ordnance survey mapping and site specific surveys. Noise surveys were undertaken at locations representative of noise sensitive receptors in March 2017 to identify baseline noise levels. Focus was given to those receptors with the greatest potential to be affected by the proposed onshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster station and the High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) converter/HVAC substation.

At the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage, the logistics and access strategy was not sufficiently progressed to allow an assessment of potential noise emissions associated with general construction activities and associated vehicle movements. Therefore, the assessment focused on potential construction and operational noise impacts from the onshore HVAC booster station and the HVDC converter/HVAC substation.

The assessment of the potential impacts was undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, this was the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on noise sensitive receptors. The assessment presented in the PEIR took into consideration several designed-in measures which seek to reduce the potential for impacts.

Onshore Landscape and Visual Resources

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with landscape and visual receptors. Receptors of particular relevance include: designated landscapes (e.g. areas of outstanding natural beauty), landscape character areas and views from publicly accessible locations (e.g. public rights of way).

What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), existing conditions were determined through desk-top study of published landscape character assessments, ordnance survey mapping and Meteorological Office visibility data, as well as a number of site visits. A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, which represents the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on landscape and visual receptors.

At the PEIR stage, the location and design of the Project was not sufficiently progressed to allow a full assessment of potential landscape and visual impacts. Therefore, the assessment focused on potential impacts associated with the onshore HVAC booster station and onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation.

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to landscape and visual impacts, consultees have included;

- The Local Planning Authorities;
- Natural England;
- Historic England; and
- Norfolk County Council

Other consultees have been approached where relevant. Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase, as required, in respect to approach and mitigation.

What are the likely effects?

Hornsea Project Three would have the potential to have significant adverse effects on landscape and visual receptors. However, route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. landscaping and façade materiality) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts.

What are the next steps for the Project?

The design process will continue in conjunction with the comments received on the PEIR to refine the route and the design of the permanent structures, as well as determine the preferred locations for construction compounds. This will then inform future survey requirements and allow the assessments to be undertaken to determine any significant effects, as set out above, to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment and Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

As part of the iterative design process, additional mitigation measures will also be considered. This will include the development of an outline landscape scheme and management plan which will set out details for temporary landscape mitigation during the construction and decommissioning phases, as well as an outline landscape scheme for the operational phase. This, coupled with continued consultation with relevant consultees, seeks to minimise potential impacts.

An updated assessment, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, will be reported within the Environmental Statement which will accompany the application.



More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 4.

Onshore Traffic and Transport

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with the existing road network as a result of traffic movements associated with, for example, transportation of materials, removal of any excess spoil from trenching and staff movements.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), the current conditions were determined through desk-top study of publicly available mapping, personal injury accident data and the Norfolk County Council route hierarchy map. Site specific traffic surveys were also undertaken on key road links.

Although potential access points and routes, as well as estimated construction Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements, have been identified for Hornsea Project Three, the compound and access strategy is in an early stage of development. As such, a detailed assessment of the potential impacts has not yet been progressed. The full assessment will be provided within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process, including;

- The Local Planning Authorities; and
- Norfolk County Council

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase.



Specialist trucks arriving with transformers at Walney Extension Offshore Wind Farm.



Typical vehicles during the construction of the substation at Walney Extension Offshore Wind Farm.

What are the next steps for the Project?

An analysis of the potential access routes will be undertaken in conjunction with the comments received on the PEIR to determine the preferred routes and determine an access strategy. This will then inform future survey requirements and allow the assessments to be undertaken to determine any significant effects, as set out above, to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment and Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 7.

Onshore Socio-economics

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with socio-economic receptors, which include the local population, economy and tourism industry.



Photograph taken of members of the Race Bank team at the Renewable Energy Skills Fair in Grimsby, February 2016.

What assessments have been undertaken?

To inform the impact assessment, the existing conditions were determined through a desk-top study of national statistics (including population, employment and earning surveys), as well as tourism data (volume and value). Focus was given to two local impact areas, namely the New Anglia and Humber Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs).

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken for the tourism receptors based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, which represents the scenario with the potential for the greatest effect on receptors. At the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage, it was considered premature to undertake a full socio-economic assessment. A full assessment, which draws upon the most up-to-date evidence of UK content of offshore wind farms, and ongoing discussions with DONG Energy, will be presented within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to socio-economics, consultees have included:

- Norfolk County Council; and
- The Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The key purpose of the consultation thus far has been to agree sensitive receptors and assessment methodologies. Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase.

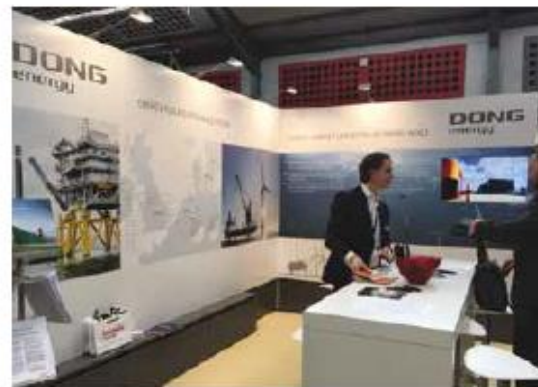
What are the likely effects?

Based on the preliminary assessment, no significant effects were identified within the PEIR in respect to socio-economics.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Engagement with DONG Energy is ongoing, which is exploring the latest evidence on UK content of offshore wind farms. This will inform the development of impact scenarios, alongside consultation with the offshore wind sector and stakeholders in the Local Impact Areas. This evidence will be used to inform the assessment to determine any significant effects.

Ongoing consultation with the LEPs and economic development departments of the relevant local authorities will seek to agree the methodology and mitigation measures relevant to socio-economics to allow a full assessment to be carried out and reported within the Environmental Statement which will be submitted as part of the final Development Consent Order application.



Photograph of the Hornsea Project Three team at the East of England Energy Group (EEEGR) SNS 2017 Conference in Norwich.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 10.

Onshore Geology and Ground Conditions

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with geology, hydrogeology (e.g. aquifers and water abstraction sites) and groundwater. Receptors of relevance include: designated geological sites, aquifers and source protection zones.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), the existing conditions were determined through desk-top study of British Geological Survey mapping, Environment Agency records, borehole records and site specific database searches. This identified the presence of two designated sites within the onshore export cable corridor (Weybourne Cliffs SSSI¹ and Kelling Heath SSSI), as well as six source protection zones.

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts has been undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three, which represents the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on geology and ground condition receptors. This took into consideration several designed-in measures to reduce the potential for impacts.

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to geology and ground conditions, consultees have included:

- Norfolk County Council,
- Environmental Agency,
- The Planning Inspectorate (PINS); and
- Public Health England.

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase, as required, to agree the approach and mitigation measures required.

What are the likely effects?

Assuming open cut construction, the PEIR assessment has identified that Hornsea Project Three would have the potential to damage the designating features of the designated sites and result in significant adverse effects. However, avoidance of assets through route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts.

No other significant effects are anticipated in respect of geology, hydrogeology or groundwater, assuming implementation of the mitigation measures identified within the PEIR.



Setting up the ground conditions on the salt marsh for Race Bank Offshore Wind Farm.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Micro-routing² and Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD) measures will be considered during the iterative design process following the submission of the PEIR. This, coupled with continued engagement with key consultees, including local authorities and the Environment Agency, is expected to avoid or minimise potential effects. All mitigation measures associated with the construction phase will be reported in a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)³.

An updated assessment, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, would be reported within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 1.

Onshore Air Quality

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with receptors sensitive to changes in air quality and dust conditions e.g. local residents and ecological.

What assessments have been undertaken?

To inform the impact assessment, the current conditions were determined through a desk-top study of local authority air quality reviews and the Department for Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) pollution concentration estimates. Air quality in North Norfolk, Broadland and South Norfolk is generally very good, based on publicly available data, with concentrations of all pollutants below the relevant objective and limit values (and thus no specific air quality management areas).

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three. This was the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on receptors. At the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage, the access strategy was not sufficiently progressed to allow an assessment of potential air quality impacts from vehicle movements and therefore the assessment focused on potential dust impacts. The full assessment will be provided within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.

Who are we consulting with?

In general, various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. Given the early stage of the air quality assessment, consultation has been limited to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase, particularly with the local authority environmental health officers. This future consultation seeks to agree assessment methodologies and, where required, mitigation strategies.



Construction of the substation at Walney Extension Offshore Wind Farm.

What are the likely effects?

At the PEIR stage, the access strategy was not sufficiently progressed to allow an assessment of potential air quality impacts from vehicle movements and therefore the assessment focused on potential dust impacts. The assessment concludes that receptors more than 350 m from the source of emissions are unlikely to be affected by nuisance dust effects during the construction phase, and that those receptors within 350 m are unlikely to experience significant effects. The assessment presented in the PEIR took into consideration several designed-in mitigation measures, which seek to reduce the potential for impacts. No significant effects are anticipated during the operation or decommissioning phase.

What are the next steps for the Project?

An analysis of the potential access routes will be undertaken in conjunction with the comments received on the PEIR to determine the preferred routes and an access strategy. This will then allow the air quality assessment to be further developed to determine any significant effects associated with traffic movements, to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment and Development Consent Order application.

Measures to manage potential construction impacts will be developed in consultation with the relevant local planning authorities and reported in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)¹. These measures are anticipated to include provisions such as wheel washing facilities to minimise dust track out. An updated assessment of dust impacts, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, would be reported within the Environmental Statement which will accompany the application.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 9.

Onshore Land Use and Recreation

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to interact with sensitive land uses and recreational assets. Receptors of particular relevance include: the best and most versatile agricultural land, farm holdings and public rights of way.



What assessments have been undertaken?

Within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), the existing conditions were determined through a desk-top study of soil survey reports, Meteorological Office climatological data and datasets from the Department for Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Sustrans and local authorities. A site walkover was undertaken, with a detailed site specific agricultural land classification survey planned for Quarter 4 2017.

A preliminary assessment of the potential impacts was then undertaken based on the maximum design scenario for Hornsea Project Three. This is the scenario which has the potential for the greatest effect on land use or recreational receptors. This took into consideration several designed-in measures to reduce the potential for impacts.

Who are we consulting with?

Various consultees have been approached during the pre-application process. In respect to land use and recreation, consultees have included:

- Local Planning Authorities; and
- The Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Consultation will continue during the pre-application phase, as required, in respect to approach and mitigation.

What are the likely effects?

Construction along the Hornsea Project Three cable route (as well as construction and operation of the onshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster station and onshore High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) converter/HVAC substation) would have the potential to have significant adverse effects on agricultural land use and farm holdings due to loss of land.

However, during construction, measures would be adopted to ensure that soils and the quality of the agricultural land would be restored along the cable route at the end of the construction period to reduce, as far as possible, any permanent effects on the best and most versatile land.

During construction, there is also potential for temporary disruption to a number of other recreational resources e.g. the coastal car park accessed from Beach Lane, Peddars Way and the Norfolk Coastal Path National Trail. However, avoidance of assets through route refinement and designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques) are being considered following the submission of the PEIR to avoid or minimise the potential impacts.

What are the next steps for the Project?

As part of the iterative design process following the submission of the PEIR, additional designed-in mitigation measures (e.g. use of trenchless techniques) will be considered, along with further route refinement. A site survey to verify the agricultural soil conditions will be undertaken during summer 2017; together with further consultation, where required, with the relevant Local Authorities on matters relating to Public Rights of Way and other linear recreational routes, and the development of a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)¹.

An updated assessment, taking into consideration all mitigation measures, would be reported within the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application.



More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 3 Chapter 6.

Offshore Marine Processes

Consideration has been given for the potential for Hornsea Project Three to impact marine processes. Marine processes is a collective term for; water levels, currents, waves (and winds), stratification and frontal systems, sediments and geology, seabed and coastal geomorphology.

As part of the assessments, we have considered the potential for Hornsea Project Three to change these processes, e.g. through the installation of foundations in the array area. The effects of any changes to marine processes on other receptors (e.g. benthic ecology) are presented throughout Volume 2 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).



What are the likely effects?

Unlike other chapters of the PEIR, marine processes are generally not receptors for impacts. However, changes to marine processes have the potential to impact on other receptors (e.g. through the creation of sediment plumes during construction which could impact on benthic ecology). The exceptions to this which are considered in the assessment are impacts on the shoreline, offshore sandbanks and The Flamborough Front. Based on the assessment presented at PEIR, no significant impacts are predicted on these assessments.



What assessments have been undertaken?

A large amount of historic assessment has been undertaken in relation to the impacts on marine processes from the development of Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two. Hornsea Project Three has sought to use this existing evidence base to underpin the assessment presented in the PEIR and build on this when considering the potential for Hornsea Project Three to change the marine processes considered in the chapter.

Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultees for this topic are:

- the Marine Management Organisation (MMO);
- supported by their scientific advisors at the Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS); and
- Natural England.

In addition, Hornsea Project Three has also engaged with a number of other consultees in relation to this topic, including The Wildlife Trusts and the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (due to the proximity of the Hornsea Project Three array area to Dutch waters).

Offshore Benthic Ecology

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to impact benthic (seabed) ecology within and close to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) boundary. Impacts on benthic ecology could arise either directly, such as potential habitat loss through the placement of structures on the seabed (such as foundations or cable protection), or indirectly, such as through increases to suspended sediment during construction which could settle on and smother benthic organisms.

Impacts are considered throughout the Project lifecycle and consider impacts within the array area (where the offshore wind turbines, foundations, array and interconnector cables, offshore substation/s and offshore accommodation platforms will be situated) along the offshore cable corridor and at landfall (where the export cables are brought ashore), up to the coast at Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).



Common starfish
Photo Credit: Hertythyme / Wikimedia

What are the likely effects?

Both temporary and permanent impacts of Hornsea Project Three on benthic ecology are considered and presented within this chapter. The assessment presented in the PEIR concludes that there are no significant impacts on benthic ecology with the exception of 'the impact of seabed disturbances in the offshore cable corridor leading to release of sediment contaminants and resulting in potential effects on benthic ecology' where further data is required to inform this assessment. Hence this assessment could not be completed for PEIR.

What are the next steps for the Project?

A benthic survey is planned for late summer 2017 with a number of sample locations identified along the offshore cable corridor and a small number within the array area (where numerous samples have been collected previously). The results of these surveys will be incorporated into the final baseline to enhance the assessment presented in the PEIR. This new data will also allow the completion of the assessment of the impact of seabed disturbances in the offshore cable corridor leading to release of sediment contaminants and resulting in potential effects on benthic ecology.

The results of the benthic survey are expected to particularly inform the assessment of impacts on the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) and the North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef Special Area of Conservation, both of which are crossed by the offshore cable corridor.



Edible sea urchin
Photo Credit: gordon.milligan / Wikimedia

What assessments have been undertaken?

The assessment of benthic ecology has been carried out against a detailed baseline compiled from both publicly available datasets and surveys carried out across the Hornsea Zone¹.

Assessments consider impacts on the range of benthic habitats and communities identified in the baseline. This has included potential impacts identified under Annex I of the European Union (EU) Habitats Directive and impacts on sites designated for the benthic habitats they support.

Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultees for this topic are:

- The Marine Management Organisation (MMO);
- supported by their scientific advisors at the Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS); and
- Natural England.

In addition, Hornsea Project Three has also engaged with a number of other consultees in relation to this topic, including The Wildlife Trusts and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).

¹ Hornsea Zone – The former Hornsea Zone was one of the nine offshore wind generation zones around the UK coast identified by The Crown Estate during its third round of offshore wind licensing. In March 2016, the Hornsea Zone Development Agreement was terminated and project specific agreements, Agreement for Lease, were agreed with The Crown Estate.

Offshore Fish and Shellfish Ecology

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to impact on fish and shellfish species of ecological importance and of commercial and conservation value.

Potential impacts from the development of Hornsea Project Three are considered throughout the life of the Project and include, but are not limited to, temporary habitat disturbance during construction, loss of habitat due to the placement of infrastructure on the seabed, impacts from underwater noise generated during construction of the Project and impacts of Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) emitted by array and export cables.



Flatfish
Photo Credit: Luc Viatour / <https://lucnix.be>

What assessments have been undertaken?

Hornsea Project Three has used an evidence based approach to defining the baseline environment for fish and shellfish ecology. This involves using existing data and information from sufficiently similar or analogous studies to inform and provide an understanding of the baseline environment. For Hornsea Project Three, this has included using the extensive data collected for the former Hornsea Zone¹ as part of the development of Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two.

In addition to the baseline data which has been used to understand the fish and shellfish communities in the vicinity of the Project, results of the marine processes and benthic assessments have been incorporated to support the assessments of effects within this chapter.

Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultee for this topic is the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) supported by their scientific advisors at the Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS).

Natural England also provide advice in relation to the impacts of the Project on certain fish of conservation concern as defined in the European Union (EU) Habitats Directive.

¹ Hornsea Zone – The former Hornsea Zone was one of the nine offshore wind generation zones around the UK coast identified by The Crown Estate during its third round of offshore wind licensing. In March 2016, the Hornsea Zone Development Agreement was terminated and Project specific agreements, Agreement for Lease, were agreed with The Crown Estate.

What are the likely effects?

The potential effects of Hornsea Project Three on fish and shellfish have been assessed as not significant for all impacts presented within the PEIR. At PEIR it was not possible to conclude one assessment; 'the impact of seabed disturbances in the offshore cable corridor leading to release of sediment contaminants and resulting in potential effects on fish and shellfish ecology' as data was not available to inform this assessment at the point of production of the PEIR.

What are the next steps for the Project?

A benthic survey is planned for late summer 2017, with a number of sample locations identified along the offshore cable corridor. This survey will include beam trawl sampling along the offshore cable corridor. The results of these surveys will be incorporated into the final baseline for fish ecology and analysis of sediment contamination will inform the baseline for benthic ecology. This new data will also allow the completion of the assessment of the impact of seabed disturbances in the offshore cable corridor leading to release of sediment contaminants and resulting in potential effects on fish and shellfish ecology.

Hornsea Project Three is currently reviewing the maximum design scenario for piling foundations based on DONG Energy's experience of constructing other offshore wind farms. It is anticipated that the assessment of impacts of construction noise on fish and shellfish ecology will be updated to account for any changes made to the maximum design scenario for piling.



Brown crab known to occur in the inshore sections of the Hornsea Three offshore cable corridor.
Photo Credit: Juliusht / Wikimedia

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 3.

Offshore Marine Mammals

Consideration has been given to the potential for Hornsea Project Three to affect cetaceans (i.e. whales, dolphins and porpoises) and pinnipeds (i.e. seals) present near to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) boundary. In particular, high definition aerial surveys of the Project have confirmed the presence of harbour porpoise, minke whale, white-beaked dolphin, grey seal and harbour seal (also known as common seal) within the survey area. Marine mammals can be sensitive to the introduction of noise into the marine environment, for example from additional vessel traffic or piling of certain types of foundations. In addition, marine mammals can also be affected by changes in prey resource and hence the assessment also has links to the assessment of impacts on fish and shellfish.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Hornsea Project Three has made use of the extensive existing evidence base for marine mammal populations. This includes data that was previously collected across the Hornsea Zone¹ as part of the development of Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two as well as dedicated high definition aerial surveys of the Hornsea Project Three area.

This data has been used to inform the assessment of various potential impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of Hornsea Project Three. Assessments consider the impacts on the regional populations of the marine mammal species found to be occurring in the array area. In addition, a number of these species are part of European level designations under the European Union (EU) Habitats Directive and hence consideration was also given to the potential impacts on the populations at these sites.



Grey Seal

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 4.

¹ Hornsea Zone – The former Hornsea Zone was one of the nine offshore wind generation zones around the UK coast identified by The Crown Estate during its third round of offshore wind licensing. In March 2016, the Hornsea Zone Development Agreement was terminated and Project specific agreements, Agreement for Lease, were agreed with The Crown Estate.
² A Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (MMMP)², devised following consultation with Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies and approved by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), will be implemented during construction.

Who are we consulting with?

Natural England are the key statutory consultee for this topic. Hornsea Project Three has also consulted a range of other stakeholders in relation to impacts on marine mammals including the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), The Wildlife Trusts, Whale and Dolphin Conservation and the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (due to the proximity of the Hornsea Project Three array area to Dutch waters).

What are the likely effects?

A number of potential impacts on marine mammals associated with the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of Hornsea Project Three were identified. Increased suspended sediments, changes to prey (fish) resources, accidental release of contaminants, increased vessel traffic and electric and magnetic effects from subsea cables were assessed. With the proposed Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol (MMMP)² in place, these impacts were predicted to result in effects which are not significant.

The potential impact of underwater noise from piling activities on marine mammals was also examined. However, Hornsea Project Three is currently reviewing the maximum design scenario for piling foundations based on DONG Energy's experience of constructing other offshore wind farms and consequently, no conclusion has been reached as part of the PEIR assessment on the impacts of underwater noise on marine mammals.

What are the next steps for the Project?

High definition aerial surveys of the Hornsea Project Three array area are currently ongoing and the results of these surveys will be incorporated into the final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Hornsea Project Three is currently reviewing the maximum design scenario for piling foundations based on DONG Energy's experience of constructing other offshore wind farms.

It is anticipated that the assessment of impacts of construction noise on marine mammals will be updated to account for any changes made to the maximum design scenario for piling, in consultation with Natural England as the statutory consultee for this topic.

Offshore Ornithology

Consideration has been given to the potential impacts of Hornsea Project Three on the bird species known to be occurring within the vicinity of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) boundary. High definition aerial surveys have been conducted to provide an understanding of the population of birds using the Hornsea Project Three array area. This data has been considered alongside existing data sets including data previously collected across the Hornsea Zone¹ as part of the development of Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two.

The potential for impacts on birds as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project have all been considered within the assessment presented at PEIR. In particular, consideration has been given for the potential for birds to collide with turbines during operation of the Project as well as the potential for birds to be disturbed and displaced by the operational structures within the wind farm.



Kittiwake
Photo Credit: Robin M. Ward

What assessments have been undertaken?

Initial results from the on-going digital aerial baseline surveys indicate that the bird assemblage present is typical of that in the offshore environment of the central North Sea. A total of 19 seabird species were recorded in the survey area during the period April 2016 to February 2017. 'True' seabird groups such as Gannet, small and large Gulls and auk species were the most abundant. Guillemot was the most frequently encountered species of all birds recorded. Kittiwake and Razorbill were the second and third most abundant species respectively.

Different species of birds are more or less sensitive to different types of impacts. Of those encountered in the Hornsea Project Three array area, Kittiwake and Gannet are considered to be at risk of collision with turbines whilst auk species (Razorbill, Guillemot and Puffin) are considered to be at risk of disturbance and displacement.

Who are we consulting with?

Natural England are the key statutory consultee for this topic. In addition, Hornsea Project Three has actively engaged with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) in relation to the assessment presented in the PEIR. Impacts on onshore birds are considered in Volume 3, Chapter 3 of the PEIR (Ecology and Nature Conservation).

What are the likely effects?

The assessment of the impacts of Hornsea Project Three presented in the PEIR has concluded that there will be no significant impacts from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

Consideration has also been given within the assessment of the potential for cumulative impacts with other Projects. At this initial assessment stage, some potentially significant impacts have been identified at a cumulative level. However, these assessments are considered to be precautionary and further work will be done ahead of the final application to refine the assessment further and it is anticipated that these impacts may reduce as a result.

What are the next steps for the Project?

High definition aerial surveys are currently ongoing and additional data from these surveys will be incorporated into the final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In addition, data available from previous surveys of the former Hornsea Zone are being analysed. Together with the aerial survey data, this additional data will be used to establish a robust and up-to-date characterisation of the baseline environment in the Hornsea Project Three offshore ornithology study area.



Two Razorbills
Photo Credit: Robin M. Ward

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 5.

Offshore Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fishing is defined as any form of fishing activity legally undertaken for taxable profit. The activity of UK and non-UK commercial fishing fleets operating across Hornsea Project Three was characterised via analysis of landing statistics and mapping of fishing grounds, including vessel monitoring system data, aerial surveillance, vessel plotter data and consultation with the industry.

Potential impacts from the development of Hornsea Project Three are considered throughout the life of the Project and include:

- Reduction in access to or exclusion from fishing grounds;
- Displacement leading to gear conflict and increased fishing pressure elsewhere;
- Displacement or disruption of commercially important fish and shellfish resources;
- Additional steaming to alternative fishing grounds, increased vessel traffic leading to interference with fishing activity; and
- Gear snagging.

What assessments have been undertaken?

The activity of UK and non-UK commercial fishing fleets operating across the Hornsea Project Three array area and offshore cable corridor was characterised via analysis of landing statistics and mapping of fishing grounds, including vessel monitoring system data, aerial surveillance, vessel plotter data and consultation with the industry.

In addition to the baseline data which has been used to understand the commercial fisheries activity in the vicinity of Hornsea Project Three, results of the fish and shellfish ecology assessments have been incorporated to support the assessments of effects within this chapter.



Photo Credit: Ra Boe / Wikimedia

Who are we consulting with?

The key consultees for this topic are the commercial fisheries stakeholders who operate across the Hornsea Project Three area (e.g. Wells and District Fishermen's Association (WDFa), Norfolk Independent Fishermen's Association (NIFA), North Norfolk Fishermen's Society (NNFS) and VisNed).

In addition, Hornsea Project Three has also engaged with a number of other consultees in relation to this topic, including The Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (EIFCA) and the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations (NFFO).

What are the likely effects?

With the proposed mitigation measures in place, the majority of the impacts on commercial fisheries result in effects which are not predicted to be significant in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) terms. However, during the construction of the offshore cable corridor, the reduction in access to fishing grounds and displacement leading to gear conflict was deemed to be significant in EIA terms for UK potting vessels. An additional measure to offset this effect will be that any disturbance payment will be in accordance with the procedures as outlined in the Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group guidance wherever possible.

During all phases of the Project, due to the mooring and anchor systems of floating turbines (i.e. turbines that are anchored to the seabed via mooring lines), the assessment assumed that fishing within the Hornsea Project Three array area would be prevented, which was deemed to be significant in EIA terms for UK, Dutch and Belgian trawling fleets. There are however a range of floating foundations, as well as other technologies (such as monopiles and jacket foundations), which will be considered for Hornsea Project Three. If alternative technologies were to be used or if the spatial extent of deployment of the floating foundation design considered in this assessment was reduced, then it is considered likely that this impact would be reduced, because fishing is expected to continue within the Hornsea Project Three array area once the Project is operational.

What are the next steps for the Project?

The next steps in producing the Environmental Statement commercial fisheries chapter include further consultation with UK, European and international commercial fisheries, stakeholders and further analysis of any additional information that may become available during those consultations.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 6.

Offshore Aviation

Consideration has been given to the potential effect of the Project on aviation operations military practise areas and on communication systems including military and civil radar, microwave links and Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) communications, primarily within the Project footprint and considering the airspace between the Project and the UK mainland.

Specifically, the physical presence of the Hornsea Project Three turbines have the potential to interact with:

- Civil en-route operations, including cross zone transit and the use of Helicopter Main Routes (HMRs);
- Ministry of Defence (MOD) Air Defence operations, radar and military practise areas;
- Helicopter support to the offshore oil and gas industry, including ability to conduct airborne radar approaches to gas platforms and other offshore infrastructure; and
- Aviation radar and other communication systems.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Information was collected through a detailed desktop review of existing datasets and through consultation with appropriate stakeholders. Point-to-point Line of Sight (LOS) analysis was undertaken for radar assessments. These data sets have been used to inform the assessment of various potential impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of Hornsea Project Three, considered both in isolation and assessed cumulatively with other Projects.



Who are we consulting with?

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), National Air Traffic Services (NATS) (en route) plc and the MOD are the principal statutory consultees for this topic. Consultation has also been had with the oil and gas operators within a 9-nautical mile radius of the Project in line with Civil Aviation Publication (CAP) 764 guidance, in both UK and Dutch territorial waters, and with the helicopter service providers.

What are the likely effects?

There will be no significant effects arising from Hornsea Project Three during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. It should be noted however that the sensitivity of the operator Centrica to impacts potentially affecting their licenced acreage has not been assessed. Discussions are ongoing between Hornsea Project Three and Centrica as there is not enough certainty in regard to future plans to assign sensitivity (and therefore significance of effect) at this stage and the applicable impact assessments will be provided within the Environmental Statement.

The potential effect from the cumulative construction, operation, and decommissioning of Hornsea Project Three infrastructure, alongside other Tier 1 Projects, forming an aerial obstruction resulting in disruption to helicopters using HMRs has not been assessed. Further consultation is to be held with the operators of the platforms to the north of the Hornsea Project Three array area, their helicopter service providers and NATS to validate the alternative route options to enable the assessment. The impact assessment will be provided within the Environmental Statement.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Further consultation is required to better refine the impacts related to the aviation requirements of oil and gas operations. This consultation shall continue during the preparation of the Environmental Statement such that the most up to date information can be used within the assessments. Ongoing consultation is planned with Centrica and the helicopter service provider for Centrica. This is to define the operational requirements of their licenced acreage and refine the assessments on access to the Centrica licenced acreage.

Further consultation is proposed with NATS and helicopter operators flying the HMR 3 to refine the cumulative assessments of the effect of Hornsea Project Three on this route.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 8.

Offshore Shipping and Navigation

Consideration has been given to how the development of Hornsea Project Three, including the introduction of a number of surface structures at sea, has the potential to impact shipping and navigation in the vicinity of the Project. Shipping and navigation considers the transport of goods or persons by sea (e.g. for commercial or recreational purposes), as well as navigational activities associated with extraction resources such as marine aggregates, oil and fish.

Shipping and navigation activity within the Hornsea Project Three array area and offshore cable corridor has been characterised using a review of existing data and Project-specific studies, including four vessel based marine traffic surveys at the Hornsea Project Three array area and Hornsea Project Three offshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster station search area, carried out by vessel crews tasked to monitor all vessel movements within the area.

What assessments have been undertaken?

A Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA) in line with guidance has been produced in support of the assessment of impacts on shipping and navigation and can be found at Volume 5 Annex 7.1. This assessment underpins the assessment of impacts on shipping and navigation. The chapter has considered impacts including route deviations, adverse weather, vessel to vessel collision risk, vessel to structure collision risk (for passing vessels and vessel transiting internally within the array), gear snagging and the effect upon emergency response including search and rescue (SAR) impacts.

Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultees in relation to shipping and navigation are the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and Trinity House. Both organisations have been consulted in relation to the proposed development of Hornsea Project Three. In addition, a number of other stakeholders have been consulted in relation to the potential impacts of Hornsea Project Three on shipping and navigation including, but not limited to, the Cruising Association, the Royal Yachting Association, various international fishing bodies and oil and gas platform operators.

What are the likely effects?

The majority of impacts assessed for Hornsea Project Three are considered not to be significant. However, the presence of certain types of floating foundations within the Hornsea Project Three array area could have the potential to increase vessel to structure collision¹ risk within the array for recreational and fishing vessels has been identified as potentially having a significant effect. Floating turbine technology is currently at an early stage of development and this impact assessment assumes the presence of a certain foundation concept throughout a significant part of the Hornsea Project Three array area as the maximum design scenario which is considered to present a very precautionary assessment.



What are the next steps for the Project?

There are a range of floating foundations as well as other technologies (such as monopiles and jacket foundations) which are currently being considered by the Project. If alternative technologies were to be used (those foundations that are more "tried and tested" by the offshore wind industry or alternative floating foundation concepts that had a reduced seabed/water column footprint) or if the spatial extent of deployment of the floating foundation design considered in this assessment was reduced, then it is considered likely that the significant impacts would be reduced because these options may present a lesser risk for shipping and navigation. The Project will continue to consider this ahead of the final application as well as taking account of responses to the current consultation.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 7.

Offshore Marine Archaeology

The marine archaeology assessment considers the impact of Hornsea Project Three on marine archaeology seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS). The desktop study and Hornsea Project Three field surveys have identified remains of marine archaeological potential and/or significance. These largely comprise of the buried remains of palaeolandscapes, wrecks and possible aviation losses. The evidence indicates that palaeolandscapes are discreetly grouped within the Hornsea Project Three area. Seabed remains of wrecks and aviation losses are relatively easy to recognise from geophysical surveys and thus are likely to be largely avoided and preserved.

What assessments have been undertaken?

A detailed literature search was carried out to establish the baseline of information available in the area. Recent survey data collected from the Hornsea Project Three array area, offshore cable corridor and landfall area in 2016 have been used to inform the baseline characterisation.

Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultee for this topic is Historic England. Hornsea Project Three has actively engaged with Historic England throughout the pre-application period on all matters relating to marine archaeology and will continue to do so.

What are the likely effects?

Construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning activities associated with Hornsea Project Three have the potential to result in a range of potential impacts on marine archaeology. These include the removal or disturbance of sediments resulting in a potential effect on near-surface prehistoric land surfaces and deeply buried prehistoric land surfaces along with potential effects on shipwrecks, aircraft wrecks and a variety of heritage assets. These potential impacts have all been assessed as being not significant in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) terms.

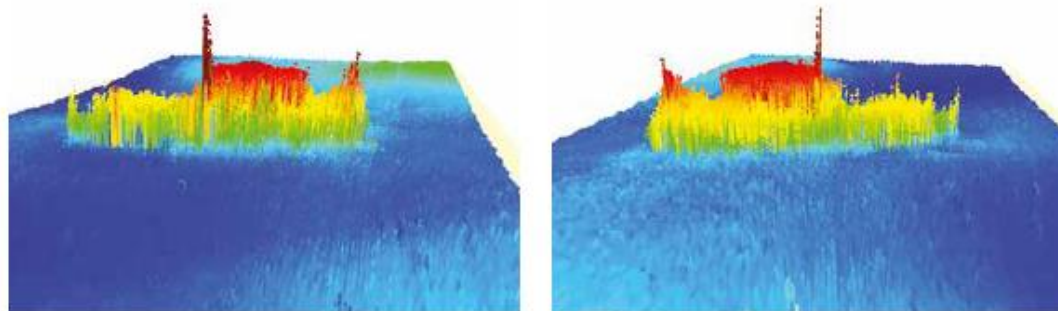


Image showing wreck identified during geophysical survey in the north-east corner of the array area. The wreck is approximately 38 m long and is in around 37 m of water. Data collected by Clinton Marine Survey for DONG Energy in 2016 using a Kongsberg 2040D multi-beam echo sounder.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Further Hornsea Project Three geophysical and geotechnical surveys of the Hornsea Project Three array area and offshore cable corridor is planned for 2017. Together with the existing data, this survey will, where possible, be used to inform the Environmental Statement.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 9.

Offshore Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment

The seascape and visual resources assessment describes the existing and historic character of the seascape and views gained by people within and around Hornsea Project Three, including the Hornsea Project Three array area and offshore cable corridor. This also includes an assessment of the changes to the character of the seascape and views as a result of the proposed development during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning.



What are the likely effects?

Offshore wind energy development, wherever it occurs, is usually visible in some form. Hornsea Project Three would have the following general attributes typical of most wind farms: engineered, large scale, simple in form, smooth texture, monochrome/muted colour and strong vertical form. Responses by people to wind farms can vary from 'beautiful' to 'offensive', with respondents perceiving wind turbines as potentially rhythmic, unusual, safe, interesting, invigorating, majestic and spiritual on the one hand and degrading, jarring, overbearing, industrial, clashing and ugly on the other. Wind energy development thus gives rise to a spectrum of responses from individuals and organisations who perceive its effects ranging from strongly adverse to strongly beneficial.

The assessment was undertaken on the basis of an individual who may perceive the turbine array as a negative addition to the seascape or view. Effects are therefore defined as adverse throughout the assessment; but may in fact be seen as beneficial or positive by large numbers of viewers. An individual who perceives offshore wind farms as a positive addition to the seascape or view may consider the same effects to be beneficial or neutral in nature.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) of Hornsea Project Three have been generated to establish the study area within a 50 km radius of the Hornsea Project Three array area and within a 25 km radius of the offshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster stations search area. Information on seascape and visual resources within these study areas was collected through a detailed desktop review of existing studies and datasets.

Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultees for this topic are Natural England regarding present day character of the seascape and Historic England for the historical character of the seascape.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Currently there are no foreseeable requirements to undertake further baseline or seascape assessment work for the Environmental Statement.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 10.

Offshore Infrastructure

The infrastructure and other users assessment considers the potential interaction of Hornsea Project Three with the undertaking of other marine activities and the operational effectiveness of other marine infrastructure. Other users include recreational sailing and fishing, oil and gas operations (including Radar Early Warning Systems (REWS) and pipelines), telecommunications cables, carbon capture and storage, natural gas storage, disposal sites and aggregate extraction.

What assessments have been undertaken?

Information on infrastructure and other users was collated through a detailed desktop review of existing studies and datasets, as well as through consultation with other users. The assessment of the potential impact of Hornsea Project Three on radar early warning systems was undertaken using a number of modelling techniques developed at the University of Manchester to predict the impact of the Project turbines and associated offshore structures on the radar systems.



Who are we consulting with?

The key statutory consultees for this topic include the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) and oil and gas operators, the Coal Authority, as well as aggregate extraction operators whose interests overlap with or are adjacent to Hornsea Project Three, or who operate REWS, which have a detection range which overlaps with the Hornsea Project Three array area.

What are the likely effects?

No significant effects are predicted to arise from Hornsea Project Three on recreational users and recreational fishing receptors; aggregate extraction, cables and pipelines receptors or oil and gas operators. The significance of effect has not been assessed for Centrica licence blocks. This is because Hornsea Project Three are in discussions with Centrica and there is not enough certainty in relation to future plans to assign sensitivity to their licence blocks at this stage.

It is concluded that there will be no significant cumulative effects arising from the development of Hornsea Project Three when considered alongside other Projects/plans on recreational users and recreational fishing receptors; aggregate extraction, cables and pipelines receptors and for the majority of oil and gas operators. A significant cumulative effect was predicted from Hornsea Project Three, alongside other Projects/plans, on the Saturn platform REWS. Hornsea Project Three proposes that further consultation with ConocoPhillips shall be undertaken to ascertain suitable mitigation options, following the implementation of which it is anticipated that the residual effect will be not significant.

The transboundary effects of Hornsea Project Three on the JGA platform REWS, operated by Centrica, was predicted to be significant. Hornsea Project Three proposes that further consultation with Centrica shall be undertaken to ascertain suitable mitigation options, following the implementation of which it is anticipated that the residual effect will be not significant in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) terms.

What are the next steps for the Project?

Further consultation is required to refine the impacts on oil and gas operators. This consultation shall continue during the preparation of the Environmental Statement such that the most up to date information can be used within the assessments.

More information on this topic can be found in the PEIR Volume 2 Chapter 11.

**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**



**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 3 – Phase 2 Exhibition Banners

Date: May 2018

Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm

Orsted



Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm

What are we proposing?

Hornsea Project Three is a new offshore wind farm project DONG Energy is proposing to develop in the North Sea, approximately 120 km northeast of the north Norfolk coast and 160 km east of the Yorkshire coast.



How big could it be?

If built out to full capacity, Hornsea Project Three could be the world's largest offshore wind farm, providing enough power to meet the average daily needs of well over **2 million** UK homes.



Who is the developer?

DONG Energy is the **global leader** in developing, building and operating offshore wind farms, and our largest fleet is in the UK.

Since 2004, we have invested **£6 billion** in the UK and we expect to double this investment by 2020.

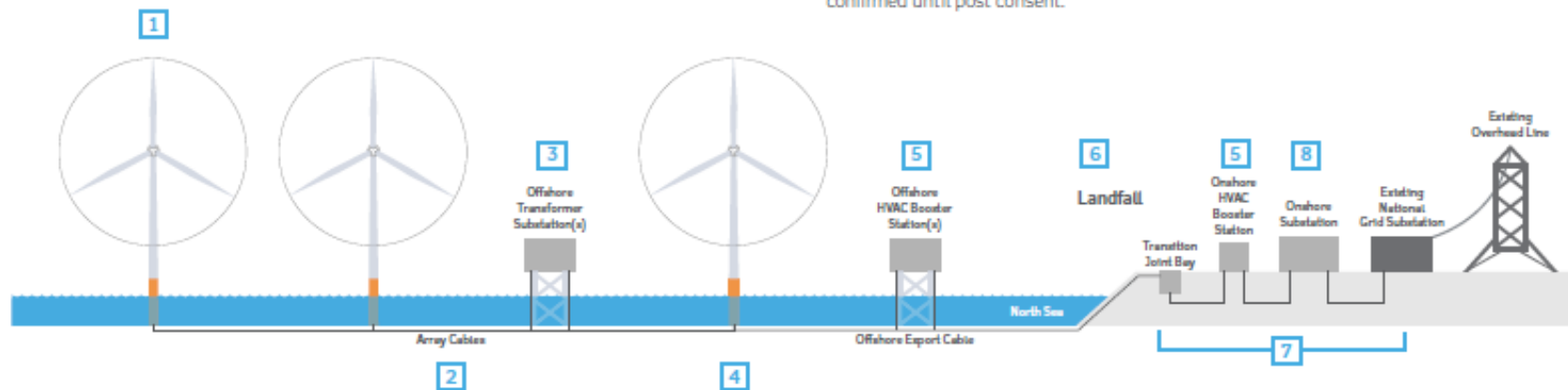
Why are you building a new offshore wind farm?

The Climate Change Act 2008 legally committed the UK to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, compared to the 1990 level. Over the next couple of decades, much of the UK's existing generating plants are set to close and the UK urgently needs to replace large volumes of its existing electricity infrastructure with low carbon generation. The UK has an abundant natural wind resource, and offshore wind power has the potential to contribute significantly towards this low carbon transition.

Our Proposed Development

1. Up to 342 offshore wind turbines, with tip height of up to 325 m, their foundations and up to 19 offshore platforms will be located in the array area. The array area has a total area of 696 km² and is located approximately 120 km northeast of the Norfolk coast and 160 km east of the Yorkshire coast.

Generic offshore wind farm layout.



2. A new network of subsea array cables will connect the wind turbines, offshore substation(s), offshore converter stations and offshore accommodation platforms.

4. Electricity generated at the offshore wind farm will be transmitted to shore by up to 6 subsea export cables within a corridor 1.5 km in width (via either a HVAC or HVDC electrical connection) running in a south-westerly direction for approximately 145 km, from the south-western boundary of the array area to the proposed landfall.

6. At the landfall, the subsea export cables will cross underneath the beach and terminate at the onshore electrical cable transition joint bays. Up to 6 of these joint bays will house the connections between the offshore subsea export cables and the onshore underground export cables. Along the route, there will be jointing pits (including linking boxes) which will ultimately connect the export cables to the substation.

7. Onshore export cables will be buried underground in up to 6 trenches, running in a south / south westerly direction from the proposed landfall area at Weybourne in north Norfolk for approximately 55 km, before connecting into the national grid. The Project is currently consulting on a 200 m onshore cable corridor search area, however this will be further refined to an 80 m cable corridor for the final application, of which 20 m will be used for temporary working areas.

3. Electricity generated by Hornsea Project Three will be transported via either a high voltage alternating current (HVAC) or high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission system. The offshore platforms (depending on final design) will accommodate up to 12 transformer substations and up to 3 accommodation platforms. In the HVDC transmission system there could also be up to 4 offshore HVDC converter stations.

5. Depending on the mode of transmission, a HVAC booster station may be required onshore and/or offshore to ensure that the cables are able to carry all the power from the wind farm over such long distances and to mitigate against power losses between the offshore wind farm itself and connection point. For the offshore HVAC booster station the closest it could be to shore would be 27 km. The mode of transmission will not be confirmed until post consent.

8. A new onshore substation (HVDC converter/HVAC substation) will be required near to the existing Norwich Main National Grid substation (Dunston / Mangreen). This substation will convert and connect the export cables that originated from the landfall at Weybourne to the final National Grid connection.

Onshore Export Cable Corridor

How wide will the final export cable corridor be?

The cables will be installed underground within an 80 m corridor. This includes both the permanent installation area (~60 m) and temporary working area (~20 m). The width of the permanent and/or temporary areas may change where obstacles are encountered, for example an ecological constraint such as a wood or major crossings.

How many cables will there be?

Up to six trenches will be required to accommodate up to six circuits, each containing individual cables and fibre optics to enable communication between the wind farm and the control system.

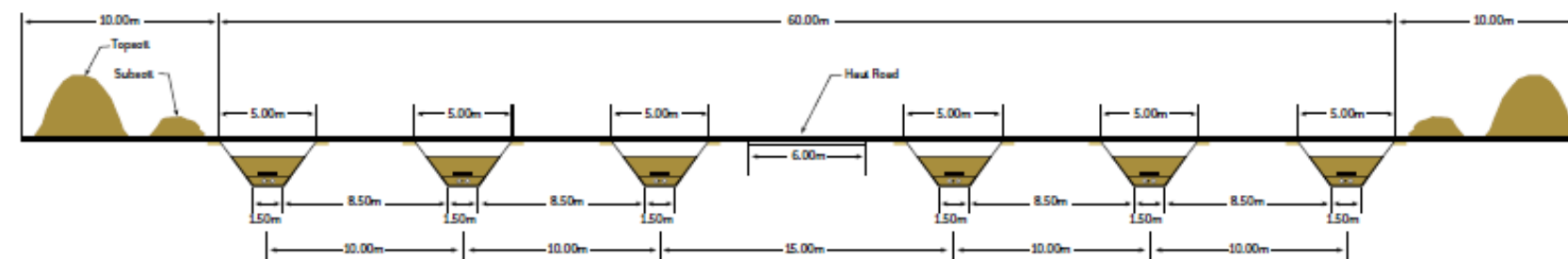
How big will each trench be?

Each trench could be up to 5 m wide at the surface reducing to 1.5 m at the bottom. The circuits must be spaced out in order to minimise the mutual heating effect. This enables the cables to effectively carry the large power volumes required without overheating and damaging the cable. The final width and location of each specific trench will be determined closer to the construction phase.

How long will it take to install the cables?

The export cables will be installed in sections of between 750 and 2,500 m at a time. The installation of the cables is expected to take up to 30 months in total, however work is expected to progress along the route with a typical works duration of three months at any particular location. Construction may be carried out by multiple teams at more than one location along the cable route at the same time.

Onshore export cable corridor indicative layout



How will you preserve the soil structure?

During construction of the cable trenches, the topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stored on site within the temporary working corridor as construction of each linear section of the route advances. The topsoil and subsoil will be stored in separate stockpiles.

How will you access the corridor?

During construction temporary haul roads will be installed along the 80 m corridor to facilitate the movement of construction vehicles to the site and to allow trench excavation to take place. These haul roads will also help minimise interactions with the local road networks. The topsoil will be stripped and stored before any required temporary roadways are created. We are in the process of developing our plans for accessing the cable route to understand how best to facilitate movement of construction vehicles to and from the site.

How deep will the cables be buried?

Individual cables will be buried on land at a minimum depth of 1.2 m depending on ground conditions. Where necessary, due to there being rock, concrete or other obstacles close to the surface, the cables may need to be laid at a shallower depth of no less than 0.7 m. We have increased the minimum burial depth following feedback from farmers who had concerns about the potential interaction with land drains and any deep soil cultivations that they undertake.

What happens after the cables are installed?

Once the cables are installed, the land will be reinstated to its previous use. It would not be possible to place any type of construction (i.e. buildings) or deep rooted trees above the cables in case we needed to perform maintenance in the future and to avoid damaging the cables themselves. However, it would be possible to continue to farm over the cables.

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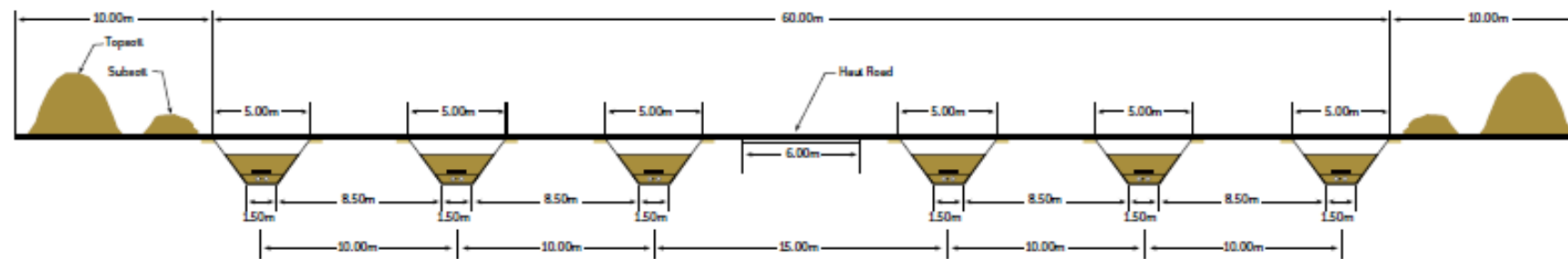
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Export cable cross section

The cables themselves consist of copper or aluminium conductors wrapped with various materials for insulation, protection, and sealing.



(Diagrammatic only - not to scale)

1. Plain Copper conductor	2. Conductor screen
3. XLPE Insulation	4. Insulation screen
5. Longitudinal water barrier	6. Lead sheath
7. PE semi conductive sheath	8. Fillers
9. Binder tape and string bedding	10. Galvanised wire armour
11. String serving in double layer	

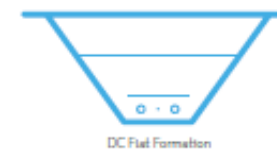
Cross section through a typical offshore alternating current (AC) (220 kv) export cable (Courtesy of Prysmian)

The three cables of a HVAC circuit may either be installed in 'trefoil' formation, whereby two cables sit side by side, with a third sitting above the two cables, or in flat formation where the three cables will all sit side by side at the same level in the trench. This arrangement differs from the offshore export cables which are typically installed as a single cable.



Onshore export cable HVAC trench layouts.

The two cables required for HVDC circuits will sit side by side in the trench.



Onshore export cable HVDC trench layouts.

The circuits must be spaced out in order to minimise the mutual heating effect of one circuit on another. This enables the cables to effectively carry the large power volumes required without overheating and damaging the cable.

The potential generation of electro-magnetic field (EMF) effects are a factor of cable burial depth and cable current. This effect is considered within the EMF Compliance Note, which confirms that Hornsea Project Three will comply with national guidelines (see Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 4, Annex 3.3).

Cable Installation Techniques

Open cut installation

The onshore cables will be installed using an open cut method. The trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator, and the export cables will be installed into the open trench from a cable drum delivered to site via Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs).

The cables are buried in a layer of stabilised backfill material that ensures a consistent structural and thermal environment for the cables. The remainder of the trench is then backfilled with the excavated material. Hard protective tiles, and marker tape are also installed in the cable trenches above the cables to ensure the cable is not damaged by any third party. Once the export cables are installed and the trenches backfilled, the stored topsoil will be replaced and the land reinstated back to its previous use.



At certain locations, alternatively bespoke tools may be used. These are usually tracked vehicles, that excavate a trench, lay the cable, and then bury the cable simultaneously. Alternatively, they may excavate a trench in advance, then lay the cable after it is pulled into the Transition Joint Bay (e.g. at the landfall).

Trenchless techniques: Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)

Hornsea Project Three is considering a number of different trenchless methods for installing the cables at certain points along the cable route. This could include rivers, woods and major roads.

Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) is a steerable trenchless method of installing underground cables that enables you to install cables underground over short distances with minimal impact on the surface infrastructure and surrounding area.



Horizontal Directional Drilling HDD

HDD is generally accomplished in three stages:

1. Directionally drilling a small diameter pilot hole along a designed directional path.
2. Enlarge the pilot hole to a diameter suitable for installing the cable.
3. Pull the cable through the enlarged hole.

Construction compounds

Construction compounds of various sizes will be required along the onshore export cable corridor for laydown and storage of materials, plant and staff, as well as space for small temporary offices, welfare facilities, security and parking. This includes crossings of other infrastructure, joint bay and link box construction.

We are considering a number of potential sites to locate the main construction compound, which will operate as a central base for the onshore construction works. This does not have to be on the route itself, but a suitable site in close proximity to the route. The construction compounds will be removed and sites restored to their original condition when construction has been completed.

Access

Access routes will be required from the nearby road network at various places along the onshore export cable route in order to access the construction works as well as the various compounds along that route that will be set-up in advance of the cable laying.

The route and design of these access roads will be agreed with the relevant landowners in advance of construction and where possible we will seek to use existing roadways and tracks. The requirements for access are currently being developed and further detail will be provided in the Environmental Statement.

Onshore HVAC Booster Station

If Hornsea Project Three is built out using a High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) transmission system, a booster station near to the coast could be required to mitigate against power losses between the offshore wind farm and the national grid connection point.

Where could it be located?

Our proposed site for locating the onshore HVAC booster station is to the west of Little Barningham, just north of Corpusty in North Norfolk (previously referred to as option C). This site has been identified following extensive environmental surveys, technical and feasibility studies and ongoing consultation with landowners, statutory bodies and members of the local community.



*The figure assumes a cost factor of 0.2% and a household consumption of 4.1MWh per year. Source: DECC (July 2005)

How did you identify this site?

To identify a potential site for locating the onshore HVAC booster station, we conducted a constraint mapping exercise. This exercise indicated that the southern half of our original search area (approximately 10 km from the coast) as least constrained and three potential sites were subsequently identified.

In March 2017, we presented and sought feedback on the three sites and we have since further refined this to a preferred site based on the feedback received and other considerations. More information on our site selection process can be found in our PEIR, Volume 1, Chapter 4: **Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives**.

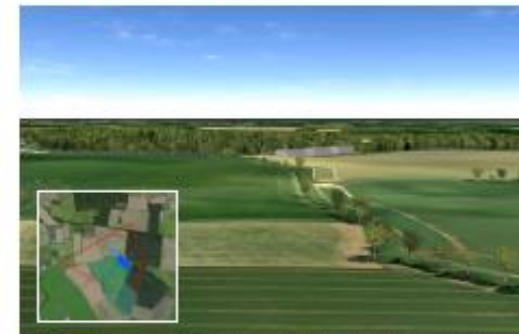
Will there be any noise?

We have undertaken noise assessments near to the proposed site for the onshore HVAC booster station and onshore substation assuming no mitigation with the loudest realistic equipment that we might use. The assessments are based on a worst-case scenario and currently indicates that a significant effect is likely. Based on these initial assessments, we will now refine our design in order to reduce these impacts to an appropriate level.

This could include housing noisier elements, adding additional insulating materials to the inside of buildings or introducing outdoor shielding. We will consult on the proposed mitigation measures with your local planning authority before submitting our final application. This is part of the ongoing engineering design work.

What could it look like?

The onshore HVAC booster station could require an area of up to 25,000 m² and could be up to 12.5 m in height. The equipment for the onshore HVAC booster station could be housed within a single or multiple buildings, in an open yard or a combination of these.



Viewpoint taken at a height of 40m looking East from the edge of Edgefield

The exact location, as well as requirements for landscaping, will be determined based upon a wide range of human, biological and physical constraints as well as technical and commercial considerations. We have prepared an indicative visualisation of the booster station based on the maximum dimensions stated above to give you an idea of what it could potentially look like. This does not include any visual mitigation.

The above visualisation is indicative only and has been produced to inform this consultation. It should be noted that the onshore HVAC booster station design will only be finalised post consent but will be within the confines assessed in the final application.

Onshore Substation

Hornsea Project Three will require a new onshore substation near to the existing Norwich Main National Grid substation at Dunston / Mangreen, just south of Norwich.

Where could it be located?

Our proposed site for the onshore substation (HVDC converter/HVAC substation) is located just south of the A47 to the north east of Swardeston. This site has been identified following extensive environmental surveys, technical and feasibility studies and ongoing consultation with landowners, statutory bodies and members of the local community.



How did you identify this site?

To identify a suitable site for locating the onshore substation, we developed a set of guiding principles to establish a search area (approximately 3 km from the existing Norwich Main substation). A constraints mapping exercise was then applied to this search area, which involved layering known constraints / sensitivities on top of one another to identify the potentially least constrained zones.

The results of this exercise were presented at our March 2017 consultation events, where members of the local community were invited to highlight aspects that they would like us to take into consideration. This feedback was considered by the Project alongside environmental, commercial and technical considerations.

More information on our site selection process can be found in our PEIR, Volume 1, Chapter 4: **Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives**.

What is the visual impact?

We have undertaken a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) near to the proposed site for the onshore HVAC booster station and onshore substation. The assessments are based on the worst-case scenario and currently indicate that a significant effect is likely. We will use these findings to further refine our designs in order to reduce this effect to an appropriate level.

We will consult on the proposed mitigation measures (e.g. natural screening by planting trees) with your local planning authority before submitting our final application.

What could it look like?

The onshore substation station could require an area of up to 128,000 m² of permanent land take, which includes area for visual mitigation and could be up to 25 m in height. The equipment for the onshore HVAC booster station could be housed within a single or multiple buildings, in an open yard or a combination of these.

The exact location, as well as requirements for landscaping, will be determined based upon a wide range of human, biological and physical constraints, as well as technical and commercial considerations. We have prepared an indicative visualisation of the onshore substation, based on the maximum dimensions stated above, to give you an idea of what it could potentially look like. This does not include any visual mitigation.



Viewpoint taken at a height of 15 m looking North-East from the edge of Swardeston

The above visualisation is indicative only and has been produced to inform this consultation. It should be noted that the onshore substation design will only be finalised post consent but will be within the confines assessed in the final application.

Construction phasing

Hornsea Project Three could be built out in a number of phases:

- a single phase,
- in two phases, or
- up to three phases.

There are various reasons for phasing, including constraints within the supply chain and how the Project would be brought forward within the current regulatory framework.

Where built in phases, these may overlap or have a gap between the completion of construction of one phase and the start of construction of another. It is possible that some activities may be carried out during an earlier phase for the benefit of a later one.

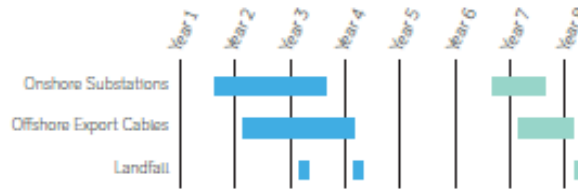
Importantly, if the Project were to be built out in multiple phases, as demonstrated below, it would still be within the total maximum design scenario duration for one phase. For example, even if built out over three phases, construction of the onshore substations would not exceed three years.

Indicative construction programme

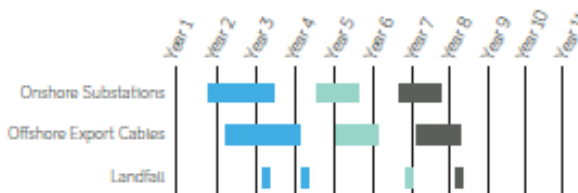
Indicative programme if Project built out in a single phase



Indicative programme if Project built out in two fully sequential phases



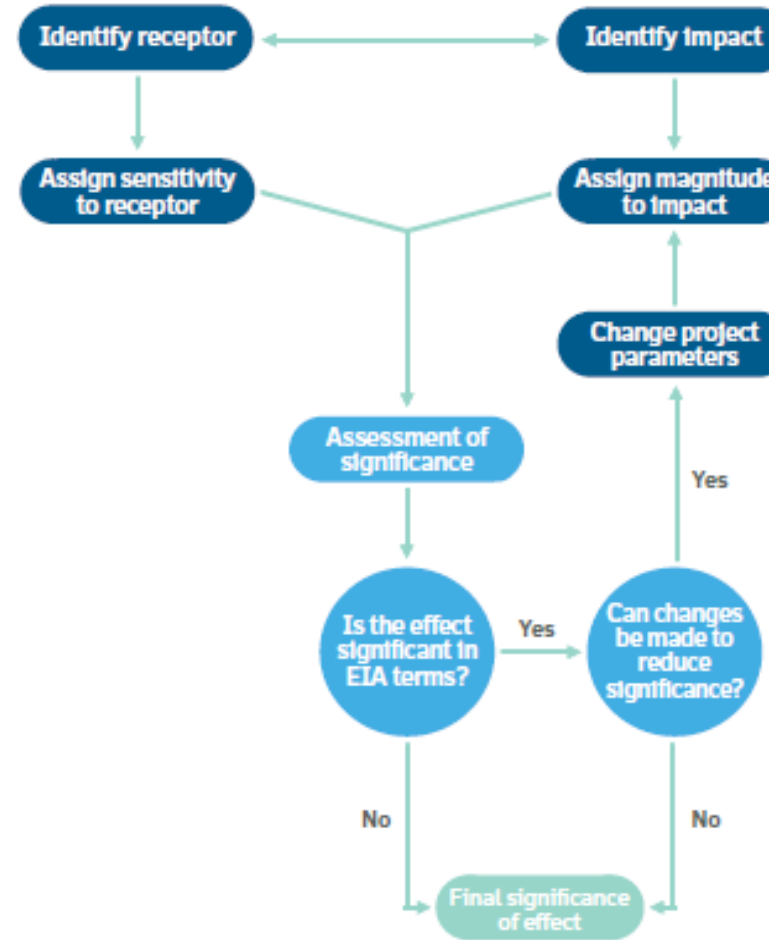
Indicative programme if Project built out in three partially parallel phases



Environmental Impact Assessment

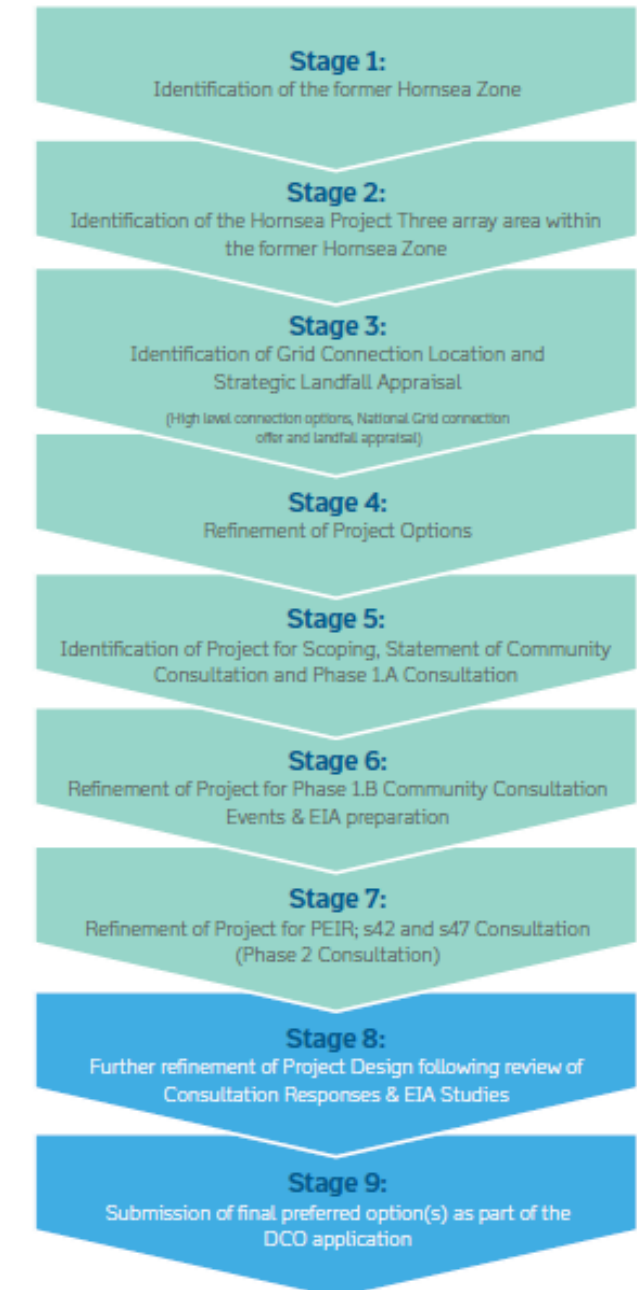
We are undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Hornsea Project Three for both offshore and onshore elements.

An EIA is an assessment of the likely positive or negative impacts that a development may have on the environment. It considers environmental, social and economic aspects.



More information on the assessments undertaken and initial results is available in our Preliminary Environmental Information Report.

Site selection process



For more information on our site selection process, see Volume 1, Chapter 4 "Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives" in our Preliminary Environmental Information Report.

Hornsea 3 - The Hornsea 3 onshore and offshore wind generation assets around the UK coast identified by original consent issued by The Crown Estate. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). s42 & s47 - Consultation with statutory bodies and local communities. Development Consent Order (DCO). An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.



How we engage with the community

At DONG Energy, we believe in open and proactive engagement with the local communities in which we work. Whether consulting on the development of new offshore wind farms or supporting the regeneration of local areas through volunteering, funding and sponsorship, we want to ensure that we make a positive contribution to the areas in which we operate.

What happens after we submit our application?

On many of our offshore wind farm projects, we have established voluntary community benefit funds. These are set up to ensure that local people can directly benefit from our wind farms under construction in their local area. These community benefit funds are managed and administered by an independent grant-delivery organisation to ensure impartiality during the process.

Supply Chain

We are committed to engaging with local suppliers and utilising local talent wherever possible. As the offshore wind farm industry develops, the demand for specialised services can bring new opportunities for local entrepreneurs and existing businesses.

On previous projects, we have held "Meet the Buyer" events early on in the construction phase to encourage our top tier suppliers to utilise local suppliers and to help facilitate contact between local UK suppliers and top tier suppliers so they can form business relationships.

Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

Our CLO's act as a first point of contact for members of the local community for all queries and issues regarding our offshore wind farms during construction. They provide a link between the local community and the Project team, whilst also liaising with all the principal contractors during the works. We would seek to appoint a local-based CLO in the future to assist the Project and communities.



How to respond to this consultation

Have your say on our proposed development

DONG Energy welcomes your comments on our proposals. Any responses, or other representations, should be sent to DONG Energy:



By email:
HornseaProjectThree@dongenergy.co.uk



By post:
Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm, DONG Energy,
5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG



By completing a feedback form today or online:
(www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3)

The consultation closes on **20 September 2017**.

Please note that responses and other representations may be made public.

Next Steps

After the consultation closes, we will review all the feedback we have received. Your comments will be considered and incorporated where possible into the final design, which we intend to submit to the Planning Inspectorate in 2018.

A Consultation Report will be produced and submitted as part of our application. This report will provide a summary of the responses received and will explain how we have taken your feedback into account in developing our final proposal.

What happens after we submit our application?



The Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to accept the application.



If accepted, interested parties wishing to be involved in the examination will be invited to register their interest to the Planning Inspectorate.



Anyone who has registered their interest will be invited to submit their views on our proposal in writing and may be asked to speak at one of the public hearings.



The Planning Inspectorate will hold an examination and then has three months to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The Secretary of State then has a further three months to make a decision on whether to grant consent.



If approved, construction of Hornsea Project Three could start in 2021 and could be operational as early as 2025.



Next steps

After the formal consultation closes on 20 September 2017, we will further refine the Hornsea Project Three design and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), taking account of the consultation responses received. The final results of the EIA will be presented in an Environmental Statement and a summary of the consultation responses received will be presented in a Consultation Report, both of which will accompany the Development Consent Order (DCO) application to be submitted in 2018. We will:

- Continue to engage with landowners and occupiers as well as other consultees, to further refine our onshore cable corridor search area to the final 80 m cable route.
- Continue to collect data to inform our environmental surveys.
- Use the outputs from the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and ongoing consultation to identify appropriate levels of mitigation for significant effects.
- Further develop our understanding of the requirements for access and construction compounds.



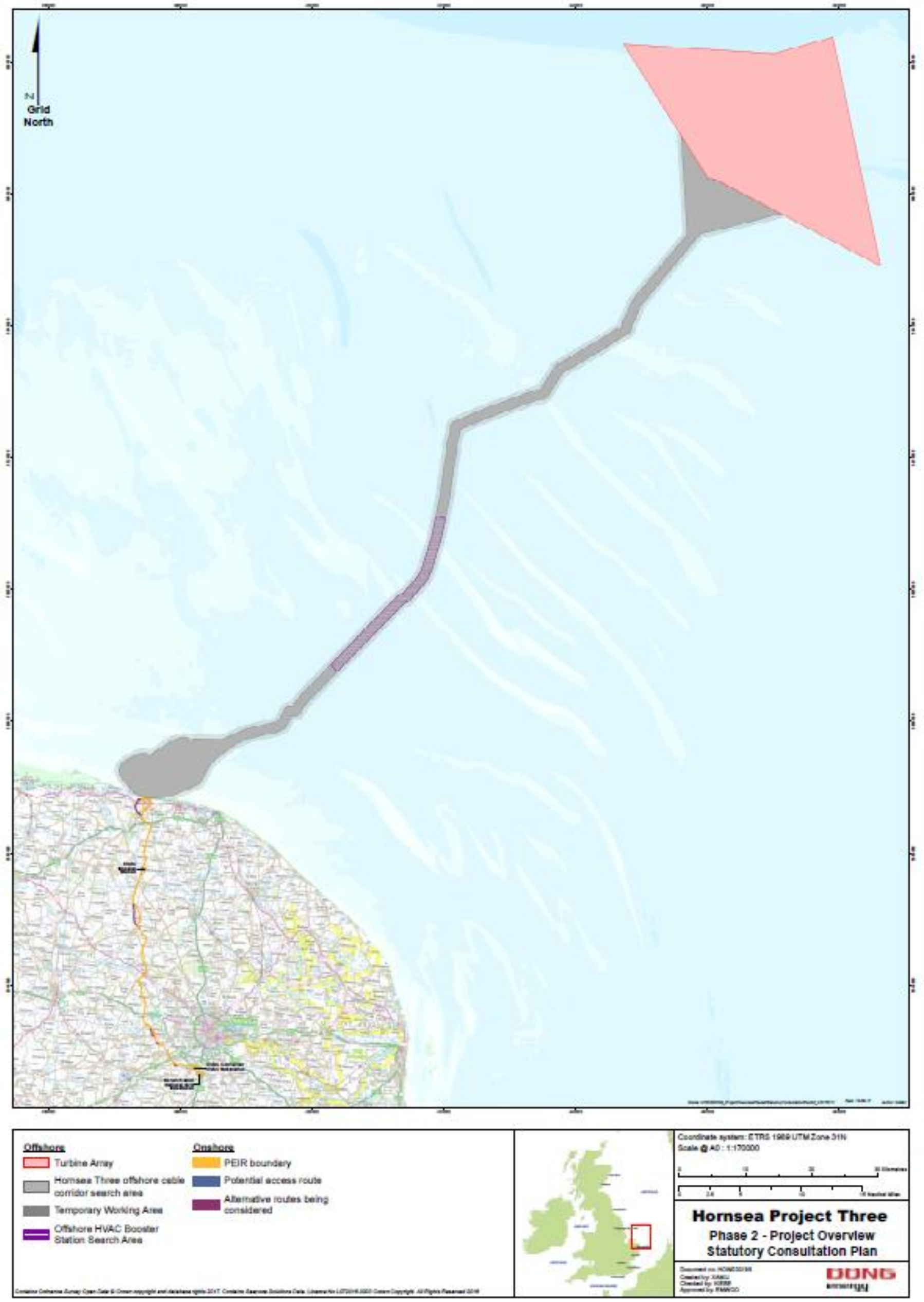
**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

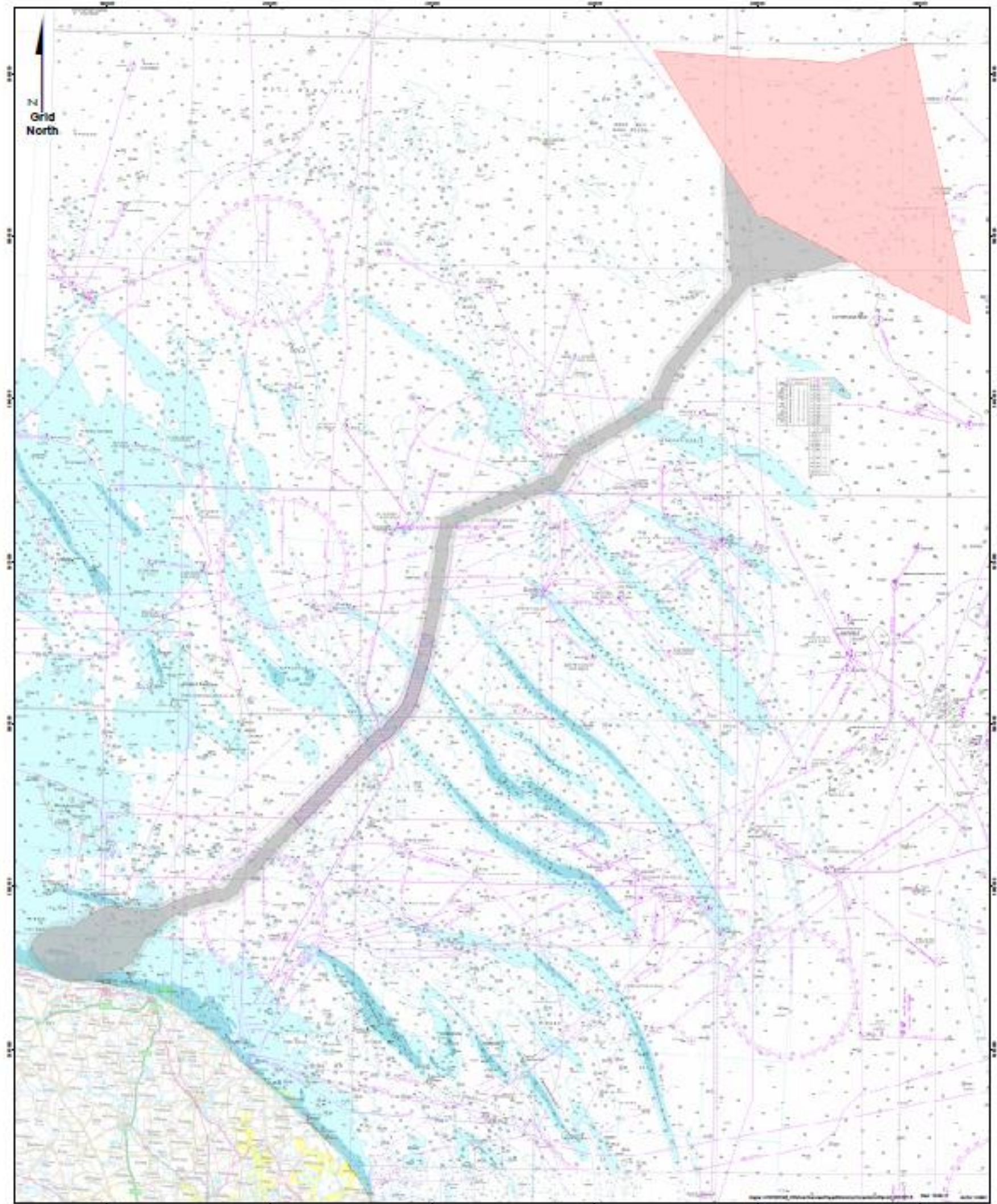


**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

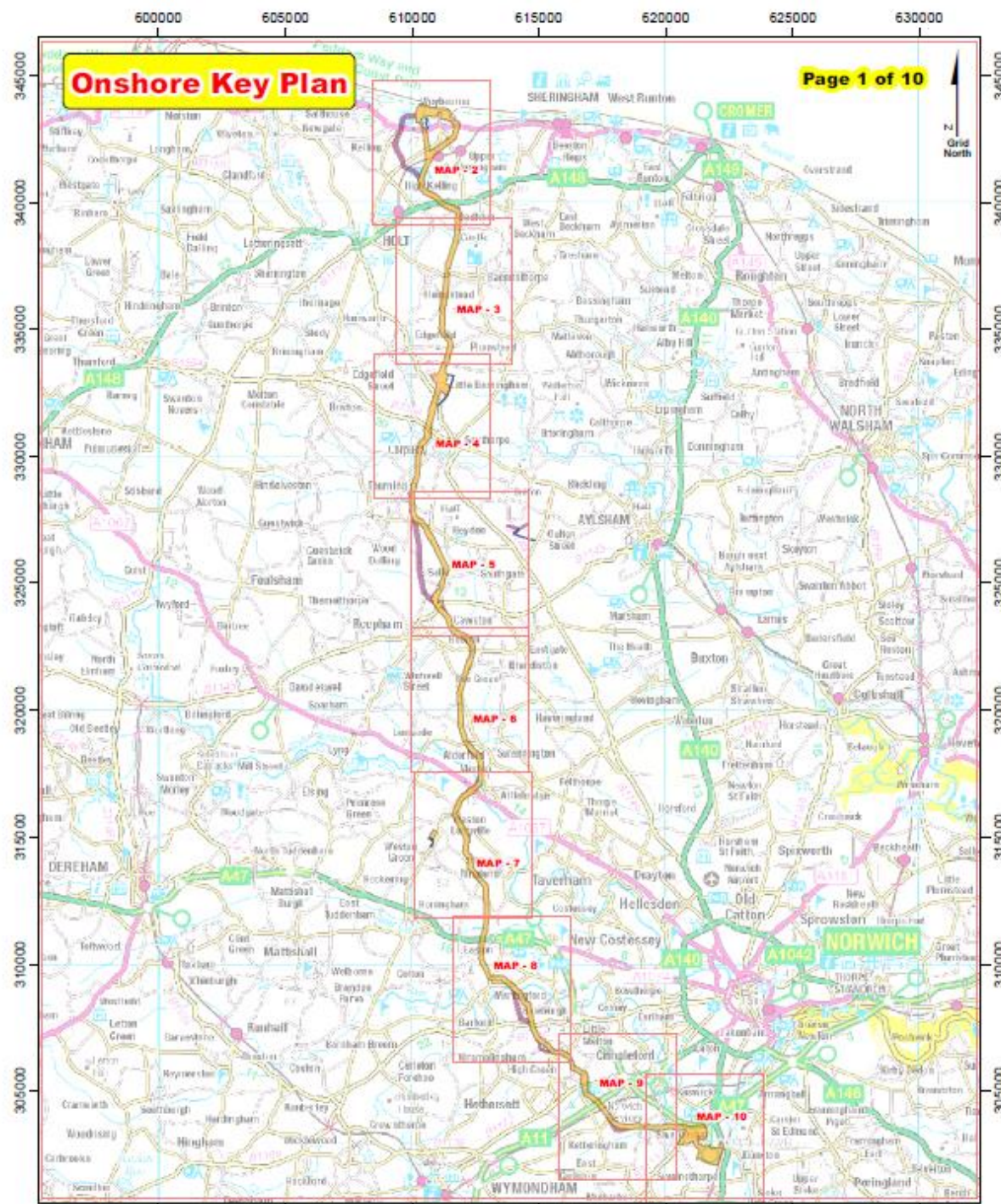
Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 4 – Phase 2 Consultation Plans

Date: May 2018

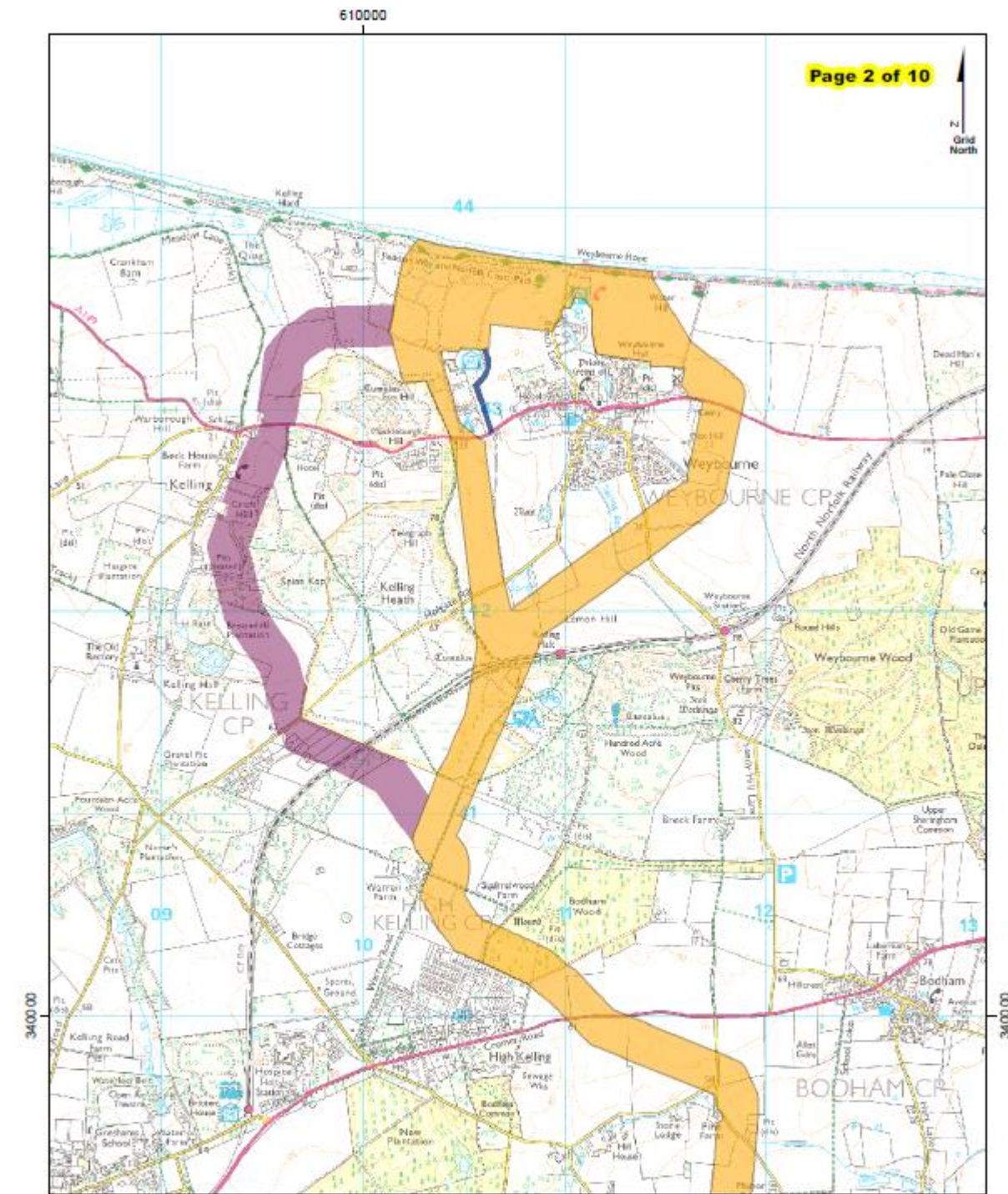




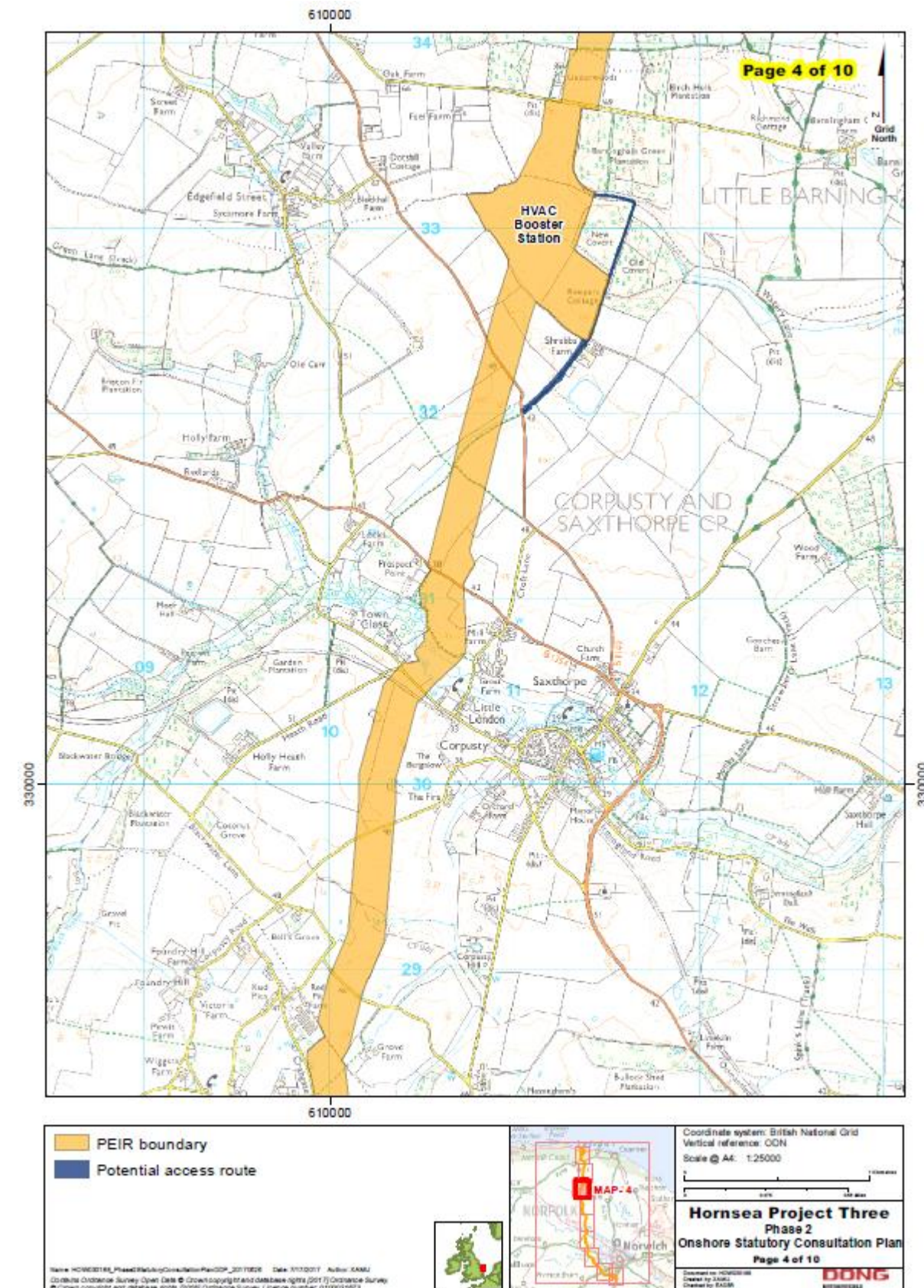
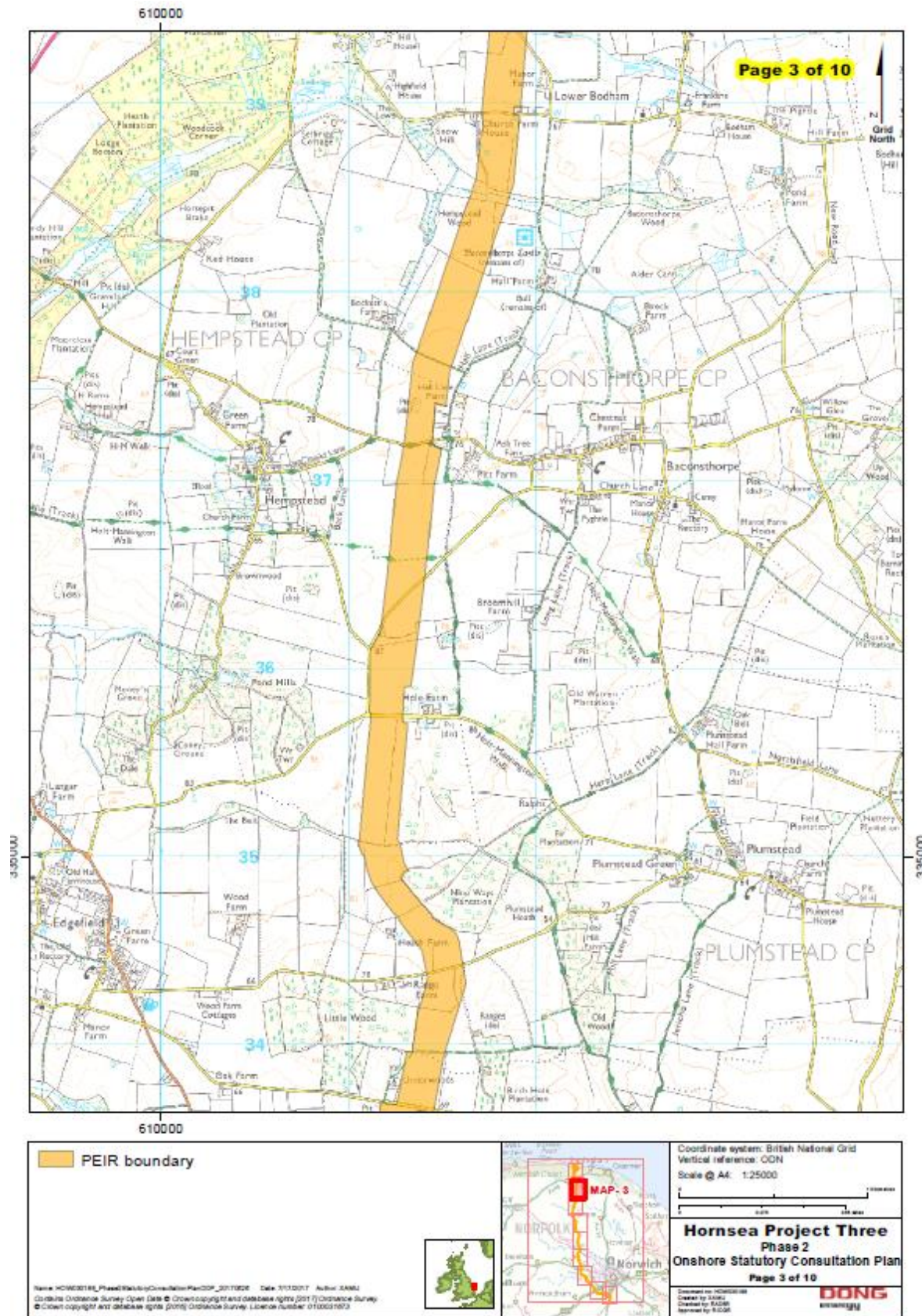
<p>Offshore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine Array Hornsea Three offshore cable corridor search area Temporary Working Area Offshore HVAC Booster Station Search Area <p><small>Agreement for License & Crown Copyright 2017, all rights reserved. Crown Copyright Survey, Open Data & Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey Contains Ordnance Survey Data Licensed to 107514-0001 Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 2018.</small></p>			<p>Coordinate system: ETRS 1989 UTM Zone 31N Scale @ A0 : 1:150000</p> <p>0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 25 Nautical Miles</p> <p>Hornsea Project Three Phase 2 - Offshore Project Overview Statutory Consultation Plan</p> <p><small>Document no: H3WG0188 Created by: KASU Checked by: KISSB Approved by: RMWGD</small></p>
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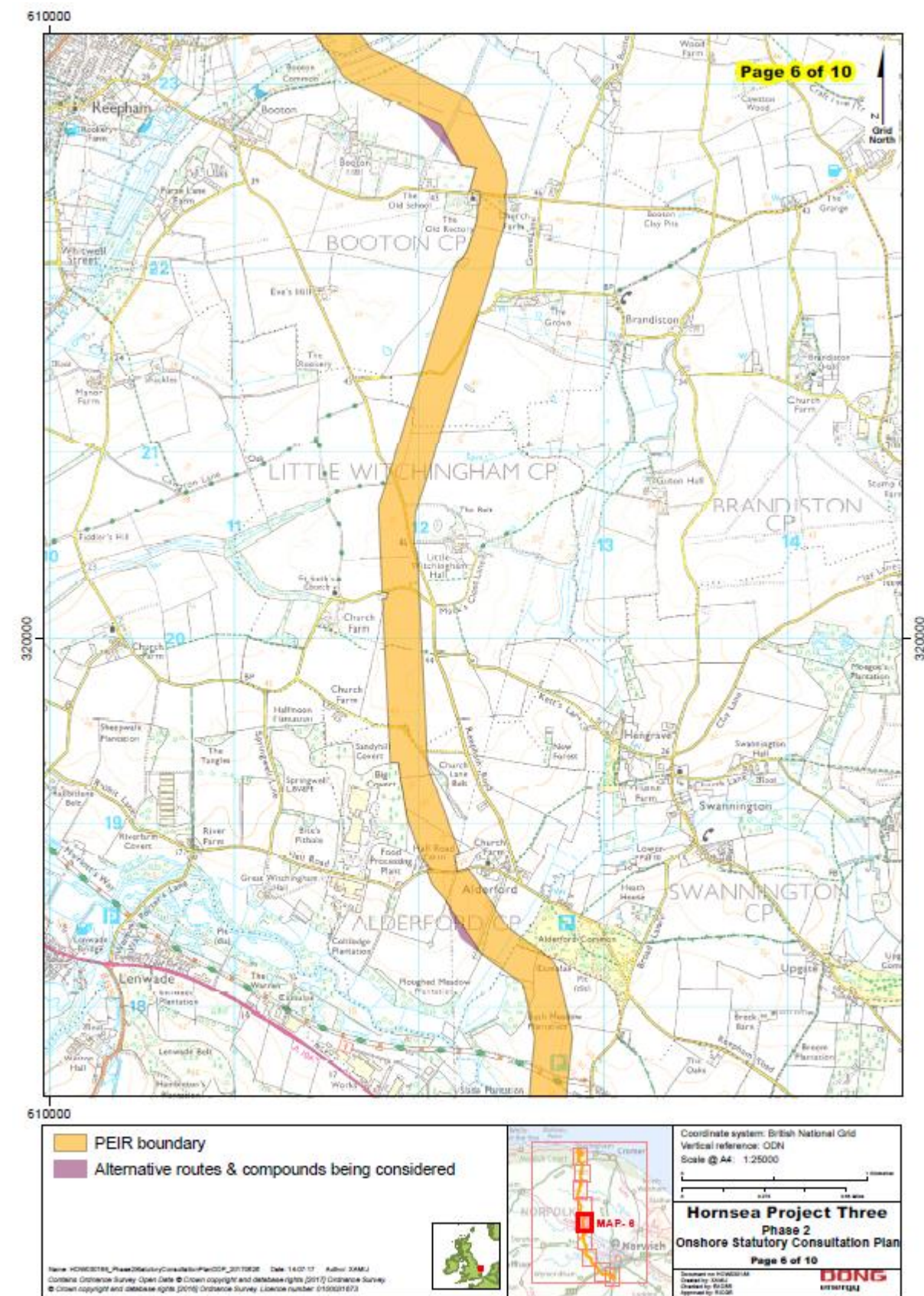
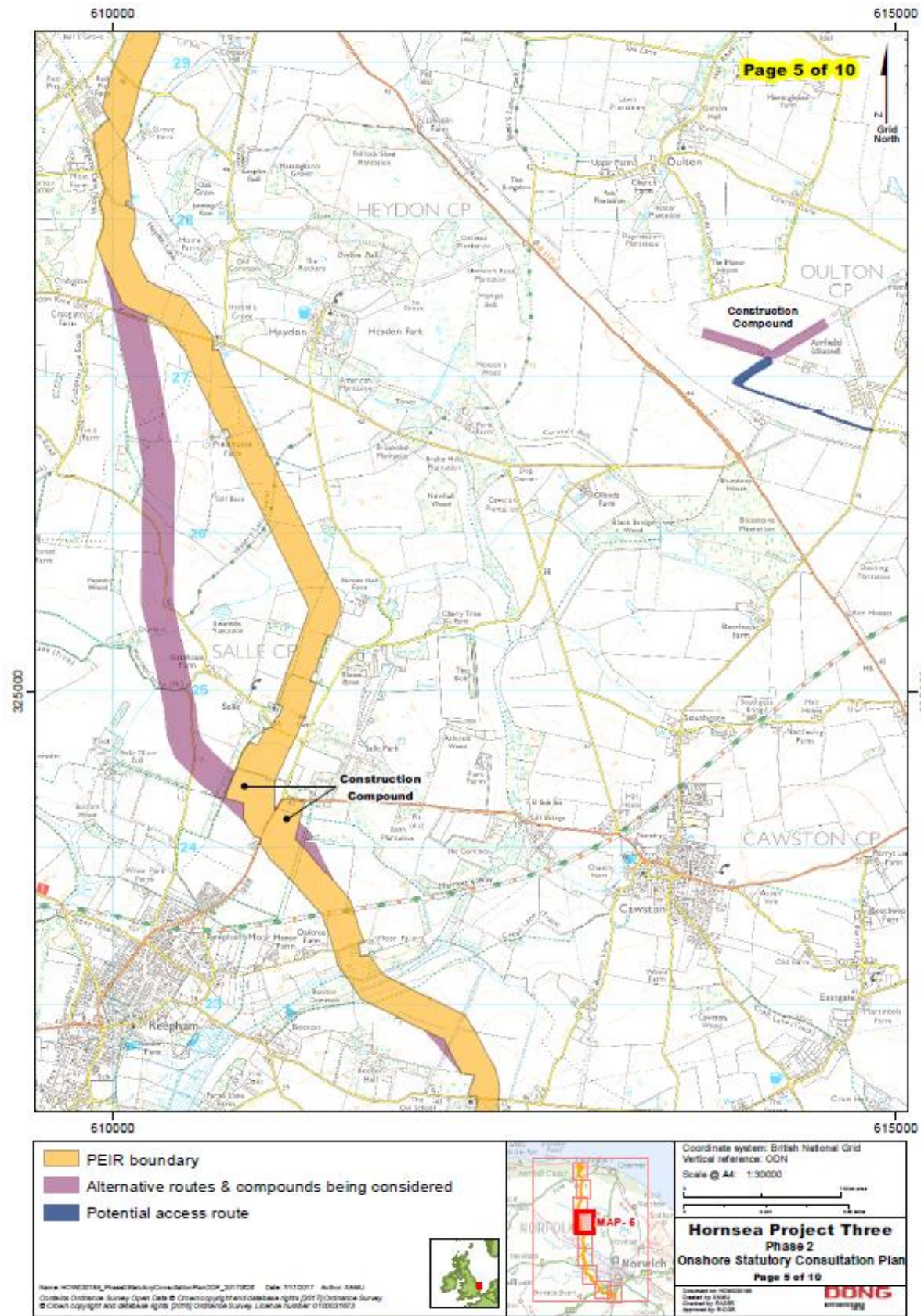


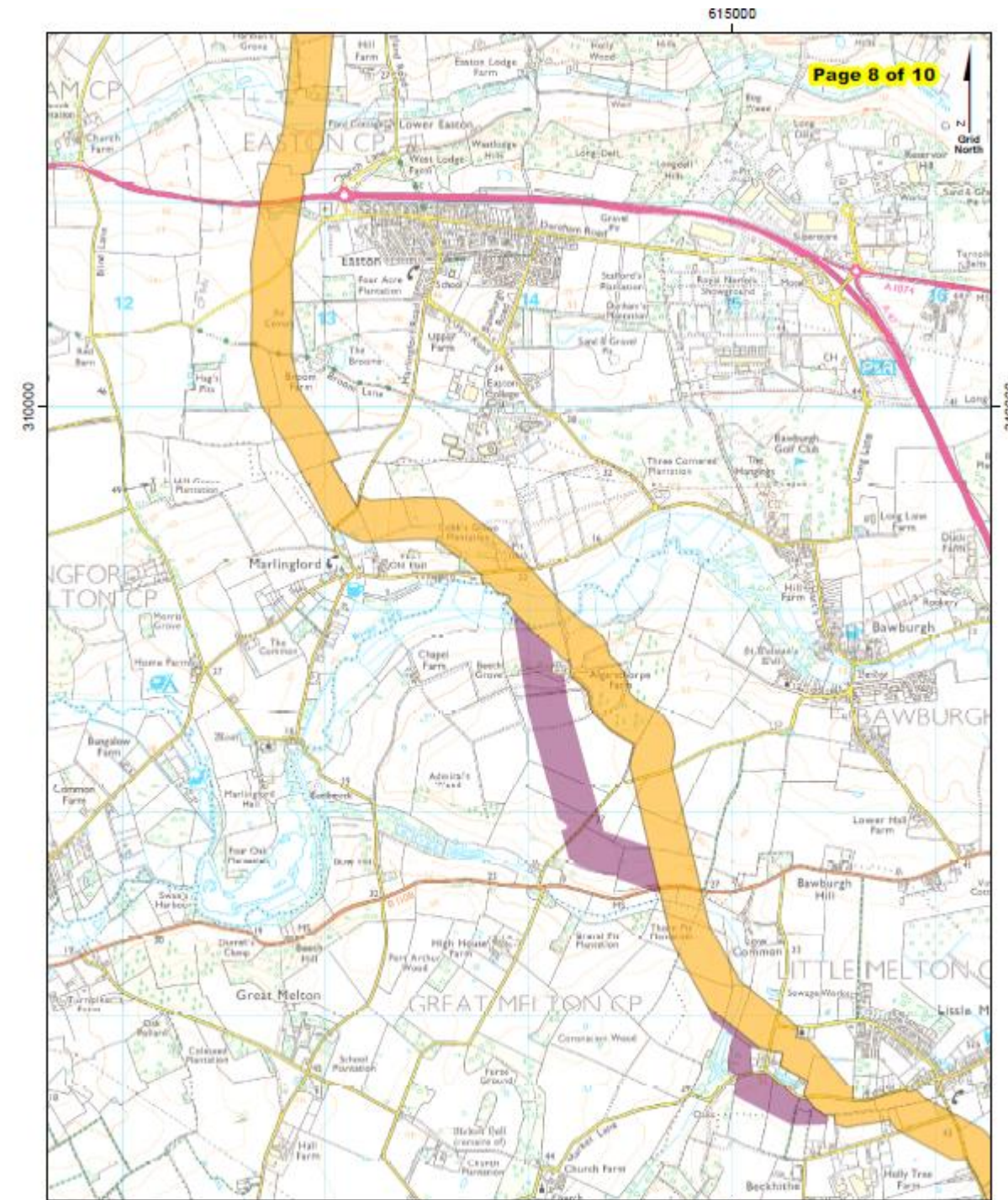
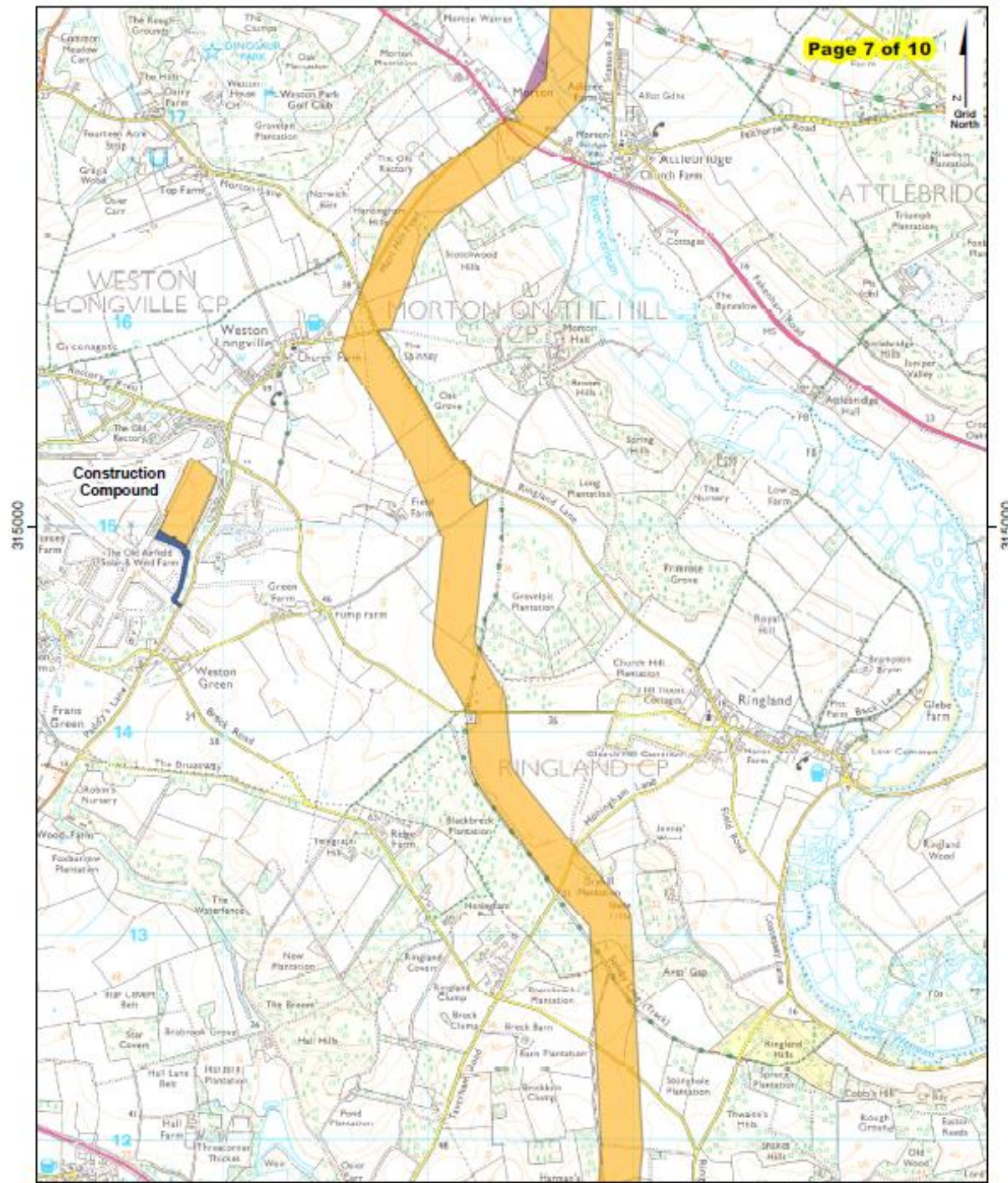
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEIR boundary Alternative routes & compounds being considered Potential access route 		<p>Coordinate system: British National Grid Vertical reference: ODN Scale @ A4: 1:200000</p> <p>Hornsea Project Three Phase 2 Onshore Statutory Consultation Plan Page 1 of 10</p> <p>Document no: H0000008 Created by: JAGB Approved by: RAGB</p>
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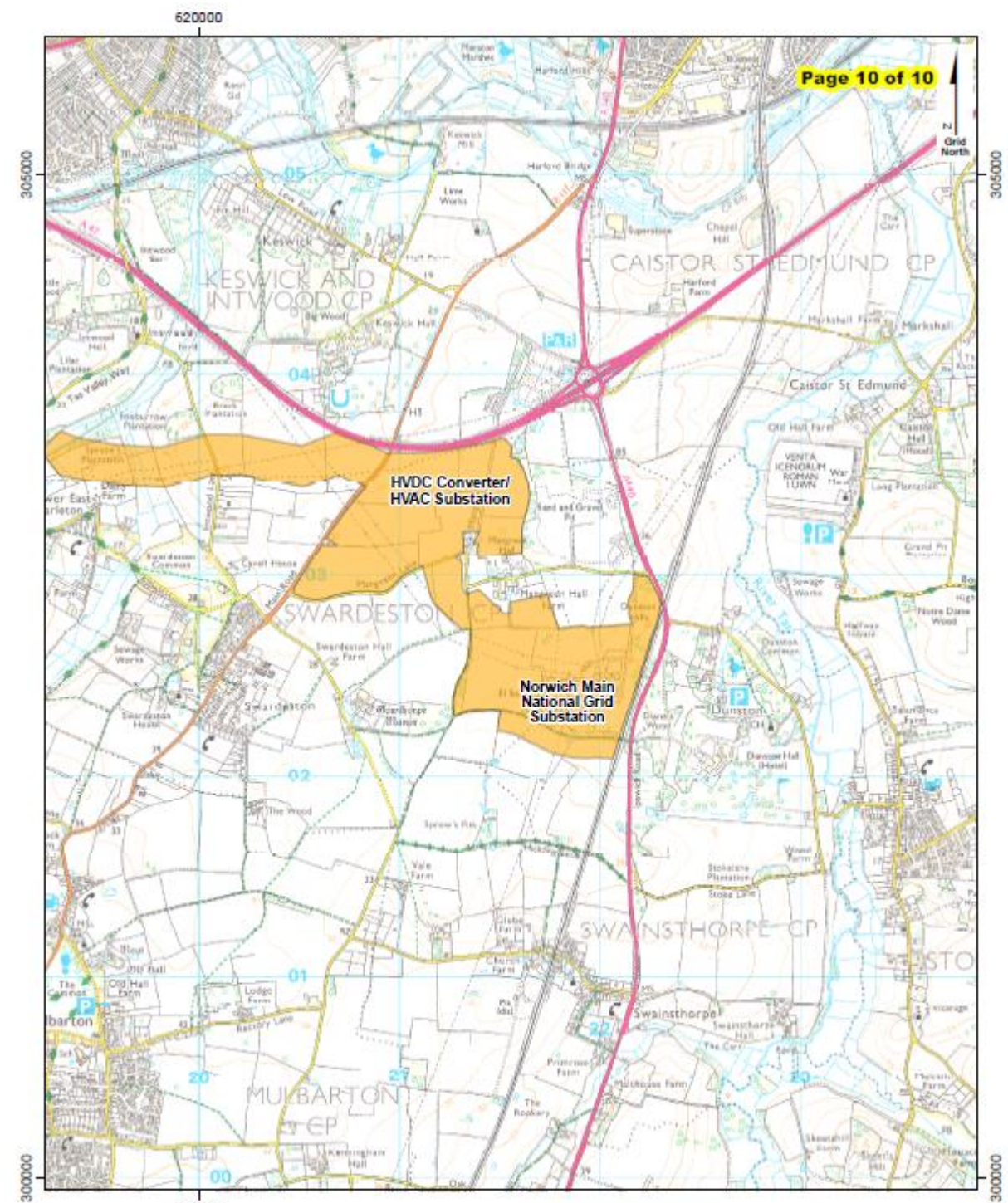
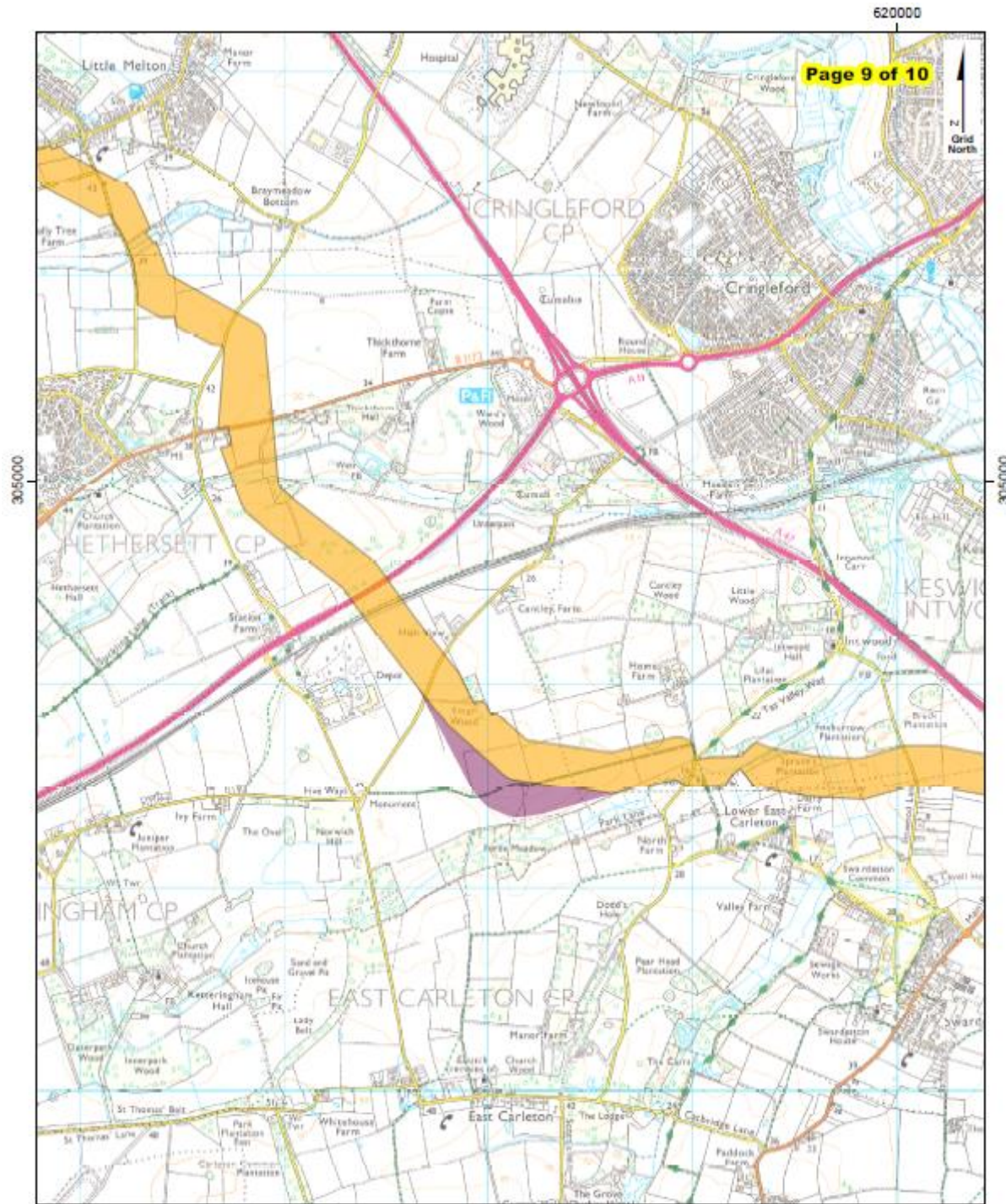


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEIR boundary Alternative routes & compounds being considered Potential access route 		<p>Coordinate system: British National Grid Vertical reference: ODN Scale @ A4: 1:25000</p> <p>Hornsea Project Three Phase 2 Onshore Statutory Consultation Plan Page 2 of 10</p> <p>Document no: H0000008 Created by: JAGB Approved by: RAGB</p>
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**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**



**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 5 – Phase 2 Publicity

Date: May 2018



Our Events

Come to one of our community consultation events where you can view the latest plans and speak directly with members of the project team.

Swardeston: Monday 4th September, 3pm - 7pm

Swardeston Village Hall, The Common, Swardeston Common, NR14 8DX

Norwich: Tuesday 5th September, 4pm - 7:30pm

King's Centre, King Street, Norwich, NR1 1PH

Corpusty: Wednesday 6th September, 4pm - 8pm

Corpusty and Saxthorpe Village Hall, Heydon Road, Corpusty, NR11 6QQ

Weybourne: Thursday 7th September, 3:30pm - 7:30pm

Weybourne Village Hall, Beach Lane, Weybourne, NR25 7AH

Reepham: Friday 8th September, 3:30pm - 7:30pm

Reepham Town Hall, Church Street, Reepham, NR10 4JW

Weston Longville: Tuesday 12th September, 4pm - 7:30pm

Hall for All, Church Street, Weston Longville, NR9 5JU

Holt: Wednesday 13th September, 4pm - 7:30pm

Holt Community Centre, Kerridge Way, Holt, NR25 6DN

Unable to attend? Visit our website to view the latest project information, including the results of initial environmental surveys and assessments, or get in touch with us directly using the details below.

All our events have wheelchair access. If you require any special arrangements please contact us ahead of the event and we will try to accommodate these.

Send us an email:
contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk

Call our Freephone information line:
0800 0288 466

Twitter:
[@DONGEnergyUK](https://twitter.com/DONGEnergyUK)

Visit our website:
www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3

Send us a letter:
Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm,
c/o Emily Woolfenden,
DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria,
London, SW1P 1WG

Table 1 lists the locations where the Hornsea Three Phase 2 community consultation event poster was displayed. Hard copies of the poster were also sent to the event venues and relevant parish councils.

Table 1: List of locations where the Hornsea Three Phase 2 community consultation event poster was displayed.

Town/Village	Location
Stoke Holy Cross	Mill Stores & Post Office, Mill Road, NR14 8PA
Mulbarton	Mulberry Day Nursery, Norwich Road, NR14 8JP Post Office, 45 Birchfield Lane, NR14 8AA Co-op, Cuckoofield Lane, NR14 8BA
Cringleford	The Cutting Post shop & Post Office, Intwood Road, NR4 6AA
Hethersett	Hethersett Library, Queens Road, NR9 3DB
Weston Longville	Community Village Hall, Church Street, NR9 5JU
Reepham	Reepham Library, Market Place, NR10 4JJ Post Office, Church Hill, NR10 4JL Spar Shop, Ollands Road, NR10 4JL Reepham Town Hall, 8, Church Street, NR10 4JW
Aylsham	Aylsham Library, Hungate Street, NR11 6AA Budgens store, 14, Norwich Road, NR116BN Council Office, Market Place, NR11 6EL.
Saxthorpe and Corpusty	Spar Shop, Norwich Road, NR11 6QD. Village Hall, Norwich Road, NR11 6QG
Briston	Post Office & Co-op Store, 18, Church Street. NR24 2HN.
Sheringham	Sheringham Library, New Road, NR26 8EB. Tesco Store, Cromer Road, NR26 8RY Community Centre, Holway Road, NR26 8NP
Weybourne	The Village Store & Coffee shop, 2, Beech Road, NR25 7AH The Ship Inn, The Street, NR25 7SZ
Holt	Post Office & Budgens Store, 6, Kerridge way, NR25 6DN Citizens Advice Centre, Kerridge Way, NR25 6DN Tourist Information Office, 3 Market PI, Holt NR25 6BW



WD LOCOMOTIVE 90775 TO BEAR COUNTY REGIMENT NAME

The Trustees of M&GN Society are delighted to announce that our WD 2-10-0 locomotive 90775 is to be named on Saturday 9th September at Sheringham with full military honours.

90775 will be named 'The Royal Norfolk Regiment' and is the first mainline steam, diesel or electric locomotive to bear this name. Society Chairman, Neil Sharpe, says, "This is something of which the Society and the Regiment are extremely proud. The naming honours generations of local soldiers who served in the regiment over almost 400 years and so cements a uniquely strong local connection between the locomotive, the North Norfolk Railway and our county."

Discussions with the successor regiment, The Royal Anglians, have been going on for some time and, with their full support, the resulting event promises to be impressive and colourful. Not only will it have the full military honours available to the Royal Anglians but will also see many old soldiers present to pay their respects to what we hope they will come to see as 'their locomotive' and undoubtedly tell their stories.

The naming will take place at Sheringham NNR station at 12.00noon on Saturday 9th September and will be followed by a special train taking guests to Holt and back, hauled by the newly named locomotive.

90775 - The locomotive, built at the North British Company's works in Glasgow in 1943, recently emerged from the North Norfolk Railway's workshops at Weybourne after a full overhaul and is now in revenue service on the Railway. 90775 was built as a 'go anywhere' heavy goods locomotive. Weighing in at 133 tons, the design was a development of the WD Austerity 2-8-0.

Originally deployed to Egypt, the locomotive was transported from there to Greece in 1944 to haul the heavy trains needed for the continuation of the war effort after the liberation of Greece from enemy occupation.

After the end of the war, many austerities remained in the country of their last use. Our loco was one of 16 of the class which continued to work in Greece as 25438.

Following dieselisation, the locomotive was repatriated to the UK in 1984, going first to the Mid Hants, where it was rebuilt into the original British specification. The loco spent time on the Mid Hants and the North Yorks Moors Railway before being bought by the Essex Locomotive Society, from when it was purchased by the M&GN Society in 2006.



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✓Neck & shoulder pain ✓Sports injuries

LAARNING NORFOLK WITH THE BOY SADLER

How yer diddlin', ol' partners? Hope that rash has cleared up. Any rud up, glad to see soo many friends an' langwidge scholars joining me in Holt fer anurther session o' Looocal Education in the form o' Learning Norfolk with The Boy Sadler.

This hare week we'll be examin'n' a few choice words an' phrases to git yer loocal vocabulary up tuh scratch. An' speaking of scratch that rash really should be gone by now, soo goo see the doctor. Anyhoo, iss time for sum laarning. We'll start you orf orn suffen gentle:



'THACK' - Verb. To hit or to strike forcibly.
Example usage: 'I gunna thack thuh ball with thiss hare mashie niblick an' hoop it goo nare thuh hurl.'
English translation: 'I shall attempt to make the green in one shot and have the ball rest near the pin.'
Try it a couple a times an' once you're comfortable with it, try thissun...

'SKEW WHIFF' - Adjective. Unsatisfactory or unbalanced.
Example: 'Bluss me, the rector's new syrup thassa skew whiff. He's gorna lose that the next windy day. He'd be better orf hammerin' it down with nails.'

Translation: 'Gosh, the minister's new hairpiece appears to be inadequately affixed. He ought to take care should the weather deteriorate.'

Well done my beauties your duin great soo far. Hare's thuh last 'un but watch yerself cuz iss a rummen...

'DIPHTHONG' - a) Noun. Grammatical turn fer combin'n' two vowel sounds intuh a single syllabub. Fancy ... or, b) Verb. Givin' yer smallest smalls a rinse in the sink.
Example and Translation: Censored on the grounds of good taste.

Hooveer, I hoop this helps yer Looocal Verbal Development. Now I'm off ter see that there Emcy's Garden Cenner fer a hot carfy unna samwich. Hev a good week ol' partners and see you soon for anurther Laarning Norfolk with The Boy Sadler. Chow, altogether. An' keep using that cream.

email: info@holtchronicle.co.uk

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The Holt Chronicle Issue 383 25th August 2017

HOLT AND DISTRICT PROBUS CLUB



Pat Aker (pictured) was really dressed up when she came to talk to Holt Probuss Club on 3rd August. She came to talk about Ethiopia in general and Project Dukem in particular.

Her dress was traditional Ethiopian and Project Dukem is the name of the charity that Pat and her husband run to support the school for HIV/AIDS orphans at Dukem, a town in Ethiopia a few miles from Addis Ababa.

When Pat first visited the school in 2007 it lacked even the most rudimentary resources, which is why they decided to start fund raising to help these children receive a basic education. This is the only way that they will have any hope of rising out of the poverty in which they live. An important part of schooling for these youngsters starts with giving them something to eat: if they have nothing to eat they don't come to school and they need an education to rise from the otherwise inevitable poverty. Pat told members that Ethiopia is a large, land-locked and largely Christian country where there is much poverty. She showed pictures of her visits around the country, including some of a church ranked as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Pat's lively and interesting talk was well received by the club; Project Dukem has an interesting Facebook page which is well worth a look, just search for Project Dukem.

Meetings of Holt and District Probuss Club are normally held at lunchtime on the 1st Thursday each month at the Feathers in Holt. Enquiries about membership (or about a trial visit, where visitors are always most welcome) should be made to Secretary Alan Holmes on 01263 710782.



Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm

**Hornsea Project Three Offshore
Wind Farm Development**

I give your say - consultation open
from 27 July 2017 to 20 September 2017

Our Events:
Come to one of our community consultation events where you can view the latest plans and speak directly with members of the project team.

Swardston: Monday 4th September, 3pm - 7pm
Swardston Village Hall, The Common, Swardston Common, NR14 6DX

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King's Centre, King Street, Norwich, NR1 1PH

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Weybourne Village Hall, Beach Lane, Weybourne, NR25 7AH

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Reepham Town Hall, Church Street, Reepham, NR10 4W

Weston Longville: Tuesday 12th September, 4pm - 7:30pm
Hall for All, Church Street, Weston Longville, NR9 5JU

Holt: Wednesday 13th September, 4pm - 7:30pm
Holt Community Centre, Heritage Way, Holt, NR25 6DN

Unable to attend? Visit our website to view the latest project information including the results of visual environmental surveys and assessments, or get in touch with us directly using the details below.

All our events have wheelchair access. If you require any special arrangements please contact us ahead of the event and we will try to accommodate these.

Send us an email: contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk
Call our Freephone information line: 0800 0283 466
Twitter: @DONGEnergyUK
Visit our website: www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3
Send us a letter: Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm, c/o Emily Woolfenden, DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd, 5 Howick Place, Victoria, London, SW1P 1WG

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The Holt Chronicle Issue 383 25th August 2017

Diss Mercury

Thursday, August 24, 2017 **iWitness24** www.dissmercury.co.uk 80p where sold

Students' A-level joy



» Pages 22 & 23

10 great things to do over Bank Holiday weekend

Page 35

New Mere pub bid

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NIYART ANDERSON
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A JD Wetherspoon pub planned for Diss could be three months away.

The pub chain has made a renewed bid for permission to build on a car park next to the Diss Mere, and the site's owner hopes it will be finished and serving by summer next year.

The new £2.7m pub would be two storeys and feature a balcony overlooking the water as well as a beer garden, and part of the decking would jut out over the Mere, next to where a new boardwalk is being built.

The building's design has been inspired by "roofs and grasses at the Mere's edge".

Joe Darrell, whose family owns the land, said: "I'm very pleased that it looks like everything is now coming to fruition and possibly in



An artist's impression of the planned JD Wetherspoon pub by the Diss Mere.

Picture: PLANNING APPLICATION DOCUMENT

summer next year we will be able to enjoy a pint of beer there on the waterfront."

The pub would employ up to 35 people and could be called 'The King's Head', the name of a previous pub there.

Full story - page 2

The Red Lion

Telephone: 01953 887849

Sunday 27th August Bank Holiday fun

with BBQ and music from **Felix Simpson** from 4pm.

In September look out for our seasonal menu changes and Christmas menu which this year will be available from the end of November!

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Thursday August 24, 2017

NEWS



Police press conference for the East London murder. Left to right, chief superintendent Mike Fawcett, detective superintendent Andy Smith and corporate communications manager Nicola Fitzgibbon.

Picture: ANTHONY KELLY



Police van on a road.

Picture: ANTHONY KELLY



Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm

Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm Development

Have your say – consultation open from 27 July 2017 to 20 September 2017

Our Events

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Swantonville Village Hall, The Common, Swantonville Common, NR14 6DE

Weymouth Tuesday 5th September, 4pm – 7.30pm
King's Centre, King Street, Norwich, NR1 1TH

Colney Wednesday 6th September, 4pm – 8pm
Colney and Southgate Village Hall, Regent Road, Colney, NR3 8QQ

Wymondley Thursday 7th September, 3.30pm – 7.30pm
Wymondley Village Hall, Beach Lane, Wymondley, NR5 7HL

Royston Friday 8th September, 3.30pm – 7.30pm
Royston Town Hall, Church Street, Royston, NR26 3JW

Wymondley Tuesday 12th September, 4pm – 7.30pm
Hall for All, Church Street, Wymondley, NR5 7HL

Wymondley Wednesday 13th September, 4pm – 7.30pm
Hall Community Centre, Wymondley Way, 11th, NR25 5DN

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All our events have wheelchair access. If you require any special arrangements please contact us ahead of the event and we will try to accommodate them.

Get us on email: info@hornsea3projectthree.co.uk

Call our Freephone helpline on: 0800 028 434

Twitter: @Hornsea3EnergyUK

Visit our website: www.hornsea3energy.co.uk

Send us a letter: Hornsea Project Three, Offshore Wind Farm, c/o Emily Howland, DONG Energy Power Services, 5, Queen's Place, Avenue, London, EC2P 2AG

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First glimpse of multi-million pound new city hospital - Pages 4-5

Red Arrows delight the crowds
Daredevils wow fans - Page 3

Norwich Evening News Since 1882
Friday, August 25, 2017 75p

THE CHAMPION OF NORWICH #LoveNorwich eveningnews24.co.uk

What a result!

Day of joy for thousands of teenagers - but three schools face questions over poor results

LAURIE COPK
laurie.copk@norwichnews.co.uk

After all the hard work and nerves, it was a day to celebrate. Many of Norwich's schools are today still toasting a boost in their GCSE results - including one academy which marked a 20 percentage point jump. The good news came after a major exams shake-up, which sparked uncertainty over results and saw a drop in the national pass rate. But for three Norwich schools, things were less rosy. City Academy Norwich saw its results fall to 34pc, while Open Academy saw a 16 percentage point drop.

Full story: Page 2

PLUS: 12-page pull-out

GCSE Results Special 2017

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21 News

Warning to stay off the tracks as iconic steam loco visits coast

Train fans have been urged to stay off the tracks if they want to see an iconic steam engine this weekend.

GEORGE RYAN
george.ryan@norwichnews.co.uk

Yarmouth station where the transport police can facilitate this. Stephen Webster from British Transport Police, said extra officers will be patrolling the line of route to deal with offenders. He added: "I hope that everyone enjoys the event however I would like to remind the public that trespassing on the railway is extremely dangerous and an offence." Network Rail's head of safety for Anglia, Rich and Tow, urged people to keep off the tracks. He said: "We understand that people will be excited to see the train, but it is incredibly disappointing when people choose to risk their lives and the lives of others by going onto the tracks to get a better view. "The railway is dangerous and trespassers endanger their own safety and that of others." Managing director of Greater Anglia, Jamie Burles, said: "It is very difficult for our drivers and conductors when steam enthusiasts stray onto the track to get a better picture. "People should remember that a driver cannot swerve out of the way of people on the track, so please enjoy this event, but safely, well away from the train track." The loco is the first brand new Peppercorn A1 Pacific to have been built this century, and is the project of the A1 Steam Locomotive Trust. It will be her first Norfolk visit since 2013, when she was star attraction at the Sheringham Steam Gala. Tornado will bring passengers to the coast from London, making use of a little-used stretch of track called the Wensum Curve to bypass Norwich.

news
Herring festival
The traditional smell of herring cooked in rolled oats and beef dripping will waft across the beach of Hembsy on Sunday. The fish are being cooked over barbecues in the open air at Hembsy Lipboat Station's annual Longshure Herring Festival. Fine weather is predicted for the day - allowing the life-saving team to don aprons and cook up the fundraising treat to tempt local residents, holidaymakers and day trippers to these freshly cooked treats, and it promises to be a fun day for the whole family. The festival includes displays from East Anglian Working Newfoundland Dogs, an auction, umbrellas, music, model boats and trucks, refreshments, cake stalls and a bar for all to enjoy. The festival is a major fundraiser, but a celebration of Great Yarmouth's fishing traditions and heritage. Those who wish to take photographs should go to Great

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Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm

Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm Development
Have your say - consultation open from 27 July 2017 to 30 September 2017

Our Events
Connect one of our community consultation events where you can view the latest plans and speak directly with members of the project team.

Swanton Monday 4th September, 9pm - 7pm
Swanton Village Hall, The Corner, Swanton, Norfolk, NR54 6EX

King's Cove Tuesday 5th September, 4pm - 7:30pm
King's Cove, King Street, Norwich, NR1 3PH

Coopery Wednesday 6th September, 4pm - 8pm
Coopery and Southgate Village Hall, Heydon Road, Coopery, NR11 6DD

Weybourne Thursday 7th September, 5:30pm - 7:30pm
Weybourne Village Hall, Beach Lane, Weybourne, NR21 2W1

Redburn Friday 8th September, 5:30pm - 7:30pm
Redburn Town Hall, Church Street, Redburn, NR9 4JH

Worham Community Centre Tuesday 12th September, 4pm - 7:30pm
Hall to the left, Church Street, Worham, Norfolk, NR9 5LJ

Hill Community Centre Wednesday 13th September, 4pm - 7:30pm
Hill Community Centre, Kennington Way, Hill, NR15 6DN

Unable to attend? Let us know if you have a special request, including the needs of vital services, people with disabilities, or get in touch with us directly using the details below.

All our events have wheelchair access. If you require any special arrangements please contact us ahead of the event and we will try to accommodate these.

Contact us about:
contact@h3offshoreproject.co.uk
Call our Project Information Line on 0800 2088 400

Twitter: @H3Offshore
Facebook: H3Offshore
LinkedIn: H3Offshore

Send us a letter:
Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm
c/o East Anglian
Energy Project Office
11 Market Place
Victoria
London
SW1E 2PG

Eastern Daily Press

WEEKEND EDITION Saturday, August 26, 2017
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Pages 2-3

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You didn't listen - it cost us our son

Julian Stone, second from right, with his father Rodney, mother Krysta, and sister Kate.
Photo: STORM TAMES

Parents criticise mental health trust after tragic death of Norfolk man

The devastated parents of a mentally ill man who died with cocaine in his system say he could have been saved if the region's mental health trust had not ignored their repeated pleas for help.

An inquest yesterday concluded that Julian Stone's death was drug related. But his mother Krysta and father Rodney are convinced the 40-year-old from Norwich meant to take his own life, after a long history of suicide attempts. They say he should not have been discharged from

Hellesdon Hospital in 2015 and say their calls for help were not listened to. Mrs Stone said: "It was obvious he was a danger to himself and others with fatal results."

Dr Jane Sayer, from the Norfolk and Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust, said: "We sympathise deeply with the family", but said Mr Stone was appropriately discharged.

Full story: Pages 8 and 9.

64-page Heaven magazine
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20-page Motoring
4-page All about dogs show preview

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Eastern Daily Press | Saturday August 26, 2017 11 News

Charity ride in Phil's memory

More than 100 cyclists and motorcyclists will take part in a charity event held in memory of a man who died in a car crash.

Phil's Ride has been organised by David Fletcher to remember his friend Phil Beeton, from Southey, who died in an accident on the A10 in 2015.

Mr Beeton's nephew Jack was injured in the crash and was flown to hospital by the East Anglian Air Ambulance (EAAA).

Last year Phil's Ride raised 85,205 for RAAA and Mr Fletcher has said Sunday's event will be bigger.

Mr Fletcher, a photographer, said: "Phil was a keen motorcyclist. If he was here he would love this. It is a shame it is done because of what happened."

"He was a cracking lad and he was a fun person who everybody loved. A testament to that was the amount of people who turned up to last year's ride. He was one of those people everybody got along with."

There will be two rides, one for push bikes and one for motorbikes.

Both will start their day from

The Phil's Ride MAMLTON team.

12pm at Old White Bell in Southey with the motorbikes embarking on a 100-mile round-trip to Blakeney.

The pedal cyclists will take on a 20-mile route to the Heron Arms in Stowbridge - stopping at other pubs along the way.

Both should arrive back at the Old White Bell at around 4.30pm where there will be an evening of entertainment including live bands and food.

Currently Mr Fletcher and seven others are taking on a 196-mile ride around the circumference of Norfolk. Nicknamed team MAMLTON - Middle Aged Men in Lycra Tour Of Norfolk - Mr Beeton's stepdaughter Katie Taggart is one of those taking part.

Mr Fletcher said he has said the fundraising target is one penny more than last year's total having believed they'd only raise £2,000.

He said: "RAAA do a fantastic job and they saved Jack's life. You never know when you might need them."

He added: "Phil's ride started when I said to a couple of guys that it would be nice to do a ride in Phil's name. Phil and his partner Jane used to go to Blakeney on his bike. When I said to Jane when would be appropriate for the route, she said Blakeney."

For more information about the event visit Phil's Ride 2017 on Facebook.

news

Charity fun day

A day for the family with a touch of competitive fun in Thetford will raise money for charity.

Thetford Rovers Football Club and the Black Horse pub have teamed up again to host their annual fun day on Sunday.

The day will raise money for the football club and will benefit St Nicholas Hospice Care.

Ed Sheridan, of Thetford Rovers, said: "This is an annual event organised to raise funds for the football club and a local charity or good cause this year we have chosen the hospice in memory of a local man who passed away. As a mark of respect and in his memory money will be split to both club and charity."

The day will kick-off at 10.45am with a match at Easton Park, which will see current players from Thetford Rovers pitted against a veteran's team.

The fun will spill on to the Magpies 50-yard club from 12.30pm, where there will be live music, a barbecue and plenty of activities.

Hornsea 3 Offshore Wind Farm

Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm Development

Have your say - consultation open from 27 July 2017 to 20 September 2017

Our Events
Come to one of our community consultation events where you can view the latest plans and speak directly with members of the project team.

Swadlowclough Monday 4th September, 9am - 7pm
Swadlowclough Village Hall, The Carrion, Swadlowclough Common, NR14 8DX

Northwold Tuesday 19th September, 9am - 7.30pm
King's Carfax, King Street, Northwold, NR11 1PX

Claydon Wednesday 6th September, 4pm - 8pm
Claydon and Sandstone Village Hall, Heydon Road, Claydon, NR11 8DQ

Widford Thursday 7th September, 5.30pm - 7.30pm
Widford Village Hall, Beach Lane, Widford, NR25 2JN

Reepham Friday 8th September, 5.30pm - 7.30pm
Reepham Town Hall, Church Street, Reepham, NR12 4JW

Walsingham Tuesday 12th September, 4pm - 7.30pm
Hall for All, Church Street, Walsingham, NR25 5U

Hull Wednesday 13th September, 4pm - 7.30pm
Hull Community Centre, Kempe Way, Hull, NR5 5GN

Should be attended? Full details to view the latest project information, including the results of public consultation, surveys and assessments, or get in touch with us directly using the details below.

All our events have wheelchair access. If you require any special arrangements please contact us ahead of the event and we will try to accommodate them.

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**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**



**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 6 – Phase 2 Feedback Form

Date: May 2018



Let us know how to contact you

Please provide us with your contact details so that we can notify you when we submit our application.

Name: Title:
 Date: Organisation: (if applicable)
 Address:
 Telephone: Postcode:
 E-mail Address:

Your data will be stored in accordance with the Data Protection Act and will not be passed on to any third parties.

1. Would you like to receive our Project newsletters to keep up to date with the progress of the Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm development? (tick all that apply)¹

Yes, via email Yes, via post No thanks

2. How did you find out about this consultation? (tick one or more boxes)

Letter Community newsletter Website Advertisement
 Local media Social media Word of mouth Local representative (e.g. Councillor)

Other (Please specify)

3. How would you classify yourself in regards to this proposal? (please select those appropriate)

Landowner (within refined corridor) Local resident Local representative (e.g. Councillor)
 Representative from a local business Interested party Representative from a statutory body

Other (Please specify)

¹ If you would like to receive Project updates/newsletters you will need to provide either a postal or email address.

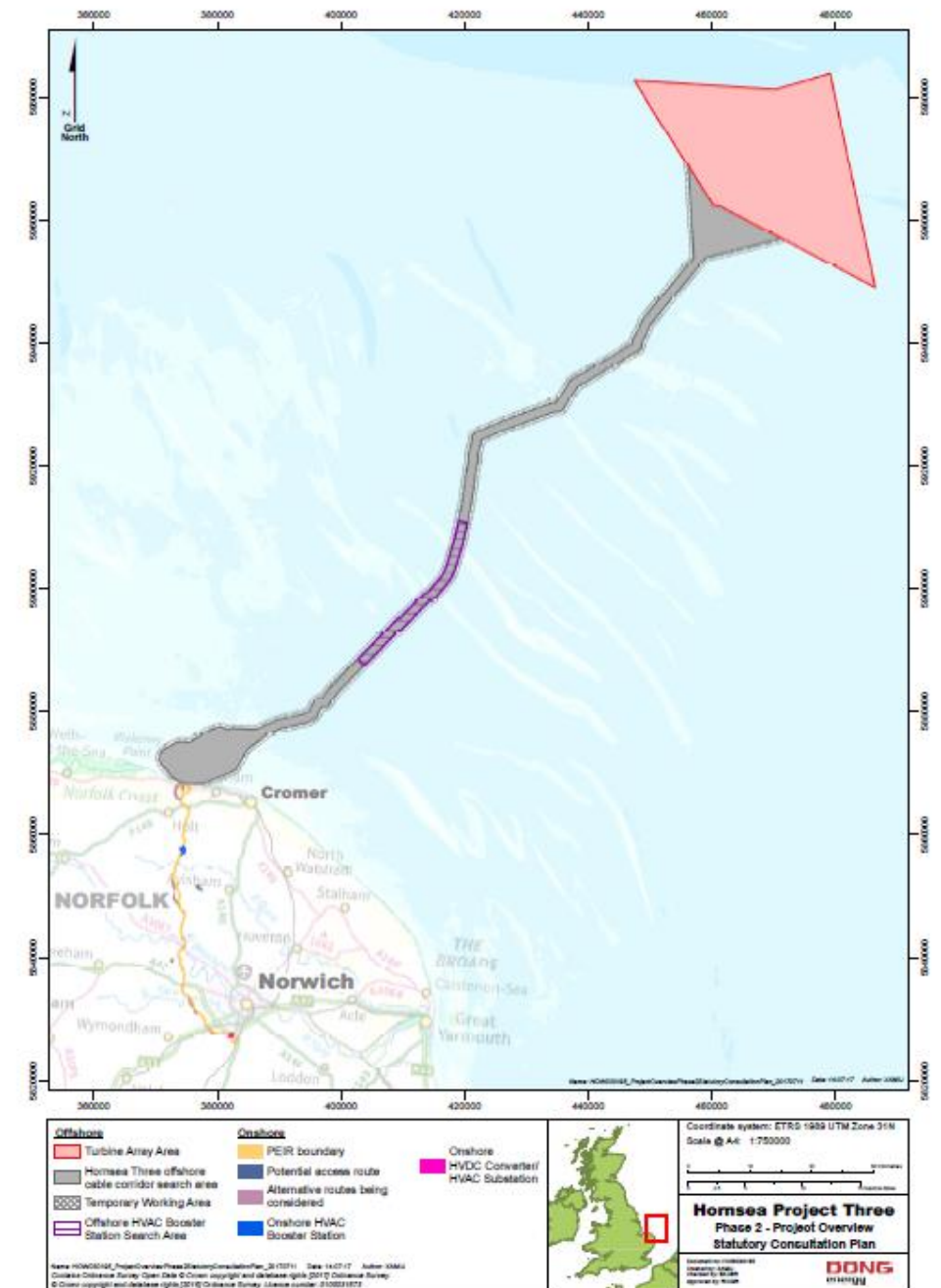
Let us know how to contact you

Our Proposed Development

When answering the questions in the next section, please be clear if your comment(s) refer to a specific landmark or section of the proposed route.

Responses to the following questions could include (but are not limited to):

- Highlighting local features that you would like to make us aware of,
- Identifying groups that you think we should engage with,
- Highlighting future land uses that we might not be aware of, and
- Letting us know what you are most concerned/interested in.



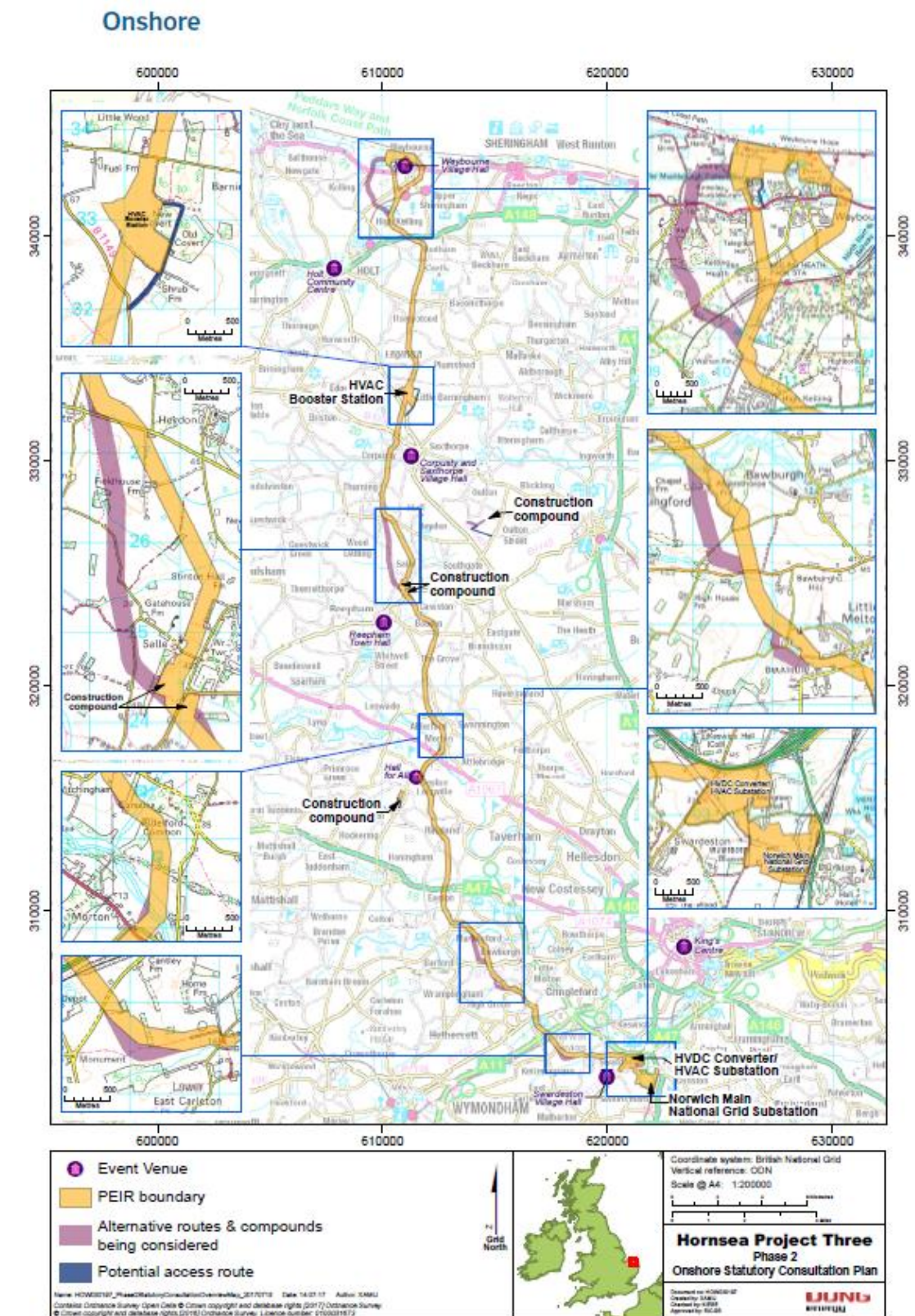
Offshore

4. Do you have any comments on the offshore array area, located approximately 120 km from the coast? This is where the offshore wind turbines, array and interconnector cables, offshore substation/s and offshore accommodation platforms will be situated.

[Empty comment box for question 4]

5. Do you have any comments on the offshore export cable corridor, extending approximately 1.5 km in width and 145 km in length between the array area and landfall, including the offshore HVAC booster station search area? This is where the offshore export cables will be laid/buried.

[Empty comment box for question 5]



More detailed maps can be viewed at our events or on our website (www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3).

6. Do you have any comments on our proposed landfall zone, located at Weybourne?
This is where the export cables are brought onshore.

[Response area for question 6]

7. In relation to the proposed landfall zone are there any local matters that you think we should consider? *For example, we know Norfolk Coast Path is an important recreational link and the car park at the end of Beach Lane has been known to flood.*

[Response area for question 7]

8. Do you have any comments on our onshore cable corridor search area, currently 200 m in width and approximately 55 km in length? *This is where the onshore export cables will be buried underground from the landfall routed via the onshore substation/s and connected to National Grid's Norwich Main substation.*

This could include specific aspects of the landscape including environmental features, buildings or monuments, land use or recreational activities.

[Response area for question 8]

Please note This will be refined to an 80 m corridor for the final application, 20 m of which will be used for temporary works for the majority of the route.

9. Is there anything you think we should consider or you are particularly concerned about as we look to further refine this corridor down to an 80 m corridor for our final application?

[Response area for question 9]

10. Do you have any comments on our proposed onshore HVAC booster station location? *This is required to reduce transmission losses between the offshore wind farm and the national grid.*

[Response area for question 10]

11. Do you have any comments on the proposed onshore substation (HVDC converter/HVAC substation) near Norwich Main National Grid substation? *Where the electricity generated by Hornsea Project Three will connect to the national grid.*

[Response area for question 11]

12. Do you have any comments on the area that we have identified for temporary construction compounds and potential access routes along the onshore cable corridor? *These are the temporary compounds which are required to facilitate onshore construction works.*

[Redacted comment area]

13. Do you have any comments in terms of the proposed construction methods as outlined in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report? *This includes the proposed methods for installing the cables underground, installation of the offshore components and onshore construction works.*

[Redacted comment area]

² Previously referred to as Option C, now known as Little Barringham.
³ Referred to locally as Dunston / Mangreen.

Environmental Impact Assessment

We are performing an Environmental Impact Assessment to ensure we have a sufficient understanding of the landscape and ecology of the surrounding area and to understand the likely environmental effects of the proposed development. These assessments are based on the realistic worst-case scenario. For example, the Project will assess the worst possible outcome that could reasonably be projected to occur given the engineering envelope of the Project i.e. maximum height of buildings or maximum number of turbines.

14. Do you have any comments on the surveys and assessments carried out to date by the Project as detailed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report? *A non-technical summary of the full report is also available to view, which summarises the key findings of the initial surveys and assessments.*

[Redacted comment area]

15. What is your opinion of the baseline information provided to inform the assessments? *This includes the data sourced by the Project to utilise for assessment.*

[Redacted comment area]

16. In your opinion, do you think the Environmental Impact Assessment conducted for Hornsea Project Three to date is:

- Comprehensive
 Sufficient
 Not comprehensive
 Unsure

Please note that the data presented in the PEIR is based on initial surveys and assessments. Survey work is ongoing and will feed into the final Environmental Statement, which we will submit alongside our application to the Planning Inspectorate in 2018.

Please detail why you think this is the case.

Text input area for question 16.

17. Based on the outputs from initial surveys and assessments in terms of the potential environmental effects, the Project has proposed some mitigation measures. Are there any elements you would like us to consider as we further develop these for the final application? *The proposed mitigation measures will be further developed based on ongoing discussions with the relevant local planning authorities and other statutory bodies.*

Text input area for question 17.

18. Have you any further comments you would like to make on the PEIR? *In relation to the surveys undertaken, the results of these surveys and how we intend to minimise any significant environmental impacts.*

Text input area for question 18.

The overall proposal

19. Based on the information provided as part of this consultation, what is your opinion of the proposal?

- Strongly Support
 Support
 No opinion
 Oppose
 Strongly Oppose

If you answered oppose or strongly oppose, please provide a brief explanation for your selection.

Text input area for question 19.

20. Do you have any further comments regarding our proposal?

Text input area for question 20.

Our Consultation Process

What do you think about the following statements;

21. "I could easily access all the information I needed to respond to this consultation."

Strongly agree Agree Not sure Disagree Strongly disagree

If you answered not sure, disagree or strongly disagree, please let us know how we can improve the process to make our consultation more effective.

22. "The steps for responding to this consultation were clearly set out by the Applicant."

Strongly agree Agree Not sure Disagree Strongly disagree

23. "The PEIR and supporting consultation materials were sufficiently detailed to enable me to provide an informed response."

Strongly agree Agree Not sure Disagree Strongly disagree

24. "My views will be taken into account as the Project develops."

Strongly agree Agree Not sure Disagree Strongly disagree

25. "I understand what will happen after this consultation and how my feedback will feed into the final design."

Strongly agree Agree Not sure Disagree Strongly disagree

Please let us know if there are any aspects of our proposal that you would like more information on.

26. If you attended one of our community consultation events as part of this consultation, how informative did you find this event?

Very informative Quite informative Not informative No opinion

The Overall Project and Our Consultation Process

Thank You

Thank you for taking the time to complete this feedback form. Your feedback is important and will help us to shape our proposal as we further refine our plans.

After the formal consultation closes on 20 September 2017, we will review all the feedback we have received and will consider and incorporate your your comments where possible into the final design, which we will submit to the Planning Inspectorate in 2018.

A Consultation Report will be produced and submitted as part of our application. This report will provide a summary of the responses received and will explain how we have taken your feedback into account where possible in developing our final proposal.

Project contact details

Send us an email:
contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk

Call our Freephone Information line:
0800 0288 466

Visit our website:
www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3

Twitter:
[@DONGEnergyUK](https://twitter.com/DONGEnergyUK) #HornseaProject3

Send us a letter:
Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm,
c/o Emily Woolfenden,
DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria, London, SW1P 1WG

Community Access Points (CAP sites):
Locations where you can find copies of our latest consultation documents, including the Phase 1.B Consultation Summary Report

DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria, London,
SW1P 1WG

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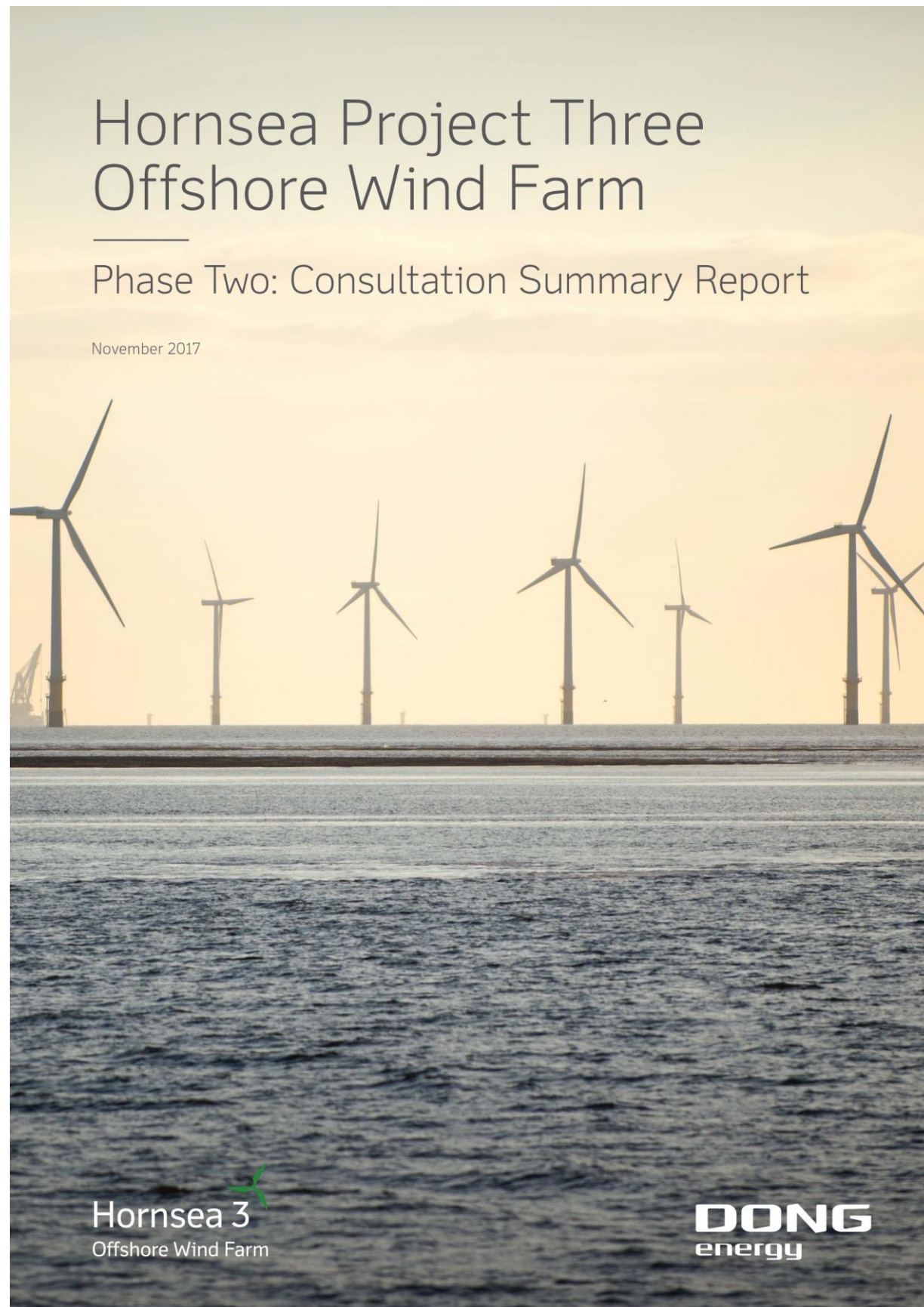
**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**



**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 7 – Phase 2 Consultation Summary Report

Date: May 2018



Introduction

DONG Energy are proposing to build a new offshore wind farm (Hornsea Project Three), located over 120 km off the north Norfolk coast. Hornsea Project Three is currently in the pre-application stage and we have recently undertaken its formal consultation (also referred to as Statutory Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 as amended). This formal consultation took place between 27 July and 20 September 2017. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) detailing the initial findings of our environmental assessments was produced to inform the consultation and a series of community consultation events were held across Norfolk to present this information to local communities and to seek their feedback.

As part of the formal consultation, we received feedback from statutory bodies, landowners, asset owners, local planning authorities, local representatives and the wider community. We are currently in the process of digesting all the feedback received. Following the consultation, we now require some time to ensure that all comments are properly considered and the design can be developed accordingly, ready for application submission in 2018.

This interim Consultation Summary Report provides a high-level summary of the views expressed at the September 2017 consultation events and draws out the key themes that have emerged as part of this consultation. A Consultation Report, summarising all the feedback received as part of this formal consultation and how we have had regard to those comments will be prepared and submitted alongside our application to the Planning Inspectorate (planned to be submitted in 2018).

Our Community Consultation Events

In September 2017, seven events were held along the proposed onshore cable corridor route, to present the latest information on our proposals and to seek feedback from members of the local community. In total, 444 people attended our events, with further discussions taking place at the 'Greenbuild - Celebrating Norfolk' event (attended by approximately 6,000 people), where the Project had an information stand and two presentation sessions.

The venues for the seven events were carefully selected along the cable corridor route to maximise the ability for all members of the local community with an interest in our proposal to attend. Where possible, the events were held during the afternoon and early evening to enable people to attend at a convenient time. The venues were also selected based on their accessibility, including wheelchair access and full parking.

Venue	Date	Event Time
Swardston Village Hall, The Common, Swardston Common, NR14 8DX	Monday 4th September	3pm - 7pm
King's Centre, King Street, Norwich, NR1 1PH	Tuesday 5th September	4pm - 7:30pm
Corpusty and Saxthorpe Village Hall, Heydon Road, Corpusty, NR11 6QQ	Wednesday 6th September	4pm - 8pm
Weybourne Village Hall, Beach Lane, Weybourne, NR25 7AH	Thursday 7th September	3:30pm - 7:30pm
Reepham Town Hall, Church Street, Reepham, NR10 4JW	Friday 8th September	3:30pm - 7:30pm
Hall for All, Church Street, Weston Longville, NR9 5JU	Tuesday 12th September	4pm - 7:30pm
Holt Community Centre, Kerridge Way, Holt, NR25 6DN	Wednesday 13th September	4pm - 7:30pm

Total Attendees
444



Total Feedback Form Responses
92¹



² ¹ We received 86 feedback forms within the formal consultation period. We received a further 6 feedback forms outside of this period - all will be discussed by the Project.

Advertising our events

To maximise attendance across all parts of the community we used a variety of channels to promote our events, including:

- Over 12,000 newsletters distributed to residents along the onshore cable corridor **(June)**.
- Event details advertised on our dedicated website **(June – September)**.
- Public notice notification in national and local media regarding start of formal consultation **(July – August)**.
- Consultation Overview document issued to residents along the cable corridor at the start of formal consultation **(July)**.
- Advertisement in local and regional press with a combined distribution of over 143,000 people² **(August)**.
- Geographically targeted social media campaign **(August – September)**.
- 880 event posters distributed between 187 locations along the cable route, including event venues, parish council offices and Community Access Points **(August – September)**.
- Information shared with local representatives, parish councils and local community groups **(August)**.

What did we present and how?

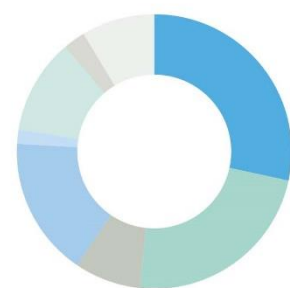
At the events, we presented the latest Project information including the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report. Information was presented via a number of different channels including:

- Exhibition banners.
- Detailed foam board maps displaying the full cable corridor route with pins/post it notes.
- 3D visualisations of the proposed cable corridor, onshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster station and onshore substation.
- The Preliminary Environmental Information Report.
- Topic fact sheets.

Specialists from across the team, including environment and consents, site and land rights and technical specialists (including fishing and marine experts at the events closest to the coast), were available at each event to answer any specific questions and to provide guidance in terms of the materials provided. Independent Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) advisors from National Grid also attended events, based on previous comments from the public on this subject, providing information to those members of the local communities who may have concerns regarding EMF.

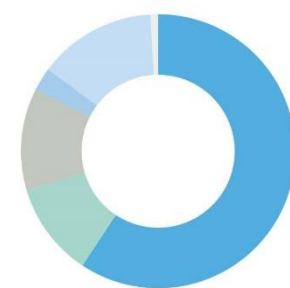
Attendees were encouraged to complete a feedback form, which guided them through all aspects of the proposed development. Envelopes and stamps were provided for those people unable to complete a form on the day.

How did you find out about this consultation?



- Letter **28.4%**
- Community Newsletter **23.3%**
- Website **7.8%**
- Local Representative **16.4%**
- Advertisement **1.7%**
- Local Media **11.2%**
- Social Media **2.6%**
- Word of Mouth **8.6%**

How would you describe your interest in Hornsea Project Three?



- Resident **59.3%**
- Landowner (within refined corridor) **11.1%**
- Local Representative (e.g. Councillor) **12%**
- Representative from a local business **2.8%**
- Interested Party **13.9%**
- Representative from a statutory body **0.9%**

² This included the following publications: Eastern Daily Press, North Norfolk News, Norwich Evening News, Wymondham and Attleborough Mercury, Norwich Extra, Reepham Life, Reepham and District Community News and Holt Chronicle.

Overview of Feedback

Helpful topics were raised at the consultation events, many of which are now being fed into the Project proposals. Several key themes emerged from the events. This list is not exhaustive and a more comprehensive overview of all responses received as part of this consultation, including how we have considered the responses received, will be included in the final Consultation Report, that will be submitted alongside our application in 2018.

The key themes from this phase of public consultation are listed below.

Offshore

Respondents indicated that they were generally supportive of offshore wind farms. However concerns remain regarding the potential impact on wildlife (including marine mammals and birds). This included several regarding environmentally designated sites. Respondents wanted assurance that the local wildlife and environment are being properly considered.

Respondents were supportive of the potential for the Project to create local jobs and cheaper electricity.

Respondents were keen to minimise the visual impact from the coast and the impact on the local fishing industry.

Onshore

Respondents were keen to make the Project aware that this is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a very important part of the tourist area and therefore any development must preserve this. Respondents raised concerns about construction works and any disruption to local residents and tourists should be kept to an absolute minimum.

Locally there were concerns regarding the potential impact on traffic during the construction phase, particularly the impact on the existing road infrastructure, which some noted is currently inadequate. Respondents urged the Project to carefully consider the construction routes as part of the Project refinement.

Locally there were concerns about the number of phases that the Project could be built in and the potential impact that this could have on the local environment, as well as the potential for local disruption during the works.

Respondents were interested in how the Project would seek to minimise any noise or visual impact from the onshore HVAC booster station and onshore substation, stating that green screening and noise reduction would be essential.

The chosen location for the HVAC booster station was seen as preferable compared to previous options displayed in March 2017. There were also concerns regarding the proposed locations for siting these, with respondents highlighting the importance of minimising the potential impact to the local environment and wildlife.

Respondents stressed the importance of local involvement in the decision-making process and were keen to see how the plans were progressing based on the feedback given.

Respondents stated that a commitment should be made to maintaining important habitats and that the Project should take due consideration to sensitive areas with unique wildlife, in particular the potential impact on Kelling Heath SSSI. Respondents were keen for the Project to consider using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) for crossing obstacles where possible – to reduce the impact on the local landscape, wildlife and maintaining access on local roads.

Many felt that they were unable to respond directly to the PEIR and assessments undertaken to inform this. However, they were keen to access more non-technical information on the proposals as the plans develop.



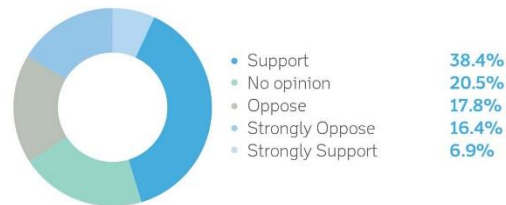
The Overall Project

45% of respondents indicated that they either support or strongly support Hornsea Project Three, with 34% of respondents opposing the development. We recognise that the design continues to be refined and that naturally some concerns will remain when presented with broader environmental envelopes.

Some of the key concerns remaining included:

- The potential disruption and impact to the coastal area.
- The disturbance caused to people's property and land along the proposed cable corridor route.
- The choice of phasing of the Project and the disruption this could create.
- Opposition on the grounds of incomplete information for the final application.
- The cumulative effect on rural areas, especially in light of other developments in the region.

What is your opinion of the proposal?



Our Consultation Process

We asked respondents to consider our approach to consultation, as this is important to ensure that people understand the process and how their views would be considered.

Table 1: Percentage of respondents who agreed or disagreed with each statement³

	Agree	Not sure	Disagree
I could easily access all of the information I needed to respond to this consultation	69.7%	10.5%	19.8%
The steps for responding to this consultation were clearly set out by the Applicant (DONG Energy)	86.3%	4.1%	9.6%
The PEIR and supporting consultation materials were sufficiently detailed to enable me to provide an informed response	62%	26.8%	11.2%
My views will be taken into account as the Project develops	16.4%	74%	9.6%
I understand what will happen after the consultation and how my feedback will feed into the final design	34.3%	55.7%	10%

³ Not all respondents answered all the questions. As such the percentages shown in the table above are reflective of those participants who responded to each question. For the purpose of this report we have grouped Strongly Disagree/Disagree and Strongly Agree/Agree.

How informative did you find the consultation event?



Keeping you informed

You told us that you would like more information on the following topics:

- How our plans are progressing.
- Direct responses to the concerns raised.
- Assurance that feedback is being fed into the final design.
- More information on how we intend to mitigate any impacts.
- More clarity on where the Project will make landfall.
- More information on Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMFs).
- What benefits may be available to local communities.

We will seek to provide more information on the above topics through our future newsletters and wider communications to ensure that you are kept fully informed.

Next steps

We are currently in the process of reviewing all the feedback we have received as part of our formal consultation. All comments received are being considered by the Project team. As we seek to refine our proposal we will feed this feedback into the final application.

A Consultation Report will be produced and submitted alongside our application. This report will outline how we consulted, the feedback we received and how we have had regard to each comment in the final design.

As we continue to refine the design we will continue to engage with key parties. If you do wish to raise any further comments on the proposal you can continue to give us a call, email or sign up to our quarterly newsletter to keep up-to-date with the latest news and developments.

Ørsted — the new name for DONG Energy

DONG Energy is changing its name to Ørsted because creating a world that runs entirely on green energy starts with change. *



We have sold our oil and gas production business to focus on creating a world that runs entirely on green energy. DONG Energy, short for Danish Oil and Natural Gas, no longer reflects who we are.



We take our new name from Hans Christian Ørsted, the Danish scientist who discovered electromagnetism in 1820 and paved the way for how power is generated today.



With our new name and brand identity comes a new website. To discover more visit: www.orssted.co.uk

*DONG Energy will continue their work within the local area under the name of Ørsted from 6 November 2017.

Project contact details

We want to hear your thoughts on our proposals.

There are many ways you can find out more information and get in touch to let us know your views:



Visit our website:
www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3



Send us an email:
contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk



Call our Freephone information line:
0800 0288 466



Send us a letter:
**Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm,
c/o Emily Woolfenden,
DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria, London, SW1P 1WG**



Follow us on Twitter:
[#DONGEnergyUK](https://twitter.com/DONGEnergyUK) [#HornseaProject3](https://twitter.com/HornseaProject3)

DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria, London,
SW1P 1WG

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All graphics in this document are for illustrative purposes. Dates and figures are based on available information and are subject to change.

* From 6 November 2017 the Project website will move to www.hornseaprojectthree.co.uk. Any attempt to access this old web address will be redirected to the correct place.

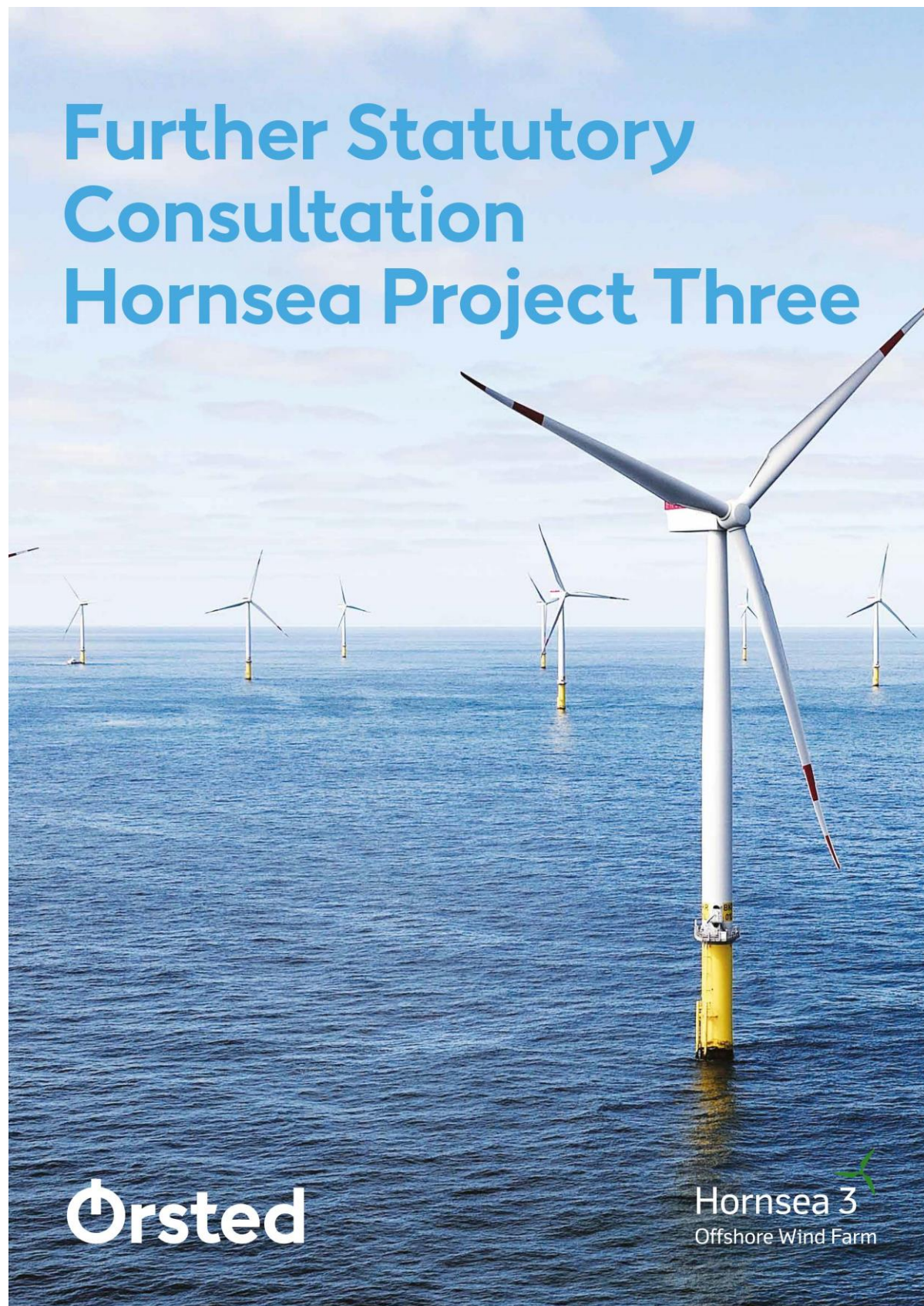
**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**



**Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm**

Consultation Report: Annex 14
Section 8 – Further Statutory Consultation document

Date: May 2018



2

Further Formal Consultation Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm

Have your say - Consultation closes 22 December 2017.

Ørsted (previously DONG Energy) will be holding further formal consultation under Section 42(1) of the Planning Act 2008 (hereafter referred to as 'the Act') on its Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm development. This document provides more information on the consultation, including how to view and comment on our latest plans. It also highlights changes to our plans as a result of further project refinement following our Phase 2 community consultation events held in September 2017.

Project background

We are proposing to build a new offshore wind farm (Hornsea Project Three) located in the North Sea, over 120 km off the north Norfolk coast. Hornsea Project Three will be capable of generating up to 2.4 gigawatts (GW) of electricity, enough power to meet the average daily needs of well over 2 million UK homes.

From the Norfolk coast, underground onshore cables will connect the offshore wind farm to an onshore high voltage direct current (HVDC) converter station or a high voltage alternating current (HVAC) substation, which in turn, will connect to the existing Norwich Main National Grid substation, located to the south of Norwich. The mode of transmission will be either HVDC, HVAC or a combination of the two. Depending on the mode of transmission, a HVAC booster station may be required (onshore and/or offshore).

The planning process

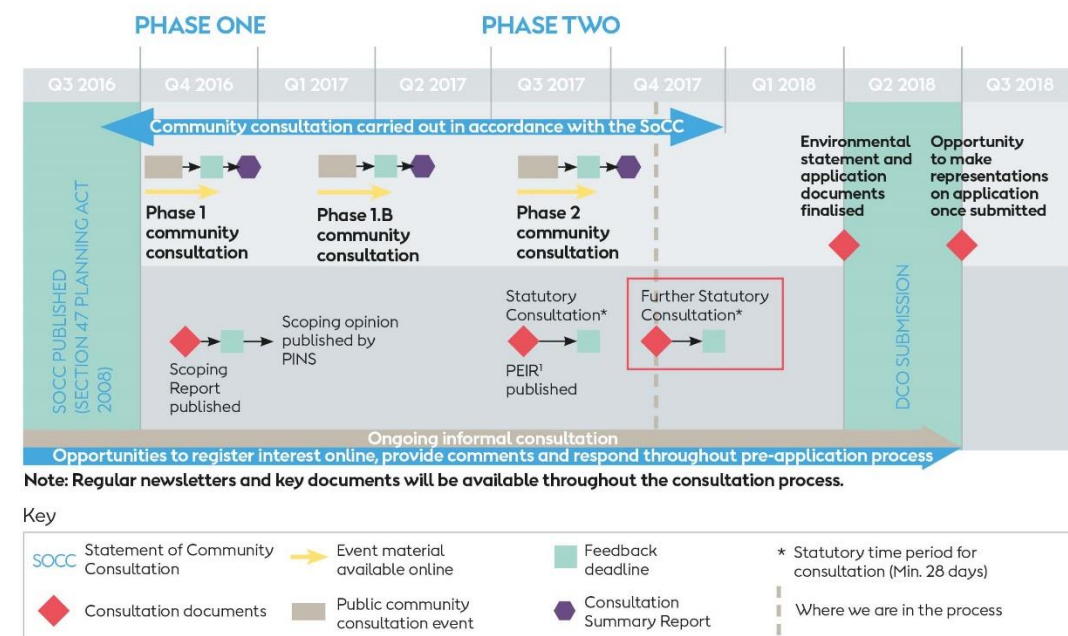
As the proposed generating capacity of Hornsea Project Three exceeds 100 megawatts (MW) it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), for which we must apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO). If the DCO application is accepted, the Planning Inspectorate will then examine the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The final decision on the DCO application will be made by the Secretary of State.

Guidance on the pre-application process and the Act can be found on the Planning Inspectorate's website:

<http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/>

Where are we in the process?

Hornsea Project Three is currently in the pre-application phase, with a DCO application expected to be submitted in Quarter 2 of 2018. Under the Act, we are required to carry out consultation on the proposed DCO application before submission and have regard to the responses received in the final design of Hornsea Project Three, as well as in the assessment and mitigation of its potential environmental impacts.



¹ Preliminary Environmental Information Report

* This diagram has been updated since it first featured in our Statement of Community Consultation (September, 2017).

This consultation

This formal consultation furthers the consultation undertaken in accordance with the Act and the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 ("Statutory Consultation") between 27 July and 20 September 2017. That previous round of consultation encompassed a 1.5 kilometre wide offshore cable corridor search area. It also included a 200 metre wide onshore cable corridor search area, within which a refined onshore cable corridor (80 metre wide), along with associated access routes and storage areas, will be located. We are reconsulting more widely to ensure that everyone is kept informed of project developments.

What are we asking you to comment on?

In considering responses to the previous round of Statutory Consultation and through ongoing design development, we have identified new areas (marked on the map overleaf as "New areas identified") where works are now proposed beyond the 200-metre-wide cable corridor and the offshore cable corridor search area presented during the previous Statutory Consultation. These are divided into six categories, and are shown in the accompanying maps.

Proposed Access Routes;
A number of potential access routes which may be required to support the construction of the onshore cable corridor have been identified. Where these are not public highway, the full access route to the public road network must be included within our final project boundary. Where these extend outside of the previous Statutory Consultation boundary, they are referred to on the accompanying maps as Proposed Access Routes.

Potential Onshore Cable Corridor Re-routes;
A number of potential cable corridor re-routes have been identified following the analysis of responses from the previous round of Statutory Consultation. At this stage of the project, we are seeking to refine the onshore cable corridor to 80 metres. Therefore, where potential cable corridor re-routes have been identified which fall outside of the boundary of the previous Statutory Consultation, these are included as 80-metre-wide re-routes and are referred to on the accompanying maps as Potential Onshore Cable Corridor Re-routes.

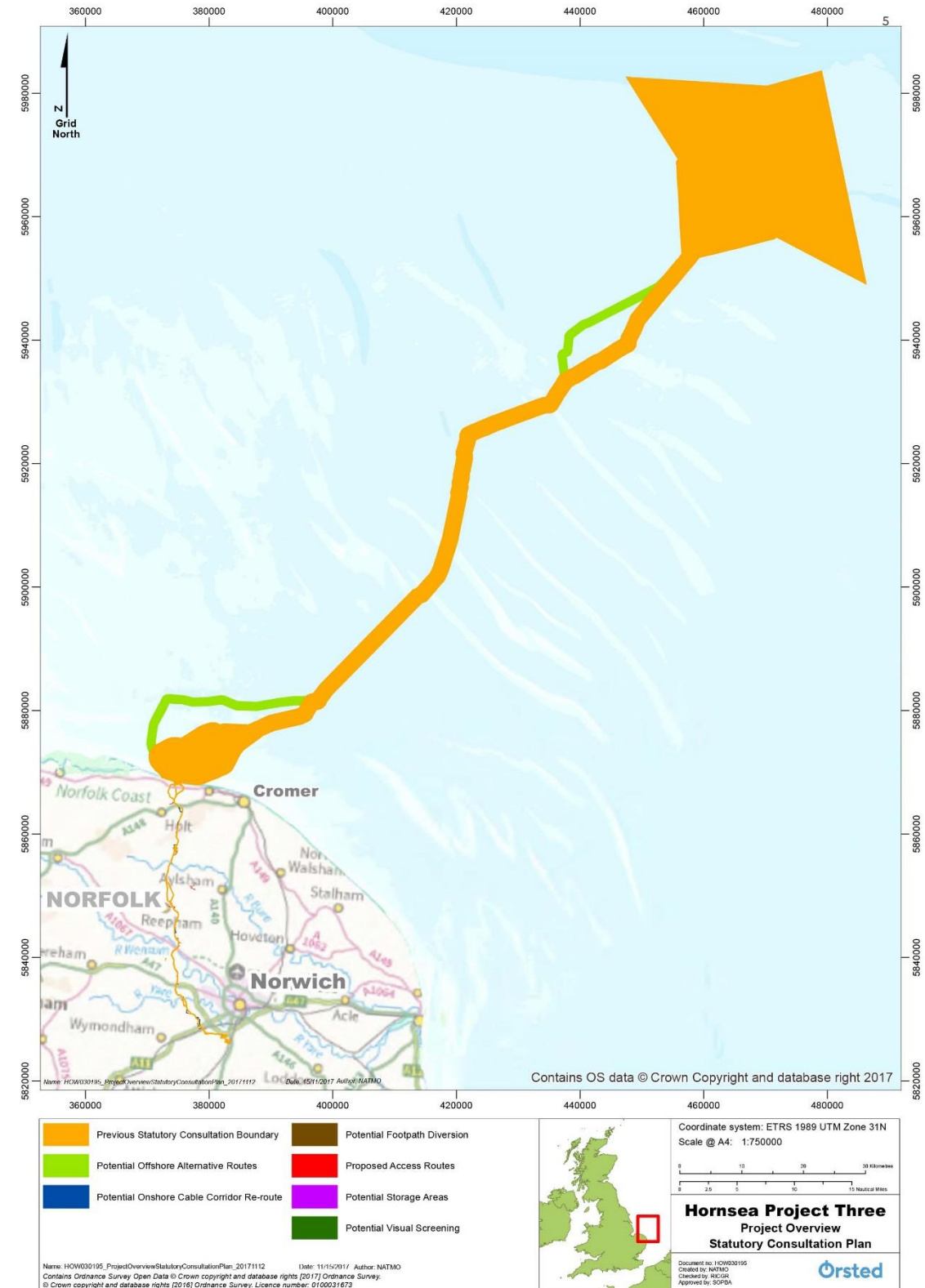
Potential Storage Areas;
As we have sought to refine the onshore cable corridor to 80 metres, we have identified that additional areas for the potential storage of soil and other construction materials during the construction phase may be required. These areas will help the project to carefully manage the storage of soil from agricultural land during the construction of the onshore cable corridor, particularly in areas where Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) may be considered as an installation technique. Where these areas have been identified outside of the boundary of the previous Statutory Consultation, these are referred to on the accompanying maps as Potential Soil Storage Areas.

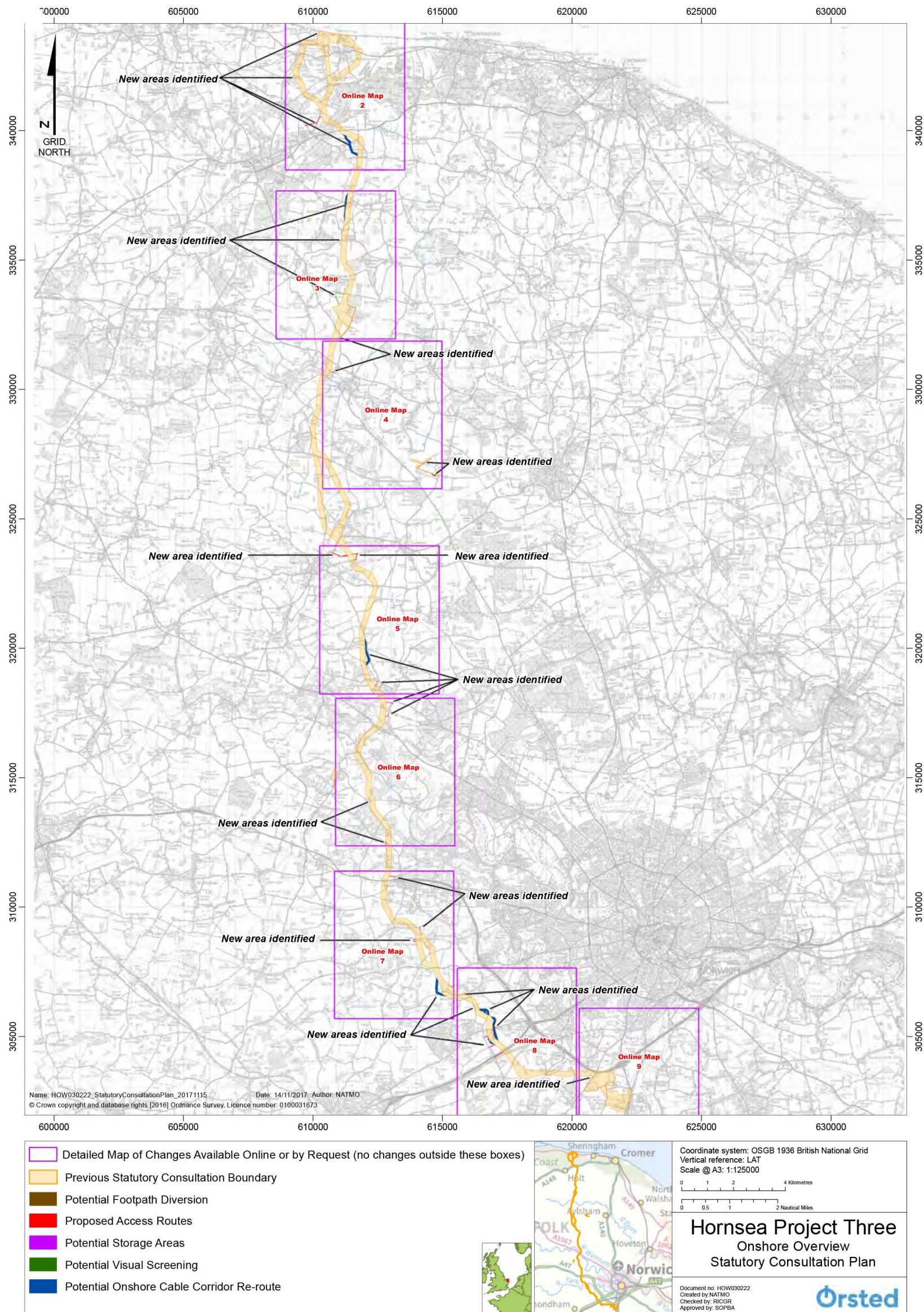
Potential Visual Screening;
An additional area has been identified for potential visual screening around the onshore HVAC booster station, should this be deemed necessary following the outcomes of the final Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. This is referred to on the accompanying maps as Potential Visual Screening.

Potential Footpath Diversion;
A small area has been identified near the landfall which could be required to accommodate a potential temporary footpath diversion during periods of the construction works. If this temporary diversion were to be required, this would need to be included within our final project boundary. Therefore, this has been included in this further Statutory Consultation and is referred to on the accompanying maps as Potential Footpath Diversion.

Potential Offshore Alternative Routes;
Two potential offshore cable corridor re-routes have been identified outside of the boundary consulted on under the previous Statutory Consultation. These have been identified following feedback from the previous Statutory Consultation and are being considered further by the project. These are referred to on the accompanying maps as Offshore Cable Corridor Potential Re-routes. Further information on these re-routes can be found at www.hornseaproject3.co.uk.

Please note that due to the scale of some of the new areas identified, it has been difficult to illustrate these within the plan overleaf. More detailed maps showing these changes can be viewed on our website (www.hornseaproject3.co.uk/further-consultation) or on request by contacting us directly. These maps are numbered accordingly on the overleaf plan.





6

Who are we consulting?

This further Statutory Consultation is targeted at those who either have an interest in the land and/or are affected by any works now proposed beyond the 200-metre-wide cable corridor search area and offshore cable corridor search area which were previously consulted upon or whose interest in land has only been established after the previous round of consultation. If you provided a response to the previous Statutory Consultation, please be assured that your response is being considered by the project.

Venue	Opening hours
Holt Library , 9 Church Street, Holt, NR25 6BB	Monday-Wednesday: 9.30am-1pm, Friday: 9.30am-6pm, Saturday: 9.30am-1pm
Reepham Library, Bircham Institute , Market Place, Norwich, NR10 4JJ	Monday: 2pm-7pm, Wednesday: 9.30am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Friday: 10am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Saturday: 9.30am-12.30pm.
Hethersett Library , Queens Road, Hethersett, Norwich, NR9 3DB	Monday: 8am-5pm, Wednesday: 8am-5pm, Thursday: 8am-7pm, Friday: 8am-5pm, Saturday: 8am-2pm.
Taverham Library , 9 Sandy Land, Taverham, Norwich, NR8 6JR	Monday: 9am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Tuesday: 9am-1pm Wednesday: 2pm-5pm, Thursday: 2pm-8pm, Friday: 9am-1pm & 2pm-5pm, Saturday: 9am-1pm
Poringland Library , Overtons Way, Poringland, Norwich, NR14 7WB	Monday: 9am-5pm, Tuesday: 2pm-5pm, Wednesday: 9am-1pm, Thursday: 2pm-7.30pm, Friday: 2pm-5pm, Saturday: 9.30am-1pm

The documents relating to the Consultation can be made available in hard copy format on request at a cost of £10.

Further information

Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of Hornsea Project Three, including the materials from the previous Statutory Consultation, can be accessed free of charge on the Hornsea Project Three website: www.hornseaproject3.co.uk

How to respond to this consultation

Ørsted welcomes your comments on the proposed additional areas shown on the maps in this document. Any responses to, or other representations in respect of, Hornsea Project Three should be sent to Ørsted:

By email to:
HornseaProjectThree@orsted.co.uk or;

By post to:
**Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm
Ørsted, 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG**

A notice advertising the Consultation has been published in local and national publications in accordance with section 48 of the Act.

Where can I view the latest plans?

Documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of Hornsea Project Three can be accessed free of charge from www.hornseaproject3.co.uk, during the Consultation from 23 November until 22 December 2017 at the places and times set out below or by request via the email or postal addresses at the end of this document or by phone on **0800 0288 466**.

Ørsted requests that any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO must;

- be received by Ørsted no later than 22 December 2017 to be considered;
- be made in writing (email/letter);
- state the grounds of the response or representation;
- indicate who is making the response or representation; and
- provide an address to which any correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Please note that responses and other representations will be recorded in the Consultation Report and may be made public.

If you responded to our previous consultation, your comments have been received and are being considered by the Project. You do not need to resubmit your comments.

What are the next steps?

As mentioned above, consultation under section 42 of the Act is a formal part of the pre-application process for a DCO. A Consultation Report explaining how Ørsted has had regard to responses to this consultation will be submitted as part of the DCO application in accordance with section 37(3) of the Act.

7

Ørsted — the new name for DONG Energy

At Ørsted, we believe in a world that runs entirely on green energy. Climate change is one of the biggest challenges for life on Earth and, today, the world mainly runs on fossil fuels. We need to transform the way power is generated: from black to green energy. We want to revolutionise the way we provide power to people by developing market leading green energy solutions that benefit the planet and our customers alike.



Over the last decade we have undergone a truly green transformation. Headquartered in Denmark, we develop, construct and operate offshore wind farms, bioenergy plants and innovative waste-to-energy solutions and provide smart energy products to our customers.

We have divested our oil and gas production business. By 2023, we will have replaced coal with sustainable biomass in our power stations across Northern Europe, reducing our carbon emissions by 96%. We've changed our name because DONG Energy, short for Danish Oil and Natural Gas, no longer reflects who we are.



Our name is inspired by Hans Christian Ørsted, one of Denmark's best known scientists and innovators. Through his curiosity, dedication and interest in nature, he discovered electromagnetism in 1820, helping to lay the scientific foundation for how power is generated today. These qualities of Hans Christian Ørsted are just what we need to truly revolutionise the way we power people.



For more on how we can create a world powered entirely by green energy, visit our new website orsted.co.uk

Contact us

Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm
Ørsted
5 Howick Place
Victoria, London
SW1P 1WG

Tel: 0800 0288 466

contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk

www.hornseaproject3.co.uk

@OrstedUK
#HornseaProject3

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