



Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Consultation Report Appendices

June, 2018, Revision A

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

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

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Consultation Report Appendices

June 2018

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Appendix A: Compliance Checklist

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Appendix A1: Compliance Checklist

Checklist for preparation of Consultation Report as at March 2018

1. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

- 1.1 Section 37(3)(c) of the Planning Act 2008 (the **2008 Act**) requires a consultation report to accompany an application for an order granting development consent.
- 1.2 Section 37(7) states that the consultation report should provide details of:
- What has been done to comply with the duty to consult with prescribed consultees and local authorities (section 42), the local community (section 47) and to publicise the application more widely (section 48).
 - Any relevant responses.
 - The account taken of any relevant responses.
- 1.3 The report can also capture non-statutory or “informal” consultation that takes place outside the requirements of the 2008 Act so that the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**) has a comprehensive picture of all the consultation activity relevant to a particular project.
- 1.4 Section 50 of the 2008 Act provides that the applicant must have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State. DCLG guidance on the pre-application process for major infrastructure projects has been issued which contains commentary on consultation reports. Where an applicant has not been able to follow this guidance, they should provide comments setting out why this is the case in the consultation report.

2. GUIDANCE

- 2.1 This Checklist summarises the guidance contained within Advice Note 14: compiling the Consultation Report and the DCLG guidance referred to above. These documents highlight steps that applicants can take to assist PINS at the acceptance stage.

3. CONTENT

- 3.1 The format and content of the consultation report will largely depend on the consultation methodology deployed by the developer, the scale of response received and the geographic extent of the proposal. It is recognised that it is not appropriate or possible for PINS to issue prescriptive “one size fits all” advice about the format and content of consultation reports.
- 3.2 The advice should therefore not be regarded as either prescriptive or exhaustive; rather it seeks to focus on particular aspects that have been identified as lessons learned from the first applications that have been submitted. However, the aim of any applicant should be to prepare a focused report which is as concise as possible.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
The Planning Act (2008)		
Section 42(1)	Duty to consult	
	a) Such persons as may be prescribed,	The applicant consulted all relevant persons prescribed by the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009. See Section 5 (particularly paragraphs 5.3.3 – 5.3.5 inclusive) and Appendix B3 of the Consultation Report.
	aa) The Marine Management Organisation,	The applicant has consulted the MMO. See Appendix B3 of the Consultation Report.
	b) Each local authority that is within Section 43,	The applicant has consulted with each local authority that is within Section 43. See Section 5 (particularly paragraphs 5.3.6 to 5.3.12, alongside Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1) and Appendix B3 of the Consultation Report.
	c) The Greater London Authority if the land is within Greater London, and	Pursuant to Section 42(1)(c) of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act), the requirement to consult is only if the land is within Greater London. That is not the case here and the land resides within the local planning authorities of Thanet and Dover District.
	d) Each person who is within one of more of the categories set out in Section 44.	The applicant has consulted each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44. See Section 5 (particularly paragraphs 5.3.13 to 5.3.21) of the Consultation Report and the Book of Reference (Application Document Reference 4.3).

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
Section 45	<p>Timetable for consultation under Section 42</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The applicant must, when consulting a person under Section 42, notify the person if the deadline for the receipt by the applicant of the person's response to the consultation. 2) A deadline notified under subsection (1) must not be earlier than the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the person receives the consultation documents. 3) In subsection (2) 'the consultation documents' means the documents supplied to the person by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the person. 	<p>The applicant notified all those consulted under Section 42 of the deadline in writing, either by post or email. See Section 5 (particularly paragraph 5.4.11) and Appendices B34.1 and B4.2 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Statutory consultation ran from 27th November 2017 until 12th January 2018, which is a period of 46 days. The letters were posted via first class mail on 22nd November 2017, which ensured that the consultation documents were deemed as delivered on 24th November 2017, which is prior to the start of the consultation on 27th November 2017.</p> <p>See Section 5 (specifically paragraph 5.2.7) of the Consultation Report for further details</p> <p>The consultation documents comprised a covering letter inviting comments (Appendix B3.3), the PEIR and a Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR.</p> <p>These documents were supplied to all consultees via USB sticks and were, in any event, made available online on the dedicated Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm website and at designated local locations online and in hardcopy.</p> <p>See Section 5 (particularly paragraphs 5.4.9 and 5.4.12) of the Consultation Report.</p>
Section 46	<p>Duty to notify Secretary of State of proposed application</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The applicant must supply the Secretary of State with such information in relation to the proposed application as the applicant would supply to the Secretary of State for the purpose of complying with section 42 if the 	<p>The applicant notified the Planning Inspectorate under Section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 on 22nd November 2017 (Appendix B6.1 and B6.2).</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>applicant were required by that section to consult the Secretary of State about the proposed application.</p> <p>2) The applicant must comply with subsection (1) on or before commencing consultation under section 42.</p>	<p>See Section 5 (particularly paragraphs 5.4.4 and 5.4.5) of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The applicant delivered the consultation documents to the Planning Inspectorate on 22nd November, with the start of the consultation being on 27th November 2017.</p> <p>See Section 5 (particularly paragraph 5.4.4) and Appendices B6.1 and B6.2 of the Consultation Report.</p>
Section 47	<p>Duty to consult the local community</p> <p>1) The applicant must prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult, about the proposed application, people living in the vicinity of the land.</p> <p>2) Before preparing the statement, the applicant must consult each local authority that is within section 43(1) about what is to be in the statement.</p> <p>3) The deadline for the receipt by the applicant of a local authority's response to consultation under subsection (2) is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the local authority receives the consultation documents.</p> <p>4) In subsection (3) "the consultation documents" means the documents supplied to the local authority by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the local authority under subsection (2).</p>	<p>The applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) (see Section 6, particularly paragraphs 6.3.3 to 6.3.5 and Appendix C1.1 of the Consultation Report).</p> <p>The applicant consulted Thanet District Council, Dover District Council and Kent County Council on a draft version of the SoCC. See Section 6.3, particularly paragraph 6.3.2 and Appendix C2.1 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The applicant allowed the relevant local authorities from 1st September 2017 to 29th September 2017 for consultation on the draft SoCC, allowing 28 days for consultation (see Section 6.3 of the Consultation Report).</p> <p>The draft SoCC for consultation is provided in Appendix C2.1 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>5) In preparing the statement, the applicant must have regard to any response to consultation [received by the local authorities] under subsection (2) that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by subsection (3).</p>	<p>The applicant has had regard to all relevant comments received on the draft SoCC as summarised Appendix C2.2 of the Consultation Report.</p>
	<p>6) Once the applicant has prepared the statement, the applicant must-</p> <p>(za) make the statement available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land,</p> <p>(a) publish in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land a notice stating where and when the statement can be inspected, and</p> <p>(b) publish the statement in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>	<p>The publication of the SoCC was:</p> <p>(za) made available for inspection on the dedicated applicant website and in hardcopy at the local deposit locations listed in Appendix C1.2 (see paragraph 6.3.4 <i>et seq.</i> of the Consultation Report).</p> <p>(a) an A4 poster was displayed in the Isle of Thanet Gazette as shown in Appendix D1.2</p> <p>In addition, a newsletter informing of the SoCC publication was sent to all homes within the consultation area (Appendix C7.3).</p> <p>Letters were also sent to elected representatives and parish councils within the consultation area boundary, as well as local groups. Local parish councils were also offered a meeting with a member of the project team (See paragraph 6.3.5 <i>et seq.</i> and Appendix C6.5 of the Consultation Report)</p> <p>Adverts were placed on Facebook and the @VattenfallUK Twitter account was utilised to advertise the SoCC (See paragraph 6.3.5 <i>et seq.</i> and Appendix C1.6 of the Consultation Report).</p> <p>Local e-newsletters were sent to those who registered their interest (See paragraph 6.3.5 <i>et seq.</i> of the Consultation Report).</p>
	<p>7) The applicant must carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the statement.</p>	<p>The applicant has carried out the consultation in accordance with the SoCC (see Paragraphs 6.4.3, then 6.4.4 to 6.4.23 inclusive, Section 6.5 and Appendices C1.1 and 1.8 of the Consultation Report).</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
Section 48	<p>Duty to publicise</p> <p>(1) The applicant must publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner</p> <p>(2) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1) must, in particular, make provision for publicity under subsection (1) to include a deadline for receipt of the applicant responses to the publicity.</p>	<p>The applicant prepared and published a Section 48 notice in the manner prescribed by the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009. See Appendix D1.1 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 requires that a deadline for receipt of responses to section 42 consultation made pursuant to section 48 of the Act is no less than 28 days (Regulation 4(3)(i)).</p> <p>The deadline was 12th January 2018 (see Section 7 and Appendix D1.1 of the Consultation Report).</p>
Section 49	<p>Duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity</p> <p>(1) Subsection (2) applies where the applicant-</p> <p>(a) has complied with sections 42, 47 and 48, and</p> <p>(b) proposes to go ahead with making an application for an order granting development consent (whether or not in the same terms as the proposed application).</p> <p>(2) The applicant must, when deciding whether the application that the applicant is actually to make should be in the same terms as the proposed application, have regard to any relevant responses.</p> <p>(3) In subsection (2) "relevant response" means-</p> <p>(a) a response from a person consulted under section 42 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by section 45 in that person's case,</p>	<p>The applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation in accordance with Sections 42, 47 and 48. Section 9 and Appendices G1, G2 and G3 provide an overview of the consultation responses and key issues raised, including a description of how Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd. (WVPL) has had regard to the feedback received.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>(b) a response to consultation under section 47(7) that is received by the applicant before any applicable deadline imposed in accordance with the statement prepared under section 47, or</p> <p>(c) a response to publicity under section 48 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed in accordance with section 48(2) in relation to that publicity.</p>	
Section 50	<p>Guidance about pre-application procedure</p> <p>(1) Guidance may be issued about how to comply with the requirements of this Chapter</p> <p>(2) Guidance under this section may be issued by the Commission or the Secretary of State</p> <p>(3) The applicant must have regard to any guidance under this section.</p>	<p>The applicant has had regard to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Planning Act 2008 Guidance on the pre-application process (2013) and PINS Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report (See below).</p>
The Infrastructure Planning (Application: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009		
Reg 3	<p>The persons prescribed for the purposes of Section 42(a) (duty to consult) are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 to these regulations, who must be consulted in the circumstance specified in relation to each person in column 2 of that table.</p>	<p>The applicant has consulted all those persons prescribed in column 1 of the table in schedule 1 who were deemed relevant to this application by the descriptions set out in column 2 of that table (see Section 5 of the Consultation Report).</p> <p>A full list of those consulted is provided in Appendix B3 of the Consultation Report.</p>
Reg 4	Publicising a proposed application	

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>(2) The applicant must publish a notice, which must include the matters prescribed by paragraph (3) of this regulation, of the proposed application-</p> <p>(a) For at least two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity in which the proposed development would be situated;</p> <p>(b) Once in a national newspaper;</p> <p>(c) Once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and</p> <p>(d) Where the proposed application relates to offshore development-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) Once in Lloyd's List; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Once in an appropriate fishing trade journal.</p> <p>(3) The matters which the notice must include are:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the applicant;</p> <p>(b) a statement that the applicant intends to make an application for development consent to the Secretary of State;</p> <p>(c) a statement as to whether the application is EIA development;</p> <p>(d) a summary of the main proposals, specifying the location or route of the proposed development;</p> <p>(e) a statement that the documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development are available for inspection free of charge at the places (including at least one address in the vicinity of the proposed development) and times set out in the notice;</p>	<p>The applicant has published a notice (the section 48 notice), which included all the matters set out in paragraph (3). A copy of the notice is found in Appendix D1.1 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Section 7 of the Consultation Report sets out the publication details of the notice.</p> <p>The notice includes all matters required by this regulation (see Appendix D1.1 of the Consultation Report).</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>(f) the latest date on which those documents, plans and maps will be available for inspection (being a date not earlier than the deadline in subparagraph (i));</p> <p>(g) whether a charge will be made for copies of any of the documents, plans or maps and the amount of any charge;</p> <p>(h) details of how to respond to the publicity; and</p> <p>(i) a deadline for receipt of those responses by the applicant, being not less than 28 days following the date when the notice is last published.</p>	
<p>The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009</p>		
Reg 6	<p>Procedure for establishing whether environmental impact assessment is required</p>	
	<p>(1) A person who proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent must, before carrying out consultation under Section 42 (duty to consult) either-</p> <p>(a) request the Secretary of State to adopt a screening opinion in respect of the development to which the application relates; or</p> <p>(b) notify the Secretary of State in writing that the person proposes to provide an environmental statement in respect of that development.</p>	<p>In a letter dated 3rd January 2017, the applicant provided formal notification under Regulations 6(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations of WVPL's intention to provide an ES in respect of Thanet Extension (Appendix B1.1).</p> <p>A Scoping Opinion was requested in January 2017.</p> <p>Subsequently a letter was submitted to PINS on 14th June 2018 confirming that WVPL would voluntarily comply with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.</p> <p>See Section 5 of the Consultation Report.</p>
	<p>(3) A request or notification under paragraph (1) must be accompanied by-</p> <p>(a) A plan sufficient to identify the land;</p>	<p>The applicant's request for a Scoping Opinion from PINS was accompanied by a Scoping Report which supplied all the information required by the EIA Regulations Reg 6(3) (see Paragraph 8.2.1 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
Reg 11	<p>(b) A brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment;</p> <p>(c) Such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.</p>	
Reg 10	<p>Consultation statement requirements</p> <p>The consultation statement prepared under Section 47 (duty to consult local community) must set out-</p> <p>(a) whether the development for which the applicant proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent is EIA development; and</p> <p>(b) if that development is EIA development, how the applicant intends to publicise and consult on the preliminary environmental information.</p>	<p>The SoCC provided relevant detail as required under Regulation 10. See Appendix C2.1 and C1.1 of the Consultation Report for copies of the draft and final SoCC, respectively.</p> <p>Section 6 of the Consultation Report (particularly paragraph 6.5.3) provides details about community consultation.</p>
Reg 11	<p>Pre-application publicity under Section 48 (duty to publicise)</p> <p>Where the proposed application for an order granting development, consent is an application for EIA development, the applicant must, at the same time as publishing notice of the proposed application under section 48(1), send a copy of that notice to the consultation bodies and to any person notified to the applicant in accordance with regulation 9(1)(c).</p>	<p>The applicant sent copies of the Section 48 notice to all consultation bodies and persons listed in Appendix B3 on 22nd November 2017. This was published in newspapers listed in Appendix D1.2 on the dates listed, thereby complying with Regulation 11.</p> <p>The notice was sent with the consultation documents and with a formal request for comment on the proposed application under Section 42 of the Planning Act (see Section 5 of the Consultation Report).</p>
<p>PINS Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report</p>		

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
Page 3	<p>Explanatory text should set the scene and provide an overview and narrative of the whole pre-application stage as it relates to the particular project</p> <p>In many cases, national infrastructure projects have evolved over an extended period of time. In such cases, it may be useful to set out this wider historical context. A brief description of any historic consultation activity including any information available about the scale and nature of the response at that time would also be of interest</p> <p>The applicant should include a full list of the prescribed consultees as part of the consultation report. If the prescribed consultees have been consulted on multiple occasions, perhaps at different phases of the consultation, then this should be explained</p> <p>If the applicant's list of prescribed consultees varies in any way from the list of organisations set out in Schedule 1 of Applications (Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 then this should be robustly justified</p>	<p>The Executive Summary (Section 1) sets the scene and provides an overview of the consultation process. A brief chronology is provided in Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>An overview of the historic consultation, the Applicant and the project background is provided in Table 2.1 and Section 4 of the Consultation Report.</p>
<p>A short description of how section 43 of the Act has been applied in order to identify the relevant local authorities should be included. This could be supported by a map showing the site and identifying the boundaries of the relevant local authorities</p>	<p>A full consultee list is provided in Appendix B3.</p> <p>Though technically non-statutory consultees, Thanet Fishermen's Association and the RSPB have been treated as Section 42 consultees and were consulted in the same way as the organisations set out in Schedule 1, as they were identified as having a key interest in the proposed project.</p> <p>No prescribed consultees have been excluded from the Schedule 1 list if it was a requirement that they should be consulted.</p> <p>A description of how Section 43 has been applied is contained in paragraphs 5.3.3 to 5.3.12 of the Consultation Report. Figure 5-1 identifies the relevant local authorities that have been consulted with under Section 43.</p>	

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	Those with an interest in the land consulted under section 44 of the 2008 Act should be identified as a distinct element of the wider section 42 consultation	A description of how Section 44 has been applied is contained in paragraphs 5.3.13 to 5.3.21 of the Consultation Report.
Page 4	<p>Where compulsory acquisition forms part of the draft DCO the consultees who are also included in the book of reference for compulsory acquisition purposes should be highlighted in the consolidated list of prescribed consultees</p> <p>The SoCC process is usually best dealt with as a discrete section within the consultation report</p> <p>It would be helpful to provide a summary of the rationale behind the SoCC methodology to assist the Secretary of State's understanding of the community consultation and provide a context for considering how the consultation was undertaken</p> <p>Copies of the published SoCC as it appeared in the local press should be provided along with confirmation of which local newspapers it was published in and when</p> <p>Where more than one SoCC was prepared for a project, for example where a SoCC was subject to one or more updates, the updated SoCC(s) should be included together with a narrative about why the SoCC was reviewed and updated</p> <p>Where there were any inconsistencies with the SoCC, for example where additional activities took place that were not included in the SoCC(s), then this should be clearly explained and justified</p>	<p>All Section 44 consultees have been identified and are listed in the Book of Reference, as well as Appendices B3 and B7.1 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The SoCC is considered in a discrete section in Section 6.3 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The SoCC methodology is explained at Section 6.3 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The SoCC newspaper advert, as well as the draft and Final SoCC are included in the Consultation Report (Appendices C1.4, C2.1 and C1.1, respectively).</p> <p>The draft and final SoCC have been included with the Consultation Report (Appendices C2.1 and C1.1, respectively). The SoCC was not subject to more than one update following local authority consultation and feedback.</p> <p>No inconsistencies were identified.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>It would be useful to set out the relevant local authorities' views about any changes made to the consultation methodology that were not dealt with by way of a review of the SoCC.</p>	<p>Local authority comments are explained in Section 9 of the Consultation Report. A record of the comments received in relation to the draft SoCC is included in Appendix C2.2, along with a description of how those comments were addressed.</p> <p>All consultation methodology was updated and reviewed by way of consultation in relation to that draft SoCC and not in any other way.</p>
	<p>Section 48 publicity should be dealt with as a separate section within the report</p>	<p>Section 48 publicity is dealt with in a separate Section 7 of the Consultation Report.</p>
	<p>A copy of the section 48 notice as it appeared in the local and national newspapers, together with a description of where the notice was published and confirmation of the time period given for responses should be included in the report</p>	<p>A copy of the Section 48 notice as it appeared in the local and national newspapers is provided in Appendix D1.1. A description of where the notice was published as well as the time period given for responses is provided in Section 7.3 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The notice was published in the Isle of Thanet Gazette, The Kent on Sunday, the East Kent Mercury, the Thanet Extra, the Times, Fishing News and in Lloyds List.</p>
	<p>Applicants should provide confirmation that the section 48 notice was sent to the prescribed consultees at the same time as the notice was published</p>	<p>The Section 42 Letter (Appendix B4.2) and the copies of Section 48 notices (Appendix D1.2) confirm this.</p>
	<p>A description of the consultation material used and how the prescribed consultees were able to access it would also be useful</p>	<p>Descriptions of the consultation materials used and how they could be accessed is provided within paragraphs 6.4.4 <i>et seq.</i> of the Consultation Report.</p>
	<p>Any consultation not carried out under the provisions of the Act should be clearly indicated and identified separately in the report from the statutory consultation</p>	<p>Non-statutory consultation activities are clearly described in Sections 4 and 10 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
Page 5	<p>Consultation undertaken as part of EIA regime is separate to that under 2008 Act, so any reference to consultation responses received under EIA process to be kept separate from consultation under 2008 Act</p> <p>A list of the individual responses received should be provided and categorised in an appropriate way</p> <p>Applicants should group responses under the three strands of consultation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 42 prescribed consultees (including section 43 and section 44) • Section 47 community consultees • Section 48 responses to statutory publicity. <p>Where a phased approach to consultation was undertaken then this can be reflected in the structure of the report and in the summary of responses. For example, it may be advisable to have a separate commentary and summary schedule of responses sheet for each phase of consultation carried out</p>	<p>Consultation under the EIA Regulations is clearly described in a separate Section 8 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Responses received by all individuals are contained within Appendix G of the Consultation Report.</p>
	<p>If the level of response was significant it may be appropriate to group responses under headline issues</p>	<p>Summaries of responses are separated appropriately into section 42, 47 and 48 consultees in Section 9 of the Consultation Report. This is then separate accordingly and the full details of those responses are provided in Appendices G1.1 and G1.2, G2.1 and G2.2, and G3.1 and 3.2 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Consultation Report clearly distinguishes between pre-application non-statutory consultation both pre and post statutory Section 42 Consultation. This is documented separately in the Consultation. Responses to the formal Section 42 consultation and the later targeted consultation following minor changes made to the project are set out separately within Section 9 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>These responses are separately explained and summarised in Appendices G1.1, G1.2, G2.1, G2.2, G3.1, G3.2 and G4 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Responses are set out under ES topic within Section 9 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
		Responses relating to Section 42 comments are grouped under headline Environmental Statement topic issues (see Section 9.3 <i>et seq.</i> of the Consultation Report).
Page 6	Applicants should ensure that the consultation report complies with the Data Protection Act 1998 (and GDPR) and that the addresses and other contact information of private individuals are treated appropriately within the context of this statutory process. Applicants should ensure that the consultation report has been fully redacted and is fit for public consumption before submitting it	A description of data protection compliance, including the GDPR, is provided in Section 9.1 of the Consultation Report.
DCLG (2013) Planning Act 2008 Guidelines on the Pre-Application Process		
28	The consultation report should, where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with the DCLG guidance, Advice Note, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken	The consultation report has complied with the DCLG guidance and so no further explanation is required here.
28	The consultation report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why	The Applicant has complied with all statutory requirements with as detailed in the consultation report. There is no need therefore to state where this was not possible.
52	Applicants should explain in the consultation report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their duties to consult and take account of any responses.	Targeted Section 42 consultation undertaken with landowners and local authorities affected by Red Line Boundary changes is described within Section 5 and Section 9 of the Consultation Report.
41	Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the SoCC which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their consultation report their course of action to the Secretary of State when they submit their application	All comments received on the draft SoCC were addressed (see Appendix C2.2); the local authority did not raise any specific concerns.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
80	It would assist if a quick reference guide in bullet point form, summarising all the consultation activity in chronological order, is included near the start of the report. This section should define the whole pre-application consultation and explain the relationship between any initial strategic options stage, any subsequent informal consultation that may have taken place, and the statutory consultation carried out under the 2008 Act	A summary of the consultation activities undertaken in described in Section 1 of the Consultation Report, as well as in Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1. This section defines pre-application consultation and distinguishes between that carried out under the 2008 Act and non-statutory consultation.
80	The consultation report should be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed	The applicant has included, in individual chapters, a simple structure to explain what consultation has been carried out under each of the three strands of section 42, section 47 and section 48 (as well as a chapter for informal consultation and consultation under the EIA Regulations). The report goes on to set out responses to the consultation in separate chapters. The way responses have been taken into account during the course of the project is explained in Appendix G.
80	The consultation report should set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or PINS	A compliance checklist has been provided here (Appendix A1) and is explained in, Section 12.2 of the Consultation Report.
80	Evidence should be submitted as part of the consultation report which shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which local authorities were consulted about the content of the draft SoCC • What the local authorities' comments were • Confirmation that they were given 28 days to provide their comments 	Information on which local authorities were consulted on the SoCC can be found in Section 6.3 of the Consultation Report. The local authority comments are summarised in Appendix C2.2. Confirmation that they were given 28 days to respond is provided in paragraph 6.5.3 <i>et seq.</i> f the Consultation Report. A description of how the applicant has had due regard to the local authorities' comments is contained in Appendix C2.2.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description about how the applicant had regard to the local authorities' comments 	
80	The consultation report should set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses)	A summary of relevant responses to consultation is set out in Section 9 of the Consultation Report.
80	The consultation report should provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed	A summary of relevant responses, along with the regard had to those comments is provided in Section 9 of the Consultation Report. Table 9-1 summarises the design changes and mitigation incorporated into the project post-PEIR, as well as the key discussions and justifications for those decisions.
80	The consultation report should provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to a project were not followed, including advice from statutory consultees on impacts	Changes to the project design as a result of consultation are described within Table 9.1 of the Consultation Report as well as in ES topic Sections in Section 9. Where major changes have not been undertaken, justification is provided in the individual ES topic Sections and in Appendix G of the Consultation Report. Further information is also provided in Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives (Document Ref: 6.1.4) on the project design development pre-application.
81	It is good practice that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results of the consultation exercise; how the information received by applicants has been used to shape and influence the project; and how any outstanding issues will be addressed before an application is submitted to the Inspectorate	After the end of the statutory consultation in January 2018, VWPL issued a Summary of Community Consultation Feedback Report (Appendix C3 of the Consultation Report), which provided a summary of the statutory community consultation undertaken to date, and a summary of the responses received.
83	Applicants should consider producing a summary note in plain English for the local community setting out headline findings	On acceptance of the DCO application, VWPL will send a newsletter to all homes within the consultation area, as well as issuing a press release. The newsletter will outline how the project has had regard to the responses received, including changes made to the project as a result.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>and how they have been addressed, together with a link to the full consultation report for those interested</p>	<p>WWPL will also update the Project Booklet (, explaining the changes to the project in response to feedback received. The aim of this is to provide feedback on the community consultation as well as providing wider information to those interested in the project. The updated Project Booklet will include a link to the full Consultation Report (Document Ref: 5.1) for those interested.</p>



Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

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9 Statutory Declaration

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B1.1: Regulation 6 Notification

Mr Richard Kent
Case Officer Major Applications & Plans
The Planning Inspectorate
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
St Andrew's House
Haugh Lane
Hexham
Northumberland
NE46 3QQ
United Kingdom

Our reference: TEOW-PLA-BC-0012

Date:
03/01/2017

Contact: Jameson, Helen
E-mail: [REDACTED]

Phone: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]

Dear Mr Kent,

Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended), Regulation 6 Notification: Intent to supply an Environmental Statement and request for Scoping Opinion in respect of the proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Notification of intent to supply Environmental Statement ("ES")

Vattenfall Wind power Limited ("VWPL") writes to notify the Secretary of State of its intent to submit an ES in support of an application for Development Consent Order ("DCO") in relation to the above development, as required by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) ("the EIA Regulations").

The proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm ("TEOWF") would be situated offshore, approximately 8km from the Isle of Thanet in Kent at its closest point, and in close proximity to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm ("TOWF"). The development is expected to comprise up to 34 wind turbine generators and associated offshore and onshore infrastructure, with a maximum site capacity of up to 340 MW.

The proposed development is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations.

Please treat this letter as a formal written notification under Regulation 6(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations.

Request for Scoping Opinion

This letter also constitutes a formal request for a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State, with respect to the EIA.

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 8(3) of the EIA Regulations, this Scoping Request includes the following information:

(a) *a plan sufficient to identify the land;*

*(b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and
(c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.*

The above information has been provided in the form of a Scoping Report. Two hard copies and an electronic copy have been provided.

We look forward to receiving your feedback.

Yours sincerely



Helen Jameson

Project Manager
Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B1.2: Letter Informing of Voluntary Compliance with the 2017 EIA Regulations

14 June 2018

FAO: Ms Kate Mignano
Case Manager
The Planning Inspectorate
National Infrastructure Directorate
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP

3 Temple Quay
Temple Back East
Bristol
BS1 6DZ

Tel: 0345 415 0000
Fax: 0345 415 6900
DX: 200561 Bristol Temple Meads

Our ref:
VJR2/JKH1/47583.37
Your ref: EN010084

Delivered by Hand and by E-mail

Dear Kate

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm – the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to construct and operate the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm (the **Project**). The Project falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (**NSIP**) and, as a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a development consent order (**DCO**) to the Secretary of State under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the **2008 Act**).

On 4 January 2017 the Applicant submitted a notification under Regulation 6(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 confirming that an Environmental Statement for the Project would be provided. The notification was submitted with a scoping report (the **Scoping Report**) and an accompanying request for a Scoping Opinion, which was duly provided by the Secretary of State in January 2016. Since this time, the Applicant has undertaken informal and statutory consultation and refined the Project design.

As you will be aware, the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the **2017 Regulations**) came into force on 16 May 2017 and transitional arrangements, which the Project benefits from, apply under Regulation 37. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant has decided to prepare the Environmental Statement that will accompany the application in accordance with the requirements of the 2017 Regulations. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**PEIR**) which was made available during pre-application statutory consultation, and which was sent to the Planning Inspectorate in accordance with Section 46 of the 2008 Act, confirmed to consultees the Applicant's intention to seek to apply the 2017 Regulations within the submitted Environmental Statement.

We trust that this clarifies the approach that has been adopted, however if you have any queries please contact [REDACTED] directly.

Yours faithfully

[REDACTED]

Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP

Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales under number OC317661. VAT registration number is GB123393627. Registered office: 4 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2AU, where a list of members' names is open to inspection. We use the term partner to refer to a member of the LLP, or an employee or consultant who is of equivalent standing. Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP is authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority.

Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP is a member of Womble Bond Dickinson (International) Limited, which consists of independent and autonomous law firms providing services in the US, the UK, and elsewhere around the world. Each Womble Bond Dickinson entity is a separate legal entity and is not responsible for the acts or omissions of, nor can bind or obligate, another Womble Bond Dickinson entity. Womble Bond Dickinson (International) Limited does not practice law. Please see www.womblebonddickinson.com/legal notices for further details.

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B2.1: Regulation 9 Letter



3D Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol, BS1 6PN

Customer Services: 0303 444 5000
e-mail: environmentalservices@pins.gsi.gov.uk

Helen Jameson
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
St Andrew's House
Haugh Lane
Hexham
Northumberland
NE46 3QQ

Your Ref: TEOW-PLA-BC-0012

Our Ref: 170214_ EN010084-000064

Date: 14 February 2017

(Sent by Email)

Dear Ms Jameson

**Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and The Infrastructure Planning
(Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) –
Regulation 8**

**Application by Vattenfall Wind Power Limited for an Order Granting
Development Consent for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm**

**Issue of scoping opinion and list of the prescribed consultation bodies
notified by the Secretary of State**

Thank you for your letter received on 4 January 2017 requesting a scoping opinion under Regulation 8 of the EIA Regulations and for the scoping report entitled '*Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report to Inform Scoping*'.

In accordance with Regulation 8 of the EIA Regulations the Secretary of State has:

- Consulted the prescribed consultation bodies;
- Taken account of the consultation responses received within the prescribed time period; and
- Taken account of the specific characteristics of the project as described by the Applicant and the environmental features likely to be affected by the project.

The attached document entitled '**Scoping Opinion – Proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm**' and dated February 2017 is the **Secretary of State's written** opinion as to the information to be provided in the environmental statement which must be submitted with an application for development consent. It should be read in conjunction with your EIA Scoping Report.

All consultation responses received up to and including 2 February 2017 from the prescribed consultation bodies have been appended to and form part of the Scoping Opinion.

Further consultation responses have been received by the Secretary of State following the end of the statutory deadline. These have also been enclosed for your consideration. Any further late consultation responses the Secretary of State receives will be forwarded to you for your consideration and made available via our website: <http://infastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk>.

Any further late consultation responses the Secretary of State receives will be forwarded to you for your consideration and made available on our website as above.

Under Regulation 9(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations, the Secretary of State is required to notify the Applicant of the list of prescribed consultation bodies whom the Secretary of State has notified in accordance with Regulation 9 of the EIA Regulations that the Applicant intends to provide an Environmental Statement (ES) in respect of the proposed project and of their duty under Regulation 9(3) to enter into consultation with the Applicant regarding preparation of the ES, if requested. Please find this list enclosed.

To clarify, the Secretary of State has not identified any persons under Regulation 9(1)(c) of the EIA Regulations, who may be affected by the proposed development.

Please be aware that it is the responsibility of the Applicant to ensure their consultation fully accords with the requirements of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended), and associated regulations and guidance. The enclosed list has been compiled by the Secretary of State in its duty to notify the consultees in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(a) and, whilst it can inform the Applicant's own consultation, it should not be relied upon for that purpose.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Richard Kent

Richard Kent
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
on behalf of the Secretary of State

Enclosed:

- Secretary of State Scoping Opinion - Proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm
- Regulation 9 Notification List
- Late consultation responses from:
 - The Environment Agency
 - Thanet District Council (additional response)
 - London Borough of Bexley

Advice may be given about applying for an order granting development consent or making representations about an application (or a proposed application). This communication does not however constitute legal advice upon which you can rely and you should obtain your own legal advice and professional advice as required.

A record of the advice which is provided will be recorded on the National Infrastructure Planning website together with the name of the person or organisation who asked for the advice. The privacy of any other personal information will be protected in accordance with our Information Charter which you should view before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B2.2: Regulation 9 List



PROPOSED THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WINDFARM

PROJECT REFERENCE: EN010084

**LIST OF PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES NOTIFIED BY THE PLANNING INSPECTORATE UNDER
REGULATION 9(1)(a) OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)
REGULATIONS 2009 (AS AMENDED)**

10 FEBRUARY 2017

This information has been provided in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations in response to a Regulation 6 notification received from Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd on 4 January 2017. The table below lists the bodies that the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) has notified under Regulation 9(1)(a) of the EIA Regulations and they have been identified based on the red line boundary provided by the applicant as a shapefile in the correspondence dated 13 December 2016.

When meeting their statutory pre-application obligations, the applicant must make diligent inquiries, carry out their own investigations and take legal advice, as appropriate. Whilst the list of bodies identified by the Secretary of State can inform **the applicant's own consultation, it should not be relied upon for that purpose.** The applicant should also have regard to the relevant guidance prepared by the Planning Inspectorate, which is available via the National Infrastructure Planning website¹.

Please note that the Prescribed Consultation Bodies have been identified and notified in accordance with the Planning **Inspectorate's Advice Note three: EIA Notification and Consultation** (Version 6, June 2015), which is available from the National Infrastructure Planning website¹.

Whilst the non-prescribed consultation bodies have been notified by PINS, as they are not prescribed consultees the duty imposed under Regulation 9 (3) of the EIA Regulations (if requested by the applicant, to make information relevant to the preparation of the environmental statement available) does not apply to these consultees.

¹ <http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/>

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive	Mr Dave Adams (MHPPD) NSIP Consultations Building 2.2 Redgrave Court Merton Road Bootle Merseyside L20 7HS NSIP.applications@hse.gsi.gov.uk
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England	NHS England NHS Commissioning Board PO Box 16728 Redditch B97 9PT england.contactus@nhs.net [REDACTED]
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Canterbury & Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group	Canterbury & Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group Ground Floor Council Building Canterbury Kent CT1 1YW c4.ccg@nhs.net
	South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group	South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group White Cliffs Business Park

² Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the 'APFP Regulations')

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group	Whitfield CT16 3PJ southkentcoast.ccg@nhs.net Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group Thanet DC Cecil Street Margate CT9 1XZ thn@thanetccg.info
Natural England	Natural England	Natural England Consultation Service Hornbeam House Electra Way Crewe Business Park Crewe CW1 6GJ consultations@naturalengland.org.uk [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	Historic England	Historic England Eastgate Court 195-205 High Street Guildford GU1 3EH southeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
The relevant fire and rescue authority	Kent Fire and Rescue	Kent Fire & Rescue Service HQ The Godlands

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The relevant police and crime commissioner	Kent Police and Crime Commissioner	<p>Straw Mill Hill Tovil Maidstone ME15 6XB enquiries@kent.fire-uk.org</p> <p>Kent Police HQ Sutton Road Maidstone Kent ME15 9BZ contactyourpcc@pcc.kent.pnn.police.uk</p>
The relevant parish council(s) or, where the application relates to land [in] Wales or Scotland, the relevant community council	Ramsgate Parish Council	<p>Richard Sykes The Customs House Harbour Parade Ramsgate CT11 8LS info@ramsgatetown.org</p>
	Cliffsend Parish Council	<p>Mrs Ashley Stacey Parish Clerk 3 Rossetti Road Birchington Kent CT7 9ER FAO Clerk to Cliffsend Parish Council [REDACTED]</p>
	Worth Parish Council	<p>Ms Katie Amaouche Clerk & Financial Officer Worth Parish Council Inglewood</p>

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
		<p>Dover Road Ringwould Kent CT14 8BP worthpcc@gmail.com</p>
	<p>Minster-in-Thanel Parish Council</p>	<p>Mrs Kyla Lamb Parish Clerk Parish Office Library & Neighbourhood Centre 4a Monkton Road Minster-in-Thanel Kent CT12 4EA clerk@minsterparishcouncil.ork.uk</p>
	<p>Ash Parish Council</p>	<p>Christine Haggart Clerk to Ash Parish Council 5 Fairview Road Elvington Dover Kent CT15 4EP clerk@ashpc.kentparishes.gov.uk</p>
	<p>Sandwich Town Council</p>	<p>Ms Laura Fidler Town Clerk Sandwich Town Council Town Clerk's Office Guildhall Cattle Market Sandwich Kent CT13 9AH townclerk@sandwichtowncouncil.gov.uk</p>

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	Sholden Parish Council	<p>Mrs Mary Shaw Parish Clerk Sholden Parish Council Town Hall High Street Deal Kent CT14 9TE sholdenparishcouncil@live.co.uk</p>
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	<p>The Environment Agency SE Regional Office Kings Meadow House Kings Meadow Rd Reading Berkshire RG1 8DO KSLPlanning@environment-agency.gov.uk [REDACTED]</p>
The Joint Nature Conservation Committee	Joint Nature Conservation Committee	<p>Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY jnccadvicetodti@jncc.gov.uk [REDACTED]</p>
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	<p>Nick Salter Maritime & Coastguard Agency Navigation Specialist Support Bay 2/04</p>

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
		Spring Place 105 Commercial Road Southampton Hants SO15 1EG [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
The Marine Management Organisation	The Marine Management Organisation	Dover Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre HM Coastguard Langdon Battery Swingate Dover Kent CT15 5NA Marine Management Organisation (MMO) Licensing Support Team Lancaster House Hampshire Court Newcastle Upon Tyne NE4 7YH marine.consent@marinemangement.org.uk offshore.renewables@marinemangement.org.uk
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORAS Directorate of Airspace Policy Civil Aviation Authority CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE

EN010084 – Regulation 9(1)(a) List of Prescribed Consultation Bodies

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
		airspace@caa.co.uk windfarms@caa.co.uk
The Relevant Highways Authority	Kent County Council Highways Authority	Head of the Highways Department Kent County Council Highways Authority Invicta House Maidstone ME14 1XX county.hall@kent.gov.uk
The relevant strategic highways company	Highways England	Paul Harwood South East Planning Highways England Bridge House 1 Walnut Tree Close Guildford Surrey GU1 4LZ planningse@highwaysengland.co.uk
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority	Rachael Bust The Coal Authority 2 Lichfield Lane Mansfield Nottinghamshire NG18 4RG planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk
The relevant internal drainage board	River Stour (Kent) Internal Drainage Board	River Kent IDB 34 Gordon Road Canterbury

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
Trinity House	Trinity House	Kent CT1 3PW enquiries@riverstouridb.org.uk
Public Health England, an executive agency of the Department of Health	Public Health England	Trinity House Navigation Directorate Tower Hill London EC3N 4DH navigation.directorate@thls.org [REDACTED]
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate	NSIPconsultations@PHE.gov.uk The Crown Estate Commissioners The Crown Estate, 16 New Burlington Place, London W1S 2HX offshoreNSIP@thecrownestate.co.uk
The Secretary of State for Defence	Ministry of Defence	DIO-Safeguarding-Offshore@mod.uk
RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Canterbury & Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group	Canterbury & Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group Ground Floor Council Building Canterbury Kent CT1 1YW c4.ccg@nhs.net
	South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group	South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group White Cliffs Business Park Whitfield CT16 3PJ southkentcoast.ccg@nhs.net
	Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group	Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group Thanet DC Cecil Street Margate CT9 1XZ thn@thanetccg.info
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England	NHS England NHS Commissioning Board PO Box 16728 Redditch B97 9PT england.contactus@nhs.net [REDACTED]
The relevant NHS Foundation Trust	South East Coast Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust	South East Coast Ambulance Service Deal Ambulance Community Response Post

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
		<p>Victoria Hospital Bowling Green Lane Deal Kent CT14 9UF enquiries@secamb.nhs.uk</p>
Railways	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	<p>Tom Higginson Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd Floor 5 1 Eversholt Street London NW1 2DN TownPlanningSE@networkrail.co.uk</p>
	Highways England Historical Railways Estate	hreenquiries@highwaysengland.co.uk
Dock and Harbour authority	Broadstairs Harbour (Thanet District Council)	Thanet District Council (as harbour authority for Margate Harbour, Broadstairs Harbour and the Port of Ramsgate)
	Margate Harbour (Thanet District Council)	Harbour Office Royal Harbour Marina Military Road Ramsgate CT11 9LQ
	Port of Ramsgate (Thanet District Council)	portoframsgate@thanet.gov.uk
	The Port and Haven of Sandwich	Sandwich Port And Haven Commissioners sandwichphc@yahoo.co.uk

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	Port of London Authority	Port of London Authority London River House Royal Pier Road Gravesend Kent DA12 2BG
Pier	Deal Pier (Dover District Council)	dealpier@dover.gov.uk
Lighthouse	Trinity House	Trinity House Navigation Directorate Tower Hill London EC3N 4DH navigation.directorate@thls.org [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORAs Directorate of Airspace Policy Civil Aviation Authority CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE airspace@caa.co.uk windfarms@caa.co.uk
Licence Holder (Chapter 1 Of Part	NATS En-Route Safeguarding	natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
1 Of Transport Act 2000)		
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group	Royal Mail Group 100 Victoria Embankment London EC4Y 0HQ ██████████ ██████████
The relevant Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	SE Regional Office Kings Meadow House Kings Meadow Rd Reading Berkshire RG1 8DQ KSLPlanning@environment-agency.gov.uk ██████████
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	Affinity Water	Affinity Water Head Office Tamblin Way Hatfield Hertfordshire AL10 9EZ
	Southern Water	developersewices@southernwater.co.uk
The relevant public gas transporter	Energetics Gas Limited	Energetics Gas Limited International House Stanley Boulevard

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
		Hamilton International Technology Park Glasgow, G72 0BN
	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited Ship Canal House 98 King Street Manchester M2 4WU
	ES Pipelines Ltd	Alan Slee
	ESP Connections Ltd	ES Pipelines Ltd Hazeldean
	ESP Networks Ltd	Station Road Leatherhead
	ESP Pipelines Ltd	Surrey KT22 7AA alans@espipelines.com
	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	FPLPlant@fulcrum.co.uk
	GTC Pipelines Limited	GTC Pipelines Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	Independent Pipelines Limited	Independent Pipelines Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP
	Indigo Pipelines Limited	Indigo Pipelines Limited 1 London Wall London EC2Y 5AB
	Quadrant Pipelines Limited	Quadrant Pipelines Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP
	National Grid Gas Plc	National Grid Gas Plc 1-3 Strand London WC2N 5EH box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com
	National Grid Gas Distribution Limited	Vicky Stirling Property & Land Services

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The relevant electricity generator with CPO Powers		National Grid Gas Distribution Limited Ashbrook Court Prologis Park Central Boulevard Coventry CV7 8PE ██████████
	Scotland Gas Networks Plc	customer@sgn.co.uk
	Southern Gas Networks Plc	
	Wales and West Utilities Ltd	Wales and West Utilities Ltd Wales and West House Spooners Close Celtic Springs Newport NP10 8FZ enquiries@www.utilities.co.uk
The relevant electricity generator with CPO Powers	Richborough A Ltd	Richborough A Limited 21 Mont es Croix St Brelade Jersey JE3 8EL
	Thanet Offshore Wind Ltd	Thanet Offshore Wind Limited First Floor 1 Tudor Street

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The relevant electricity distributor with CPO Powers	Energetics Electricity Limited	London EC4Y OAH Energetics Electricity Limited International House Stanley Boulevard Hamilton International Technology Park Glasgow South Lanarkshire G72 0BN
	ESP Electricity Limited	Alan Slee ESP Electricity Limited Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7AA [REDACTED]
	G2 Energy IDNO Limited	enquiries@g2energy.co.uk
	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited Toll Bar Road Marston Grantham Lincs NG32 2HT

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	Independent Power Networks Limited	Independent Power Networks Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP
	Peel Electricity Networks Limited	Peel Electricity Networks Limited Peel Dome The Trafford Centre Manchester M17 8PL
	The Electricity Network Company Limited	The Electricity Network Company Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP
	UK Power Distribution Limited	UK Power Distribution Limited 22-26 King Street Kings Lynn Norfolk PE30 1HJ

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The relevant electricity transmitter with CPO Powers	Utility Assets Limited	assetrecords@utilityassets.co.uk
	South Eastern Power Networks Plc	Consents.spn@ukpowernetworks.co.uk
	UK Power Networks Limited	UK Power Networks Limited Newington House 237 Southwark Bridge Road London SE1 6NP
National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	Thanet OFTO Limited	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc 1-3 Strand London WC2N 5EH box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com
		Thanet OFTO Limited 6th Floor 350 Euston Road Regent's Place London NW1 3AX

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION²	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The relevant electricity interconnector with CPO Powers	BritNed Development Limited	britned.info@britned.com
	National Grid Nemo Link Limited	National Grid Nemo Link Ltd 1-3 Strand London WC2N 5EH

SECTION 43 CONSULTTEES (FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 42(B))³	
ORGANISATION	CONTACT
Kent County Council	Head of Planning County Hall Maldstone Kent ME14 1XQ planning.applications@kent.gov.uk ████████████████████
Shepway District Council	Head of Planning Civic Centre Castle Hill Avenue Folkestone Kent CT20 2QY

³ Sections 43 and 42(b) of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

SECTION 43 CONSULTTEES (FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 42(B))³	
ORGANISATION	CONTACT
Medway Council	<p>Head of Planning Gun Wharf Dock Road Chatham ME4 4TR planning.representations@medway.gov.uk</p>
Surrey County Council	<p>Head of Planning Contact Centre Room 296-298 County Hall Penrhyn Road Kingston-upon-Thames KT1 2DN [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p>
London Borough of Bromley	<p>Head of Planning Civic Centre Stockwell Close Bromley BR1 3UH planning@bromley.gov.uk</p>
London Borough of Bexley	<p>Head of Planning Civic Offices 2 Watling Street</p>

SECTION 43 CONSULTTEES (FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 42(B))³	
ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	<p>Bexleyheath Kent DA6 7AT developmentcontrol@bexley.gov.uk</p>
Thurrock Council	<p>Head of Planning Civic Offices New Road Grays RM17 6SL development.management@thurrock.gov.uk</p>
Canterbury City Council	<p>Head of Planning Council Offices Military Road Canterbury CT1 1YW development.management@canterbury.gov.uk</p>
Dover District Council	<p>Head of Planning Dover Gateway Castle Street Dover CT16 1PD developmentcontrol@dover.co.uk [REDACTED]</p>
Thanet District Council	<p>Head of Planning Council Offices</p>

SECTION 43 CONSULTTEES (FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 42(B))³	
ORGANISATION	CONTACT
	Cecil Street Margate Kent CT9 1XZ [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

NON-PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES	
ORGANISATION	CONTACT
Royal National Lifeboat Institution	The Ops T&I Cell Royal National Lifeboat Institution 4th Floor, William Hilary Building RNLI Headquarters West Quay Road Poole BH15 1HZ

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B3: List of Section 42 Consultees

Consultee	Consultee Name
<i>APFP Schedule 1</i>	
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	The Planning Inspectorate
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Thanet District Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Dover District Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Kent County Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Shepway District Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Medway Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Surrey County Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	London Borough of Bromley
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	London Borough of Bexley
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Thurrock Council
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Canterbury City Council
The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive
The Relevant Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The Relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Canterbury and Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group
The Relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group
The Relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group
Natural England	Natural England
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England
The relevant fire and rescue authority	Kent Fire and Rescue
The relevant police and crime commissioner	Kent Police and Crime Commissioner
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency
The Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	MCA
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	Dover Maritime rescue Coordination Centre
The Marine Management Organisation	MMO
The Civil Aviation Authority	CAA
The relevant Highways Authority	Kent County Council Highways Authority
The Relevant Strategic Highways Company	Highways England
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority
The relevant internal drainage board	River Stour (Kent) Internal Drainage Board
Trinity House Lighthouse Service	THLS
Public Health England, an Executive Agency of the Department of Health	PHE
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate
The Secretary of State for Defence	MoD
<i>Relevant Statutory Undertakers</i>	
The Relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Canterbury and Coastal Clinical Commissioning Group
The Relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	South Kent Coast Clinical Commissioning Group
The Relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Thanet Clinical Commissioning Group
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The relevant NHS Foundation Trust	South East Coast Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust
Railways	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd
Railways	Highways England Historical Railways Estate
Dock and Harbour Authority	Broadstairs Harbour (Thanet District)
Dock and Harbour Authority	Margate Harbour (Thanet District)
Dock and Harbour Authority	Port of Ramsgate (Thanet District)
Dock and Harbour Authority	The Port and Haven of Sandwich
Dock and Harbour Authority	The Port of London Authority
Pier	Deal Peir (Dover District)
Lighthouse	THLS
Civil Aviation Authority	CAA
Licence Holder (Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Transport Act 2000)	NATS En-Route Safeguarding
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group
The Relevant Environment Agency	The Environment Agency
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	Affinity Water
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	Southern Water
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Energetics Gas Limited

Consultee	Consultee Name
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	ES Pipelines Limited
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	ESP Connections Ltd
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	ESP Networks Ltd
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	ESP Pipelines Ltd
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	GTC Pipelines Limited
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Independent Pipelines Limited
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Indigo Pipelines Ltd
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Quadrant Pipelines Ltd
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	National Grid Gas Plc
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	National Grid Gas Distribution Ltd
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Scotland Gas Networks Plc
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Southern Gas Networks Plc
The Relevant Public Gas Transporter	Wales and West Utilities Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Generator with CPO Powers	Richborough A Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Generator with CPO Powers	Thanet Offshore Wind Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	Energetics Electricity Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	ESP Electricity Limited
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	G2 Energy IDNO Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	Harlaxton Energy Networks Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	Independent Power Networks Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	Peel Electricity Networks Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	The Electricity Network Company Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	UK Power Distribution Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	Utility Assets Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	South Eastern Power Networks Plc
The Relevant Electricity Distributor with CPO Powers	UK Power Networks Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Transmitter with CPO Powers	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc
The Relevant Electricity Transmitter with CPO Powers	Thanet OFTO Limited
The Relevant Electricity Interconnector with CPO Powers	BritNed Development Ltd
The Relevant Electricity Interconnector with CPO Powers	National Grid Nemo Link Limited
Non-Prescribed Consultation Bodies	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
<i>Additional Local Authorities</i>	
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	East Sussex County Council (Not listed in Regulation 9 list, consulted in May 2018)
The Relevant Planning Body(s)	Southend-on-Sea Borough Council (Not listed in Regulation 9 list, consulted in May 2018)
<i>Additional Section 42 Consultees</i>	
The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority	OfGEM (Not listed in Regulation 9 list, consulted in May 2018)
The Equality and Human Rights Commission	The Equality and Human Rights Commission (Not listed in Regulation 9 list, consulted in May 2018)
The Kent Resilience Forum	The Kent Resilience Forum (Not listed in Regulation 9 list, consulted in May 2018)
<i>Landowners (Section 44 consultees)</i>	

Consultee	Consultee Name
The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty	The National Trust
The Kent Wildlife Trust	KWT
Kent County Council	KCC
Thanet District Council	TDC
RAMAC Holdings Limited	RAMAC
Nemo Link Limited	Nemo Link
Richborough A Limited	Richborough A
Beanstone Limited	Beanstone
British Car Auctions (BCA) Fleet Solutions 2 Limited	BCA Fleet Solutions
National Grid Gas Holdings One Plc	NGGH One
National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	NGET
Southern Water Limited	Southern Water
British Telecom (BT) Limited	BT
UK Power Networks (Operations) Limited	UKPN
The Home Office	The Home Office
Crosthline Ltd	Crosthline
Philip Griffiths (P&G Scaffolding Limited)	P&G Scaffolding
Richborough Estates Limited	Richborough Estates
Scotia Gas Networks	Scotia Gas Networks
Subway Realty Limited	Subway Realty
Independent Trustee Services Limited	Independent Trustee Services
CityFibre Limited	CityFibre
Colt Technology Services	Cot Technology Services
Energetics Electricity Limited	Energetics Electricity
Engie Power Limited	Engie Power
GTC UK	GTC UK
GTT Ltd	GTT
Interoute Communications Limited	Interoute Communications
KPN Limited	KPN
Level 3 Communications UK Ltd	Level 3 Communications UK
Mobile Broadband Network Limited	Mobile Broadband Network
Tata Communications (UK) Limited	Tata Communications UK
Utility Assets Ltd	Utility Assets
Verizon Business	Verizon Business
Virgin Media	Virgin Media
Vodafone Group Plc	Vodafone Group Plc
Interoute Vtesse Limited	Interoute Vtesse
<i>Significant Non-Statutory Consultees (Including Evidence Plan)</i>	
The Planning Inspectorate	PINS
Kent County Council	KCC
Thanet District Council	TDC
Dover District Council	DDC
Natural England	Natural England
The Marine Management Organisation	MMO
Centre for Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	Cefas
Historic England	Historic England
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	MCA
Highways England	Highways England
Chamber of Shipping	Chamber of Shipping
Kent Wildlife Trust	KWT (As a landowner and significant consultee, KWT are also treated as a Section 42/44 consultee)
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	RSPB (As a significant consultee, RSPB were treated as a Section 42 consultee)
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations	NFFO
Thanet Fishermen's Organisation	TFA (As a significant Consultee, TFA were treated as a Section 42 consultee)
Whale and Dolphin Conservation	WDC

Consultee	Consultee Name
<i>Prescribed Town and Parish Councils</i>	
Ramsgate Parish Council	Ramsgate Parish Council
Cliffsend Parish Council	Cliffsend Parish Council
Worth Parish Council	Worth Parish Council
Minster-in-Thamet Parish Council	Minster-in-Thamet Parish Council
Ash Parish Council	Ash Parish Council
Sandwich Town Council	Sandwich Town Council
Sholden Parish Council	Sholden Parish Council
<i>Other Fishing (Including Transboundary)</i>	
Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority	Kent and Essex IFCA
Productschap	Productschap (Dutch Board)
Nederlandse Visser	Nederlandse Visser (Dutch Fishermen's Group)
Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins	Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins (French National Committee for Marine Fisheries and Marine Livestock)
VisNed	VisNed (Dutch association of demersal fisheries)
Rederscentrale	Rederscentrale (Belgian fisheries group)
Danish Fishermen's Association	Danish Fishermen's Association
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations	NFFO
CRPMEM Nord - Pas de Calais / Picardie	CRPMEM Nord - Pas de Calais / Picardie (French regional committee of maritime fisheries)
<i>Other Transboundary</i>	
Flemish Government (Environment, Nature and Energy Department)	Flemish Government (Environment, Nature and Energy Department)
Danish Ministry of Food and the Environment	Danish Ministry of Food and the Environment
Ministere de l'ecologie, du developpement durable et de l'energie (French General Commissariat for Sustainable Development)	Ministere de l'ecologie, du developpement durable et de l'energie
German Federal Minstry for the Environment	German Federal Minstry for the Environment
Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B4.1: Section 42 Advance Notification

16th November 2017**Recipient Name**

Recipient address 1

Recipient address 2

Recipient address 3

Recipient address 4

Dear xxx,

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM
Pre-application consultation letter to Statutory Consultees under Section 42 and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008

Dear []

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM
Forthcoming Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an up to 340 MW extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

You may already have been contacted by the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**) in connection with our proposals when it requested your comments on the Applicant's Scoping Report. As a statutory consultee on the Project pursuant to Section 42 and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 (**the Act**), we are now writing to advise of our intention to begin the next phase of consultation on 27 November 2017 and will be contacting you formally under that provision in due course.

As the project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (**NSIP**) under the Planning Act 2008 it requires a Development Consent Order (**DCO**). The DCO process requires us to consult with statutory consultees as well as the local communities, residents, businesses and organisations in the area before the application is submitted to PINS.

Before writing to you, we would like to let you know that, in view of the size of the documentation, we will provide a website link to those consultation documents for viewing online, rather than providing paper copies. If this will cause any difficulties for you, and/or you would rather be contacted through a different means of communication, then please contact info@thanetextension.com by **20 November 2017**.

In addition, please find enclosed for your attention a copy of the consultation notice published this week in the Thanet Gazette, Thanet Extra, East Kent Mercury and Kent on Sunday. This is also being published for a second successive week in these local papers next week. In addition, we are also publishing this notice in The Times, London Gazette, Lloyds List and Fishing News next week.

This notice is known as the section 48(1) formal notice publishing a proposed application for the DCO. It explains, amongst other things, where the documentation being published as part of the consultation process can be viewed. As this proposed application for the DCO is an application for Environmental Impact Assessment development, we are, at the same time as publishing notice of the proposed application under section 48(1), sending a copy of that notice to you in this letter.

A series of Public Information Days (PIDs) are planned for December 2017 and January 2018; further details are provided within the attached notice. Your feedback on the Project will be taken into account prior to the Applicant finalising its application and will also be reported via a consultation report when the application is submitted.

A series of Public Information Days (PIDs) are planned for December 2017 and January 2018; further details are provided within the attached statutory notice.

As a key stakeholder we would also like to offer you a meeting with members of the Project Team during the consultation period (which runs from 27 November to 12 January 2018) should you wish to go through the documentation and any queries you may have. If so, please contact the project via the email address above to arrange a convenient time.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Jameson
Project Manager

Our reference:

Your reference:

Date: 15th November 2017

[REDACTED]

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM
Pre-application consultation letter to Section 44 Consultees

Dear Sir/Madam,

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM
Forthcoming Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an up to 340 MW extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

As a statutory consultee on the Project pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, we are now writing to advise of our intention to begin the next phase of consultation on 27 November 2017 and will be contacting you formally under that provision in due course.

As the project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (**NSIP**) under the Planning Act 2008 it requires a Development Consent Order (**DCO**). As a result, we are required to submit an application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Further to a review of title and Land Registry information we have identified that you have an interest in land which falls within our proposed development area. The DCO process requires us to consult with you as a statutory consultee as well as the local communities, residents, businesses and organisations in the area before the application is submitted to PINS. Therefore, before writing to you in a formal capacity, we would like to let you know that, in view of the size of the documentation, we will be issuing the consultation documents in an electronic format by providing you with both a USB and also the details of a website link, rather than providing paper copies. If this will cause any difficulties for you, or you need to be contacted through a different means, then please contact info@thanetextension.com by 20 November 2017.

A series of Public Information Days (PIDs) are planned for December 2017 and January 2018; further details will be provided with the notice of commencement of consultation under Section 42. Your feedback on the Project will be taken into account prior to the Applicant finalising its application and will also be reported via a consultation report when the application is submitted.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Jameson
Project Manager

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B4.2: Section 42 Consultation Letter

Date: 22nd November 2017



Dear [REDACTED],

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Consultation from 27 November 2017 to 12 January 2018

Section 42 Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Consultation on the Project

You may already have been contacted by PINS in connection with our proposals when it requested your comments on the Applicant's Environmental Impact Assessment (**EIA**) Scoping Report. PINS has since published its Scoping Opinion for the Project which can be viewed on the website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA carried out for the Project and the results of the EIA to date are reported within the Applicant's Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**PEIR**).

The Applicant is now at the stage where it wishes to consult with statutory consultees on the Project proposals, as is required under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Your feedback will be considered before the Applicant finalises its application to PINS for a DCO to authorise the Project and will also be reported to PINS when the application is submitted. Representations you have already made will also be reported.

Consultation documents

As explained in the pre-consultation letter sent to you on 14 November 2017, the consultation documents are now available for you to review on the Project website at

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanet extension. They are also available to view at the locations set out in the formal section 48 notice, which was also enclosed with the letter sent to you. We also enclose a USB device containing electronic copies of the consultation documents as follows:

- 1 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and associated plans and figures;
- 2 PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS); and

This is a formal part of the consultation process and the period for consideration and response to these documents will run from **Monday 27th November 2017 to 5pm on Friday 12th January 2018**.

Accordingly, **please reply with any comments via the contact details below by 5pm on 12 January 2018**

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

<p>Local Public Information Days</p> <p>Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY 5th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm</p> <p>Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU 6th December, 2017. 2pm – 6pm</p> <p>The Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG 7th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH 8th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm</p> <p><u>Local pop-up events during formal consultation</u> We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation:</p> <p>Innovation House (reception area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 12th December, 2017. 10am – 2.30pm</p>	<p>Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH 9th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm</p> <p>The Astor Theatre Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB 13th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm</p> <p>The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG 6th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm</p> <p>The Co-op Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm</p>
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The Co-op

27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG
13th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm

Bettshanger Park

Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF
14th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm

The Co-op

78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA
18th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm

The community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories)

Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Road, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF
7th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm

Wilkos

21-31 York Street, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS
8th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm

Tesco Metro

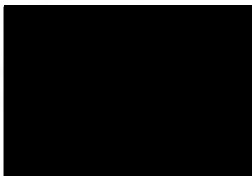
25 high Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP
9th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm

If you wish to discuss this consultation or any other issues in connection with the Project, please contact us by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
Email: info@thanetextension.com
Tel: Julie Drew-Murphy on 0300 303 3061
Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Jameson

Project Manager

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B4.3: Original PHE Section 42 Letter

Date: 22nd November 2017

Public Health England
NSIP Consulting
133-145 Waterloo Road
London
SE1 8UG

Dear Sir or Madam,

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Consultation from 27 November 2017 to 12 January 2018

Section 42 Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Consultation on the Project

You may already have been contacted by PINS in connection with our proposals when it requested your comments on the Applicant's Environmental Impact Assessment (**EIA**) Scoping Report. PINS has since published its Scoping Opinion for the Project which can be viewed on the website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA carried out for the Project and the results of the EIA to date are reported within the Applicant's Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**PEIR**).

The Applicant is now at the stage where it wishes to consult with statutory consultees on the Project proposals, as is required under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Your feedback will be considered before the Applicant finalises its application to PINS for a DCO to authorise the Project and will also be reported to PINS when the application is submitted. Representations you have already made will also be reported.

Consultation documents

As explained in the pre-consultation letter sent to you on 14 November 2017, the consultation documents are now available for you to review on the Project website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension. They are also available to view at the locations set out in the formal section 48 notice, which was also enclosed with the letter sent to you.

We also enclose a USB device containing electronic copies of the consultation documents as follows:

- 119 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and associated plans and figures;
- 120 PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS); and

This is a formal part of the consultation process and the period for consideration and response to these documents will run from **Monday 27th November 2017 to 5pm on Friday 12th January 2018**.

Accordingly, **please reply with any comments via the contact details below by 5pm on 12 January 2018**

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days	Cliffsend Village Hall
Royal Temple Yacht Club	Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY	9 th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm
5 th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm	The Astor Theatre
Queens Road Baptist	Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB
2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU	13 th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm
6 th December, 2017. 2pm – 6pm	The Botany Bay Hotel
The Turner Contemporary	The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive,
Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG	Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG
7 th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm	6 th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm
The Guildhall	
Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH	
8 th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm	
<u>Local pop-up events during formal consultation</u>	
We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation:	
Innovation House (reception area)	The Co-op
Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich,	Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL
CT13 9FF	5 th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm
12 th December, 2017. 10am – 2.30pm	
The Co-op	The community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories)
27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG	Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate
13 th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm	Road, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF

<p>Bettshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF 14th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA 18th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm</p>	<p>7th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm</p> <p>Wilkos 21-31 York Street, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS 8th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm</p> <p>Tesco Metro 25 high Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 9th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm</p>
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If you wish to discuss this consultation or any other issues in connection with the Project, please contact us by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
Email: info@thanetextension.com
Tel: Julie Drew-Murphy on 0300 303 3061
Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Jameson
Project Manager

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B4.4: Second PHE Section 42 Letter

Public Health England
NSIP Consulting
133-145 Waterloo Road
London
SE1 8UG

Date: 12th February 2018

Dear Sir or Madam,

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Consultation under Section 42 Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Consultation on the Project

Formal consultation on the Project, as required under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, was carried out from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018. We sent details of this consultation to all statutory consultees, including Public Health England. We can confirm that we did post a letter first class on 22nd November 2017 to the above address. You have however informed us that this letter has not been received.

As such we enclose the original consultation letter sent last year as well as a copy of the formal notice of the Project in accordance with Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008. The latter is sent for your records only.

The consultation documents are still available for you to review on the project website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension. The consultation documents comprise:

- 1 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and associated plans and figures;
- 2 PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS); and
- 3 Project Overview Document

We are currently finalising the Project design and are preparing various application documents for submission. We will however endeavour to consider and review any responses received. We therefore kindly request that any comments on the consultation material is provided as soon as reasonably practicable.

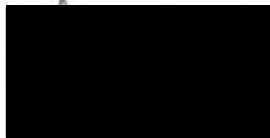
Please also note that, as a statutory consultee, Public Health England will also be afforded an opportunity to review and comment upon the DCO application when it is submitted.

If you wish to discuss this consultation or any other issues in connection with the Project, please contact us by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
Email: info@thanetextension.com
Tel: Daniel Bates on 0300 303 3061
Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Jameson
Project Manager



Enc.
Letter to Public Health England dated 22nd November 2018
Section 48 notice



Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008



Appendix B5.1: Survey Access Request Letter




 2017

Reece Blake 


Hannah Yexley 


Rachel Trevillion 


Our ref: 

Dear ,

Thanet Offshore Wind Farm - Request for Access for non-intrusive ecological survey

Vattenfall, recently wrote to you regarding the proposal to extend the current off-shore wind farm in Thanet.

The project team are currently undertaking environmental and engineering studies to find the best potential sites and routes for the electrical infrastructure. As part of this process, Ardent have been appointed by Vattenfall to identify landowners and occupiers on potential sites and routes options for the on-shore cable routes and infrastructure.

Ardent is a firm of Chartered Surveyors who will identify landowners and occupiers initially through the Land Registry, and then make contact on behalf of Vattenfall towards assisting in identifying the parties to be consulted in the assessment of these options.

As an initial step in assessing these options, Vattenfall will be asking specialist surveyors to undertake a range of environmental surveys over the forthcoming coming year.

These surveys are non-intrusive at this stage and will not cause any disturbance to your land and your activities. In many instances these surveys require pedestrian access to land for the purpose of taking photographs and taking notes of species and habitats. Many of these surveys are constrained to particular months because of the seasonal nature of ecology and in accordance with the requirements from environmental statutory bodies such as Natural England. For instance, the initial assessment surveys for great crested newts are required to be started as soon as possible, and may require up to six further visits through to June. Access might be required after dark for some of these surveys, as this is when many species are most active, but we will discuss this with you in more detail as and when needed.

It is our understanding that you have an interest in the land shown on the enclosed plan and we require your authorisation to access the land to carry out the above-mentioned environmental surveys.

We would be grateful if you are able to respond as soon as possible to enable us to start the first surveys and please contact me by e-mail or by phone to discuss the access to your land for these environmental surveys and if you have any further questions on the project. My contact details are at the top of this letter. We will also be in touch by telephone, where possible, next week.

If on the other hand you do not occupy the land and would prefer us to contact the occupier then please also let me know.

Your assistance would be greatly appreciated and I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

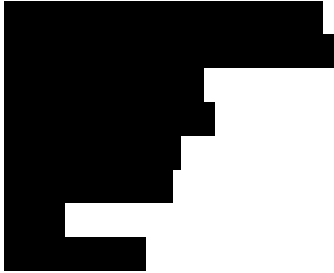
[Redacted]

Ardent

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B5.2: RFI Cover Letter

Our ref: Thanet – RFI ■



■ 2017

Dear ■,

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (Vattenfall) – Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm - Request for Land Ownership Information

As you may be aware Vattenfall, a Swedish state owned energy company, is currently exploring the potential to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, located approximately 12km off Foreness Point, Margate, and the most eastern part of Kent. With a maximum capacity of up to 340 MW, Thanet Extension could more than double the combined energy generated by the wind farms. More details about the project can be found on the project website: <https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/projects/wind-energy-projects/thanet-extension/>

Although the project would be located offshore, there are certain onshore land requirements including space for cable landfall at Pegwell Bay, an onshore cable corridor, and a new onshore substation, all of which will be required to connect the project to the electricity network at Richborough Energy Park. The construction and operation of Thanet Extension and all associated offshore/onshore infrastructure must be authorised by a Development Consent Order (“DCO”), the application for which are currently proposed to be submitted in Spring 2018.

As part of the DCO application Vattenfall is required to produce a Book of Reference, to identify all landowners, occupiers, and all persons who may be affected by the scheme to allow them the chance to comment on the proposals and participate in the DCO process.

Land Referencing

Ardent is a firm of chartered surveyors and has been instructed to carry out the land agency work which includes land referencing. This letter and the enclosed form are the first stage in the land referencing process and will help us identify as many interested parties potentially affected by the proposals as possible.

The information requested will be used for a variety of purposes: to ensure all affected parties are consulted, informed and kept up to date on the proposals, and are included in the Book of Reference (a statutory document detailing all affected parties) which is submitted with the DCO application. This information will also be used to identify any areas where access may be required for a particular purpose, e.g. for ecological surveys, required to ensure a robust Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

From initial enquires we believe you hold an interest in part of the land shown on the enclosed plans which may be affected by the proposals. We would be grateful if you could complete the enclosed form providing as much information as possible on your interests. Please use the enclosed plans to mark up any boundaries or detail information that may be relevant. A prepaid envelope has been included for you to return the forms and any marked up plans.

Consultation

Under the DCO process, the applicant is required to undertake formal consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. The formal consultation is expected to be held in the autumn/winter of 2017, following publication of the initial EIA results in the form of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). At this time, all parties with an interest in the project will have the opportunity to obtain further information and ask questions of the project team during a series of Public Information Days.

Vattenfall has engaged early in the development stages of the project with local communities and potentially affected landowners to ensure the views expressed by these parties are appropriately considered. We intend to continue this engagement throughout the project and individual consultation with landowners will continue as land requirements become more defined.

Landowner agreements

Ardent will engage with landowners on an individual basis to consult on project land requirements, route optioneering, survey requirements and to commence discussions regarding any required Option Agreements once the final land requirements are known. It is Vattenfall's strong preference to reach agreement with landowners on a voluntary basis, and work collaboratively to secure the land and rights required to deliver the project.

If you have any general questions or would like a meeting at home or on site to discuss the project please contact me using the details below.

We kindly request that you complete the attached form and return it to Ardent within 14 days using the pre-paid envelope provided.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Hannah Yexley
Surveyor (Ardent)



For and on behalf of Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Enc: RFI form, Plans, Prepaid return envelope

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B5.3: RFI Form

IMPORTANT – THIS COMMUNICATION AFFECTS YOUR PROPERTY

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This is a Request for Information served on behalf of Vattenfall and relates to the property detailed in section 1 ('the Land')

The information requested is required in connection with a proposed application for a Development Consent Order which will authorise the construction and operation of an offshore wind farm in Kent. More details about the Thanet Extension project is contained in the enclosed covering letter and can be found on the project website: <https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/projects/wind-energy-projects/thanet-extension/>

Although the proposed Development Consent Order will include provisions for the compulsory acquisition of land required by the Promoters in connection with the proposed scheme, Vattenfall will seek to obtain all necessary rights by agreement as far as is possible. However the Promoters require details of all parties holding a legal interest in the Land to ensure that everybody who has an interest in the Property is given the opportunity to comment when the application for the proposed Order is made.

We kindly request that you complete the attached form and return it using the pre-paid envelope provided. It would be helpful if you are able to provide the information within 14 days.

This information is solely for the purpose of identifying landowners and occupiers and not intended by either party to confer any right/interest in the nature of a tenancy or exclusive possession or occupation of said property and gives no proprietary interest in the property to Vattenfall.

Dated this [REDACTED] 2017

Ardent Management Limited

On Behalf of Vattenfall UK

Section 2 – Details of the Freehold Ownership of the Land

Please provide details of the freehold owner of the Land.

Name of the Freehold owner(s)	Full Address	Full Postcode	Land Registry Title Number (if known)

If you are able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative including agent of the freehold owner please provide those details below.

Name of principal freehold contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact

Section 3 – Details of the Leasehold Ownership of the Land

Please provide details of every party that you believe to hold a leasehold interest in the Land. If there is insufficient space on this form please append a schedule of leasehold interests to this notice.

	Name of the Leasehold owner(s)	Full Address	Full Postcode	Land Registry Title Number (if known)
1				
2				
3				

If you are able to do so, please also provide details of the length of each lease, and the length of term remaining (please use additional paper if necessary):

1

2

If you are able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative including agent of each leasehold owner please provide those details below.

	Name of principal leasehold contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact
1			
2			
3			

Section 4 – Details of the Occupiers of the Land

Please provide the details of any other tenants, sub-tenants and / or occupiers of the Land that you are aware of.

	Name of Interested Party	Full Address (incl. Post code)	Nature of Interest	Land Registry Title Number (if known)
1				
2				
3				

If you are able to, please also provide details of the length of each tenancy / sub-tenancy / licence, and the length of term remaining:

1

2

3.....

If you are able to provide a contact name and contact details for a specified representative including agent of each party please provide those details below.

	Name of principal contact:	Postal and / or e-mail address of principal contact:	Telephone number of principal contact
1			
2			
3			

Section 5 – Details of other 3rd parties

Is the Land subject to any mortgage or equitable interest?

YES

NO

If yes, please give details below.

	Company Name	Address
1		
2		

Do you know of any easements or wayleaves across the Land, such as those for pipelines or cables?

YES

NO

If yes, please give details below.

	Company Name	Address
1		
2		

If you know the location of the utilities it would be helpful to mark these on the plans.

Section 6 – Matters affecting land

What is the current use of the Land? For example, is your land used for grazing livestock or growing arable crops? (You may like to use the plans provided to tell us about different land use).

.....

.....

Is there any under field drainage that you are aware of?

YES **NO**

If so, do you hold copies of plans showing their location?

YES **NO**

It would be helpful if you would you be able to identify on the plan provided which fields contain under field drainage.

Is any of your land within an agri-environment scheme for which you receive payment?

YES **NO**

Are there any planning permissions affecting the land which have not been implemented yet?

YES **NO**

If so, please provide details and/or the planning application reference number below.

	Planning application number	Details of application
1		
2		

Are there any ecological constraints that you are aware of, such as protected species?

.....

.....

.....

Section 7

Is any of the information provided likely to change during the next six months?

YES

NO

If yes, please provide details below.

.....

.....

.....

Please print your name and sign below to confirm that the information you have provided is correct to the best of your knowledge.

Signature

Print Name

Position (if signing on behalf of a Company).....

Date

**Thank you for taking the time to complete this form.
Please return it using the pre-paid envelope provided.**

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B5.4: Site Notice

Section 42 Planning Act 2008
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM
NOTICE PUBLISHING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The proposed onshore wind farm will cover an onshore area of approximately 70 km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

- 1 Offshore wind turbines and foundations (up to 34 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 340 MW);
- 2 Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational meteorological mast, 'Floating Lidar Device' (FLD) and wave buoys (if required) and offshore substation (if required);
- 3 Up to 4 offshore undersea export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind farm array to the shore;
- 4 A landfall located at Pegwell Bay with onshore transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- 5 Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with jointing pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
- 6 An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
- 7 The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
- 8 Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
- 9 The application and/or consequential legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and
- 10 Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment development under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am – 2pm. (Non-Technical Summary/full electronic copy available)	Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ Opening Hours: Monday to Friday 9am – 12pm, 2pm – 5pm (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)
Cliffsend Village Hall Roads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)	Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (Wednesdays 9am – 8pm). Saturday: 9am – 5pm. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)
Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am – 8pm). Saturday: 9am – 5pm. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)	Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am – 5pm and Sundays: 10am – 4pm. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am – 8pm). Saturday: 9am – 5pm. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)	Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Copy only available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk
Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AV Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays. Saturday 9am – 5pm (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)	Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am – 5pm (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)	Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am – 5pm. Wednesday and Saturday 9am – 1pm.	

(Non-Technical Summary/full electronic copy available)

The opening times of those locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY 5 th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU 6 th December, 2017, 2pm – 6pm The Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG 7 th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH 8 th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm Local pop-up events during formal consultation We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.	Cliffsend Village Hall Roads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH 9 th December, 2017, 10am – 5pm The Actor Theatre Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB 13 th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG 6 th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm
Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 12 th December, 2017, 10am – 2.30pm The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 13 th December, 2017, 10am – 5pm Bettshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF 14 th December, 2017, 10am – 5pm The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA 18 th December, 2017, 10am – 5pm	The Co-op Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5 th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories) Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Road, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF 7 th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm Wilkos 21-31 York Street, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS 8 th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 9 th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm

Have your say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Email: info@thanetextension.com

Tel: Julie Drew-Murphy on +44 (0)300 303 3061

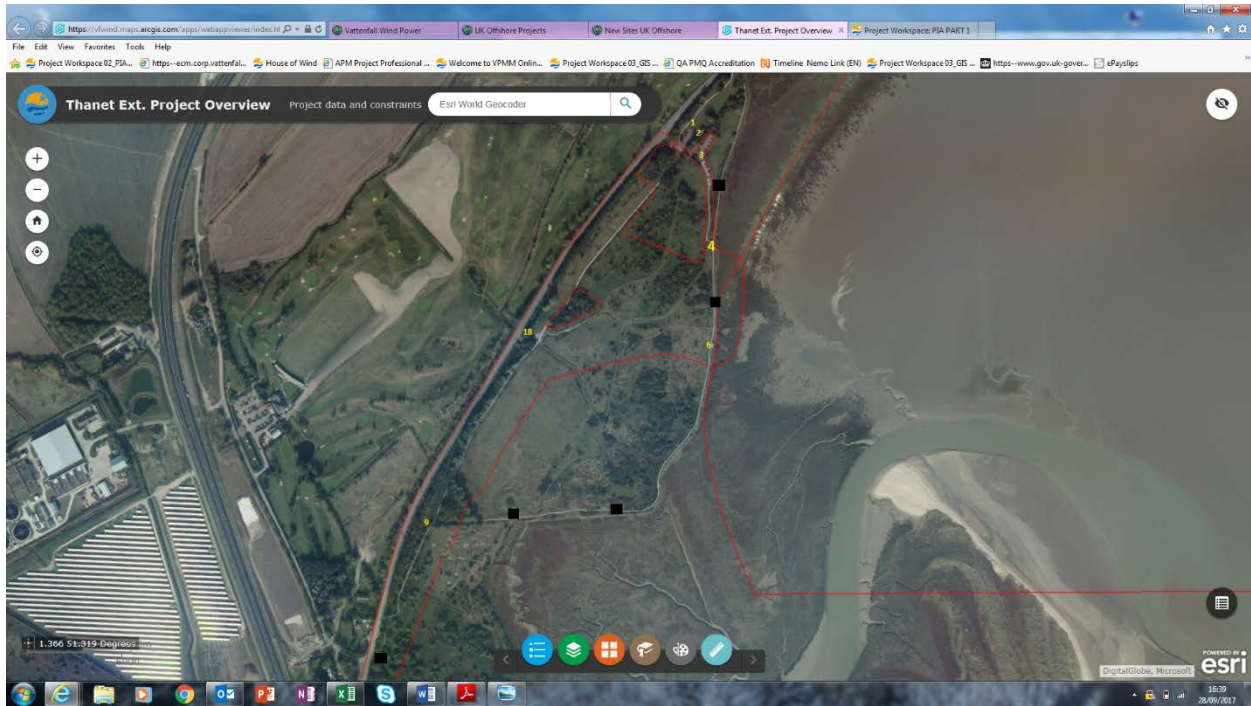
Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before 5pm on Friday 12 January 2018 (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Responses and other representations will be made public; however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

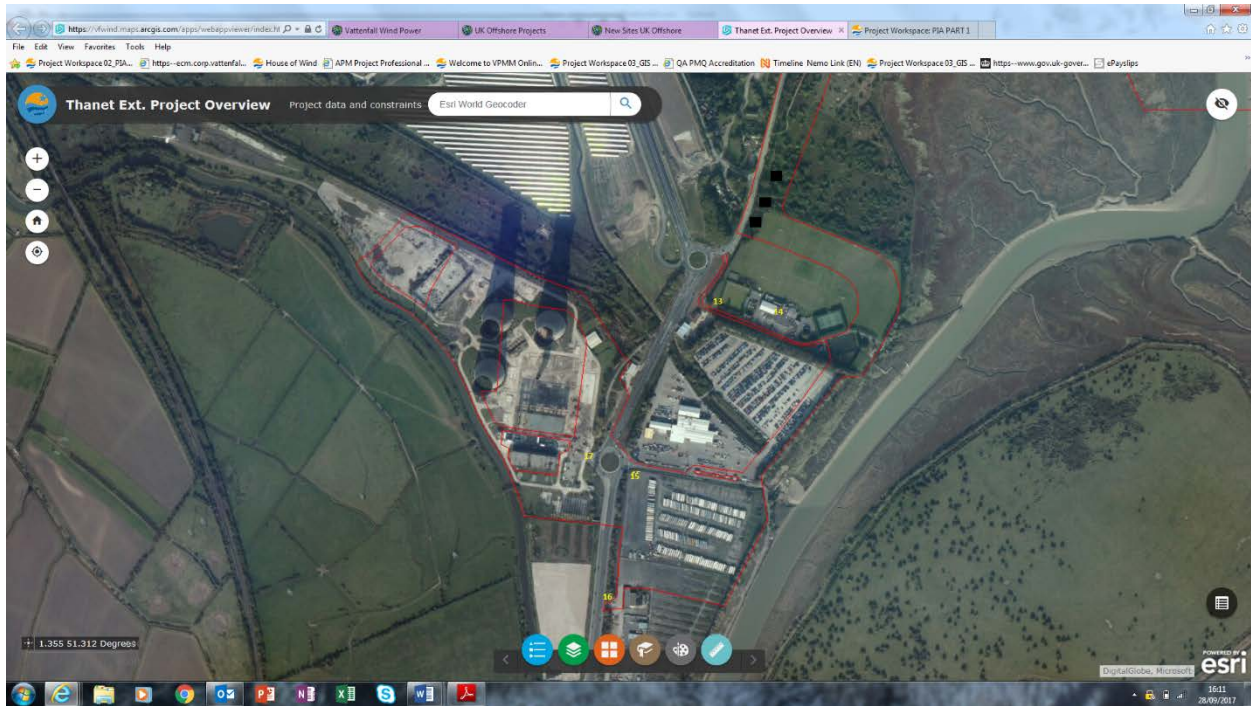
Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B5.5: Site Notice Locations and Photographs

Appendix B6.5: Site Notice Locations and Photographs



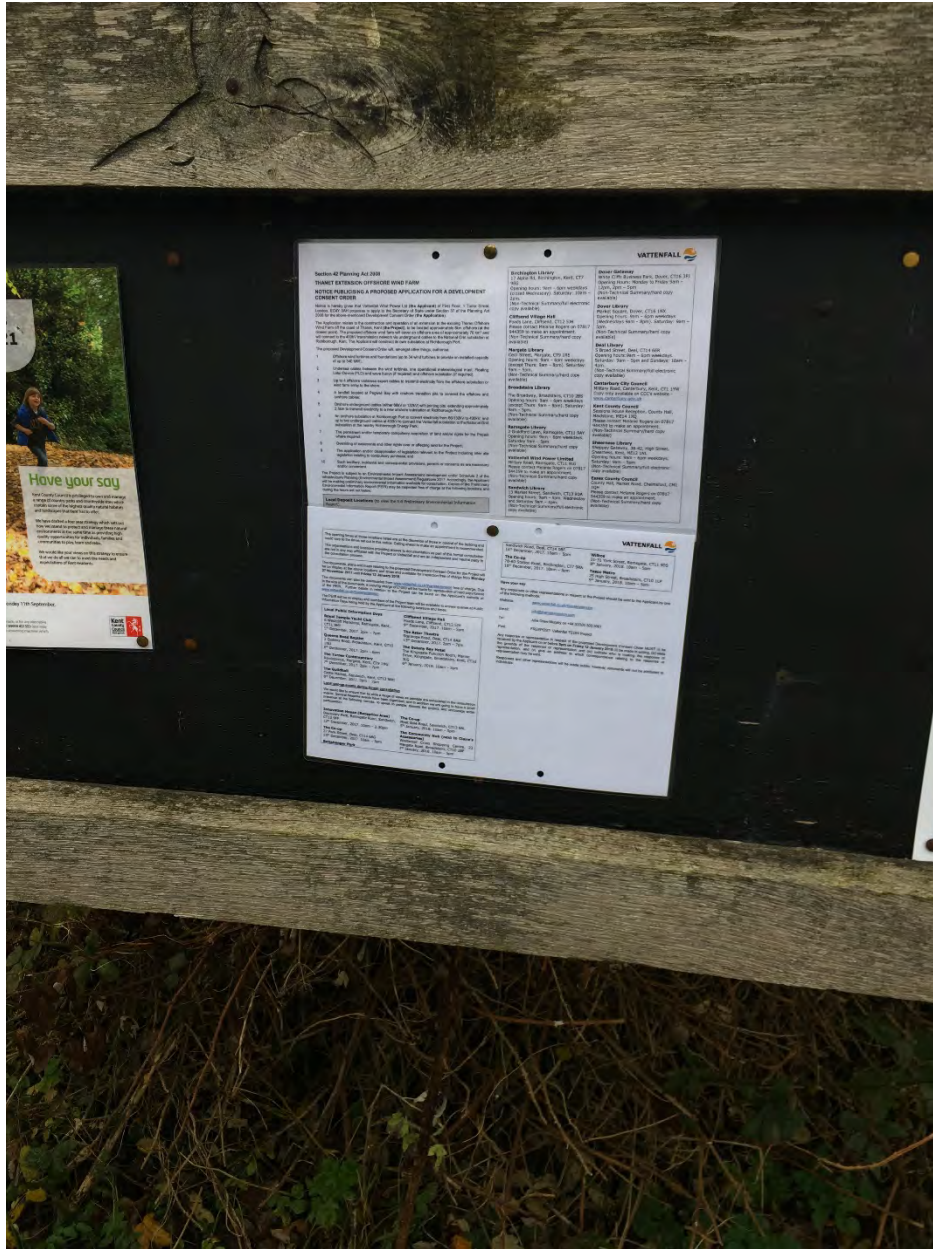
Site Notice Locations (North)



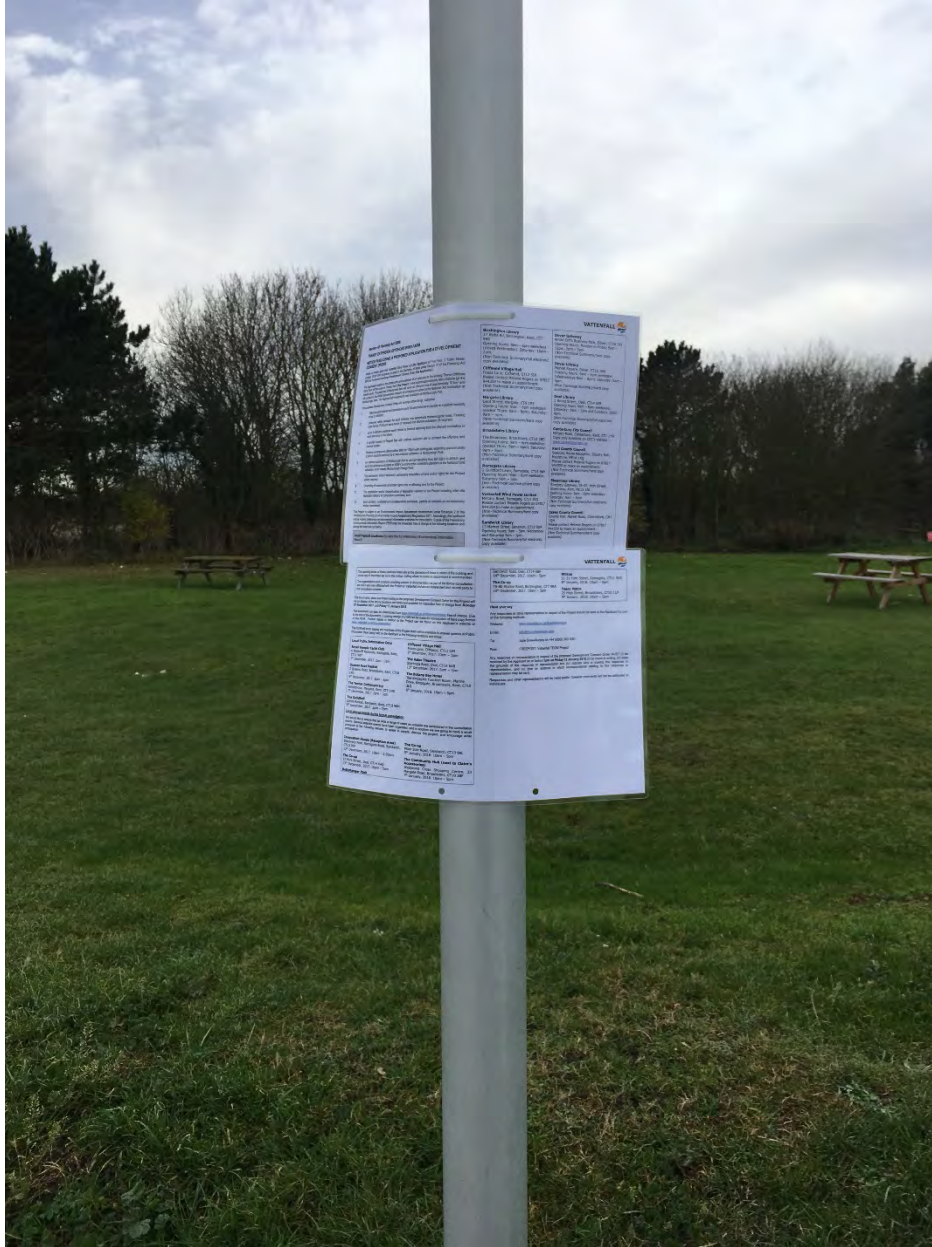
Site Notice Locations (South)



Site Notice 1



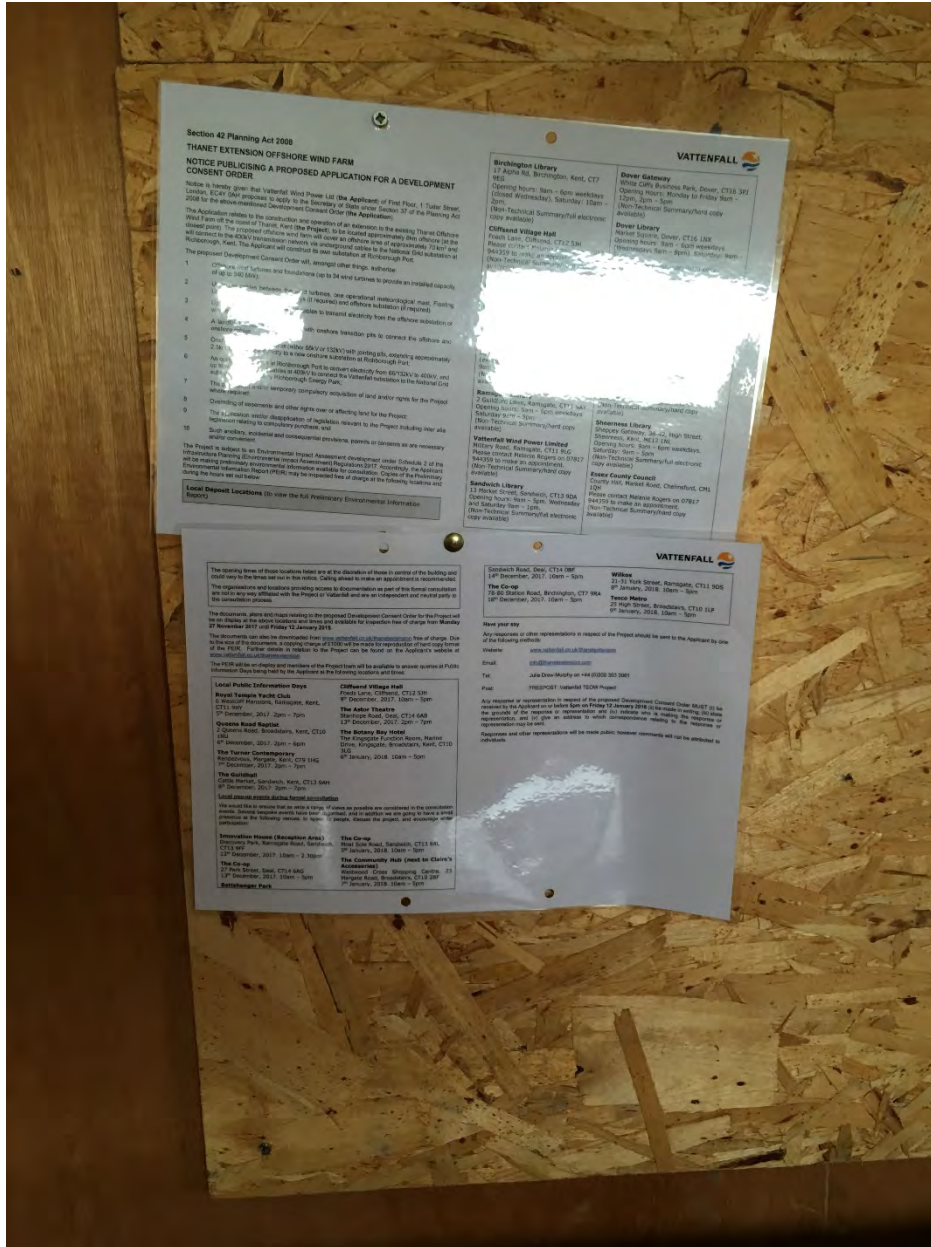
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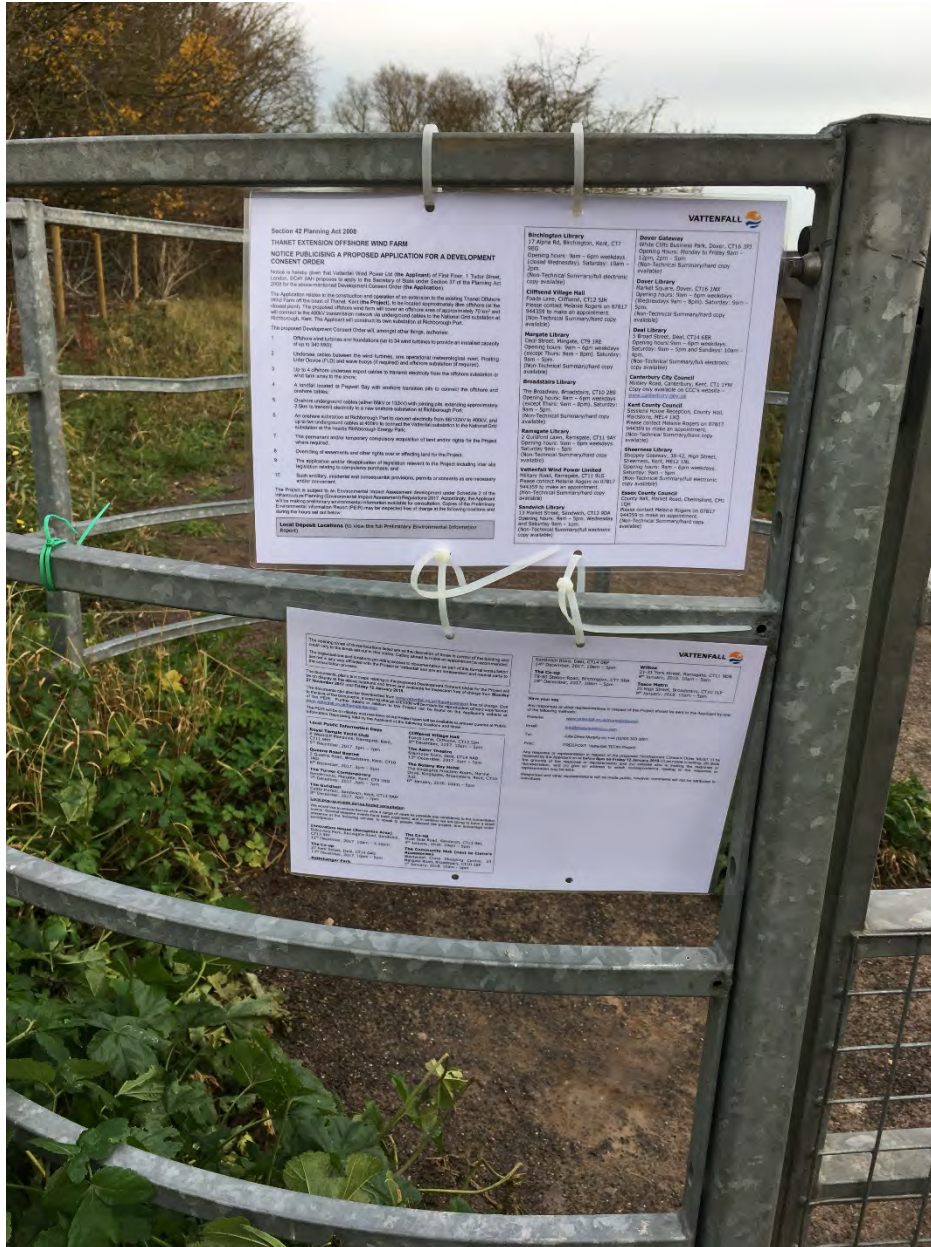
Site Notice 3



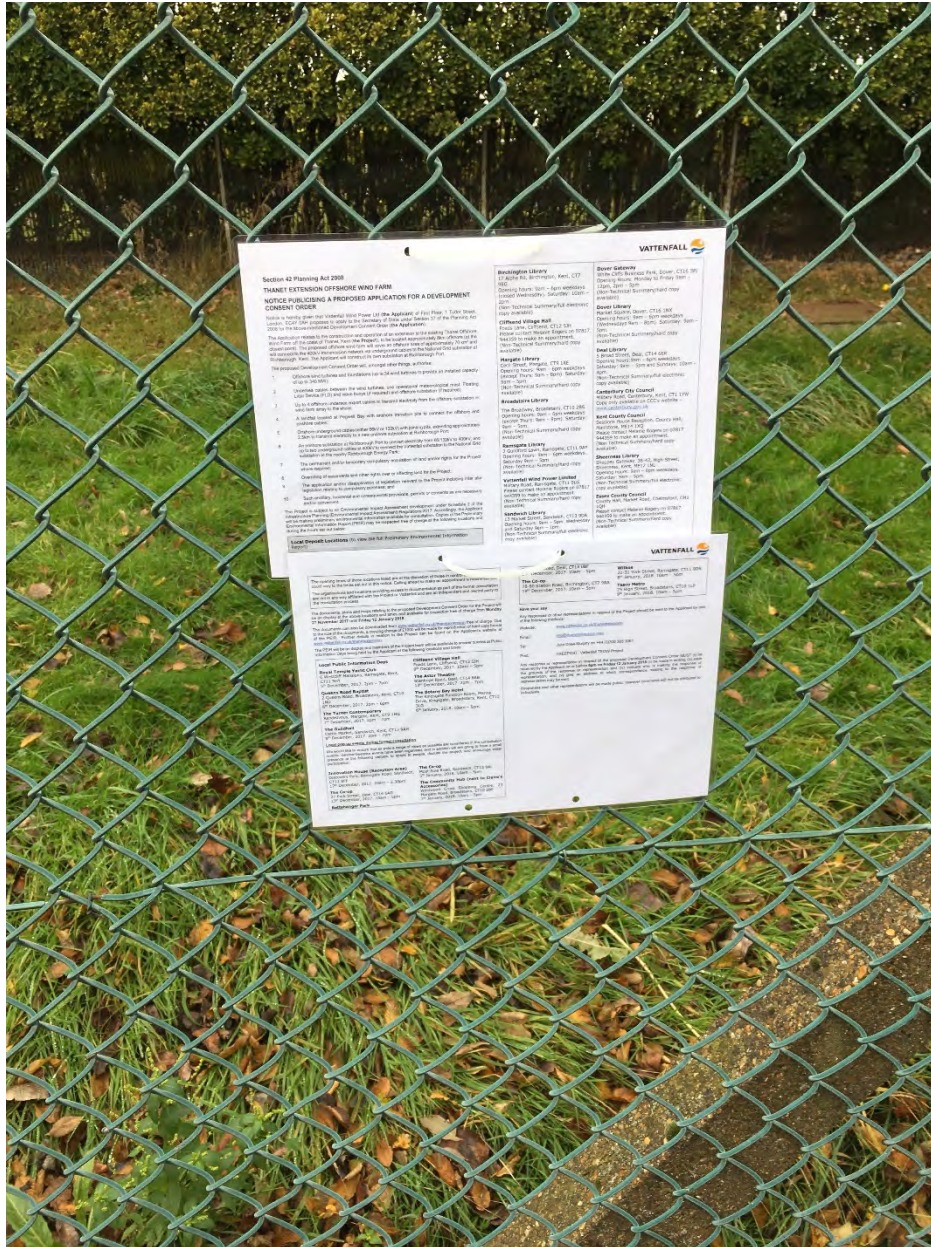
Site Notice 4 (unable to put up)



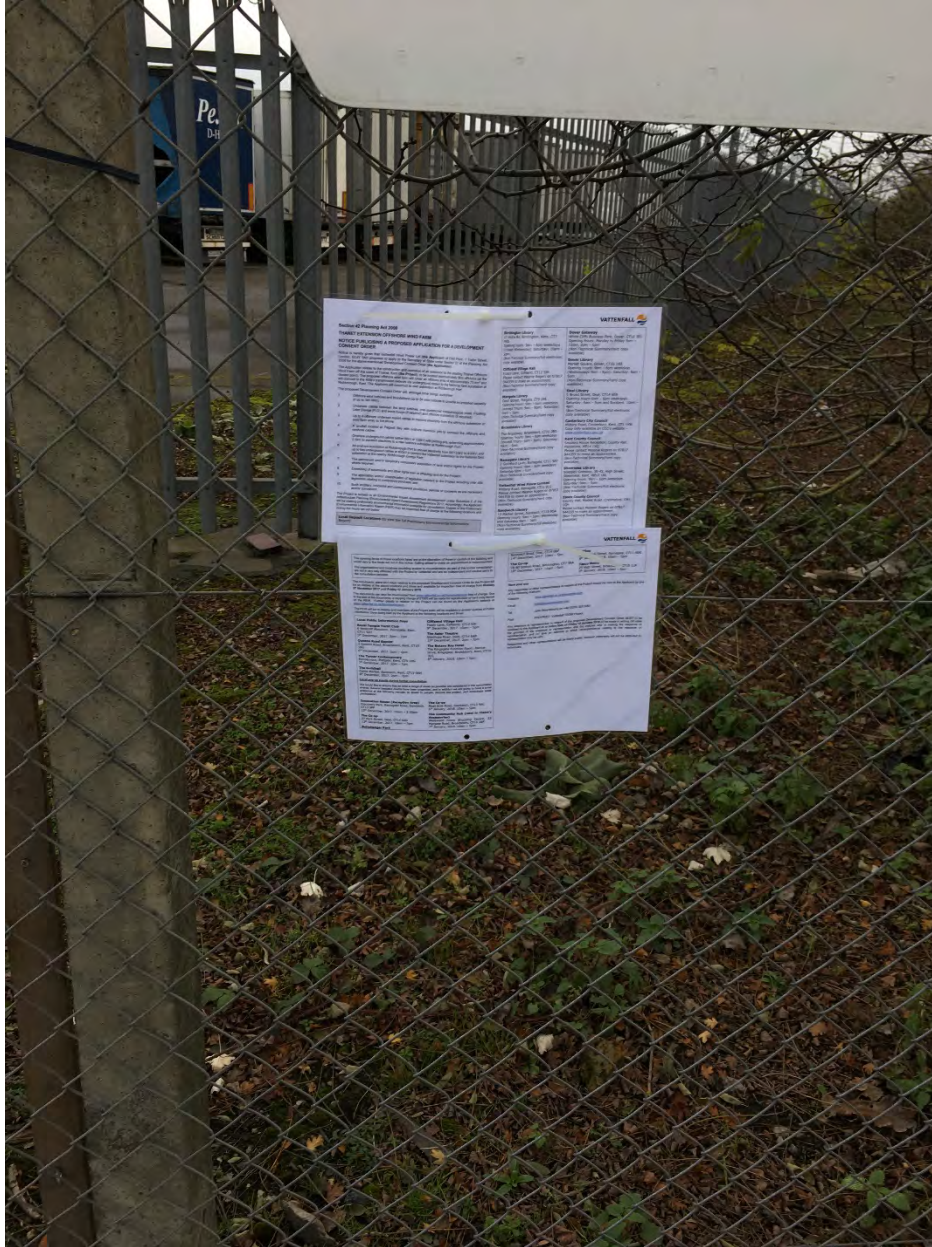
Site Notice 6



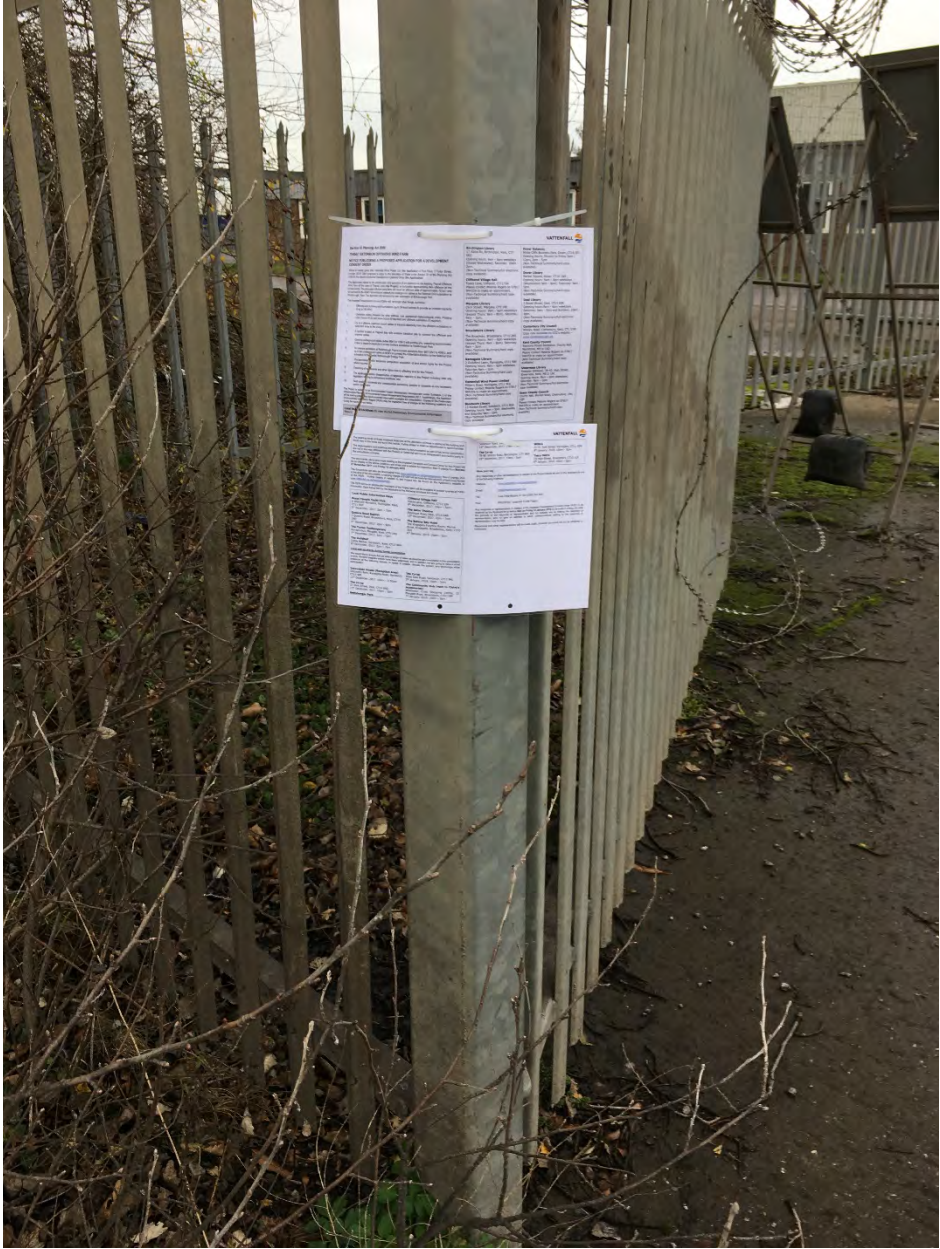
Site Notice 9



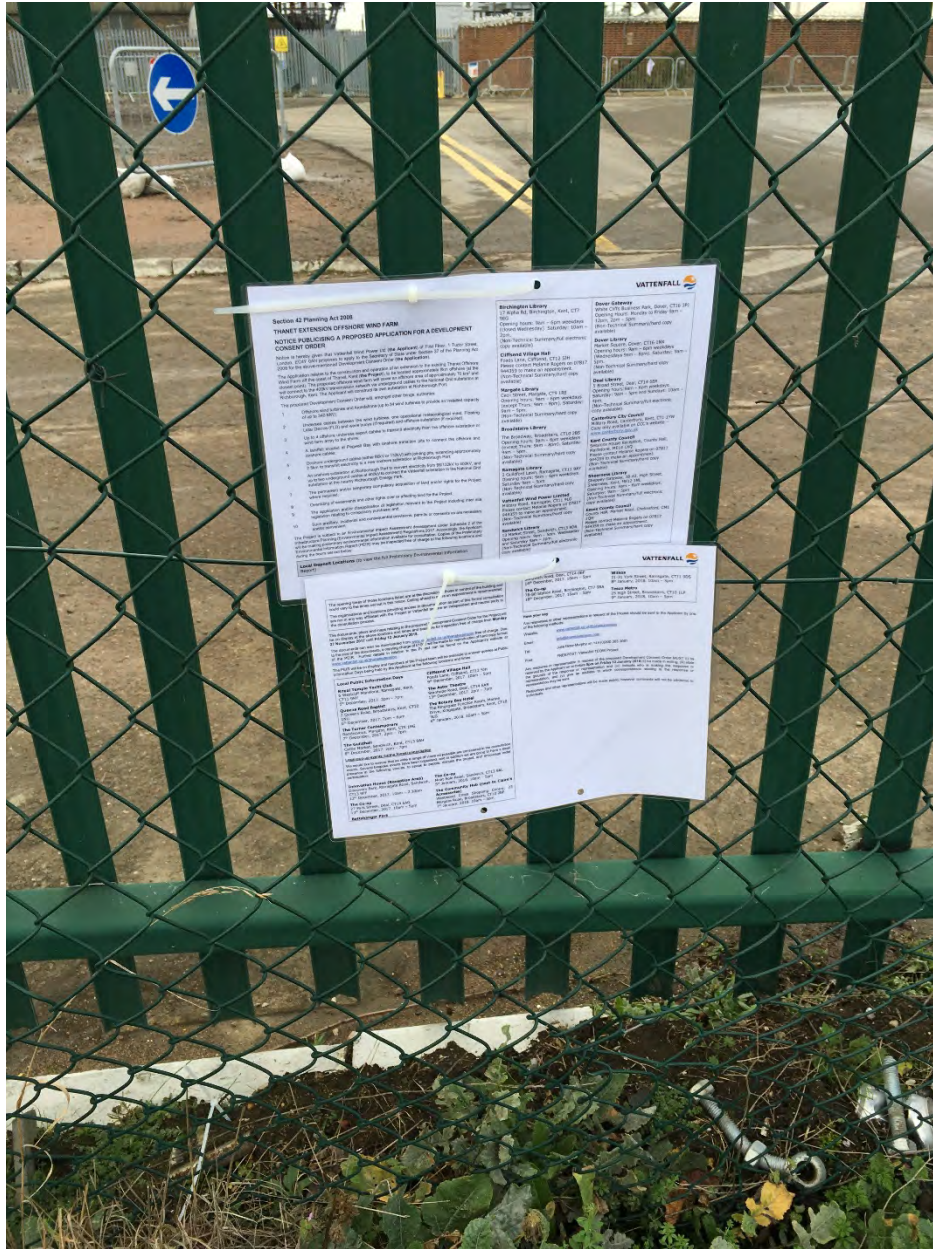
Site Notice 13



Site Notice 15



Site Notice 16



Site Notice 17



Site Notice 18

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B6.1: Section 46 Notification

Ms Sian Evans
The Planning Inspectorate
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Date: 22nd November 2017

DELIVERED BY HAND

Dear Ms Sian Evans

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Consultation from 27 November 2017 to 12 January 2018

Section 42 Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Notice under Section 46

Please treat this letter as notice to the Planning Inspectorate under Section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 (the **Act**), of the Applicant's proposed application in relation to the Project. In accordance with Section 46 of the Act, please also find enclosed an electronic copy of the documents to be supplied to consultees pursuant to the Applicant's duty to consult under Section 42 of the Act.

We also enclose a USB device containing electronic copies of the consultation documents as follows:

- 1 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and associated plans and figures; and
- 2 PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS).

The period for consideration and response to these documents will run from **Monday 27th November 2017 to 5pm on Friday 12th January 2018**.

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days

Royal Temple Yacht Club

6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY
5th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm

Queens Road Baptist

2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU
6th December, 2017. 2pm – 6pm

The Turner Contemporary

Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG
7th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm

The Guildhall

Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH
8th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation:

Innovation House (reception area)

Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF
12th December, 2017. 10am – 2.30pm

The Co-op

27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG
13th December, 2017. 10am – 4pm

Bettshanger Park

Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF
14th December, 2017. 10am – 4pm

The Co-op

78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA
18th December, 2017. 10am – 4pm

Cliffsend Village Hall

Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
9th December, 2017. 10am – 5pm

The Astor Theatre

Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB
13th December, 2017. 2pm – 7pm

The Botany Bay Hotel

The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG
6th January, 2018. 10am – 5pm

The Co-op

Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL
5th January, 2018. 10am – 4pm

The community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories)

Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Road, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF
7th January, 2018. 10am – 4pm

Wilkos

21-31 York Street, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS
8th January, 2018. 10am – 4pm

Tesco Metro

25 high Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP
9th January, 2018. 10am – 4pm

We would be grateful for your confirmation that this letter and the accompanying documentation fully satisfy the requirements of Section 46 of the Act. If you wish to discuss this or any other issues in connection with the Project, please contact Helen Jameson on [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully



Helen Jameson
Project Manager

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B6.2: Acknowledgement of Section 46 Notification



3D Eagle
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol, BS1 6PN

Customer Services: 0303 444 5000
e-mail: ThanetExtension@pins.gsi.gov.uk

Helen Jameson
Project Manager
Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd
1st Floor
1 Tudor Street
London
EC4Y 0AH

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010084

Date: 30 November 2017

Dear Ms Jameson

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) – Section 46

Proposed application by Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your letter of 22 November 2017 and the following documentation:

- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
- PEIR Non-Technical Summary

I acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the PA2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42. The following reference number has been given to the proposed application, which I would be grateful if you would use in subsequent communications:

EN010084.

I will be your point of contact for this application – my contact details are at the end of this letter.

The role of the Planning Inspectorate in the application process is to provide independent and impartial advice about the procedures involved and to have open discussions with potential applicants, statutory bodies and others about the processes and requirements of the new regime. It is important that you keep us accurately informed of your timetable and any changes that occur.

We will publish advice we give to you or other interested parties on our website and, if relevant, direct parties to you as the applicant. We are happy to meet at key milestones and/or provide advice as the case progresses through the pre-application

stage.

Once you have prepared draft documents we are able to provide technical advice, in particular on the draft development consent order, explanatory memorandum, the consultation report and any draft HRA. You may therefore wish to build this into your timetables.

In the meantime, you may wish to have regard to the guidance and legislation material provided on our website including the Infrastructure Planning (Fees) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and associated guidance, which you will need to observe closely in establishing the correct fee to be submitted at the successive stages of the application process.

When seeking to meet your pre-application obligations you should also be aware of your obligation under the Data Protection Act 1998 to process personal data fairly and lawfully.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Kay Sully

Kay Sully
Case Manager

Advice may be given about applying for an order granting development consent or making representations about an application (or a proposed application). This communication does not however constitute legal advice upon which you can rely and you should obtain your own legal advice and professional advice as required.

A record of the advice which is provided will be recorded on the National Infrastructure Planning website together with the name of the person or organisation who asked for the advice. The privacy of any other personal information will be protected in accordance with our Information Charter which you should view before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B7.1: List of Targeted Consultees Following RLB Changes Post-PEIR

Consultee
<i>APFP Schedule 1</i>
Secretary of State for Transport
The Planning Inspectorate
Thanet District Council
Dover District Council
Kent County Council
Natural England
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission
Environment Agency
Kent County Council Highways Authority
Highways England
<i>Reconsulted after Red Line Boundary Changes (01/05/2018)</i>
Kent County Council
Ramac Holdings Limited
Nemo Link Limited
Crosthline Limited
Philip Griffiths (P&G Scaffolding)
UK Power Networks (Operations) Limited
The Ministry of Justice
<i>Sent Consultation Documents after Identification (01/05/2018)</i>
Sustrans Limited
National Grid Holdings One Plc
Vigilant Global UK Limited
Elizabeth Ann Hogden (in regard to a potential Part One claim which was later identified as no potential)
<i>Sent Consultation Documents after Identification (09/05/2018)</i>
Trans-Stor Logistics Limited
P&G Scaffolding Limited

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B7.2: Letter sent to consultees informing of RLB changes

Date: 1st May 2018

Dear Sir/Madam,

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Consultation under Section 42 Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a “Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project” (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Consultation on the Project

Formal consultation on the Project, as required under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, was carried out from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018. Since this time the Project has considered responses received and with further consideration of the onshore cable route and substation has made amendments to the onshore Order Limits (the planning boundary of the Project).

The changes made are minor in nature and do not lead to any new or materially different environmental effects to those presented in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. However, as these changes may affect your land we are informing you prior to our planning submission and request any comments on the amended boundary are received by **30th May 2018**.

We are currently finalising the Project design and are preparing various application documents for submission. We will however endeavour to consider and review any responses received. We therefore kindly request that any comments on the consultation material is provided as soon as reasonably practicable.

Please also note that, as a statutory consultee you will also be afforded an opportunity to review and comment upon the DCO application when it is submitted.

If you wish to discuss this consultation or any other issues in connection with the Project, please contact us by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Email: info@thanetextension.com

Tel: Daniel Bates on 0300 303 3061

Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Jameson

Project Manager

Enc.

Plans showing the current red line boundary.

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B8.1: Letter sent to East Sussex County Council and Southend on Sea Borough Council in May 2018

Recipient NameDate: 17th May 2018

Recipient address 1

Recipient address 2

Recipient address 3

Recipient address 4

Dear []

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM**Consultation from 21 May 2018 to 18 June 2018****Section 42 Planning Act 2008**

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Consultation on the Project

You may already have been contacted by PINS in connection with our proposals when it requested your comments on the Applicant's Environmental Impact Assessment (**EIA**) Scoping Report. PINS has since published its Scoping Opinion for the Project, which can be viewed on the website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA carried out for the Project and the results of the EIA to date are reported within the Applicant's Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**PEIR**).

The Applicant has been consulting statutory consultees on the Project proposals, as is required under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Your feedback will be considered before the Applicant finalises its application to PINS for a DCO to authorise the Project and will also be reported to PINS when the application is submitted. Representations you have already made will also be reported.

Consultation documents

We enclose a copy of the formal notice of the Project proposal under the duty to publicise in accordance with Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008. This contains the full description of the development. The consultation documents comprise:

- 1 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and associated plans and figures;
- 2 PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS); and

3 Project Overview Document

Should you wish to view electronic copies of the PEIR, the Non-Technical Summary, and the Consultation Summary Document these are accessible online at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

In response to consultation, following publication of the PEIR in December 2017, further changes are being made to the Project prior to submission of the DCO application. The most recent iterations of the Project proposal are available to view at:

<https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/projects/wind-energy-projects/thanet-extension/about-the-project/>.

This is a formal part of the statutory consultation process and the period for your consideration and response to the documents listed above will run from **21st May 2018 to 11:59pm on 18th June 2018**.

Accordingly, **please reply with any comments via the contact details below by 11.59pm on 18 June 2018**

By email to: info@thanetextension.com

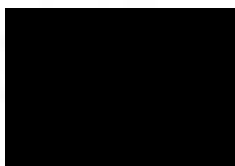
Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

If you wish to discuss this consultation, require further copies of the documentation or have any other issues in connection with the Project, please do not hesitate to contact us at the above postal or email addresses.

Any other queries about the Project can be made by telephone on 0300 303 3061.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Jameson

Project Manager

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B8.2: Letter sent to additional Section 42 consultees in May 2018

Date: 18th May 2018

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Sir or Madam

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Consultation from 22 May 2018 to 19 June 2018

Section 42 Planning Act 2008

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) intends to develop and construct an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point).

The Project will have an installed capacity of up to 340 MW and therefore falls within the definition of a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (**NSIP**). As a result, the Applicant is required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) to the Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**), who will examine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Consultation on the Project

You may already have been contacted by PINS in connection with our proposals when it requested your comments on the Applicant's Environmental Impact Assessment (**EIA**) Scoping Report. PINS has since published its Scoping Opinion for the Project which can be viewed on the website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA carried out for the Project and the results of the EIA to date are reported within the Applicant's Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**PEIR**).

The Applicant has been consulting statutory consultees on the Project proposals, as is required under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Your feedback will be considered before the Applicant finalises its application to PINS for a DCO to authorise the Project and will also be reported to PINS when the application is submitted.

Consultation documents

We enclose a copy of the formal notice of the Project proposal under the duty to publicise in accordance with Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008. This contains the full description of the development. The consultation documents comprise:

- 1 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and associated plans and figures;
- 2 PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS); and

3 Project Overview Document

Should you wish to view electronic copies of the PEIR, the Non-Technical Summary, and the Consultation Summary Document these are accessible online at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

In response to consultation, following publication of the PEIR in December 2017, further changes are being made to the Project prior to submission of the DCO application. The most recent iterations of the Project proposal are available to view at:

<https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/projects/wind-energy-projects/thanet-extension/about-the-project/>.

This is a formal part of the statutory consultation process and the period for your consideration and response to the documents listed above will run from **22nd May 2018 to 11:59pm on 19th June 2018**.

Accordingly, **please reply with any comments via the contact details below by 11.59pm on 19 June 2018**.

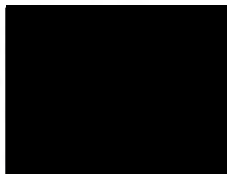
By email to: info@thanetextension.com
Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

If you wish to discuss this consultation, require further copies of the documentation or have any other issues in connection with the Project, please do not hesitate to contact us at the above postal or email addresses.

Any other queries about the Project can be made by telephone on 0300 303 3061.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Jameson
Project Manager

Appendix B: Consultation Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix B9: Statutory Declaration

Statutory Declaration in respect of the procedure followed in administering letters and notices pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

I, Julie Drew-Murphy of [REDACTED] do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am a Principal of Renewables Consulting Group ("the Company"), a company registered in England and Wales (company registration number 08809841) with registered office address at [REDACTED].
2. I confirm that I have been in charge of administering notices for the purposes of satisfying the statutory requirements under section 42 and section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 (the **Notice(s)**) in relation to an application for a development consent order for an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent, to be located approximately 8 km offshore (at the closest point) (the Project).
3. I confirm that, on 14th November, I checked each individual Notice and posted the Notices for delivery by first class post to the corresponding addresses outlined in the Schedule attached to this declaration as Exhibit 1.
4. I make this declaration from my own knowledge having been the person responsible for posting the Notices.

and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Signature of Declarant: [REDACTED]

Date: 14 December 2017

Declared at [REDACTED] before me, a person entitled to administer oaths.

Name: PETER JEMPSTER

Address: [REDACTED]

Qualification: SOLICITOR

Signature: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

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- 9 Thanet Fishermen's Association *pro forma* Objection Letter

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.1: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)



VATTENFALL



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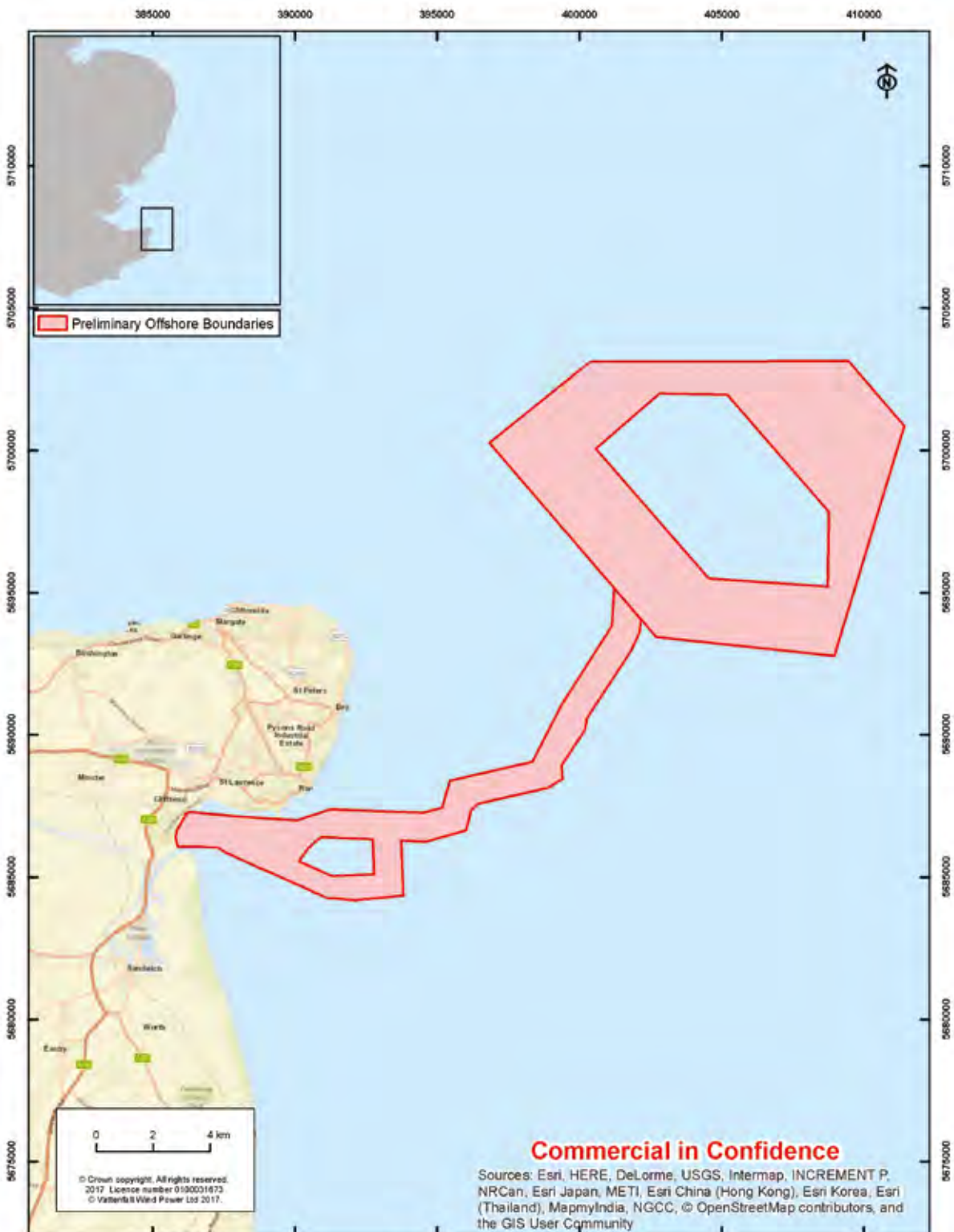
To note

Thanet District Council, Dover District Council and Kent County Council have already been formally consulted on a working draft of this document in order to obtain their views on the planned approach to consultation with local communities in relation to the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Proposal. This document was submitted for their consideration on the 1st September, 2017.

1. About the project

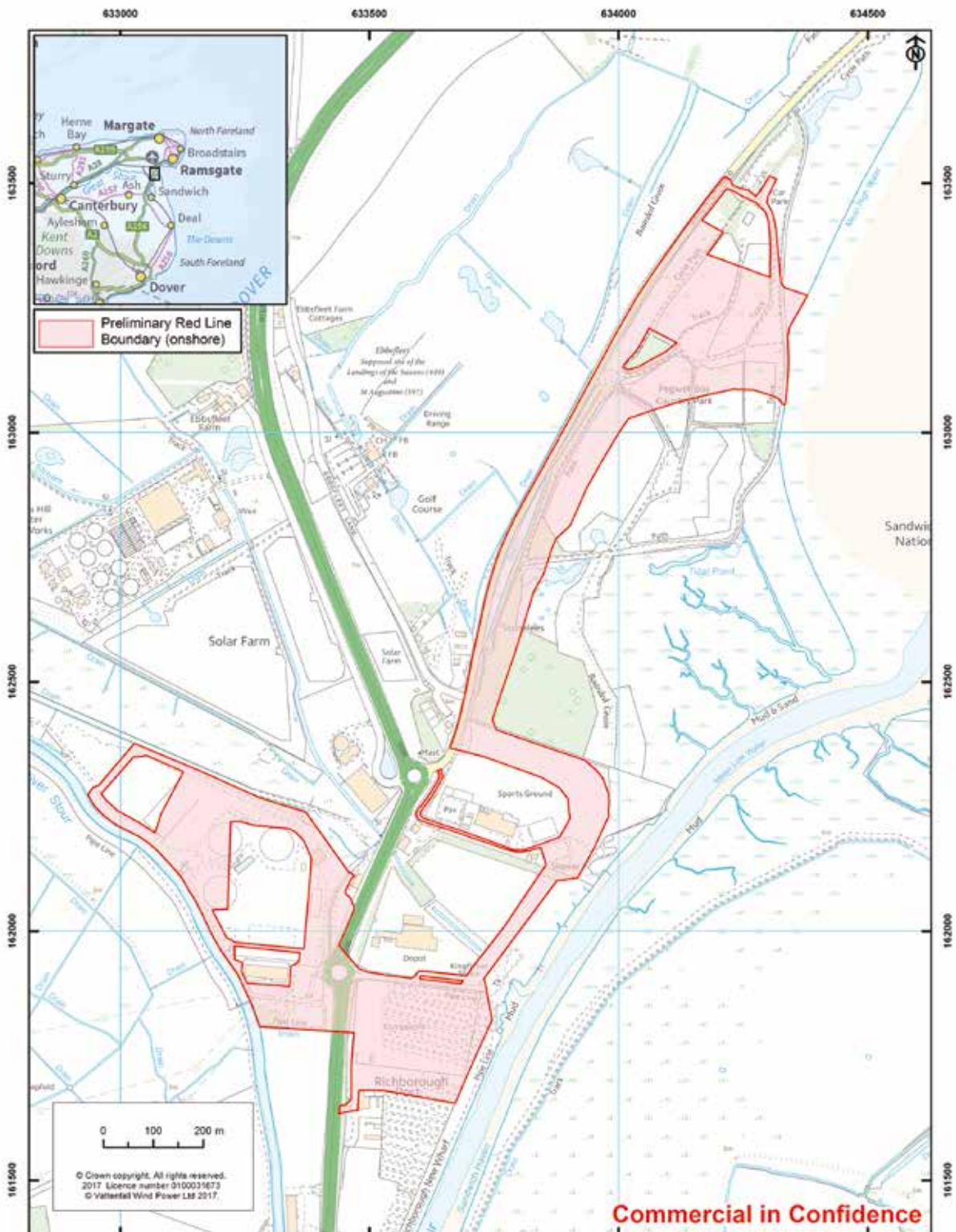
Vattenfall is proposing an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm of up to 34 turbines (the Project), increasing the generating capacity of the existing wind farm by up to 340 MW. The project could more than double the existing generating capacity of the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. The point of connection to the National Grid is planned to be at Richborough; the connection and any associated works required will be confirmed through discussions with National Grid.

Figure 1: Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Offshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation



As well as the offshore works (which includes, for example, turbines and offshore cables), a cable landfall point, onshore cabling, and onshore substation will be required. An offshore substation may also be required depending on the export voltage. The maps show the offshore and onshore red line boundary of the Project.

Figure 2: Detailed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation



2. Benefits and impacts of the proposal

The Project will:

Contribute to a secure UK electricity supply

Increase UK renewable energy production with lower cost renewables

Allow us to build on our operations base locally, creating new jobs and continuing operational investment

Enable us to work with stakeholders to maximise opportunities for environmental net gain where possible

Require the installation of new infrastructure, including an onshore substation, cables – on and offshore, and new turbines

Deploy newer, taller turbines which will be more visible from the shore

Create temporary impacts during construction e.g. increased traffic flows, noise during works onshore and offshore



3. About the process

As a Project with an expected generating capacity of more than 100 MW, Vattenfall will apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) through the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) planning process. This will involve a DCO application being made to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). There will then be an Examination of the DCO application with the PINS acting as Examining Authority making the recommendation, in the form of a Report, to the Secretary of State who will then make a decision on whether or not to grant a DCO for the Project. Throughout this process, both prior to submission to PINS and during Examination, interested parties will be entitled to participate both in the formulation of the DCO application and its consideration by the Examining Authority.

The Project is defined as an EIA Development under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 and 2011, and so an Environmental Statement will be supplied as part of the DCO application. The Environmental Statement will identify likely significant environmental effects of the Project and any mitigation proposed to reduce those impacts. In advance of preparation of the Environmental Statement a report containing Preliminary Environmental Information' (PEI Report) will be provided to the community, which will set out the preliminary findings from the EIA.

The DCO application will seek consent to build and operate an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. Powers in relation to street works, road works and compulsory acquisition of rights and interests in land as well as other powers needed to construct, operate and maintain the Project will be sought along with Deemed Marine Licences and any other relevant permissions.



Diagram explaining the NSIP Process

(for information, we are currently in the pre-application phase described below).

The application process – The six steps



You can find out more about the NSIP Process in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note series. Advice Note 8 explains the whole process and the opportunities for the public to get involved.

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Advice-note-8.0.pdf>

Advice note eight: Overview of the nationally significant infrastructure planning process for members of the public and others.

This document sets out the opportunities for the public to get involved with the statutory pre-application consultation.

4. About Vattenfall

Vattenfall is the Swedish state owned energy company of around 20,000 employees with its main operations in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, UK and Finland. You can find out more about the company on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk.

Vattenfall has been working in Kent for 10 years. It is the owner and operator of Thanet, Kentish Flats and Kentish Flats Extension Offshore Wind Farms, and operates locally from its base at Ramsgate Port.

5. What is a Statement of Community Consultation

The Planning Inspectorate will need to be satisfied that we have carried out effective pre-application consultation with statutory consultees and local communities in accordance with Section 42 and Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. Section 42 of the Act states that we formally consult with a prescribed list of people, known as statutory consultees, which includes, for example, local planning authorities and bodies such as the Marine Management Organisation and Natural England.

Section 47 of the Act requires that we prepare a statement setting out how we propose to consult people living in the vicinity of the land about the application for the Project. Consultation must then be carried out in accordance with that document. This SoCC is that document for the purpose of Section 47 of the Act.

Two further rounds of informal, non-statutory consultation have already taken place on the Project. These are explained in Appendix B.

The NSIP process expects us to publish a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). The purpose of the document is to make sure that local people know how they can get involved with the consultation, and be clear what is being consulted upon. The guidance (see link below) states that:

Applicants (in this case Vattenfall) are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land... [they]... must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed.

This includes residential and non-residential properties.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructure-projects>

5.1 Statutory consultation/formal consultation and non statutory/informal consultation

5.1.1 The differences between statutory consultation/formal consultation and non-statutory/informal consultation

To date, we have held two previous rounds of informal (non-statutory) community consultation locally. A summary of this can be found in Appendix B.

When we refer to informal consultation in this document, we are referring to the non-statutory consultation we have undertaken to date in preparing for this consultation period on the Project which has shaped the early thinking and preparation work for the Project.

This SoCC's purpose is to describe the consultation opportunities for the local community during the statutory consultation phase. It is known as "statutory consultation" because it is a legal requirement under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008.

It is important to note that further formal consultation activity is ongoing with statutory consultees, other stakeholders and interested parties that are beyond the scope of this SoCC to describe.

We will be consulting with the local community in accordance with this SoCC (Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008) and those statutory consultees (which is a different statutory consultation requirement under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008) at the same time.

6. Our approach to consultation

Vattenfall is committed to honest, open engagement and opportunities for collaborative working. We want to make sure communities local to the Project have the chance to get involved, share their views and influence our plans in a timely manner. This Statement of Community Consultation explains the consultation that Vattenfall will undertake as part of the statutory consultation period for this Project. It should be noted that many non-statutory, informal consultation events, communications and opportunities have already been held, and feedback received has influenced our approach and plans. A summary can be found in Appendix B.

6.1 Our principles of engagement – what stakeholders should expect from us

Openness and transparency

We will operate our business in an open and transparent manner. We will make sure that stakeholders have access to relevant information to understand our work.

An opportunity to get involved

We are engaged in an activity that impacts on all parts of society – business, communities, organisations and individuals. Provision of energy is a universal expectation in our society. We will offer stakeholders the opportunity to get involved with our Project, influencing and working with us as we plan, build and maintain infrastructure to help meet society's energy needs.

This involvement will offer the opportunity to influence our work, raise concerns, issues and work with us to develop environmentally and socially acceptable infrastructure. We will also engage with stakeholders to explore the opportunities that can be created and supported through our work.

Information and understanding

Increasing understanding of the UK's energy demands, various energy sources and the needs, impacts and factors influencing energy production is vital for citizens to engage and understand the challenges of the future. We will work to ensure that, we provide information and work to increase understanding of the UK energy arena.

Listening and responding

People take the time to engage with us, put effort into it, and should expect this to be reciprocated by us.

Respect

Courtesy and mutual respect is fundamental to every single engagement we have with stakeholders. All parties should expect to be treated courteously, fairly and without prejudice.

6.2 Data Protection

Important notice about the use of your personal information

This notice explains what will happen to the personal data which may be included in, or is provided with, your response to this consultation. This data will include your name, your contact details and any other personal data (including sensitive personal data) that is included as part of your response (e.g. in your answers to consultation questions). To protect your privacy, Vattenfall will hold all information you submit in accordance with the data protection principles set out in the Data Protection Act 1998.

Your personal details will be used solely in connection with this consultation process, and any directly associated planning applications, to help us in understanding how individual communities view our proposals. Your comments will only be analysed by Vattenfall, its affiliates, or by third parties instructed to do so on our behalf. Copies might be made available, in due course, to statutory authorities so your comments can be noted. We will, however, request that your personal details are not placed on the public record.

We may publish your response to this consultation, but all responses will be published anonymously without your name attached, your name will not be mentioned in the summary of consultation responses, any quote from or reference to any of your response or comments will not be attributed to you by name.

All other contact details (e.g. your e-mail address) provided with (but not as part of) your response will be used only by Vattenfall, its affiliates, or by third parties instructed to do so on our behalf to contact you about your response and to provide you with further information about progress with the proposed project, and will not be published.

Where personal data (whether relating to you or to anyone else) is included as part of your response (e.g. in your answers to consultation questions), Vattenfall, its affiliates, or by third parties instructed to do so on our behalf may edit or remove it, or invite you to do so; but in certain circumstances the response may be published with the personal data still included.

7. Consultation area

The map below shows the area we have defined for our consultation activities. People living in the area shown will be directly informed of local consultation events via direct postal communication and informed of opportunities to meet with us and get involved. The consultation is open to everyone, and anyone with an interest in the project can share their views and ideas.



This consultation area was developed following a consideration of those likely to be impacted by the Project – both in terms of new potential infrastructure onshore, and visual impact onshore and offshore. As such the area proposed covers the locality surrounding potential landfall points, onshore cable corridors and onshore substation. In addition, communities most likely to experience significant visual impacts have been included in the consultation area.

In addition, to ensure those beyond this consultation area who may have an interest in the Project are informed, it is proposed to place adverts in the newspaper locations listed below and ensure local media are informed of consultation events. All details will also be included on our dedicated project website and on social media platforms. The evidence collected from our early engagement indicate that these channels have proven most effective to date in informing the wider community of the Project.

7.1 Newspaper advert locations

The dates of public consultation events will be advertised in the following newspapers. In addition, the SoCC will be advertised in the Isle of Thanet Gazette.

Isle of Thanet Gazette	East Kent Mercury	Kent on Sunday	Fishing News
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7.2 Local groups

Vattenfall has also compiled a list of local groups who will be provided with the opportunity to get involved in the consultation. The relevant local authorities have been consulted and have provided invaluable input into this group list. These groups are listed in Appendix A.

8. The Planned Approach to Community Consultation

8.1 Providing information on the consultation

The following methods will be used to inform local communities of opportunities to get involved with the Project consultation and the timings of local events.

- A newsletter will be sent to all homes within the consultation area
- Adverts will be placed in local newspapers listed in section 7.1.1
- A4 posters will be displayed advertising consultation events and deposit locations
- Press releases will be sent to local media
- Letters will be sent to elected representatives and parish councils within the consultation area boundary, as well as local groups (listed in the Appendix). Local parish councils will also be offered a meeting with a member of the project team
- Adverts will be placed on Facebook to raise awareness locally and to encourage hard to reach groups, particularly younger people, to participate. The @VattenfallUK twitter account will also be used to advertise events
- Local e-newsletters to those who have registered their interest in the project will be sent to them directly via e-mail. Persons can register their interest by attending a local event and leaving contact details or by registering via our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



8.2 Consultation documents and materials

We want to create opportunities for as many people as possible to get involved with the consultation. To do so, we will make sure the following documents are prepared and are available:

- Information boards – to be used at local Public Information Days
- A Project Booklet – to be sent to local groups listed in Appendix A
- Online information hub – an information hub will be created on the project webpage: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
- Slide pack – to allow us to offer presentations to local groups who are interested in hosting a session
- A 3D virtual model
- Photomontages – to ensure the community gain an understanding of the likely visual impact from a suite of viewpoints
- A Non-Technical Summary, which will summarise the results of our Preliminary Environmental Impact Report

8.3 Methods to provide feedback

The following methods will be available to provide feedback to us during the consultation phase:

- Questionnaires at the Public Information Days to provide detailed feedback on the proposal
- Freepost feedback forms, which will be sent with the Project Booklet to local groups
- Online survey/questionnaire that can be filled in at any time throughout the consultation period
- Comment books at Public Information Days
- A project email address will also be available to contact the project team (see the Contact Us section). This will also be considered and treated as consultation responses

9. What will be consulted upon

The NSIP guidance states that it is important that it is clear to people who get involved what elements of the project are being consulted upon. Whilst feedback on all topics and important issues for those who get involved is welcomed, the tables below explain some of the key topics where we are asking for specific feedback during this consultation phase to help us develop the best possible project.

We also outline some of the areas where it is less likely that changes will be possible.

This phase of the process is designed to help gather feedback to shape the project for which we will seek consent. The purpose of pre-application consultation is to gather views whilst plans for the project are being developed to allow people the opportunity to inform the plans whilst they can still be influenced.

Once our application is submitted, there will be further opportunities for you to get involved, particularly during the Examination Phase of the project. Find out more here: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/participating-in-the-process/>

9.1 Providing information on the consultation

The feedback provided to date by the local community and other stakeholders has shaped the proposed topics and information that will be provided during this consultation. More information on the feedback opportunities offered locally to date can be found in Appendix B.

We will be asking for your feedback on:

- How we prioritise and approach local investment in skills development, supply chain and education associated with the Project
- Our approach to planning the construction works for the Project
- How local people view key issues that have shaped the Project to date

- During the consultation we will be showing various turbine layouts. Some showing fewer, taller turbines, and some showing more, but smaller turbines. We want to find out from you what your views are on these potential options that we are considering.

- All of the information provided in the consultation will be on a “worst case” basis. The exact number and turbine type to be deployed will be decided once the Project is consented. Turbine technology is advancing quickly, and we want to be able to have designed a project that allows us to choose the best turbine on the market for this site when the time comes to place a contract. This means that we will be showing the largest possible turbines, in physical size and scale, that will be considered for this site.

- The results of the PEI Report will be shared during the consultation as well as any mitigations and/or enhancements proposed to address potentially significant impacts of the project, including Public Rights of Way.

- This will include consultation on key project impacts, such as visual and landscape impacts, impacts on local ecology of international significance, heritage, amenity, traffic, noise, environmental and community impacts.

- We will also be asking for feedback on the key issues we should be considering when we come to detailed siting of project infrastructure within the Red Line Boundary post consent. The Project “Red Line Boundary” is the area within which we will be looking for consent to place turbines, cables, construction work areas and substation infrastructure, both onshore and offshore.

We want to ensure that our consultation is focussed, and that the public understand what is being consulted upon to provide input that can ensure that we understand the key issues from their perspective and consider that as we develop the Project.

The need for renewable energy generation is established in National Policy Statements EN-1 and EN-3. The need for the Project is therefore not an issue on which comment will be sought.

During the consultation, a “Red Line Boundary” will be shown (as described above). This is the area where Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd. is seeking consent to place infrastructure. The exact location of the cables, turbines and substation within that boundary will be determined post consent. This also includes decisions on the number of turbines to be deployed. The maximum number of turbines would be 34, but we will also be seeking consent to site fewer, but physically larger turbines within the area. As such, the information provided will show the worst case layout from a visual impact perspective to understand what concerns and issues we need to consider.

9.2 Providing information/context to consider the Project

In addition to the matters for consultation, our work to date has highlighted several other topics of interest locally and which will be included as part of this phase of consultation on the Project. These are summarised below.

- We will describe our approach to designing the Project and developing the Red Line Boundary.
- We will explain the NSIP process and the key stages where people can get involved.
- We will provide information on energy topics, such as the cost of energy, energy provision in the UK and information about wind energy technology
- We will explain the Environmental Impact Assessment process and what it aims to achieve.
- An explanation of the different stakeholders involved and how responses will be collated and used.



10. How and where can the public find out more/get involved with the Project's consultation?

10.1 Local Deposit Locations

We want to make sure information is accessible locally to all. At these locations the community will also find copies of the Project Booklet, the SoCC, and freepost feedback forms. Local parish councils will also be sent a copy.

Copies of the SoCC will also be available on our website and at all our public events.

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)	
Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am-2pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm. Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-1pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (Wednesdays: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW	Copy only available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk/
Kent County Council Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

These locations will be checked weekly during the consultation period to ensure printed copies of the documents are available.

10.2 Local Consultation Public Information Days

Vattenfall will hold a series of local sessions, where the public can come and get involved with the consultation, meet the project team and provide their feedback to us. The dates and timings will be confirmed through the channels outlined in Section 6.1.

Public Information Days	
Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 9HY	5th December, 2017 2pm-7pm
Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU	6th December, 2017 2pm-6pm
The Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG	7th December, 2017 2pm-7pm
The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH	8th December, 2017 2pm-7pm
Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH	9th December, 2017 10am-5pm
The Astor Theatre Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB	13th December, 2017 2pm-7pm
The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG	6th January, 2018 10am-5pm

10.3 Local Pop Up Sessions

In addition to the local drop-in sessions, we will also hold Pop Up sessions at locations locally with high footfall, likely to be convenient and accessible to local people.

Pop Up Events	
Innovation House (reception area), Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF	12th December, 2017 10am-2.30pm
The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG	13th December, 2017 10am-5pm
Betteshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF	14th December, 2017 10am-5pm
The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA	18th December, 2017 10am-5pm
The Co-op Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL	5th January, 2018 10am-5pm
The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories), Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF	7th January, 2018 10am-5pm
Wilkos 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS	8th January, 2018 10am-5pm
Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP	9th January, 2018 10am-5pm

11. Engaging the harder to reach

We want to make every effort to create opportunities to ensure all local residents and groups have equal opportunity to get involved. Following consultation with the authorities the following approach is proposed (see Appendix A for a list of all those who will be contacted):

Young people

We will send project packs to local schools and offer to give briefing sessions at local colleges.

Older people

Project packs will be sent to a list of local groups representing older people, and they will be offered the opportunity to have a face to face session with a member of the team. A list of all groups to be contacted is provided in Appendix A.

Disabilities

We will make sure information is made available in appropriate formats to local groups with key needs. All events will be held in locations with disabled access.

Those with low levels of literacy/education and non-native English speakers

We will ensure that information provided is written in Plain English, and will use diagrams and images where possible to aid explanation and understanding of key technical issues that are relevant.

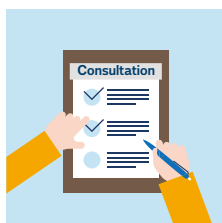
Residents who work outside the district

As well as the online survey, which will be accessible 24/7, weekend and early evening consultation events will be held. Facebook adverts will also be promoted locally to raise awareness of the survey and the opportunity to share their views on the Project.

Requesting documents in alternative formats

The project team can be contacted to discuss their needs should a documents be required in an alternative format. Contact details can be found in section 13.

12. Consultation Results



After the statutory (formal) consultation closes Vattenfall will collate and review the outcomes to create a Consultation Report to be submitted alongside the DCO application. Responses will be reviewed and taken into account as part of the pre-application consultation process. Following this, Vattenfall may carry out additional targeted consultation with members of the local community, as feedback is received and the project is refined. Wider consultation could be carried out if considered appropriate.

All consultation, informal and formal, will be described in a Consultation Report which will be submitted as part of the DCO submission. The Consultation Report will set out which parties have been consulted, their responses and any action taken by Vattenfall as a result. A summary of the information consultation undertaken up to this can be found in Appendix B.

Vattenfall will invite all participants to provide demographic data and will be asked to indicate whether their response is on behalf of a group or individual.

13. Contacting the Project Team

Contact Information:

Melanie Rogers, Local Liaison Officer

FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

E info@thanetextension.com

T 07817 944359

🐦 @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

14. The Consultation Period

The statutory consultation period will run from 27th November 2017. To ensure that your feedback can influence our thinking and plans, we kindly ask you to send us your feedback form responses by 12th January 2018.

This document explains our approach to statutory consultation on the Project. Following the end of the consultation period we will continue to keep local people informed with newsletters, updates, information on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension. We will inform local residents when we plan to submit an application to the Planning Inspectorate with a newsletter sent to homes in the consultation area. Further consultation and engagement events may also be held, which will be documented in the consultation report.

You can contact us at any time during normal working hours at the contact details provided above, with any questions, issues or ideas regarding the project you wish to share with us.

Since Vattenfall informed the local community of our interest in this extension Project in January 2017, a number of opportunities to get involved and provide early thoughts and feedback have been held locally, and a number of communications have taken place. You can find out more of the communication and engagement activity undertaken to date in Appendix B.



15. Appendix A

15.1 List of those who will receive letters from us informing them on the consultation

Thanet District Council
(to include Ramsgate Harbour)

Deal Town Council

Kent County Council

Westgate on Sea Town Council

Broadstairs & St Peters
Town Council

Birchington Parish Council

Ramsgate Town Council

Minster Parish Council

Sandwich Town Council

Margate Charter Trustees

Ash Parish Council

Dover District Council

Shepherdswell Parish Council

Cliffsend Parish Council

Thanet Fishermens Association

Worth Parish Council

Sandwich Port & Haven
Commissioners

South Eastern MEPs

Local Members of Parliament

National Nature Reserve
Steering Group



15.2 List of groups (including schools and colleges) who will receive Project Booklets:

The Ramsgate Society	Members of the Port Liaison Group	The Buckmaster Memorial Home
The Broadstairs Society	Kent Scuba Association	The Powell-Cotton Museum
Pegwell and District Association	Margate Yacht Club	Trinity Resource Centre Ltd
Members of the Port Liaison Group	Minnis Bay Sailing Club	The Pipeline Youth Initiative
Thanet Sub Aqua Club	Foreness Water Ski Club	Thanet Community Development Trust
Royal Temple Yacht Club	Kent Kite Surfing Club	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Kent
Broadstairs Sailing Club	Birchington Sea Angling Club	Isle of Thanet Branch
Ramsgate Small Boat Owners Association	Highway Marine	East Kent Itec Ltd
Kent Surf Club	Sandwich Sailing and Motor Boat Club	Thanet Volunteer Bureau Limited
Minnis Bay Windsurfing Club	Dover Sea School	Home-Start Thanet
Broadstairs & St. Peters Sea Angling Society	RNLI Whitstable and Ramsgate	League of Friends of the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital
Sandwich Marina	Thanet and East Kent Chamber of Commerce	Gap-a Thanet Community Project
Ramsgate and Broadstairs Sea Cadet Unit	Thanet Business Forum	Tag Pet Rescue
Royal Yachting Association	Thanet Business Network	Thanet Youth Hub
Dover Coastguard	St Augustine's Golf Club	Quarterdeck Youth Centre
Kent Invicta Chamber of Commerce	Kent Youth County Council	Ageless Thanet
Breakfast Networking International	Thanet Bird Observatory Group	Red Zebra Community Solutions
Stonelees Golf Club	Margate Conservation Area Advisory Group	Isle of Thanet Archaeology Society
Kent Downs Area of Natural Beauty organisation	Ramsgate Heritage and Design Forum	Sandwich Town Team
Thanet Premier Business Group	Margate Civic Society	South Foreland Lighthouse
Betteshanger Country Park	Whitecliffs Country	Dover Castle
Broadstairs Conservation Area Advisory Group	Sandwich Chamber of Commerce	
Coast Community Teams, Broadstairs, Margate and Ramsgate	Turner Contemporary	
Organisers of Folk Week	East Kent Mencap	
Ramsgate Action Group	Oasis Domestic Abuse Service Ltd	
Isle of Thanet Geographical Society	Michael Yoakley's Charity	
The Thanet Visitor Information Centre	Age UK Thanet Limited	
Members of the Harbour User Group	Thanet Early Years Project	
	Great Oaks Small School	
	Citizens Advice Thanet	
	Thanet Community Transport Association	

Schools

Birchington CofE	Mongeham Primary School, Deal	Sandown Primary School, Deal
Bromstone Primary School, Broadstairs	Newington Infant School, Ramsgate	Castle Community College, Deal
Callis Grange Infant School, Broadstairs	Newington Junior Foundation School, Ramsgate	The Charles Dickens School, Broadstairs
Canterbury Road Primary School, Sittingbourne	Newlands Primary School, Ramsgate	Hartsdown Academy, Margate
Canterbury St Peter's Methodist Primary	Northdown Primary School, Margate	The Royal Harbour Academy, Ramsgate
Capel Primary School, Five Oak Green	Palm Bay, Cliftonville	Sandwich Infant School
Capel-le-Ferne Primary School, Capel-le-Ferne	Priory Infant School, Ramsgate	Sandwich Technology School, Sandwich
Cartwright and Kelsey CofE Primary School, Ash	Ramsgate Christ Church CofE Junior School, Ramsgate	Ursuline College, Westgate-on-Sea
Chiltern Primary School, Ramgate	Ramsgate Free School, Ramsgate	Dane Court Grammar School, Broadstairs
Christ Church CofE, Ramsgate	Ramsgate Holy Trinity CofE Primary School, Broadstairs	Sir Roger Manwood's School, Sandwich
Cliftonville Primary School, Margate	Salmerstone Primary School, Ramsgate	Chatham and Clarendon Grammar School, Ramsgate
Dame Janet Infant School, Ramsgate	St Crispin's Infant School, Westgate-on-Sea	Dane Court Grammar School, Broadstairs
Dame Janet Junior School, Ramsgate	St Ethelbert's Catholic Primary School, Ramsgate	Bradstow School, Broadstairs
Deal Parochial Primary School, Deal	St Gregory's Catholic Primary School, Margate	Brewood Primary School, Ramsgate
Debbie Fyffe School, Sandwich	St Joseph's Catholic Primary, Broadstairs	East Court School, Ramsgate
The Downs CofE Primary School, Walmer	St Laurence in Thanet CofE Junior School, Ramsgate	Farrow House School, Margate
Dame Janet Primary Academy	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School, St Margaret's at Cliffe	Gap House School, Broadstairs
Drapers Mills Primary School, Margate	St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Deal	Laleham School, Margate
Ellington Infant School, Ramsgate	St Mildred's Primary Infant School, Broadstairs	Stone Bay School, Broadstairs
Garlinge Primary School, Margate	St Nicholas at Wade CofE Primary School, St Nicholas-at-Wade	The Davenport Centre, Ramsgate
Margate Holy Trinity and St John's CofE Primary School, Margate	St Saviour's CofE Junior School, Westgate-on-Sea	The Foreland School, Broadstairs
Minster CofE Primary School, Minster-in-Thanet	Salmestone Primary School, Margate	The Old Priory School, Ramsgate
		St Anthony's School, Margate
		St Lawrence College
		The Brentwood Education Centre Deal
		Ripplevale School, Deal
		Great Oaks Small School Sandwich

Further Education

Canterbury College	East Kent College
K College	Kent Institute of Art and Design
Mid Kent College	North West Kent College
South Kent College	Christchurch College
University of Kent	Castle Community College, Deal

15.3 Local posters

Posters will be also be sent to local parish councils and groups and local shops will be approached and requested to display posters to advertise the consultation.

16. Appendix B – preparing for consultation and our work to date

16.1 Preparation for the statutory consultation

16.1.1 Introducing the project to the local community and gathering early feedback

In January 2017, Vattenfall informed local communities and stakeholders of our interest in extending Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

This included:

- Vattenfall Newspapers to all local homes within the original consultation area, within Dover and Thanet District Council areas (around 65,000 homes)
- Press releases to local media
- Adverts in local newspapers
- Letters to key stakeholders (local parish councils and elected representatives)
- Information distributed on social media channels (facebook and twitter)
- A meeting with local parish councils and key residents associations

All stakeholders were invited to attend a local information session – there were six held in total. More than 150 people attended, and 113 chose to provide us with early feedback, which helped to shape our initial views on the Project design and also the topics that would be important for our statutory consultation.

A feedback report was sent to all who participated (and left contact details) in April 2017. It is available on our website to view. https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/contentassets/9e85b4d029be41e68df8968e6811841a/3801_vattenfall_thanet_feedback_report_apr17_web_fin.pdf

A further newsletter was sent to local homes to provide a project update in May 2017, which included an invitation to local surgery sessions in advance of the statutory consultation phase of the Project, to allow people to come and talk to us and ask questions.

Vattenfall has met with many groups and organisations to raise awareness of the Project, and these will be detailed in the Consultation Report.

16.1.2 Hard to reach survey locally

The decision was taken to conduct a local sample survey to begin our hard to reach engagement and also gain a picture of local attitudes towards the project, to shape our understanding of the key issues that should be included in the consultation.

Residents completed the survey in a face to face interview in-street or in-home using a tablet during May 2017. In total 748 residents were interviewed. Residents were interviewed throughout 24 wards in the Thanet and Sandwich area of Kent within proximity of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

The number of interviews achieved in each ward was proportionate to the population of each ward. The profile of residents responding is broadly in line with that of the 2011 Census Statistics in terms of gender and age. The results are available on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

16.1.3 Consultation with the local authorities

Vattenfall held meetings in person and by phone respectively with Dover and Thanet District Councils as well as Kent County Council to consult with them on our approach to the Statement of Community Consultation. A draft copy of the Statement of Community Consultation was also provided to the authorities in advance of formal submission for information and informal comment.

Advice was offered on effective methods of information provision, event and information point locations. The area of consultation and the rationale in its development was discussed as well as our planned approach to collecting feedback and input from the local community on the Project.

16.1.4 Consideration of local community involvement plans

Local involvement plans were considered in the preparation of this Statement of Community Consultation, to align principles and help to shape appropriate consultation approaches that would best meet the needs of local residents, particularly in relation to hard to reach engagement.

16.1.5 The expectations of the NSIP process

The SoCC has also been aligned with the key issues outlined in the guidance available from the Planning Inspectorate which can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructure-projects>





Contact Information:

Melanie Rogers, Local Liaison Officer
FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

E info@thanetextension.com

T 07817 944359

🐦 @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.2: List of SoCC Local Deposit Locations

Local Deposit Locations	Address and opening times	Availability
Birchington Library	17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am-2pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Cliffsend Village Hall	Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Margate Library	Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library	The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Ramsgate Library	2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited	Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sandwich Library	13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm. Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-1pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Dover Gateway	White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

Local Deposit Locations	Address and opening times	Availability
	Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm.	
Dover Library	Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (Wednesdays: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Deal Library	5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Canterbury City Council	Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW	Copy only available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk
Kent County Council	Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sheerness Library	Sheppey Gateway, 38-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Essex County Council	County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.3: Letter Sent to Local Deposit Locations

Note to Deposit Locations

Our reference: MJR

Your reference:

Date: 9 November 2017

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm - consultation

As per a prior arrangement as part of the above consultation, I enclose 100 copies of our Statement of Community Consultation relating to the above consultation to be held on your premises and handed out to the general public on request. If those requesting information need to speak to a member of our project team, please feel free to hand out one of my business cards (also enclosed) and I can talk to them or point them in the right direction.

This is part of an official consultation to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

If you need anything or run out of copies, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Many thanks for all your help, it is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Melanie Rogers
Local Communications
07817 944359
Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.4: SoCC Newspaper Advert

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) has placed on deposit for inspection (free of charge) at the locations listed below a Statement of Community Consultation (**SoCC**) in accordance with Section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008 (the **Act**). This is for the construction and operation of a 340MW extension to the existing Thanet offshore wind farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The SoCC explains how the Applicant will consult on the Project with the local community, residents, businesses and organisations in the area.

As the Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, the Applicant will apply to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (**DCO**) under the requirements of the Planning Act 2008.

Where the SoCC can be viewed:

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

Birchington Library

17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(closed Wednesday); Saturday: 10am-2pm.
(Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)

Cliffsend Village Hall

Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Margate Library

Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(except Thurs: 9am-8pm), Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Broadstairs Library

The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(except Thurs: 9am-8pm), Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Ramsgate Library

2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays; Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Sandwich Library

13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA
Opening hours: 9am-5pm, Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-1pm.
(Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)

Dover Gateway

White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ
Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Dover Library

Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(Wednesdays: 9am-8pm), Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Deal Library

5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays.
Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm.
(Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)

Canterbury City Council

Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW
Copy only available on CCC's website - www.canterbury.gov.uk/

Kent County Council

Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ

Sheerness Library

Sheppey Gateway, 38-42 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays.
Saturday: 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)

Essex County Council

County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Copies of the Project Booklet and freepost feedback forms can also be found at these locations. The SoCC is also available on the Project website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

- 1) The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of the formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process; and
- 2) The opening times of those locations referred to above are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this SoCC.

The Applicant is required to consult with local communities before the application is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate. The Applicant is also required to produce a Consultation Report detailing how the public's views have been taken into consideration and how the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008 have been complied with.

The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development and so the Applicant will prepare an Environmental Statement to accompany the application to the Planning Inspectorate. Preliminary Environmental Information will be made available for people to inspect at the locations listed below, as well as at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Local Public Information Days during formal consultation

We are interested in hearing your views on the Project and will be undertaking formal consultation over the following weeks. We will be holding public drop-in sessions during the consultation period, where members of the project team will be available to discuss the proposals and answer any questions you may have and materials including maps, visual aids and digital models will be available for review and comment. Exhibitions will take place at the following dates and locations:

Royal Temple Yacht Club

6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY
5th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm

Queens Road Baptist

2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU
6th December, 2017, 2pm-6pm

The Turner Contemporary

Rendzvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG
7th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm

The Guildhall

Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH
8th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at local pop-up events to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.

Innovation House (Reception Area)

Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF
12th December, 2017, 10am-2:30pm

The Co-op

27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG
13th December, 2017, 10am-5pm

Bethshanger Park

Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF
14th December, 2017, 10am-5pm

The Co-op

78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA
18th December, 2017, 10am-5pm

Cliffsend Village Hall

Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
9th December, 2017, 10am-5pm

The Astor Theatre

Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB
13th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm

The Botany Bay Hotel

The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG
6th January, 2018, 10am-5pm

The Co-op

Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL
5th January, 2018, 10am-5pm

The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories)

Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF, 7th January, 2018, 10am-5pm

Wilkos

21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS
8th January, 2018, 10am-5pm

Tesco Metro

25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP
9th January, 2018, 10am-5pm

Have your say

Details about the formal consultation and how to get involved are set out in the SoCC. Whilst your views are welcomed throughout the development of the Project, responses should be received from the start of the consultation under Section 47 on 27th November 2017 to the end of the consultation period on 12th January 2018. All feedback provided during the consultation period will be considered and taken into account.

In response to the statutory consultation, you can submit your views in a number of ways.

You can use one of the following methods to contact us:

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
info@thanetextension.com

07817 944359

FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

In addition, you can provide your feedback via questionnaires at local drop in events, freepost feedback forms, comment books and on our website.

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.5: Letter Informing of SoCC Publication

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
Military Road
Ramsgate,
Kent CT11 9LG

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW BY POST

Date:
09/11/2017

Contact: Melanie Rogers
E-mail: Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com

Phone: 07817 944359
Fax: [Fax number]

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Project – Statement of Community Consultation

We are writing to inform you that we have now published our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) for the proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm project. This is attached for you to view.

Statutory consultation on the project will begin on the 27th November 2017. Fifteen local events are planned in December 2017 and January 2018 offering opportunities for the public to consider the proposal and share their views. Dates of these events can be found in the attached SoCC.

This follows previous rounds of non-statutory consultation that we have held, which included local information days, sessions with local groups as well as a survey in order to obtain the views of local residents.

A newsletter is being sent to over 80,000 homes in the area the week of the 13th December 2017, inviting local residents to these events.

In the coming weeks we will be sending you further information on the proposed project for your consideration. If you would like more information or would like to speak to a member of the Project Team, please contact melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com.

Your Sincerely



Helen Jameson
Project Manager, Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Enc:

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.6: Facebook Advert Informing Start of Statutory Consultation



Vattenfall UK



Written by Catherine Picken [?] · 4 December at 20:48 · 🌐

Formal consultation on our Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm proposal has begun and we're now holding public info events in the local area. Visit our website to find out how you can get involved & give feedback.



Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

CORPORATE.VATTENFALL.CO.UK

[Learn More](#)

17871 people reached



Like

Comment

Share



Fábio Branco, Sue Malcolm Law and 39 others

[Most recent](#) ▾

13 shares

23 comments

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.7: Statutory Consultation Activities Advert

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Statutory Consultation – Keeping you informed

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

Statutory Consultation will run from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018.

Please come along to find out more at one of our events, or visit a Deposit Location to view the full documentation. You can also request a Project Booklet and Feedback Form by emailing info@thanetextension.com

All the information is available on our website too, and our Local Liaison Officer, Mel Rogers, is also available to come to local sessions to meet you.

Why get involved

- This is an important project, which will be visible from the shore.
- You have the chance to help shape it
- We also want to hear how we can make sure this investment brings positive benefits locally. What should we be prioritising?

Please come along to meet the team, see the proposals and discuss with us at a Public Information Day.

* The opening times of the locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.



Public Information Days	
Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY	5th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm
Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU	6th December, 2017. 2pm-6pm
The Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG	7th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm
The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH	8th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm
Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH	9th December, 2017. 10am-5pm
The Astor Theatre Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB	13th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm
The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG	6th January, 2018. 10am-5pm
Pop Up Events	
Innovation House (reception area), Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF	12th December, 2017. 10am-2.30pm
The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG	13th December, 2017. 10am-5pm
Bettshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF	14th December, 2017. 10am-5pm
The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA	18th December, 2017. 10am-5pm
The Co-op Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL	5th January, 2018. 10am-5pm
The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories), Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF	7th January, 2018. 10am-5pm
Wilkos 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS	8th January, 2018. 10am-5pm
Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP	9th January, 2018. 10am-5pm
Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report) *	
Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am-2pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thursday: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thursday: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm. Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-1pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (Wednesdays: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW	Copy only available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk/
Kent County Council Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C1.8: SoCC Compliance Checklist

Appendix C1.8: Compliance with SoCC Commitments

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
<i>Who will be Consulted and how?</i>	
<p>‘Section 47 of the Planning Act requires that we prepare a statement setting out how we propose to consult with people living in the vicinity of the land about the application for the project. Consultation must then be carried out in accordance with that document.’</p>	<p>The SoCC set out the approach to community consultation. The subsequent community consultation under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 has been undertaken in accordance with the SoCC.</p> <p>This is evidenced by the Consultation Report and its appendices, including this compliance checklist.</p>
<p>‘People living within the consultation area will be directly informed of local consultation events via direct postal communication and informed of opportunities to meet with us and get involved.’</p>	<p>Project newsletters (Appendix C7.3) were sent to all addresses within the consultation area informing them of the SoCC publication. They were also informed of the dates/ times and locations of consultation activities that were to take place.</p>
<p>‘In addition, adverts will be placed in local newspapers and local media will be informed of consultation events.’</p>	<p>The SoCC was advertised in the Isle of Thanet Gazette and press releases (Appendix C8.3) were circulated to local media. In addition, the dates of public consultation events were advertised in the Isle of Thanet Gazette, the East Kent Mercury, Kent on Sunday and Fishing News (see below).</p>
<p>‘The dates of public consultation events will be published in the Isle of Thanet Gazette, the East Kent Mercury, the Kent on Sunday and Fishing News.’</p>	<p>The dates of consultation events were advertised in these newspapers, as evidenced in Appendix D1.2.</p>
<p>‘The SoCC will be advertised in the Isle of Thanet Gazette.’</p>	<p>The SoCC was advertised in this newspaper as evidenced in Appendix D1.2.</p>
<p>‘Vattenfall has compiled a list of local groups who will be provided with the opportunity to get involved in the consultation. The relevant local authorities have been consulted and have provided valuable input into the list of local groups.’</p>	<p>A list of local groups is provided in Appendix C6.2. These local groups were sent copies of the Project Booklet (Appendix C6.3).</p>

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
<i>Consultation Documents and Materials</i>	
'A newsletter will be sent to all homes within the consultation area.'	Project newsletters (Appendix C7.3) were sent to all addresses within the consultation area informing them of the SoCC publication. They were also informed of the dates/ times and locations of consultation activities that were to take place.
'Adverts will be placed in local newspapers.'	The SoCC was advertised in the Isle of Thanet Gazette and press releases (Appendix C8.3) were circulated to local media. In addition, the dates of public consultation events were advertised in the Isle of Thanet Gazette, the East Kent Mercury, Kent on Sunday and Fishing News (see below).
'A4 posters will be displayed advertising consultation events and deposit locations.'	See Appendix C1.7.
'Press releases will be sent to local media.'	See Appendix C8.3.
'Letters will be sent to elected representatives and parish councils within the consultation area boundary, as well as local groups. Local parish councils will also be offered a meeting with a member of the project team.'	Elected representatives were engaged directly via email and invited to provide comments, as well as to attend PIDs.
'Adverts will be placed on Facebook to raise awareness locally and to encourage hard to reach groups, particularly younger people, to participate. The @VattenfallUK Twitter account will also be used to advertise events.'	See Appendix C1.6.
'Local e-newsletters will be sent to those who have registered their interest in the project.'	Those who had registered their interest in the project were kept informed through regular e-newsletters via email.

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
'Information boards will be used at local PIDs.'	Information boards can be seen in Appendix C5.2.
'A project booklet will be sent to local groups.'	The Project Booklet (Appendix C6.3) was sent to local groups (Appendix C6.2).
'An online information hub will be created on the project web page.'	The Thanet Extension web pages were made available at https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/projects/wind-energy-projects/thanet-extension/
'A slide pack will be made available to allow us to offer presentations to local groups.'	A slide pack (Appendix C6.4) was made available.
'A 3D virtual model will be created.'	The 3D virtual model was available to use through virtual reality goggles at PIDs.
'Photomontages will be made available to ensure the community can gain an understanding of the likely visual impact from a suite of viewpoints.'	The photomontages produced as part of the SLVIA were available to view at PIDs and at deposit locations which held hard copies of the ES (see Appendix C6.5).
'A non-technical summary, which summarises the results of the PEIR, will be produced.'	A non-technical summary of the PEIR was produced. This was available online, at PIDs and from deposit locations listed in Appendix C6.5.
'Questionnaires will be made available at PIDs to allow people to provide detailed feedback on the proposal.'	Questionnaires (Appendix C5.1) were made available at PIDs.
'Freepost feedback forms will be sent with the Project Booklet to local groups.'	The feedback forms (Appendix C5.1) were also available via the project booklet. When completed, they could be sent to the project via freepost.
'An online survey/questionnaire that can be filled out at any time will be made available.'	An online questionnaire (via Survey Monkey) was published online for participants to complete.
'Comment books will be made available at PIDs.'	Comment books/sheets were made available at PIDs for general comments, in addition to the feedback forms provided.

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
<p>'A project email address will be available to contact the project team. These will also be considered and treated as consultation responses.'</p>	<p>Participants could contact info@thanetextension.com to provide comments on the proposals.</p>
<p><i>Principles of Engagement</i></p>	
<p>'We will operate our business in an open and transparent manner. We will make sure that stakeholders have access to relevant information to understand our work.'</p>	<p>Stakeholders were provided with a variety of information across the project phases, across multiple platforms.</p>
<p>'We will offer stakeholders the opportunity to get involved with our project, influencing and working with us as we plan, build and maintain infrastructure.'</p>	<p>Stakeholders were afforded the opportunity to get involved with the project at all relevant phases.</p>
<p>'We will work to ensure that we provide information and work to increase understanding of the UK energy arena.'</p>	<p>Information boards (Appendix C5.2), the project booklet (Appendix C6.3), the Offshore Wind Energy Study (Appendix C5.3) and Business Report Presentation (Appendix C5.4) all contained information on the UK wind energy industry.</p>
<p><i>What will be Consulted on?</i></p>	
<p>'We will be asking for your feedback on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we prioritise and approach local investment in skills development, supply chain and education associated with the Project; • Our approach to planning the construction works for the Project; and • How local people view key issues that have shaped the Project to date.' 	<p>These items were specifically asked about in the Feedback Form questions (Appendix C5.1).</p>
<p>'All of the information provided in the consultation will be on a "worst case" basis. The exact number and turbine</p>	<p>It was made clear throughout the PEIR, NTS and other consultation documents that the assessments were based on a worst-case</p>

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
<p>type to be deployed will be decided once the Project is consented. Turbine technology is advancing quickly, and we want to be able to have designed a project that allows us to choose the best turbine on the market for this site when the time comes to place a contract. This means that we will be showing the largest possible turbines, in physical size and scale, that will be considered for this site.'</p>	<p>'Rochdale Envelope' approach, and that the final design would fall within this maximum design scenario.</p>
<p>'The results of the PEI Report will be shared during the consultation as well as any mitigations and/or enhancements proposed to address potentially significant impacts of the project, including Public Rights of Way.'</p>	<p>The PEIR was made available for the consultation, which included proposed mitigation and enhancement including on PRoWs.</p>
<p>'This will include consultation on key project impacts, such as visual and landscape impacts, impacts on local ecology of international significance, heritage, amenity, traffic, noise, environmental and community impacts.'</p>	<p>The PEIR was made available during the consultation, which included all potentially significant effects of the project.</p>
<p>'We will also be asking for feedback on the key issues we should be considering when we come to detailed siting of project infrastructure within the Red Line Boundary post consent. The Project "Red Line Boundary" is the area within which we will be looking for consent to place turbines, cables, construction work areas and substation infrastructure, both onshore and offshore.'</p>	<p>The feedback form (Appendix C5.1) asked for feedback on the key issues, including on the likely effects of the project and project siting/design.</p>
<p><i>Providing Information and Context</i></p>	

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
'We will describe our approach to designing the project and developing the Red Line Boundary.'	This was described through the PEIR Site Selection and Alternatives Chapter (Volume 1, Chapter 4).
'We will explain the NSIP process and the key stages where people can get involved.'	This was explained through introductory PEIR chapters, the NTS. Information was also available through the project booklet, information boards at PIDs, and the project website.
'We will provide information on energy topics, such as the cost of energy, energy provision in the UK and information about wind energy technology.'	Information boards (Appendix C5.2), the project booklet (Appendix C6.3), the Offshore Wind Energy Study (Appendix C5.3) and Business Report Presentation (Appendix C5.4) all contained information on the UK wind energy industry.
'We will explain the Environmental Impact Assessment process and what it aims to achieve.'	This was explained through introductory PEIR chapters, the NTS. Information was also available through the project booklet, information boards at PIDs, and the project website.
'An explanation of the different stakeholders involved and how responses will be collated and used will be provided.'	This was provided in the 'next steps' sections of introductory PEIR chapters and the NTS.
<i>Engaging the Harder to Reach</i>	
'We will send project packs to local schools and offer to give briefing sessions at local colleges.'	Project information Booklets were sent to schools and colleges listed in Appendix C6.2.
Project packs will be sent to local groups representing older people and they will be offered the opportunity to have a face-to-face session with a member of the team.'	Project Information Booklets were sent to local groups listed in Appendix C6.2.
'We will make sure that information is made available in appropriate formats to local groups with key needs. All events will be held in locations withy disabled access'.	Arrangements were put in place to make sure information was made available in appropriate formats. All PIDs were held in locations with disabled access.

Commitment made in SoCC	Compliance
<p>'We will ensure that information provided is written in plain English and will use diagrams and images where possible to aid explanation and understanding of key technical issues.'</p>	<p>Consultation materials provided were written in plain English, with a non-technical summary of the PEIR provided.</p> <p>Diagrams were used throughout the consultation where possible to aid explanation of key technical subjects.</p>
<p>'As well as the online survey, weekend and early evening events will be held to enable residents who work outside of the district a chance to share their views.'</p>	<p>PIDs were held on a variety of dates and times, including evenings and weekends. A list of the PIDs is provided in the Consultation Report, as well as in the SoCC (Appendix C1.1).</p>
<p><i>Next Steps</i></p>	
<p>'After the statutory (formal) consultation closes, Vattenfall will collate and review the outcomes to create a Consultation Report to be submitted alongside the DCO application.'</p>	<p>After the end of the statutory consultation period, all responses to consultation were collated and reviewed. A Consultation Report (Document Ref: 5.1) was written, summarising the consultation process leading up to the application, including a summary of the responses received.</p>
<p>'Responses will be reviewed and taken into account as part of the pre-application consultation process.'</p>	<p>Responses to consultation were reviewed and changes to project design, assessment and mitigation were made as a direct result of this going forward to application. Where consultation has led to such changes, this is detailed in the Consultation Report.</p>

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C2.1: Draft SoCC

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

DRAFT

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To note

This document has been prepared to formally consult with Thanet District Council, Dover District Council and Kent County Council on the planned approach to consultation with local communities in relation to the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Proposal.

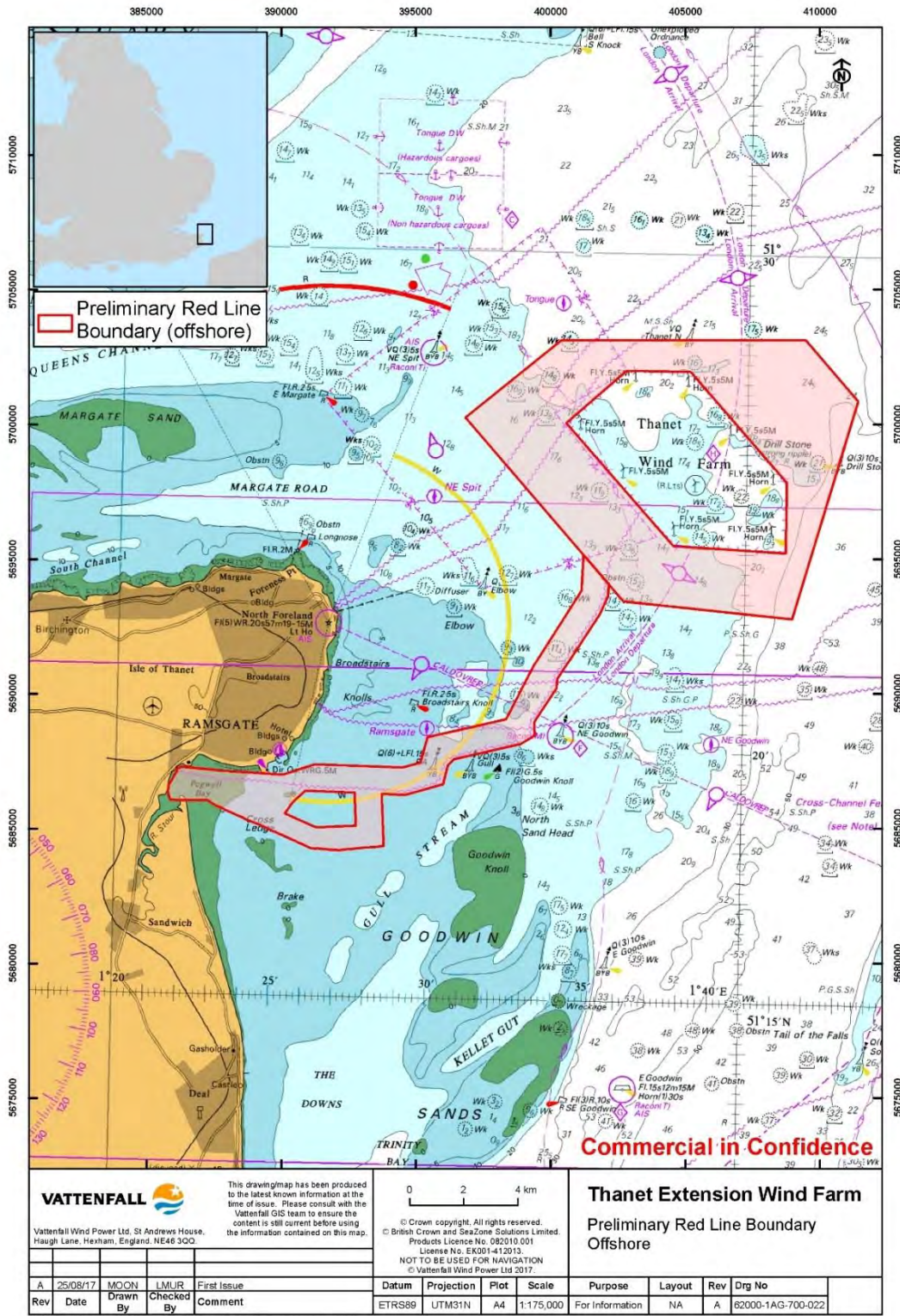
This document was submitted for consideration on the 1st September, 2017.

1. About the project

Vattenfall is proposing an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm of up to 34 turbines (the Project), increasing the generating capacity of the existing wind farm by up to 340 MW. The project could more than double the existing generating capacity of the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. The point of connection to the National Grid is planned to be at Richborough; the connection and any associated works required will be confirmed through discussions with National Grid.

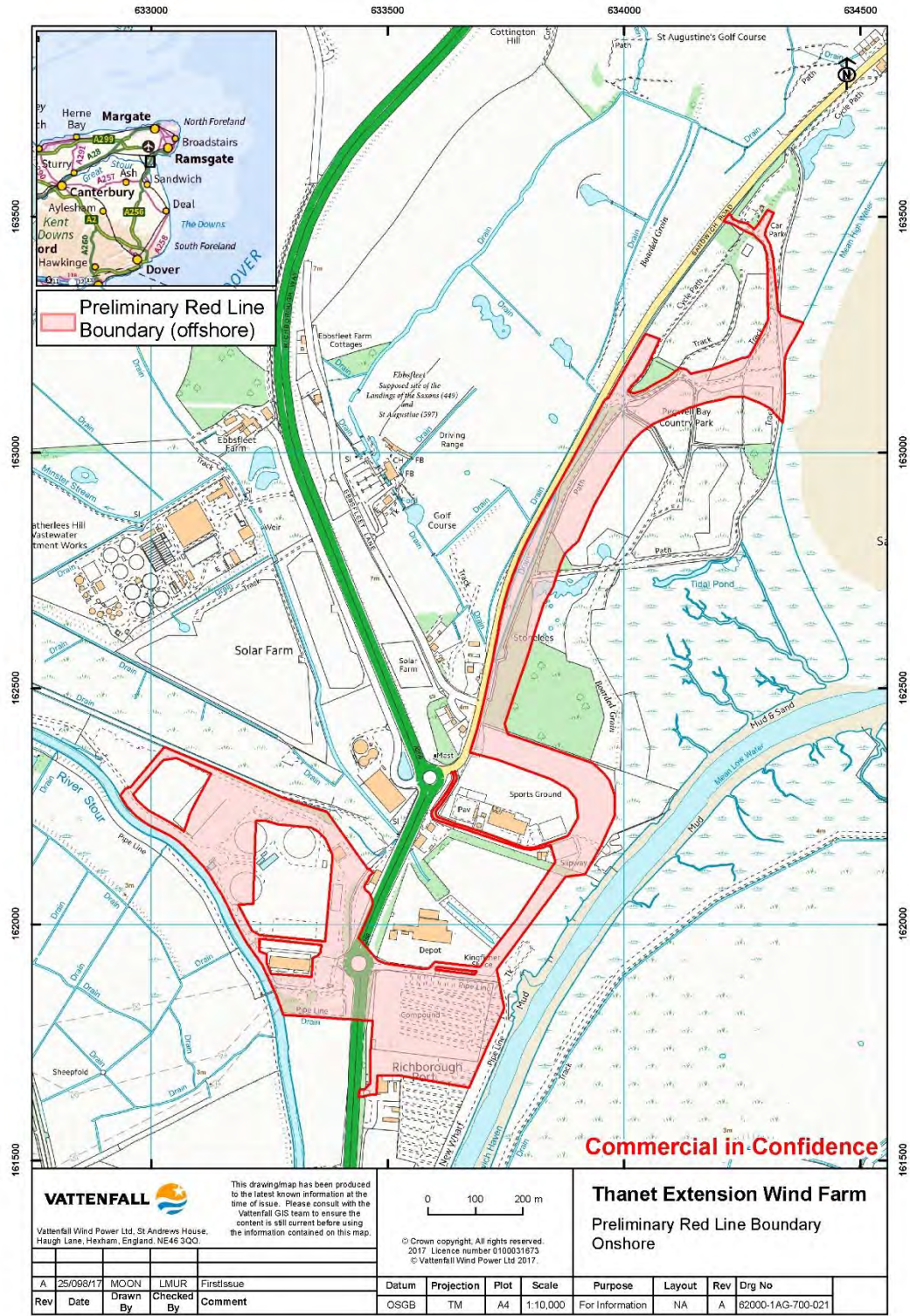
As well as the offshore works (which includes, for example, turbines and offshore cables), a cable landfall point, onshore cabling, and onshore substation will be required. An offshore substation may also be required depending on the export voltage. The maps below show the offshore and onshore red line boundary of the Project.

Figure 1: Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Offshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application



consultation

Figure 2: Detailed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation



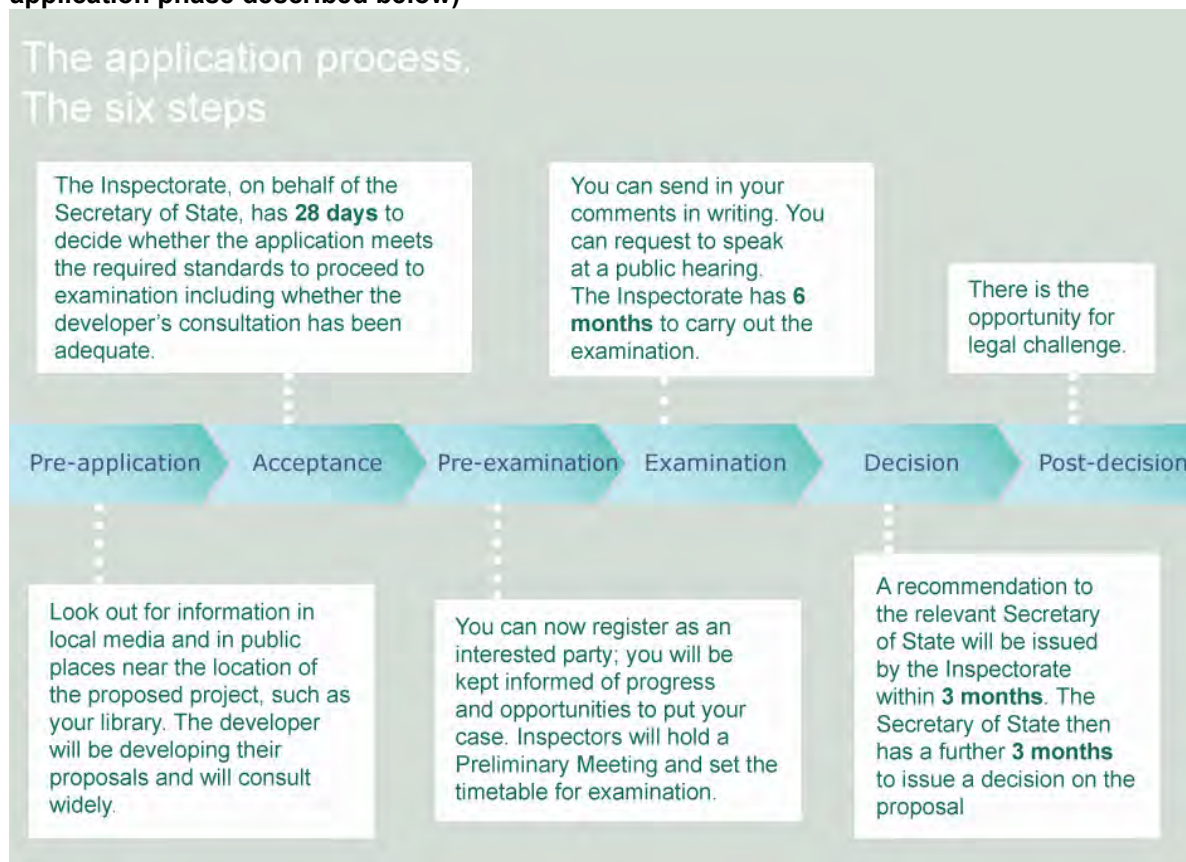
2. About the process

As a Project with an expected generating capacity of more than 100 MW, Vattenfall will apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) through the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) planning process. This will involve a DCO application being made to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). There will then be an Examination of the DCO application with the PINS acting as 'Examining Authority' making the recommendation, in the form of a Report, to the Secretary of State who will then make a decision on whether or not to grant a DCO for the Project. Throughout this process, both prior to submission to PINS and during Examination, interested parties will be entitled to participate both in the formulation of the DCO application and its consideration by the Examining Authority.

The Project is defined as an 'EIA Development' under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, and so an Environmental Statement will be supplied as part of the DCO application. The Environmental Statement will identify likely significant environmental effects of the Project and any mitigation proposed to reduce those impacts. In advance of preparation of the Environmental Statement a report containing 'Preliminary Environmental Information' (PEI Report) will be provided to the community, which will set out the preliminary findings from the EIA.

The DCO application will seek consent to build and operate an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. Powers in relation to street works, road works and compulsory acquisition of rights and interests in land as well as other powers needed to construct, operate and maintain the Project will be sought along with Deemed Marine Licences and any other relevant permissions.

Figure 3: Diagram explaining the NSIP Process (for information, we are currently in the pre application phase described below)



You can find out more about the NSIP Process in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note series. Advice Note 8 explains the whole processes and the opportunities for the public to get involved.

[Advice note eight: Overview of the nationally significant infrastructure planning process for members of the public and others](#)

3. About Vattenfall

Vattenfall is the Swedish state owned energy company of around 20,000 employees with its main operations in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, UK and Finland. You can find out more about the company on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk.

Vattenfall has been working in Kent for 10 years. It is the owner and operator of Thanet, Kentish Flats and Kentish Flats Extension Offshore Wind Farms, and operates locally from its base at Ramsgate Port.

4. What is a Statement of Community Consultation

The Planning Inspectorate will need to be satisfied that we have carried out effective pre-application consultation with statutory consultees and local communities in accordance with section 42 and section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. Section 42 of the Act states that we formally consult with a prescribed list of people, known as statutory consultees, which includes, for example, local planning authorities and bodies such as the Marine Management Organisation and Natural England.

Section 47 of the Act requires that we prepare a statement setting out how we propose to consult people living in the vicinity of the land about the application for the Project. Consultation must then be carried out in accordance with that document. This SoCC is that document for the purpose of Section 47 of the Act.

The NSIP process expects us to publish a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). The purpose of the document is to make sure that local people know how they can get involved with the consultation, and be clear what is being consulted upon. The guidance states that:

Applicants (in this case Vattenfall) are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land.. [they]...must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructure-projects>

5. Benefits and impacts of the proposal

The Project will:

- Contribute to a secure UK electricity supply
- Increase UK renewable energy production with lower cost renewables
- Allow us to build on our operations base locally, creating new jobs and continuing operational investment
- Enable us to work with stakeholders to maximise opportunities for environmental net gain where possible
- Require the installation of new infrastructure, including an onshore substation, cables – on and offshore, and new turbines
- Deploy newer, taller turbines which will be more visible from the shore
- Create temporary impacts during construction e.g. increased traffic flows, noise during works onshore and offshore

6. Our approach to consultation

Vattenfall is committed to honest, open engagement and opportunities for collaborative working. We want to make sure communities local to the Project have the chance to get involved, share their views and influence our plans in a timely manner.

6.1. Our principles of engagement – what stakeholders should expect from us

- **Openness and transparency**

We will operate our business in an open and transparent manner. We will make sure that stakeholders have access to relevant information to understand our work.

- **An opportunity to get involved**

We are engaged in an activity that impact on all parts of society – business, communities, organisations and individuals. Provision of energy is an universal expectation in our society. We will offer stakeholders the opportunity to get involved with our Project, influencing and working with us as we plan, build and maintain infrastructure to help meet society's energy needs.

This involvement will offer the opportunity to influence our work, raise concerns, issues and work with us to develop environmentally and socially acceptable infrastructure. We will also engage with stakeholders to explore the opportunities that can be created and supported through our work.

- **Information and understanding**

Increasing understanding of the UK's energy demands, various energy sources and the needs, impacts and factors influencing energy production is vital for citizens to engage and understand the challenges of the future. We will work to ensure that, through our work, we provide information and work to increase understanding of the UK energy arena.

- **Listening and responding**

People take the time to engage with us, put effort into it, and should expect this to be reciprocated by us.

- **Respect**

Courtesy and mutual respect is fundamental to every single engagement we have with stakeholders. All parties should expect to be treated courteously, fairly and without prejudice.

6.2. Data Protection

Important notice about the use of your personal information

This notice explains what will happen to the personal data which may be included in, or is provided with, your response to this consultation. This data will include your name, your contact details and any other personal data (including sensitive personal data) that is included as part of your response (e.g. in your answers to consultation questions). To protect your privacy, [Vattenfall] will hold all information you submit in accordance with the data protection principles set out in the Data Protection Act 1998.

Your personal details will be used solely in connection with this consultation process, and any directly associated planning applications, to help us in understanding how individual communities view our proposals. Your comments will only be analysed by [Vattenfall], its affiliates, or by third parties instructed to do so on our behalf. Copies might be made available, in due course, to statutory authorities so your comments can be noted. We will, however, request that your personal details are not placed on the public record.

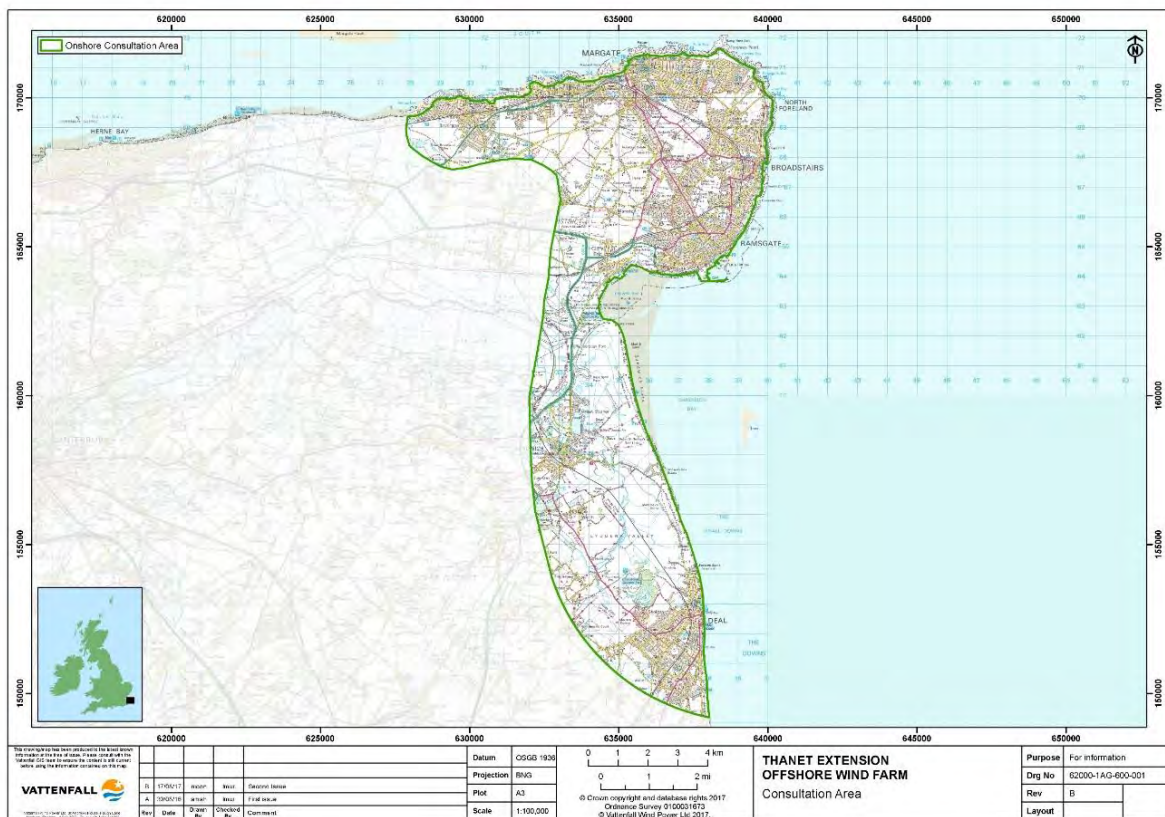
We may publish your response to this consultation, but all responses will be published anonymously without your name attached, your name will not be mentioned in the summary of consultation responses, any quote from or reference to any of your response or comments will not be attributed to you by name.

All other contact details (e.g. your e-mail address) provided with (but not as part of) your response will be used only by [Vattenfall], its affiliates, or by third parties instructed to do so on our behalf to contact you about your response and to provide you with further information about progress with the proposed project, and will not be published.

Where personal data (whether relating to you or to anyone else) is included as part of your response (e.g. in your answers to consultation questions), [Vattenfall], its affiliates, or by third parties instructed to do so on our behalf may edit or remove it, or invite you to do so; but in certain circumstances the response may be published with the personal data still included.

7. Consultation area

The map below shows the area we have defined for our consultation activities. People living in the area shown will be directly informed of local consultation events via direct postal communication and informed of opportunities to meet with us and get involved.



This consultation area was developed following a consideration of those likely to be impacted by the Project – both in terms of new potential infrastructure onshore, and visual impact onshore and offshore. As such the area proposed covers the locality surrounding potential landfall points, onshore cable corridors and onshore substation. In addition, communities most likely to experience significant visual impacts have been included in the consultation area.

In addition, to ensure those beyond this primary consultation area who may have an interest in the Project are informed, it is proposed to place adverts in the newspaper locations listed below and ensure local media are informed of consultation events. All details will also be included on our dedicated project website and on social media platforms. The evidence collected from our early engagement indicate that these channels have proven most effective to date in informing the wider community of the Project.

7.1.1.1. Newspaper advert locations
Isle of Thanet Gazette
Thanet Extra
East Kent Mercury
Kent on Sunday

7.1.1.2. Local groups

Vattenfall has also compiled a list of local groups who will be provided with the opportunity to get involved in the consultation. The relevant local authorities have been consulted and have provided invaluable input into this group list. These groups are listed in Appendix A.

8. The Planned Approach to Community Consultation

8.1. Providing information on the consultation

The following methods will be used to inform local communities of opportunities to get involved with the Project consultation and the timings of local events.

- A newsletter will be sent to all homes within the primary consultation area
- Adverts will be placed in local newspapers
- Posters will be displayed
- Press releases will be sent to local media
- Letters will be sent to elected representatives, parish councils and local groups
- Adverts will be placed on Facebook to raise awareness locally and to encourage hard to reach groups, particularly younger people, to participate
- Local e-newsletters to those who have registered their interest in the project will be sent to them directly via e-mail

8.2. Consultation documents and materials

We want to create opportunities for as many people as possible to get involved with the consultation. To do so, we will make sure the following documents are prepared and are available:

- Information boards – to be used at local Public Information Days
- A Project Booklet – to be sent to local groups listed in Appendix A.
- Online information hub – an information hub will be created on the project webpage www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
- Slide pack – to allow us to offer presentations to local groups who are interested in hosting a session
- Photomontages – to ensure the community gain an understanding of the likely visual impact from a suite of viewpoints.
- A Non-Technical Summary, which will summarise the results of our Preliminary Environmental Impact Report.

8.3. Methods to provide feedback

The following methods will be available to provide feedback to us during the consultation phase:

- Questionnaires at the Public Information Days to provide detailed feedback on the proposal
- Freepost feedback forms, which will be sent with the Project Booklet to local groups
- Online survey/questionnaire that can be filled in at any time throughout the consultation period
- Comment books at Public Information Days
- A project email address and phone number will also be available to contact the project team (see the Contact Us section).

9. What will be consulted upon

The NSIP guidance states that it is important that it is clear to people who get involved what elements of the project are being consulted upon. Whilst feedback on all topics and important issues for those who get involved is welcomed, the tables below explain some of the key topics where we are asking for specific feedback during this consultation phase to help us develop the best possible project.

We also outline some of the areas where it is less likely that changes will be possible.

This phase of the process is designed to help gather feedback to shape the project for which we will seek consent. The purpose of pre-application consultation is to gather views whilst plans for the project are being developed to allow people the opportunity to inform the plans whilst they can still be influenced.

Once our application is submitted, there will be further opportunities for you to get involved, particularly during the Examination Phase of the project. Find out more here:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/participating-in-the-process/>

9.1. Key consultation topics

The feedback provided to date by the local community and other stakeholders has shaped the proposed topics and information that will be provided during this consultation.

- We will be asking for your feedback on how we prioritise and approach local investment in skills development, supply chain and education associated with the Project

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will be asking for your feedback on our approach to planning the construction works for the Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will be asking for feedback on how local people view key issues that have shaped the Project to date During the consultation we will be showing various turbine layouts. Some showing fewer, taller turbines, and some showing more, but smaller turbines. We want to find out from you what your views are on these potential options that we are considering. All of the information provided in the consultation will be on a “worst case” basis. The exact number and turbine type to be deployed will be decided once the Project is consented. Turbine technology is advancing quickly, and we want to be able to have designed a project that allows us to choose the best turbine on the market for this site when the time comes to place a contract. This means that we will be showing the largest possible turbines, in physical size and scale, that will be considered for this site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of the PEI Report will be shared during the consultation as will any mitigations and/or enhancements proposed to address potentially significant impacts of the project. This will include consultation on key project impacts, such as visual impacts, impacts on local ecology and amenity, traffic and noise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will also be asking for feedback on the key issues we should be considering when we come to detailed siting of project infrastructure within the Red Line Boundary post consent. The Project “Red Line Boundary” is the area within which we will be looking for consent to place turbines, cables, construction work areas and substation infrastructure, both onshore and offshore.

We want to ensure that our consultation is focussed, and that the public understand what is being consulted upon to provide input that can ensure that we understand the key issues from their perspective and consider that as we develop the Project.

The need for renewable energy generation is established in National Policy Statements EN-1 and EN-3. The need for the Project therefore not an issue on which comment will be sought.

During the consultation, a “red line boundary” will be shown (as described above). This is the area where Vattenfall is seeking consent to place infrastructure. The exact location of the cables, turbines and substation within that boundary will be determined post consent. This also includes decisions on the number of turbines to be deployed. The maximum number of turbines would be 34, but we will also be seeking consent to site fewer, but physically larger turbines within the area. As such, the information provided will show the worst case layout from a visual impact perspective to understand what concerns and issues we need to consider.

9.2. Providing information/context to consider the Project

In addition to the matters for consultation, our work and informal consultation to date has highlighted several other topics of interest locally and which will be included as part of the formal consultation on the Project. These are summarised below.

We will describe our approach to designing the Project and developing the Red Line Boundary.
We will explain the NSIP process and the key stages where people can get involved.
We will provide information on energy topics, such as the cost of energy, energy provision in the UK and information about wind energy technology
We will explain the Environmental Impact Assessment process and what it aims to achieve.

10. How and where can the public find out more/get involved with the Project's consultation?

10.1. Local Information Points

We want to make sure information is accessible locally to all. The following information points will be used throughout the consultation period. At these information points, the local community will find copies of the Project Booklet, the SoCC, and freepost feedback forms.

Local Information Points (to view the SoCC, pick up copies of the Project Booklet and freepost feedback forms)	
Birchington/Minnis Bay	Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd Birchington CT7 9EG
Margate	Margate Library Cecil Street Margate CT9 1RE
Broadstairs	Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs CT10 2BS
Ramsgate	Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn Ramsgate CT11 9AY
Ramsgate (water/harbour users)	Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (Site Office) Military Road Ramsgate Kent CT11 9LG
Cliffsend	The Village Shop Foads Lane, Cliffsend, Ramsgate CT12 5JH
Sandwich	Sandwich Library 13 Market Street Sandwich CT13 9DA
Dover	Dover Gateway 69-71 Castle Street Dover CT16 1PD
Deal	Deal Library 5 Broad Street Deal CT14 6ER

10.2. Local Deposit Locations

Copies of a Non-technical Summary and full PEI Report will be available to view at the following locations. Please note, in some locations, these will be electronic copies. The table below notes whether the locations will hold hard or electronic copies.

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)	
Birchington	Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd Birchington Kent CT7 9EG (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)
Margate	Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate CT9 1RE (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)
Broadstairs	Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs CT10 2BS (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)
Ramsgate	Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn Ramsgate CT11 9AY (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)
Ramsgate – water users	Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road Ramsgate Kent CT11 9LG (Non-technical summary/hard copy available – by appointment only – 07817 944359)
Sandwich	Sandwich Library 13 Market Street Sandwich CT13 9DA (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)
Dover	Dover Gateway Castle Street, Dover CT16 1PD (Only hard copies available)
Deal	Deal Library 5 Broad Street Deal CT14 6ER (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)
Canterbury	Canterbury City Council Military Road Canterbury Kent CT1 1YW (Only hard copies available)
Essex County Council	Essex County Council County Hall Market Road Chelmsford CM1 1QH
Swale District Council	Swale Borough Council Alexander Centre Preston Street Faversham, Kent ME13 8NY

10.3. Local Consultation Public Information Days

Vattenfall will hold a series of local sessions, where the public can come and get involved with the consultation, meet the project team and provide their feedback to us. The dates and timings will be confirmed through the channels outlined in Section 6.1. The venues that will be used are:

Margate	Turner Contemporary, Rendezvous, Margate CT9 1HG,
Broadstairs Harbour	The Broadstairs Pavilion Harbour St, Broadstairs CT10 1EU
Broadstairs	The Botany Bay Hotel Marine Drive Broadstairs CT10 3LG
Broadstairs	The Botany Hotel Marine Dr, Broadstairs CT10 3LG,
Ramsgate	The Royal Temple Yacht Club (First Floor), 6 Westcliff Mansions Ramsgate CT11 9HY
The Community Hall, Cliffsend	Foads Lane, Cliffsend, Ramsgate CT12 5JH
Sandwich	The Guildhall, Cattle Market, Sandwich CT13 9AH

10.4. Local Pop Up Sessions

In addition to the local drop-in sessions, we will also hold Pop Up sessions at locations locally with high footfall, likely to be convenient and accessible to local people.

11. Engaging the harder to reach

We want to make every effort to create opportunities to ensure all local residents and groups have equal opportunity to get involved. Following consultation with the authorities the following approach is proposed (see Appendix A for a list of all those who will be contacted):

- **Young people**

We will send project packs to local schools and offer to give briefing sessions at local colleges.

- **Older people**

Project packs will be sent to a list of local groups representing older people, and they will be offered the opportunity to have a face to face session with a member of the team. A list of all groups to be contacted is provided in Appendix A.

- **Disabilities**

We will make sure information is made available in appropriate formats to local groups with key needs. All events will be held in locations with disabled access.

- **Those with low levels of literacy/education and non-native English speakers**

We will ensure that information provided is written in Plain English, and will use diagrams and images where possible to aid explanation and understanding of key technical issues that are relevant.

- **Residents who work outside the district**

As well as the online survey, which will be accessible 24/7, weekend and early evening consultation events will be held. Facebook adverts will also be promoted locally to raise awareness of the survey and the opportunity to share their views on the Project.

12. Consultation Results

After the statutory consultation closes Vattenfall will collate and review the outcomes to create a Consultation Report to be submitted alongside the DCO application. Responses will be reviewed and taken into account as part of the pre-application consultation process. Following this, Vattenfall may carry out additional targeted consultation with members of the local community, as feedback is received and the project is refined. Wider consultation could be carried out if considered appropriate.

All consultation, informal and formal, will be described in a Consultation Report which will be submitted as part of the DCO submission. The Consultation Report will set out which parties have been consulted, their responses and any action taken by Vattenfall as a result.

13. Contacting the Project Team

Contact details to be added

14. The Consultation Period

We statutory consultation period will run from XXXXXX. To ensure that your feedback can influence our thinking and plans, we kindly ask you to send us your feedback form responses by xxxx.

This document explains our approach to statutory consultation on the Project. Following the end of the consultation period we will continue to keep local people informed with newsletters, updates, information on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension. We will inform local residents when we plan to submit an application to the Planning Inspectorate. Further consultation and engagement events may also be held, which will be documented in the consultation report.

You can contact us at any time during normal working hours at the contact details provided above, with any questions, issues or ideas regarding the project you wish to share with us.

Since Vattenfall informed the local community of our interest in this extension Project in January 2017, a number of opportunities to get involved and provide early thoughts and feedback have been held locally, and a number of communications have taken place. You can find our more of the communication and engagement activity undertaken to date in Appendix B.

15. Appendix A

15.1. List of those who will receive letters from us informing them on the consultation

Thanet District Council (to include Ramsgate Harbour)	Deal Town Council
Kent County Council	Westgate on Sea Town Council
Broadstairs & St Peters Town Council	Birchington Parish Council
Ramsgate Town Council	Minster Parish Council
Sandwich Town Council	Margate Charter Trustees
Cliffsend Parish Council	Thanet Fishermens Association
Worth Parish Council	Sandwich Port & Haven Commissioners
South Eastern MEPs	Local Members of Parliament

15.2. List of groups (including schools and colleges) who will receive Project Booklets:

The Ramsgate Society	Isle of Thanet Geographical Society
The Broadstairs Society	The Thanet Visitor Information Centre
Pegwell and District Association	Members of the Harbour User Group
Members of the Port Liaison Group	Members of the Port Liaison Group
Thanet Sub Aqua Club	Kent Scuba Association
Royal Temple Yacht Club	Margate Yacht Club
Broadstairs Sailing Club	Minnis Bay Sailing Club
Ramsgate Small Boat Owners Association	Foreness Water Ski Club
Kent Surf Club	Kent Kit Surfing Club
Minnis Bay Windsurfing Club	Birchington Sea Angling Club
Broadstairs & St. Peters Sea Angling Society	Highway Marine
Sandwich Marina	Sandwich Sailing and Motor Boat Club
Ramsgate and Broadstairs Sea Cadet Unit	Dover Sea School
Royal Yachting Association	RNLI Whitstable and Ramsgate
Dover Coastguard	Thanet and East Kent Chamber of Commerce
Kent Invicta Chamber of Commerce	Thanet Business Forum
Breakfast Networking International	Thanet Business Network
Stonelees Golf Club	St Augustine's Golf Club
Kent Downs Area of Natural Beauty organisation	Kent Youth County Council
Thanet Premier Business Group	Thanet Bird Observatory Group
Bettshanger Country Park	Margate Conservation Area Advisory Group
Broadstairs Conservation Area Advisory Group	Ramsgate Heritage and Design Forum
Coast Community Teams, Broadstairs, Margate and Ramsgate	Margate Civic Society
Organisers of Folk Week	Whitecliffs Country
Ramsgate Action Group	

Schools

Birchington CofE	St Peter-in-Thanet CofE Junior School, Broadstairs
Bromstone Primary School, Broadstairs	St Saviour's CofE Junior School, Westgate-on-Sea
Callis Grange Infant School, Broadstairs	Salmestone Primary School, Margate
Canterbury Road Primary School, Sittingbourne	Sandown Primary School, Deal
Canterbury St Peter's Methodist Primary	Castle Community College, Deal

Capel Primary School, Five Oak Green	The Charles Dickens School, Broadstairs
Capel-le-Ferne Primary School, Capel-le-Ferne	Hartsdown Academy, Margate
Cartwright and Kelsey CofE Primary School, Ash	The Royal Harbour Academy, Ramsgate
Chiltern Primary School, Ramgate	Sandwich Infant School
Christ Church CofE, Ramsgate	Sandwich Technology School, Sandwich
Cliftonville Primary School, Margate	Ursuline College, Westgate-on-Sea
Dame Janet Infant School, Ramsgate	Dane Court Grammar School, Broadstairs
Dame Janet Junior School, Ramsgate	Sir Roger Manwood's School, Sandwich
Deal Parochial Primary School, Deal	Chatham and Clarendon Grammar School, Ramsgate
Debbie Fyffe School, Sandwich	Dane Court Grammar School, Broadstairs
The Downs CofE Primary School, Walmer	Bradstow School, Broadstairs
Dame Janet Primary Academy	Brewood Primary School, Ramsgate
Drapers Mills Primary School, Margate	East Court School, Ramsgate
Ellington Infant School, Ramsgate	Farrow House School, Margate
Garlinge Primary School, Margate	Gap House School, Broadstairs
Margate Holy Trinity and St John's CofE Primary School, Margate	Laleham School, Margate
Minster CofE Primary School, Minster-in-Thanel	Stone Bay School, Broadstairs
Mongeham Primary School, Deal	The Davenport Centre, Ramsgate
Newington Infant School, Ramsgate	The Foreland School, Broadstairs
Newington Junior Foundation School, Ramsgate	The Old Priory School, Ramsgate
Newlands Primary School, Ramsgate	St Anthony's School, Margate
Northdown Primary School, Margate	St Lawrence College
Palm Bay, Cliftonville	The Brentwood Education Centre Deal
Priory Infant School, Ramsgate	Ripplevale School, Deal
Ramsgate Christ Church CofE Junior School, Ramsgate	Great Oaks Small School Sandwich
Ramsgate Free School, Ramsgate	Further Education
Ramsgate Holy Trinity CofE Primary School, Broadstairs	Canterbury College
Salmerstone Primary School, Ramsgate	K College
St Crispin's Infant School, Westgate-on-Sea	Mid Kent College
St Ethelbert's Catholic Primary School, Ramsgate	South Kent College
St Gregory's Catholic Primary School, Margate	University of Kent
St Joseph's Catholic Primary, Broadstairs	East Kent College
St Laurence in Thanet CofE Junior School, Ramsgate	Kent Institute of Art and Design
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School, St Margaret's at Cliffe	North West Kent College
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Deal	Christchurch College
St Mildred's Primary Infant School, Broadstairs	Castle Community College, Deal
St Nicholas at Wade CofE Primary School, St Nicholas-at-Wade	

16. Appendix B – preparing for consultation and our work to date

16.1. Preparation for the statutory consultation

16.1.1. Introducing the project to the local community and gathering early feedback

In January 2017, Vattenfall informed local communities and stakeholders of our interest in extending Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

This included:

- Newsletters to all local homes within the consultation area
- Press releases to local media
- Adverts in local newsletters
- Letters to key stakeholders (including local parish councils and elected representatives)
- Information distributed on social media channels
- A meeting with local parish councils and key residents associations.

All stakeholders were invited to attend a local information session – there were six held in total. More than 150 people attended, and 113 chose to provide us with early feedback, which helped to shape our initial views on the Project design and also the topics that would be important for our statutory consultation.

A feedback report was sent to all who participated (and left contact details) in April 2017. It is available on our website to view.

https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/contentassets/9e85b4d029be41e68df8968e6811841a/3801_vattenfall_thanet_feedback_report_apr17_web_fin.pdf

A further newsletter was sent to local homes to provide a project update in May 2017, which included an invitation to local surgery sessions in advance of the statutory consultation phase of the Project, to allow people to come and talk to us and ask questions.

16.1.2. Hard to reach survey locally

The decision was taken to conduct a local sample survey to begin our hard to reach engagement and also gain a picture of local attitudes towards the project, to shape our understanding of the key issues that should be included in the consultation.

Residents completed the survey in a face to face interview in-street or in-home using a tablet during May 2017. In total 748 residents were interviewed. Residents were interviewed throughout 24 wards in the Thanet and Sandwich area of Kent within proximity of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

The number of interviews achieved in each ward was proportionate to the population of each ward. The profile of residents responding is broadly in line with that of the 2011 Census Statistics in terms of gender and age. The results are available on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

16.1.3. Consultation with the local authorities

Vattenfall held meetings in person and by phone respectively with Dover and Thanet District Councils as well as Kent County Council to consult with them on our approach to the Statement of Community Consultation. A draft copy of the Statement of Community Consultation was also provided to the authorities in advance of formal submission for information and informal comment.

Advice was offered on effective methods of information provision, event and information point locations. The area of consultation and the rationale in its development was discussed as well as our planned approach to collecting feedback and input from the local community on the Project.

16.1.4. Consideration of local community involvement plans

Local involvement plans were considered in the preparation of this Statement of Community Consultation, to align principles and help to shape appropriate consultation approaches that would best meet the needs of local residents, particularly in relation to hard to reach engagement.

16.1.5. The expectations of the NSIP process

The SoCC has also been aligned with the key issues outlined in the guidance available from the Planning Inspectorate which can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructure-projects>

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C2.2: Local Authority Comments on Draft SoCC and how they were Addressed

Thanet District Council	Comment	How Comment was Addressed in Final SoCC
1.	Should state that the consultation should be open to everyone	Amended at Point No. 6. Page 9 "....all parts of Society...."
2.	Response time and project team contacts should be stated.	Inserted at Pages 16/17 (Sections 13 and 14)
3.	Should include a draft of consultation leaflet, letter, emails to be sent to residents and interested parties for information.	Discussed with local authority and info provided as soon as was available.
4.	Elected representative – SoCC does not state whether this encompasses all ward members at TDC or those in particular wards – needs to be clarified in final version	SoCC amended. Listed on Page 11, 8.1.
5.	Copies of all documents should be available on the proposed website as HTML and downloadable as PDF docs.	Confirmed. Website address in SoCC. Documents have been added to our webpage.
6.	Online survey should allow free-text responses to the proposal and the consultation.	Free post service to be provided. Freepost address on Page 16 and on the back page of SoCC.
7.	Emails to project teams should be logged as a consultation comment, rather than feedback form, to ensure that they are not excluded – update SoCC to reflect this.	Noted and added at 8.3.
8.	Include feedback form within the SOCC as an appendix	Referred to in SoCC on Page 11 (Section 8.3 – methods to provide feedback). Not to be included in SoCC but we will include this in Project Leaflet.
9.	TDC wish to comment on feedback.	Noted.
10.	HARD COPIES of consultation documents to be made available at Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate libraries for people to view. Update SoCC to include this.	Noted and added. Extra locations added - see Page 14 (Section 10.1).
11.	Hard copy consultation docs also to be provided to TDC. Update SoCC to include this.	Noted.
12.	Printed copies to be checked weekly – SoCC to reflect this.	This was kindly carried out by the library staff.
13.	Two Broadstairs events – recommend one be held in Town Centre.	Confirmed. One to be held at Queens Road Baptist Community Centre. See page 15 (10.2). Event added at Botany Bay (North Foreland residents).
14.	PID – information to be provided re. dates and timings – update SoCC. TDC recommend mix of weekdays and weekend events - mixture of daytime and evening sessions. Potentially conducting	Details added to SoCC. See page 15 (10.2).

	two events at different times of the day/days of the week at the same venue if appropriate.	
15.	Book meetings with Broadstairs, Ramsgate, Cliffsend and Birchington Town Councils during consultation period.	Confirm that this was arranged with all Town Councils. See Contact Log.
16.	Update SoCC to reflect the above.	Amended - Page 11 (Section 8.1)
17.	SoCC should indicate how demographic data will be collected, including geographic location of respondents and whether responses are from groups or individuals.	Page 16 (Section 12). Consultation area map on Page 10 (Section 7).
18.	SOCC should outline if the responses are to be published and whether any weighting will apply to the responses.	SoCC updated to reflect this. See page 12 (Section 16). Also referred to on Page 9 under Data Protection.
19.	SoCC should separately list all statutory consultees under Sections 43, 44 and 48 of Planning act 2008 for clarity as well as those groups engaged with (as outlined in Appendix A).	Complete.. Pages 18-21 (Section 15).
Dover District Council		
20.	2.2 After last para referring to PINs advice Note 8, reference SoCC being the document which will set out the opportunities for the community /public to get involved. Follow with Section 4....What is a statement of community consultation	Added. Page 8, (Section 5).
21.	Section 3 Suggest Section 3 follows on from Section 1 – About the Project.	Done. Page 8,
22.	Suggest reference (and a weblink) to Coast Explorer – a project reference Vattenfall's educational work local to the community.	This was added to the website for the consultation.
23.	4, para 3 - There is a reference to Guidance but guidance needs to be specified.	SoCC Updated. Page 8 (Section 5).
24.	4, para 3 - Guidance refers to 'those living in the vicinity of the land' – it is clear throughout the document and accepted that this would not only include residential properties. It is suggested that here reference made to the community including non-residential properties.	SoCC updated to include non-residential properties. Page 8 (Section 5).
25.	6. Sentence implies this is the first opportunity for the communities to get involved – to date there have been a number of informal consultations which is later referred to. Should be	SoCC updated. Page 8 (5.1) cross references to Appendix B on Page 21 (Para 16).

	reference to what has been Complete. to date and how we have responded to feedback and suggestion and the continuing of this approach during the formal consultation periods. – perhaps cross reference to the later sections and appendices.	
26.	7.1.1 – Advert locations should include local newspapers that cover the Sandwich, Deal and Dover areas.	Confirm that this was carried out and scanned copies will be available as part of submission documentation.
27.	Table 7.1.1 – Refer to comments at 15.1 – i.e. DDC needs to be include National Nature Reserve Steering Group that has met with Vattenfall, members of which include a DDC member (currently Cllr Mog Ovenden) supported by officers from the Regeneration and Delivery Team. The NNR Steering Group should be added to this section.	Added to list – Page 18 (15.1). Project team also consulting separately with NNR Steering Group.
28.	Also include Ash Parish Council	Confirm that Ash has been added to Stakeholder list.
29.	Also add Sandwich Chamber of Commerce	Confirmed (Cllr Friend to act as contact).
30.	7, para 3 and 8.1, point 1 - Ref to primary consultation area – implies there are two areas (may have come from our previous map).	Amended SoCC – Page 10 (Section 7).
31.	8.1 – point 1 – How many homes within consultation area? – useful to specify. Check that schools, religious buildings, businesses etc. are included.	Noted. Updated SoCC with figures. Post Office will be notified to ensure residential and non-residential are included). Page 21 (Section 16, Appendix B).
32.	8.1, point 2 - Cross reference to the local newspapers – table 7.1.1	Updated SoCC. Page 10 (Section 7.1)
33.	8.1, point 3 - Where are the posters to be displayed and what type of posters are intended?	Updated SoCC. Page 11 (Section 8.1).
34.	8.1, point 7 - Details of how a person can register their interest should be made clear	Updated SoCC. Page 11 (Section 8.1).
35.	8.2 - Previous draft included 3D virtual model – not included in formal submission. DDC would welcome this back. Useful for onshore substation- useful tool in conjunction with the SLVA.	Updated SoCC. Page 11 (Section 8.2).
36.	9. Para 4 - <i>find out more here</i>	Amended. Page 12 (Section 9).
37.	9.1 para 3 – Missing word 'is' after therefore	Noted.

38.	9.1 point 7 – Suggest that landscape impacts and heritage should also be included in key project impacts. Ref to local ecology should be amended to ecology of international significance .	Updated SoCC. Page 12 (Section 9.1).
39.	9.2, para 1 – Refers to what will be included in ‘formal consultation’ – this is first ref to ‘formal’ consultation and this may confuse interested third parties as there has to date been some informal consultation	Updated SoCC. Page 13 (Section 9.2).
40.	9.2, Para 1 – A section detailing the informal consultation undertaken to date would be useful – should make clear at the outset (perhaps under the TO NOTE section) that it relates to the formal consultation process.	Updated SoCC. Referred to on Page 21, (Section 16 Appendix B).
41.	In addition to above, Section 4 describing what the SoCC is, referring to the fact that the SoCC relates to future consultation and not that undertaken to date could be added. If the informal consultation undertaken to date has been Complete. in accordance with the SoCC it should be stated.	Updated SoCC. Page 8 (Section 5) deals.
42.	It is noted at Section 12 that all consultation, informal and formal will be described in the DCO but there should be some reference to what has been undertaken to date and the distinction been that and the formal consultation to which the SoCC relates.	Section 5.1.1 and section 16 address this.
43.	9.2 table - Suggest that there be an explanation of how the LPA and other statutory bodies have been and are involved in the project process, in the interests of transparency.	Updated SoCC. Page 13 (Section 9.2).
44.	Will information also be available on line – suggest that it should be and this should be stated.	Updated SoCC. Page 11 (Section 8.2).
45.	Happy that Dover and Deal libraries included in 10.1 and 10.2	Noted.
46.	Request that Deal/Dover and Betteshanger Country Park be included in PIDs – do not appear to have been included – although it is understood from previous email correspondence that they would be.	Decided that Betteshanger be included as a ‘pop up’ – we are holding two PIDs in Sandwich and Deal/Dover and felt this was a good spread.
47.	10.4 - No details for pop ups – suggest Discovery Park, Betteshanger Country Park and Co-op Sandwich.	Advice taken on board – confirm events will be held at all three (plus other – see lists on Page 15 (Sections 10.2 and 10.3)

48.	11 – points 4 and 5 - Provision should be made for translation services if required.	We will accommodate alternative formats if required – Page 16 (Section 11).
49.	11 – points 4 and 4 Provision for accessibility of material for those visually and hearing impaired should be made.	We will accommodate alternative formats if required – Page 16 (Section 11).
50.	12. Ref is made to both statutory and non-statutory consultation. Within SoCC there should be a clear explanation of the difference between two and clear identification markers as to where in the application process any statutory consultation will take place (also referred to in 9.2 para 1 above).	Clarified. SoCC updated. Page 8 (Section 5.1.1) Also a list on Page 21 (Section 16. Appendix B) which lists what we have done post stat consultation.
51.	14. Para 1 – Typo – We should be The	Noted.
52.	14. Para 2 – How will residents be informed that an application has been submitted to PINS?	These are listed on Page 17 (Section 14).
53.	14. Para 3 – Typo – Our should be Out	Noted.
54.	15.1 – see comments on Table 7.1.1 above	Complete and scanned copies are available.
55.	15.2 – Typo – kit should be Kite	Noted.
56.	16 Appendix B – it is noted that this section is section 4 of previous draft circulated for comment. Whilst it is noted that a consultation report will be drafted as part of the DCO application, as commented on the previous draft, there are a number of points that it is felt should be included in this SoCC so that the community are fully aware of what has been undertaken to date. These comments have been reiterated below:	Page 21 (Section 16. Appendix B) lists what we have Complete. post stat consultation.
57.	16.1.1 point 1 – What was the extent of the coverage, how many householders? Which LPA area were they located in? Which Wards? Can this be cross-referenced to the Consultation Area Plan drawing number 62000-1AG-600-001 Rev B? The above consultation Area Plan should be appended to the SoCC.	Map included and number of homes detailed on Page 21 (Section 16. Appendix B).
58.	16.1.1 point 2 – It is assumed that this is the local newspaper? Details of which ones were contacted and dates of press releases could be provided.	This will be described In the consultation report.
59.	16.1.1 point 3 – which newsletters? Were these parish newsletters or ones released by Vattenfall?	SoCC updated. Clarified on Page 21 (Section 16.1.1).

60.	16.1.1 Point 4 - Which key stakeholders? Were these the ones that are identified at 15.1. A cross reference to this section (if this was the case) would be useful.	Defined as requested.
61.	16.1.1 Point 5 - Which channels/media were used?	Defined as requested.
62.	16.1.1 – please clarify here what a local involvement plan is?	Terminology changed to avoid confusion.
63.	No comment	
<i>Kent County Council</i>		
64.	KCC would like feedback on how the results of the draft SoCC consultation will be reviewed and which suggestions have been taken into consideration by project.	We have spoken to all local authorities to confirm and clarify which feedback would be taken on board. We have also explained where we had included feedback - all parties happy with explanation provided. All participants expressed their satisfaction that their key views had been taken into account.
65.	Posters – KCC requests examples of types of places they will be displayed and are provided in Appendix A. KCC recommends we use all forms of Social Media (not just Facebook). Including Twitter to ensure wider scope and engagement with wider hard to reach groups.	Complete. Described on Page 21 (Section 15.3). Noted. Referred to in SoCC (Page 21 (Section 16.1.1)). We have been using both channels.
66.	Key consultation topics – KCC recommends that where the SoCC refers in first para to previous work and feedback from the local community and other stakeholders, reference should be made to Appendix B which outlines the previous work undertaken.	SoCC updated. Page 21 (Section 16.1.1).
67.	Second para refers to consultation being focussed. KCC recommends, if it has not already been undertaken, an equality impact assessment (EqIA) to identify if or how the project may impact people because of their protected characteristics.	VF felt this was not relevant/necessary.
68.	Key issues mentioned on page 13 should be listed to include the environmental and community impacts on the area.	SoCC amended to reflect this. Page 12 (Section 9.1, bullet 7).
69.	Additionally, (to above comment) the sixth bullet point should include Public Rights of Way, particularly in the affected County Parks.	Included.
70.	10.1 Local Info Points -	

71.	SoCC states KCC's libraries will be used as a local info point – KCC recommends to contact the KCC library services to agree and arrange this in advance.	Liaised with Sue Fordham from KCC library services who was extremely helpful.
72.	KCC recommends using Brockhill Country Park as a local info point in Hythe.	We did not feel this was necessary, though a poster was circulated.
73.	Local Deposit locations – The draft SoCC states that not all locations will have hard copies of the Non-Technical Summary and full PEIR. KCC requests that hard copies are made available in all locations and in smaller quantities if necessary to encourage engagement.	Hard copies were stored at various locations and memory sticks at others. See list on Page 14 (Section 10).
74.	KCC also recommends that Brockhill Country Park, TDC and KCC should act as local deposit location for the Non-Tech and full PEIR.	See above.
75.	Local Consultation and PIDs – KCC recommends adding Discovery Park in Sandwich as a location for local consultation public info day	Decision made to use Discovery Park as 'pop up'. PIDs held at both Sandwich and Deal it was felt this was sufficient
76.	Local Pop Up sessions – Pegwell Bay Country Park and/or Brockhill Country Park are recommended as locations for a local pop up session where KCC recommends listing the detail and number of sessions to be held.	Posters provided and events held at Cliffsend and Deal as we felt this adequately covered this area.
77.	Engaging hard to reach – Where the draft SoCC states information will be made available in alternative formats, KCC recommends that it includes details of how people can request documents in alternative formats. The County Council notes the face-to-face engagement that is being provided which should assist in consulting with those with low level literacy/educational attainment and non-native English speakers.	Referred to in SoCC – Page 16 (Section 11 – Requesting documents in alternative formats).
78.	KCC recommends adding social media, children's centres and youth organisations to the engagement list under 'young people': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kent County Parks, C/o KCC • Sandwich and Pegwell Bay Steering Group • Kent Wildlife Trust • Natural England • National Trust 	All have been included and have been kept informed/being consulted with.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Agency • RSPB • DDC • Swale Borough Council • CCC • Local businesses in consultation areas such as pubs and shops. 	
79.	KCC requests that Sandwich Town Team and Age UK are added to list.	Added to stakeholder list.
80.	Notwithstanding sample surveys undertaken in May 2017, in order to engage with hard to reach groups KCC recommends consulting further with Voluntary and Community Sector such as through Thanet Volunteer Bureau, East Kent Mencap and the Ageing Better Programme. Alternatively, KCC suggests consulting Red Zebra and Social Enterprise Kent requesting that they distribute consultation material to their members	All added to list and will be sent project booklet.
81.	Heritage conservation – the Council agrees with the approach set out in the SoCC. However, KCC requests that Thanet Archaeological Society should be included in the groups who will receive Project Booklets as listed in para 15.2	Confirmed - these have been added to list.
82.	Draft SoCC is unclear whether Swale Borough Council and CCC have been consulted given that the project may be visible from their coastal areas and coastal heritage assets. KCC recommends consulting if not already undertaken.	Both have been consulted.
83.	KCC recommends consulting National Trust and English Heritage as the landowners of South Foreland Heritage Coast and Lighthouse and Dover Castle, respectively. It is considered that the views from these locations may be impacted by the project.	Yes – covered by S 42 consultation.
84.	Country Parks and Countryside Partnerships – KCC Country Parks team is happy with the proposed approach and have inputted into the relevant draft SoCC headings. The team requests that they are invited to all future stakeholder meetings with Vattenfall in	Relayed to Project Team.

	any of the KCC owned Country Parks and to the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay Steering Group	
85.	Cliffsend should be included on the list of Local Deposit Locations set out on Page 15.	Were told this was not possible by community Rep but advertised that we would make copies available by appointment and we would book space in the village hall. Listed at Page 14 (Section 10).
86.	No comment	Response noted.

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C3: Statutory Community Consultation Feedback Report

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm – Statutory Consultation

Community Consultation – Summary of Feedback



Contents

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Preface

Statutory consultation for Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm (the Project) took place between 27th November 2017 and 12th January 2018. The purpose of this feedback report is to give those who took part in the public consultation a summary of the feedback received, an explanation of how it will be used by Vattenfall and an overview of what will happen next with the Project.

Vattenfall set out its approach to public consultation in a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which was advertised and can be accessed on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

This document is intended to provide an overview of all the views and comments raised by participants. It does not represent the views or opinions of Vattenfall. It sets out all the views expressed and as a result, some statements in this report represent the view of a single individual.

This report will inform the ongoing work of the Project Team in the preparation of the final planning application. Most of the feedback received is directly relevant to the project and we will consider and prioritise this feedback according to the relative weight of opinion. Changes made to the Project as a result of statutory and community consultation will be fully described in the final planning submission.

1. About the Project

Vattenfall has been operating its Thanet Offshore Wind Farm since 2010. In January 2017, all households in the consultation area (as described in the SoCC) were informed through a newsletter of our interest in an extension that could double the energy generating capacity of the wind farm.

Since that time Vattenfall has been working with experts and local stakeholders to develop its thinking, and see how we can build a Project that minimises local impacts, maximises and fully explores the potential benefits whilst delivering low cost renewable energy to UK consumers.

You can see details of the project as it was presented at the consultation in the Project Booklet on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

2. About the public consultation

The statutory consultation, under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, took place following two rounds of local information sessions (in January and May 2017) where members of the public could come along to find out more about the Project, talk to the Project team and provide feedback to inform our thinking.

Additionally, in April and May 2017, Vattenfall commissioned a survey to understand the wider public's views on the idea of an extension and identify the opportunities and issues most important to them.

This early engagement informed our approach to statutory consultation, which is described in our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC - available on our website).

The consultation events provided:

- an overview of Vattenfall's rationale for the Project
- contextual information about energy, including cost of energy, key targets and policies for the UK
- information on the research, surveys and evidence compiled and analysed as part of our assessment of the environmental impact of the Project
- Visuals to help participants understand the potential visual impact including photomontages and an interactive 3D model
- A chance to talk to members of the Project team as well as staff working at our operations base in Ramsgate who maintain the existing wind farm.

3. Publicity

The statutory consultation was advertised in a number of ways to ensure as many people as possible received information and the chance to participate:

- A newsletter was sent to all homes (88,000) in the consultation area (as defined in the SoCC)
- Adverts were published in local newspapers
- Adverts were published on social media
- Posters were displayed in locally
- Letters were sent to local elected representatives, parish councils, schools and groups

4. Events

Two types of events were held during the consultation period:

- Public Information Days;
- Pop-ups at local shops with high footfall;
- An online survey was also available for completion on our website.

Members of the team also visited those local parish and town councils who accepted our offer of a meeting.

5. Participation

Over 200 people participated in the statutory consultation by attending our public information days and many more people were provided with information at our pop-up events. Of these, 45 filled out a feedback form. Feedback was received from both types of participants. 10 people filled in an online questionnaire.

In addition to the completion of feedback forms, members of the Project Team recorded important points from their conversations with participants to ensure that these were captured to inform our approach to the Project.

In total, since we first announced the project in January 2017, more than a thousand local people have participated in the process.

6. Key themes and topics

Comments raised in response to each question have been sorted and categorised where appropriate to enable the Project to consider and respond to them. Please note this is a summary of the feedback received from the public during the consultation, as expressed by members of the public. There are conflicting views across the feedback. Further details will be provided in the Consultation Report submitted with the application.

1. When thinking about the potential impacts of the Project what concerns do you have?

Category	Count	Percentage (of total who filled in a feedback form)
Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes	11	23.91
Marine Water and Sediment Quality	3	6.52
Offshore Ornithology	15	32.61
Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	4	8.70
Fish and Shellfish Ecology	13	28.26
Offshore designated sites	4	8.70
Commercial Fisheries	6	13.04
Shipping and Navigation	15	32.61
Infrastructure and other users	3	6.52
Seascape, landscape and visual	18	39.13
Offshore archaeology and cultural heritage	3	6.52
Onshore landscape and visual impact assessment	13	28.26
Socio economics	8	17.39
Tourism and recreation	16	34.78
Onshore biodiversity	8	17.39
Ground conditions, flood use and land use	4	8.70
Onshore historic environment	7	15.22
Traffic and transport	8	17.39
Air quality	3	6.52
Noise and vibration	6	13.04
Inter-relationships	3	6.52
Aviation and radar	6	13.04

Issues to consider:

- Impact on water safety
- Impact on birds
- The cabling at Pegwell Bay and the impact on the environment
- Light pollution at night

- Impact on views – the visual impact
- The layout - looks “cluttered”. In particular some participants noted the difference between this worst-case layout the uniformity of the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm’s design
- Work with local education institutes
- Minimise turbines on the north and west of existing array to reduce impacts
- Transport large items by sea
- Organise visits to the wind farm
- Encourage tourism
- Protect birds and saltmarsh habitats
- Install good lighting for safety
- Prioritise local jobs and the local economy
- Apprenticeships and education

More information required requested on:

- The visual impact - what will it actually look like
- Anything we have found out about the land-bridge between Britain and Europe
- The projected impact on tourism
- The expected traffic and transport impact during construction
- How long the works will take
- Natural biological features – understand how these have been considered
- Specific species e.g. kittiwakes, seals, marsh helleborine and confirmation that they have been considered and assessed
- Our approach to sea traffic management
- The impact on radar
- Environmental management and monitoring measures – make the data publicly available
- The measures proposed to protect wildlife - how will we avoid disturbance
- The required skilled and unskilled jobs
- The impact on bird life, fisheries and nature in Pegwell Bay respectively
- The impact on fisheries

Encouraging feedback/areas where satisfaction with our approach was expressed:

- Shipping
- Onshore cabling
- Informative good displays
- Support for the Project
- Welcome investment, minimise impacts
- Support for the measures outlined in PEIR with regard to production of environmental monitoring and management plans, mitigation and codes of practice.
- The welcoming of more renewable energy

2. When thinking about all the topics that have been assessed and considered and our first proposals to minimise the impact, are there any further approaches you think we could consider?

Category	Count	Percentage (of total who filled out a feedback form)
Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes	1	2.17
Marine Water and Sediment Quality	1	2.17
Offshore Ornithology	4	8.70
Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	3	6.52
Fish and Shellfish Ecology	3	6.52
Offshore designated sites	2	4.35
Commercial Fisheries	1	2.17
Shipping and Navigation	8	17.39
Infrastructure and other users	2	4.35
Seascape, landscape and visual	6	13.04
Offshore archaeology and cultural heritage	1	2.17
Onshore landscape and visual impact assessment	3	6.52
Socio economics	0	0.00
Tourism and recreation	3	6.52
Onshore biodiversity	3	6.52
Ground conditions, flood use and land use	1	2.17
Onshore historic environment	1	2.17
Traffic and transport	0	0.00
Air quality	0	0.00
Noise and vibration	0	0.00
Inter-relationships	0	0.00
Aviation and radar	0	0.00

Issues to consider:

- No turbines closer to shore
- Avoid trenching in Stonelees Nature Reserve
- A preference for smaller turbines
- More certainty - too many decisions post consent
- Bury cables and junctions in shallow areas
- Go through the country park not the road
- Showcase the long-term benefits
- Make the most of the tourism opportunity

More information requested on:

- Infrastructure and other users and our approach to examining the impacts

- Our approach to public historic works
- Our approach to safety at sea
- The visual impact
- The noise impacts predicted
- The impact of vibration on waves
- How will birds be protected
- The resolution of conflicting environmental impact (a renewable energy project yet willing to dig through a nature reserve)

Areas where satisfaction with our approach was expressed

- Everything covered in the PEIR

3. Offshore, do you have any views or concerns about the area that we are looking at to place turbines and cables, or have any further matters you think need more consideration?

Issues to consider:

- Visual impact
- Consult properly with those impacted offshore
- Look at how impacts on views on the shore can be minimised
- Impacts on seabed ecology
- Employment

More information requested on:

- Our approach to dealing with navigation issues
- Our approach to marine, bird, ecological concerns most important
- Information on migration of birds
- Why are the turbines white?

Areas where satisfaction with our approach was expressed:

- No further matters to consider
- Wish scheme to progress
- Visual impact acceptable
- Plans are logical

4. Onshore, there are two potential options being considered for landfall at Pegwell Bay and routing the onshore cable. Do you have any thoughts, concerns or questions about either option?

Issues to consider:

- Mixed views on the preferred cable route
- Minimise disruption to paths
- Put in place good controls during construction
- Consider potential enhancement opportunities
- Consider a visitor centre

- Ensure cabling is underground
- Follow the shortest cable route
- Choose cable route that causes least permanent change
- Preference for trenching or HDD (horizontal directional drilling) as opposed to overland cables

More information requested on:

- The disturbance of natural habitats
- Security of the cables

5. Do you have any feedback or issues to raise with regard to the area being considered for the substation?

Issues to consider:

- Minimise impacts on paths
- Minimise impacts on the landscape
- Protect cycle track and consider cyclists' needs during construction (giving way etc)

More information requested on:

- How the area will be landscaped to suit any displaced wildlife?

Areas where satisfaction with our approach was expressed:

- A good option as it is a brownfield site

6. When thinking about our investment in Kent and the feedback we have received, do you agree with the priorities identified by the community to date and do you have any views on benefits and opportunities we should focus upon through our investment?

Ideas for benefits and opportunities to explore:

- Jobs, education (e.g. STEM) and careers (e.g. apprenticeships)
- Give local people the opportunity to be part of something great for our local and wider community
- Use community knowledge
- Raise Vattenfall's profile locally and give back
- Funding for the area
- Supply chain efforts
- Electricity discounts
- Improve economic prospects of area
- Tell story to illustrate increasing proportion of wind energy and reliable output
- More clean energy
- Preservation of local environment

More information required:

- More information on current employment and efforts locally
- Transparency over economic benefits

7. The maximum size of turbines that we are considering means we can produce more electricity with 28-34 turbines than the existing 100 turbines you see today. The layout shown shows the worst-case scenario visual impact. Is there anything specifically about the visual impact shown that is concerning to you, or anything you think we should consider when we design the actual layout, based on this worst-case scenario visual impact?

Issues to consider:

- Lack of order/messy of the layout, they need to look like they are meant to be together
- Lack of uniformity
- Too dominant
- More turbines to the north and the east to minimise impacts
- Turbines on the back not front
- Larger turbines further out
- Important to get best technical and economical outcome
- Maximum power extraction

More information requested:

- How will the new turbines affect existing?
- How many furthest forwards to land?

Areas where satisfaction with our approach was expressed:

- Nothing to raise
- Attractive
- No concerns
- Need the electricity
- Love them

8. During construction, we will prepare traffic management plans, introduce diversions to avoid closing important footpaths and access to local amenities, and work with you to minimise disruptions where ever possible. Do you have any suggestions for measures that might be effective that we should consider to minimise impacts during construction?

Issues to consider:

- Establish clear systems if any roads are to be closed
- Consult thoroughly with any affected homes and business
- Information well in advance
- Keep footpaths open
- Enhance area afterwards

- Use local media and social media to keep people informed
- Monitor working hours carefully
- Advertise any diversions well
- Maintain access to Bay Point Club
- Consider air quality impacts and noise pollution
- Learn from other local works to do better
- Talk about energy consumption

More information required:

- Explain why we aren't using existing cables

Areas where satisfaction with our approach was expressed:

- Don't think construction impacts will be a problem
- Support for the preparation of traffic management plans

9. The cost of offshore wind has decreased significantly....

Do you think we're getting the balance right in our current thinking and design? What else would you like us to consider?

- The more the better for the UK
- Futureproofing the design
- There's a good balance in the proposed approach
- More consideration of decommissioning
- Do more to preserve pilotage room and local views
- Consider battery storage options
- Cheaper electricity
- Don't underestimate importance of visual impact
- Concerned about substation and visual impact
- Well considered
- Looks good
- Maximising the time they run
- Equity stake
- Impressed by number of assessments made
- No closer to land mass
- More joined up thinking e.g. cables
- Upgrade the existing turbines
- Impressed by VF transparency, hope the extension will serve as an example and inspiration for other green energy projects.
- Too tall too close to shore
- More harmony with current site
- Onto a winner

10. We want to create more local jobs and give local companies the chance to benefit from the Project. Would you be interested in this work, or have ideas about how we can best achieve this?

- Invest in giving people and companies the experience to get work
- Advertise any opportunities well locally
- Support Ramsgate harbour
- Use local companies if possible
- Improve skills and knowledge
- Start relevant courses ahead of time
- Visitor info for tourists
- More interaction with local companies and schools
- Visits and events to celebrate them and make community feel a part of it as a good thing
- Art opportunities
- Team up with solar companies
- Festival of clean energy
- Open days
- Info boards around coast
- Encourage contractors to use British companies
- Youth employment to boost life chances
- Presentation to schools
- Support to community projects
- Apprenticeships
- Contact job centres to find out about local skills

11. Is there anything else you would like us to consider based on your review of the consultation materials?

- A team of knowledgeable people and a well thought out project
- Use less paper
- Keep us up to date
- Vehicle charge points
- Very interesting
- Make sure you're listening
- Information about decommissioning
- Use local suppliers
- Minimise disturbance at Pegwell Bay
- Raise more awareness
- Want more detail

7. What happens next

We received many types of feedback which will inform our thinking as we prepare our final proposals to submit to the Planning Inspectorate later this year. Consultation participants requested more information in relation to certain topics, which is something that will be addressed where it is relevant to the project. We also received many suggestions that can assist us in maximising level of local benefit associated with the project, and we will explore these further in the coming months, particularly ideas around supply chain, skills, education, tourism and enhancement of the local environment and community.

In some cases, feedback offered by participants was conflicting. For example, some people expressed positive views towards the appearance of the turbines – others had the opposite view, whilst many fell somewhere in between. Different preferences for our approach to onshore cable works were also expressed. We will consider everyone’s feedback equally, and where a clear decision has been made in these cases, we will explain how we arrived at that decision.

We will write to all homes within the consultation area defined in the SoCC to notify residents when we submit our planning application and will also write to all who took part in the consultation. We expect that to be in the early summer.

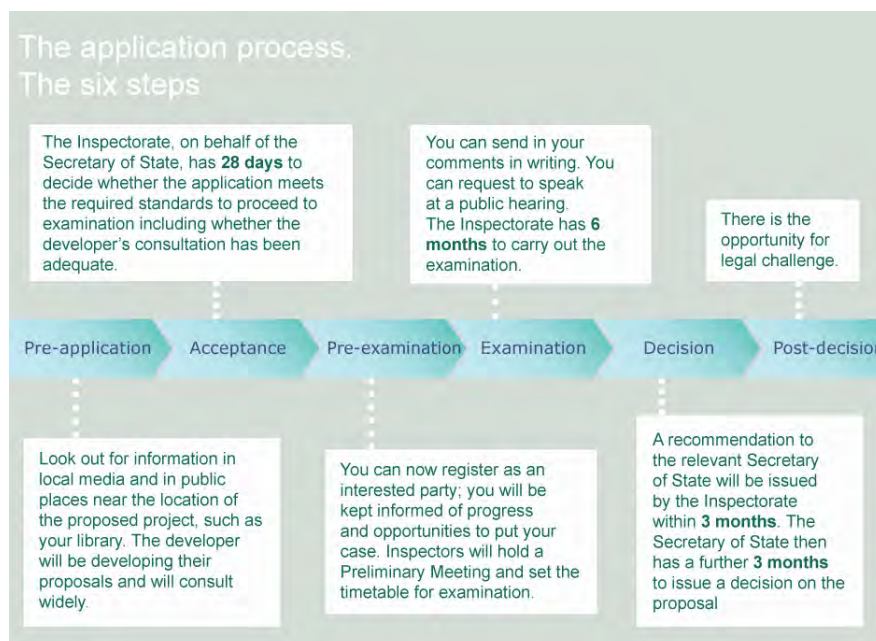
Our Local Liaison Officer, Melanie Rogers, is available to come and talk to any local groups or organisations who are interested in finding out more about the Project. See the contact details below.

8. About the NSIP process

We are currently in the pre-application stage of the process.

There will be further opportunities to participate in the planning process after the application is submitted. Further information can be found on the Planning Inspectorate website.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructureprojects>



9. Staying in touch

Please stay in touch or contact us with any questions you may have or more information you would like to receive relating to the Project.

Melanie Rogers, Local Liaison Officer

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Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C4.1: Early Community Consultation Report

THANET EXTENSION

Feedback Report 1

VATTENFALL



WHAT HAPPENED?

In January 2017, Vattenfall informed the community of its intention to apply for consent to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. Several methods of communication were used to inform the community:

- A letter was sent to local parish councils, elected representatives and local groups
- A newsletter was sent to local homes
- Adverts were placed in local papers
- Press releases were distributed to local media, which resulted in coverage in local papers, television and radio broadcasts
- Information was shared via social media

The information explained our interest in extending the project. The information also advertised the dates for a series of local events where the community could find out more about the project, were invited to share their views and provide feedback on our early plans and approach to developing the project.

In attendance were members of the project team and also representatives of the local Operations and Maintenance team from the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm who could talk about our current work in the area.

More than 150 people came along and 113 chose to fill in a questionnaire.

WHAT INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE?

At all the sessions a series of information boards described:

- Vattenfall as a company – who we are and what we do
- Some visuals (wirelines) showing what the turbines might look like in relation to the existing wind farm
- The rationale for extending the project
- The process that will be followed and the expected timeline
- Information on the surveys and assessments that we plan to complete on and offshore
- Maps showing the areas being considered for turbines, cables – on and offshore, and substation
- Information on our work in the area, and a board inviting feedback on the important opportunities that we should prioritise in our work locally

In addition, some activities were also offered, including a virtual reality model to give people an idea of what it's like to visit an offshore wind farm, some colouring activities for any families who attended and some "make electricity" kits.

FORMAT OF THE EVENTS

All the events were manned by representatives of Vattenfall and some third party staff with specialist knowledge of the planned surveys and environmental assessments.

As participants arrived they were welcomed at a reception desk, invited to leave contact details and offered a questionnaire to share their feedback.

Staff were available around the room to discuss any key issues. This included staff working on the Thanet Extension project as well as staff working on the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm's operations and maintenance. Also in attendance at each event was Vattenfall's Local Liaison Officer, whose contact details were also available for any queries that might arise after the event.

Each question on the questionnaire related to information provided at the event and a mixture of open ended and closed questions were posed to participants.

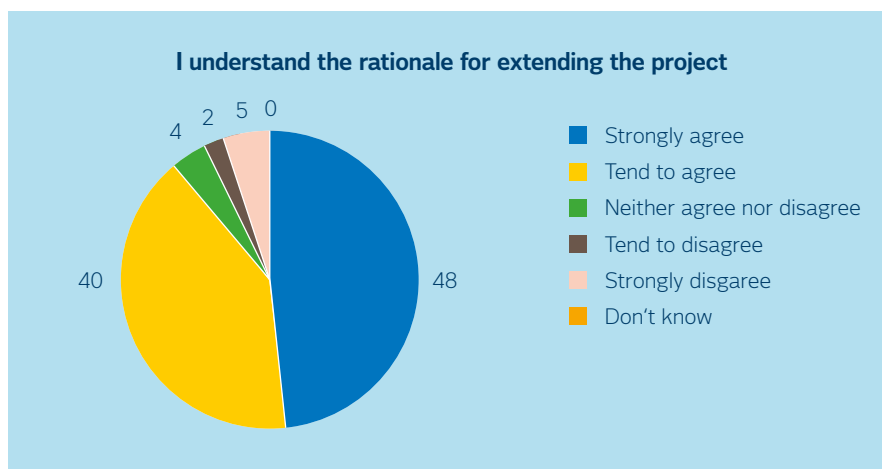
WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

The purpose of the event was to:

- Introduce the project and Vattenfall
- Explain our reasons for wishing to extend the project
- Give participants an idea of what the proposed project might look like
- Explain the areas on and offshore that were being explored to site turbines, cables and a substation
- Give an insight into the surveys and assessments
- Understand the opportunities and priorities from a local perspective

Understanding the rationale for the project

A majority of participants stated that they understood Vattenfall's rationale for extending the project. Many expressed their view that extending the project would make economic and environmental sense.



88% of participants stated that they understood our rationale for wishing to extend the projects.

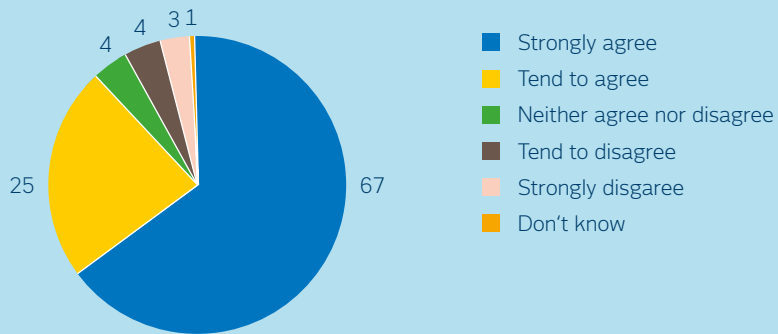
37 comments were received – 25 of these expressed a positive attitude towards the extension, with some noting that it was a “good rationale”, it could “boost local economy”, “makes more sense than starting from scratch at a new site”, as well as many comments expressing their support of increased deployment of renewable energy. Some however expressed concern that the extension would have a greater visual impact on the area, with others asking whether other sources of renewable energy were being explored.

Attitudes towards renewable energy, climate change and energy

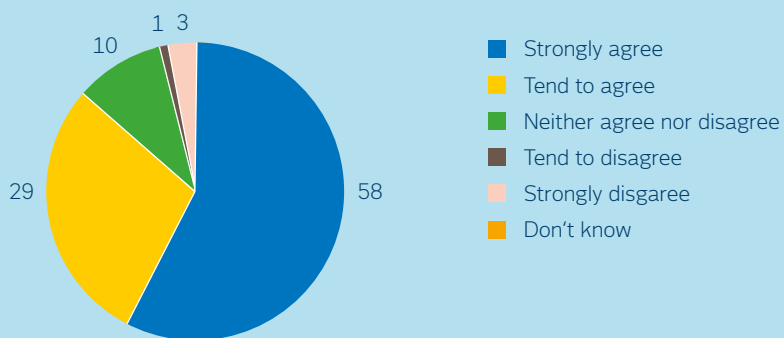
A number of questions were asked relating to climate change, renewable energy locally and in the UK. The graphs below outline the attitudes shared on these topics, and in addition most comments supported the answers given by expressing views relating to:

- Environmental concern
- Renewable energy as an industry where the UK could become a leader/have export potential
- Thinking about the needs of future generations
- Energy efficiency
- Local employment opportunities
- Cost of energy
- Different attitudes to different technologies
- Concern as well as scepticism about climate change

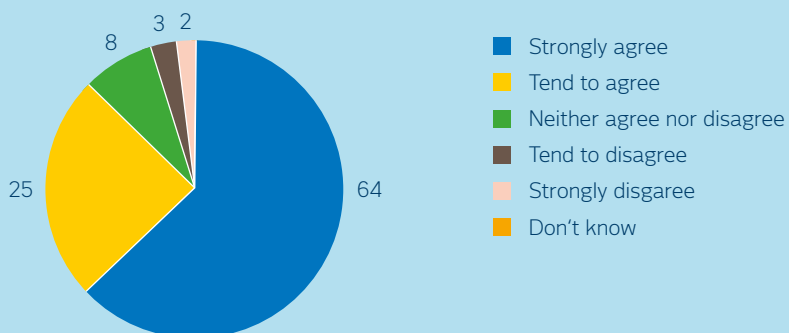
It is important to develop and grow industries like renewable energy in Kent that bring local and national benefits



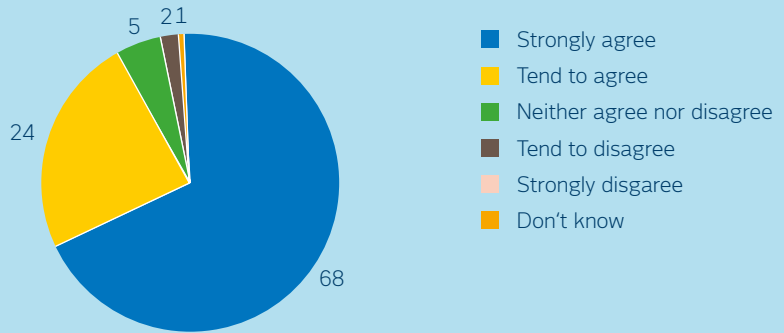
I am concerned about the impact of the climate change on my life



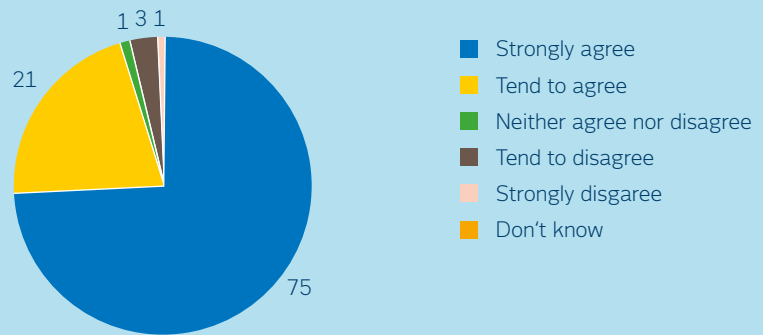
I am concerned about the impact of climate change on future generations



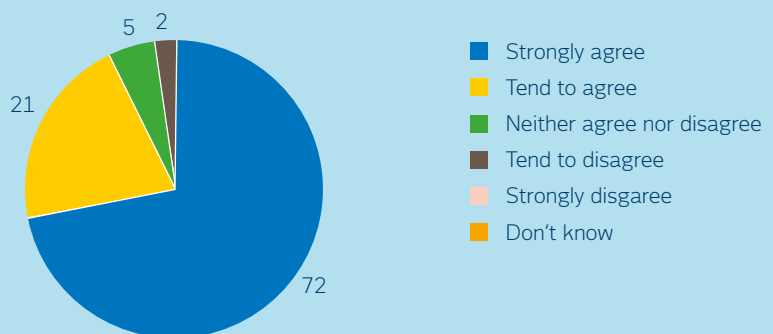
Developing renewable energy is important in tackling climate change



Developing home grown affordable energy is important to reduce our dependence on imported energy



I was aware of the need for increasing amounts of new electricity generation in the UK

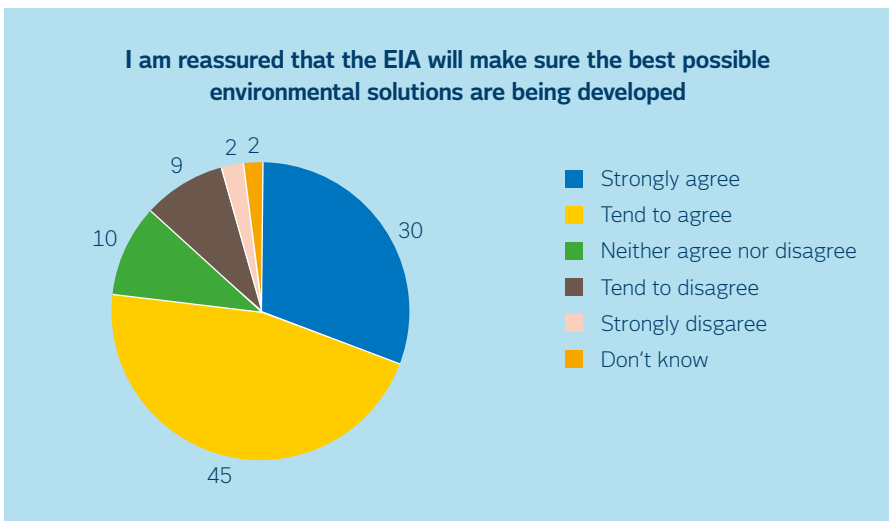
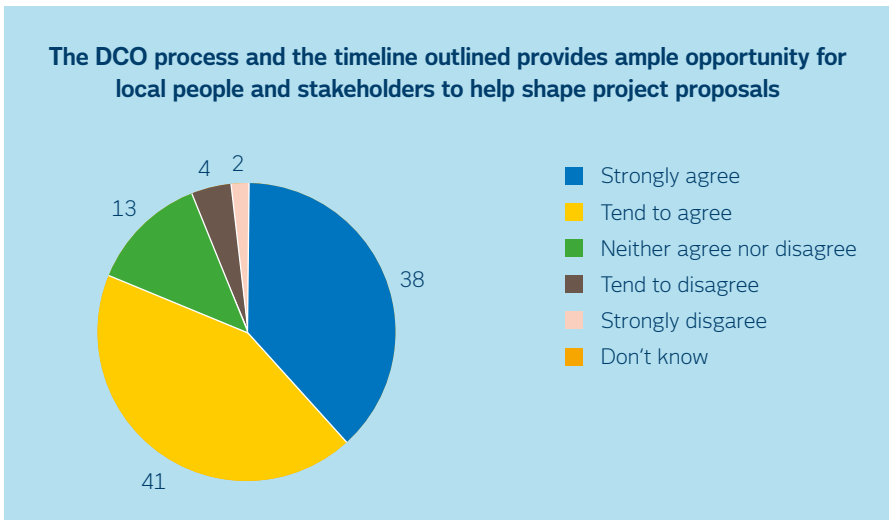


The Environmental Impact Assessment and Development Consent Order Process:

Due to the scale of the proposed wind farm, the project will follow a process designated in the Planning Act 2008, called the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project process. You can read more here: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Advice-note-8.0.pdf>

As part of this process Vattenfall is required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as apply for a Development Consent Order. At the events, information was provided on both processes, and participants were asked to respond to the following statements:

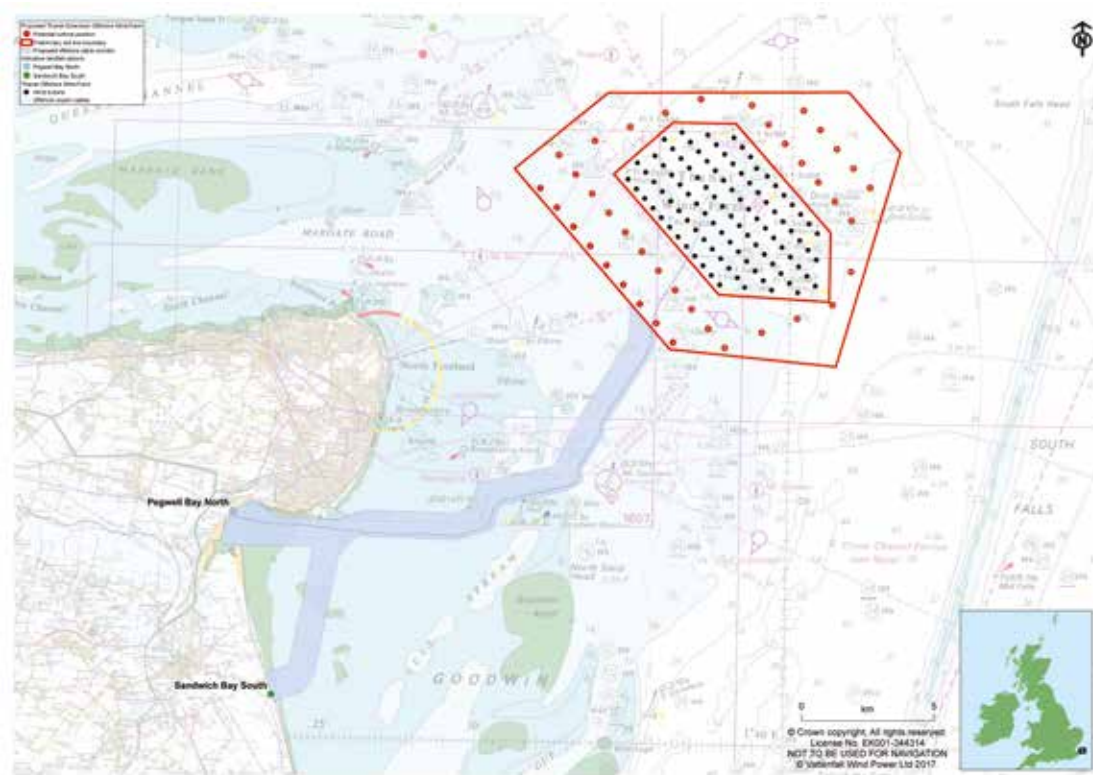


Most participants felt that the process would allow them opportunities to help shape the project and that the best possible environmental solutions would be found. Several participants reflected that they felt the process was too slow, with many encouraging Vattenfall to keep people well informed. Several participants shared reflections on the process to date, with comments stating the event information was “very clear and well set out”, with events “well advertised”. However, some stated that they felt that “the plans have already been drawn up so I’m concerned that comments and feedback submitted now are just a PR exercise that won’t alter the plans”. Making sure information, including survey results, were publicly available was a key message from some, and there was encouragement to make sure information was widely available.

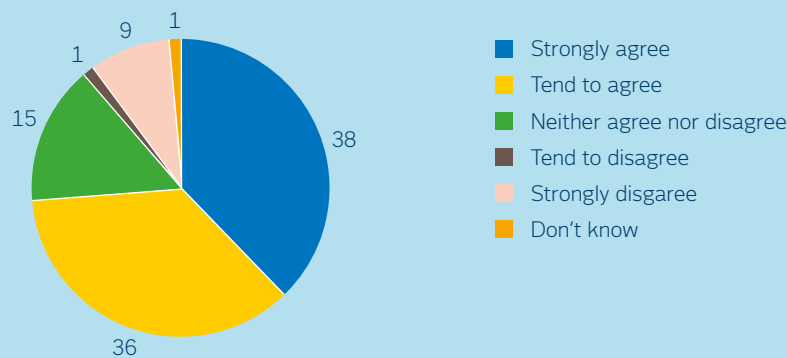
Offshore Works

At the events, a map was on display showing 40 turbine positions. Vattenfall was considering an upper limit of 34 turbines and these events and discussions with stakeholders would inform the development of the design.

In addition, the proposed corridor for the offshore cables was shown.



The factors that have been considered in defining the proposed wind farm area and cable corridor route offshore for the project are appropriate



Very few comments were received related specifically to the offshore cable corridor route, and most of the comments with regard to offshore works commented on matters related to fishing, shipping and local sailing and inshore sports.

The comments received noted the need for discussions with fishermen, consideration of shipping lanes and the potential impact on pilotage operations, and the operations of key users such as the RNLI, as well as consideration of the potential impacts on local sailing and inshore sports.

Visual impact

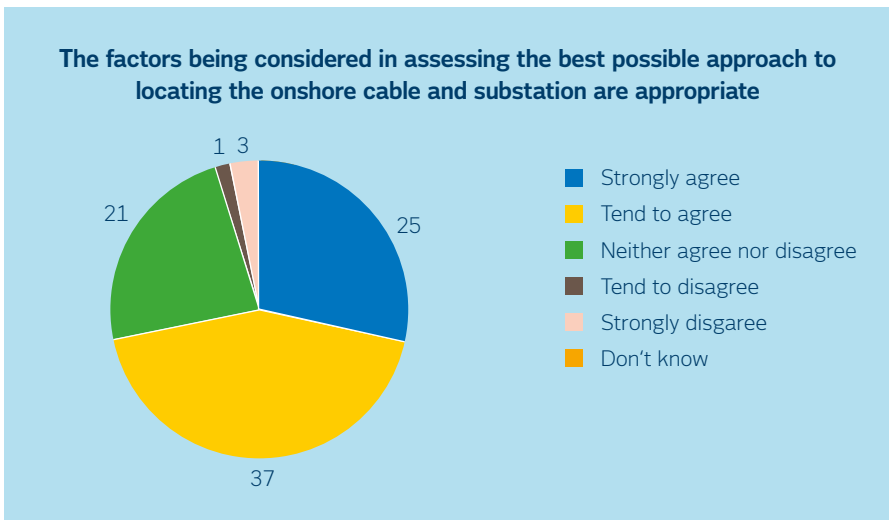
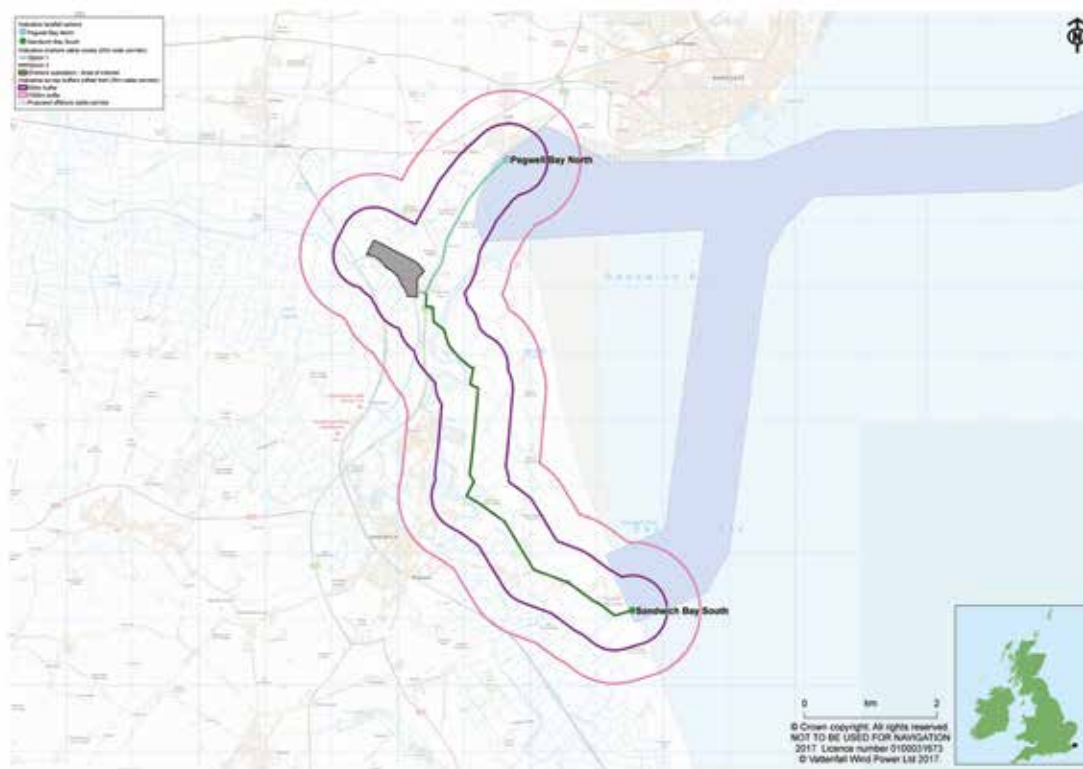
In addition to the map showing the turbine layout, wirelines were also displayed showing the 40 turbine layout to give people an idea of the potential visual impact, and have the opportunity to share their views on the potential impacts and issues that require consideration.

This topic attracted the most comments, and ranged from people who expressed that they were not concerned by the visual impact to those who felt that the impact of the larger turbines, particularly those closer to shore, would have a real impact – on tourism and local views.

There were requests for more visuals in the future from different points and also consideration of how we can show what the turbines would look like in different weather conditions and at different times of the day.

Onshore Works

Onshore maps were shown at the events outlining the two cable corridor options that were being considered as well as a wider location where a substation would be situated.



In relation to onshore works, the need for communication locally was emphasised, and noise and traffic were noted as important considerations. The existing wind farm's cables were mentioned, and the disruption caused locally by regular repairs that have been carried out on the cables.

Participants asked that the project showed how it would approach the protection of key environmental and wildlife areas, as well as our approach to minimising disruption on local amenities such as cycle routes.

Cumulative impacts were highlighted with questions raised about how our works would interface with other works locally e.g. NEMO

Where a view was expressed, most indicated a preference that Option 1 cable route was followed – reasons for this were – environmental sensitivities, shortest route, desire to follow existing cable route as closely as possible.

Key topics

A number of key topics were raised – both where more information was needed and also relating to issues that are particularly important to local people.

Tourism

There were mixed views on the impact that the project might have on tourism – some felt strongly that it would have a negative impact, whilst others felt that impacts were and could be positive.

Environmental impacts

The importance of proper attention to environmental impacts and issues was raised, in particular impacts on fish stocks and bird life, and the preservation of habitats on and offshore.

Construction impacts

Impacts during construction was raised, both to local residents and local wildlife and key habitats. Participants wanted more information on how we would approach issues such as noise and traffic disruption (from increased construction traffic and impacts of any potential road closures), as well as information on how we would minimise impacts on key local wildlife and habitats. Information was also requested on the types of machinery that would be used, and whether there were possibilities to use machinery that caused minimum impact.

Energy

A wide variety of views were expressed on different energy sources and questions were asked about cost of energy and cost of offshore wind, as well as ideas about what will be important in the future in terms of energy sources and security of supply.

EXPECTED TIMELINE



WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE IMPORTANT?

When asked what opportunities a project such as this could bring to the area, many ideas were offered and participants were interested in Vattenfall exploring opportunities to invest in:

- Ramsgate Harbour
- Local projects
- Environmental projects
- Job creation, retention and apprenticeships
- Education initiatives
- Community assets
- Supporting local events

WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

Vattenfall's Thanet Extension team will feed all of this input into the next design iteration for the project and inform our preparation for the next round of engagement with the local community. We will attend local events to share the results of this first round of consultation, and also plan local surgery sessions where residents can come to raise any issues with the team in the coming months.

We will keep you updated as our work progresses, and will inform you how your input has been considered. We also will be continuing discussions locally with key stakeholders and working to develop our Statement of Community Consultation, which we expect to publish in Spring this year. This will explain our approach to consultation ahead of our submission of an application for a Development Consent Order.

We will also be discussing the feedback on key opportunities further, to see what approach could be developed to create opportunities and benefits locally.



Contact Information:

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Kent
CT11 9LG

E melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com

T 07817 944359

🐦 @Vattenfallkent

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C4.2: Early PID Advert

PUBLIC INFORMATION DAY

Invitation to discuss Vattenfall’s proposal to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

Vattenfall would like to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by up to 34 turbines adjacent to the existing wind farm.

Onshore we intend to connect to the grid at Richborough and would like to explore two potential cable routes from either Pegwell Bay to the north or Sandwich Bay to the South. All cables would be buried underground.

We know that the extension projects can deliver lower cost renewable energy as we can use our knowledge of constructing and operating in the area using a local workforce already in place.

WE WANT TO HEAR YOUR FEEDBACK

MEET THE TEAM

Come and meet the team and talk to us about our plans at one of the Public Information Days shown in the table.

Can't make it?

Information will be made available on the project webpage, where you will also be able to comment, register your interest in the project, and share your views. www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Date & Time (2017)	Location
20 January 2pm - 7pm	Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY
21 January 11am - 4pm	Broadstairs Pavilion Harbour Street, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1EU
23 January 2pm - 7pm	The Walpole, Cliftonville Fifth Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, CT9 2JJ
26 January 2pm - 7pm	Guildhall, Sandwich The Guildhall, Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH
28 January 2pm - 7pm	Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, Kent, CT12 5JH

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C4.3: Drop-in Surgeries Advert (May 2017)

DROP IN SURGERIES

Following on from our Public Information Days held in January this year, Vattenfall would now like to invite the local community to a series of drop in surgeries. These surgeries will be less formal than the Public Information Days and we will be able to update you on where we are with our plans to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

The Project

Vattenfall would like to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by up to 34 turbines adjacent to the existing wind farm.

Onshore we intend to connect to the grid at Richborough and would like to explore two potential cable routes from either Pegwell Bay to the north or Sandwich Bay to the South. All cables would be buried underground.

We know that the extension projects can deliver lower cost renewable energy as we can use our knowledge of constructing and operating in the area using a local workforce already in place.

WE WANT TO HEAR YOUR FEEDBACK

MEET THE TEAM

Meet some of the team and talk to us about our plans at one of the drop in surgeries shown in the table.

Can't make it?

Information will be made available on the project webpage, where you will also be able to comment, register your interest in the project, and share your views. www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Drop In Sessions

Date & Time (2017)	Location
18th May 2pm - 7pm	Baypoint Club Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9QL
25th May 2pm - 7pm	Pierremont Hall Broadstairs, CT10 1JX
23 January 2pm - 7pm	Customs House Ramsgate
26 January 2pm - 6:30pm	Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C4.4: Drop-in Surgeries Advert (June 2017)

DROP IN SURGERIES

Following on from our Public Information Days held in January this year, Vattenfall would now like to invite the local community to a series of drop in surgeries. These surgeries will be less formal than the Public Information Days and we will be able to update you on where we are with our plans to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

The Project

Vattenfall would like to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by up to 34 turbines adjacent to the existing wind farm.

Onshore we intend to connect to the grid at Richborough and would like to explore two potential cable routes from either Pegwell Bay to the north or Sandwich Bay to the South. All cables would be buried underground.

We know that the extension projects can deliver lower cost renewable energy as we can use our knowledge of constructing and operating in the area using a local workforce already in place.

WE WANT TO HEAR YOUR FEEDBACK

MEET THE TEAM

Meet some of the team and talk to us about our plans at one of the drop in surgeries shown in the table.

Can't make it?

Information will be made available on the project webpage, where you will also be able to comment, register your interest in the project, and share your views.

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Drop In Sessions

Date & Time	Location
15 June 2017* 2pm - 6:30pm	Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG

* Please note change of date.

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C4.5: Early Community Consultation Feedback Form

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Feedback Form

Thank you for attending the drop-in exhibition. We hope you find the material presented on the display boards a good introduction to us and to our proposals.

Inform our early decisions

- Following this first round of feedback from you and technical stakeholders, we will use this input as we begin to consider our design of the project, and how we will approach the important issues raised with us.. We hope you take this opportunity to raise questions, provide information you think we need to consider and share any concerns with us.
- You can do so by:
 - **Using this questionnaire** - share you thinking, key considerations that are important to you, ideas you may have, or questions you would like us to address. Please explain your answers as fully as possible so that we can understand your perspective better.
 - **Speak to the team** - they will try to record the issues your raise with them.
 - If further thoughts occur to you and you want to tell us more after today, this questionnaire is available to complete online at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

About you

If you provide your contact details here and do not opt-out of receiving communications from us, then we will ensure you are kept informed and updated.

Name	
Address	
Email	
Preferred method of contact	

Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 18	<input type="checkbox"/> 19-30	<input type="checkbox"/> 30-49	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-69	<input type="checkbox"/> 70+	
How did you hear about today?	<input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper advert	<input type="checkbox"/> Letter, or via Parish Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Website	<input type="checkbox"/> Word of mouth	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Please tick here if you want to **opt out** of receiving project updates.

About Vattenfall

Have you heard of Vattenfall before today?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please explain how/where?	
Have you been aware of our work in Kent before today?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please explain in what context (community events, our projects etc)	

Please turn over (PTO)

Why extend Thanet?

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(tick one box for each statement)

I understand the rationale for extending existing projects	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						

The UK's energy needs, why we need renewable energy

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (tick one box for each statement)

It is important to develop and grow industries like renewable energy in Kent that bring local and national benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						
I understand well the UK's energy needs and challenges	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Comments						
I am concerned about climate change and its impact on my life	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						
I am concerned about climate change and its impact on future generations	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						
Developing renewable energy is important in tackling climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						
Developing home-grown, affordable renewable energy is important to reduce our dependence on imported energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Comments						
I was aware of the need for increasing amounts of new electricity generation in the UK	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						

PTO

The Nationally Significant Infrastructure Process and Environmental Impact Assessment Process

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(tick one box for each statement)

<p>The Development Consent Process and timeline outlined provide ample opportunity for local people and stakeholders to help shape project proposals</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<p>Comments</p>						
<p>I am reassured that the Environmental Impact Assessments will make sure the best possible environmental solutions being developed</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<p>Comments</p>						

About the proposal

- There are a number of boards that describe:
 - Some of the key considerations that have informed our work in defining the options you see today for on and offshore works
 - The key surveys and assessments that we will complete to better understand the areas and options
 - The key Environmental Impact Assessment topics that will be considered and addressed in our work
- We have also provided some very early wirelines to show you what the extension might look like.

The layouts and visuals presented today show 40 turbines. The maximum number of turbines we will seek consent for is 34. Your feedback and that of the technical consultees will inform our next design – we want your input to understand what key considerations we should take into account.

Onshore, we will only seek consent for one onshore cable corridor. All cabling would be underground. We want your input to understand what factors we should consider in our next phase of work.

Offshore Works

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(tick one box for each statement)

The factors that have been considered in defining the proposed wind farm area and cable corridor route offshore for the project are appropriate.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						

When considering the assessment and survey work we plan to undertake offshore, are there any particular factors/features or issues you would like us to consider in the next stage of our design work?

Onshore Works

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(tick one box for each statement)

The factors being considered in assessing the best possible approach to locating the onshore cable and substation are appropriate..	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Tend to disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
Comments						

When considering the assessment and survey work we plan to undertake onshore, are there any particular factors/features or issues you would like us to consider in the next stage of our design work?

Our approach to onshore works

Whilst our considerations are at an early stage, we are also aware of other onshore works that local residents have experienced recently. Please highlight to us your experiences of works in your area. We would like to understand how we can approach these works as sensitively as possible and minimise disruption to you.

The visuals

A number of early visuals showing a 40 turbine layout are available here today. As the project and design progresses, we will develop photomontages to further illustrate to you what the extension might look like.

Please share with us any information from your perspective that might be important as we refine our offshore design and layout from a visual impact perspective.

Prioritising what's important to you

We have been working in Kent for 10 years, and today you can see some of the local activities we have been involved with, and some of the investments we have made. We'd like to understand what you value the most as we consider future investment locally. Please share with us, what do you think projects like this should bring locally. This might be economic, environmental or societal.

Thank you for coming and for sharing your feedback with us. Please leave this form with a member of the team or in the feedback form box.

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C5.1: Community Consultation Feedback Form

FEEDBACK FORM ~ THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM STATUTORY CONSULTATION

Technology, cost and impacts – these are the key topics driving the design of the Project. We want to be able to deploy the latest technology when we build, we want to deliver a Project that's good value for UK consumers, and we want to minimise the impacts locally.

We are consulting with you on these maximum limits for the project – so the visuals and images for example that we are showing are there to give you an idea of the most significant visual impact that is possible.

If you need more space for your response please feel free to insert additional pages. Please remember to number them so that we can see to what question your feedback relates.

1. When thinking about the potential impacts of the Project what concerns do you have?

(please tick the boxes where you have concerns or comments, and describe them in the text box below)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Water and Sediment Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Ornithology | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Biodiversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Shellfish Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Conditions, Flood Risk and Land Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Designated Sites | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Historic Environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic and Transport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping and Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Other Users | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise and Vibration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seascape, Landscape and Visual | <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-relationships |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation and Radar |

2. When thinking about all the topics that have been assessed and considered and our first proposals to minimise the impacts, are there any further approaches you think we could consider?

(please tick all the boxes where you have approaches we should consider and describe them in the text box below)

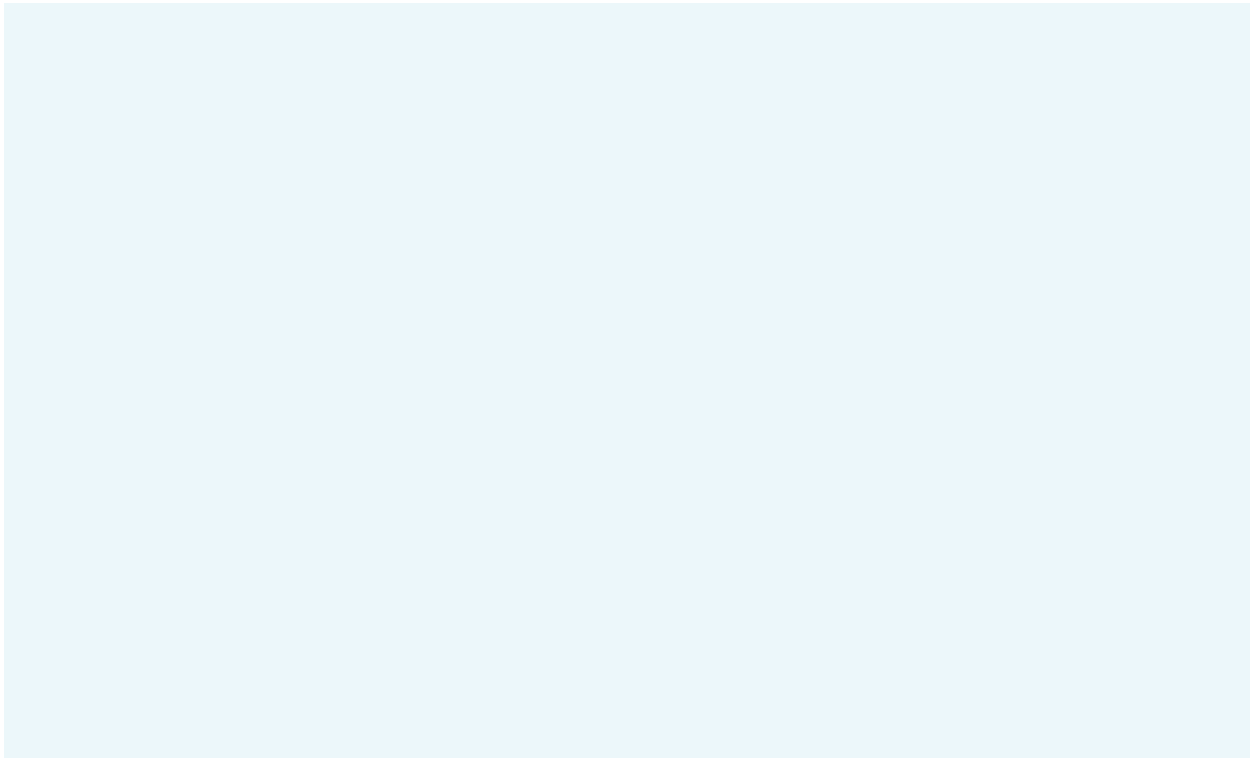
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Water and Sediment Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Ornithology | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Biodiversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Shellfish Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Conditions, Flood Risk and Land Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Designated Sites | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Historic Environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic and Transport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping and Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Other Users | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise and Vibration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seascape, Landscape and Visual | <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-relationships |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation and Radar |

3. Onshore, there are two potential options being considered for landfall at Pegwell Bay and routing the onshore cable. Do you have any thoughts, concerns or questions about either option?

(please write your comments in the box below)

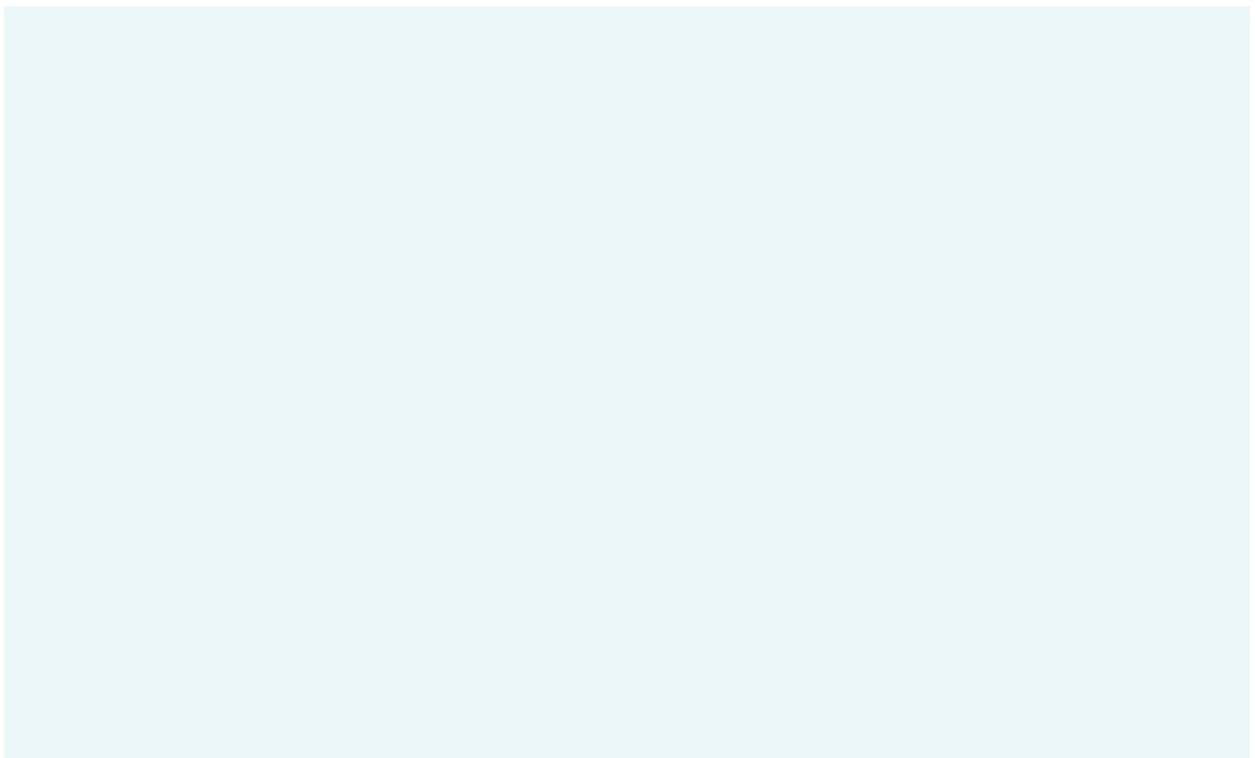
4. Offshore, do you have any views or concerns about the area that we are looking at to place turbines and cables, or have any further matters you think need more consideration?

(please write your comments in the box below)



5. Do you have any feedback or issues to raise with regard to the area being considered for the substation?

(please write your comments in the box below)



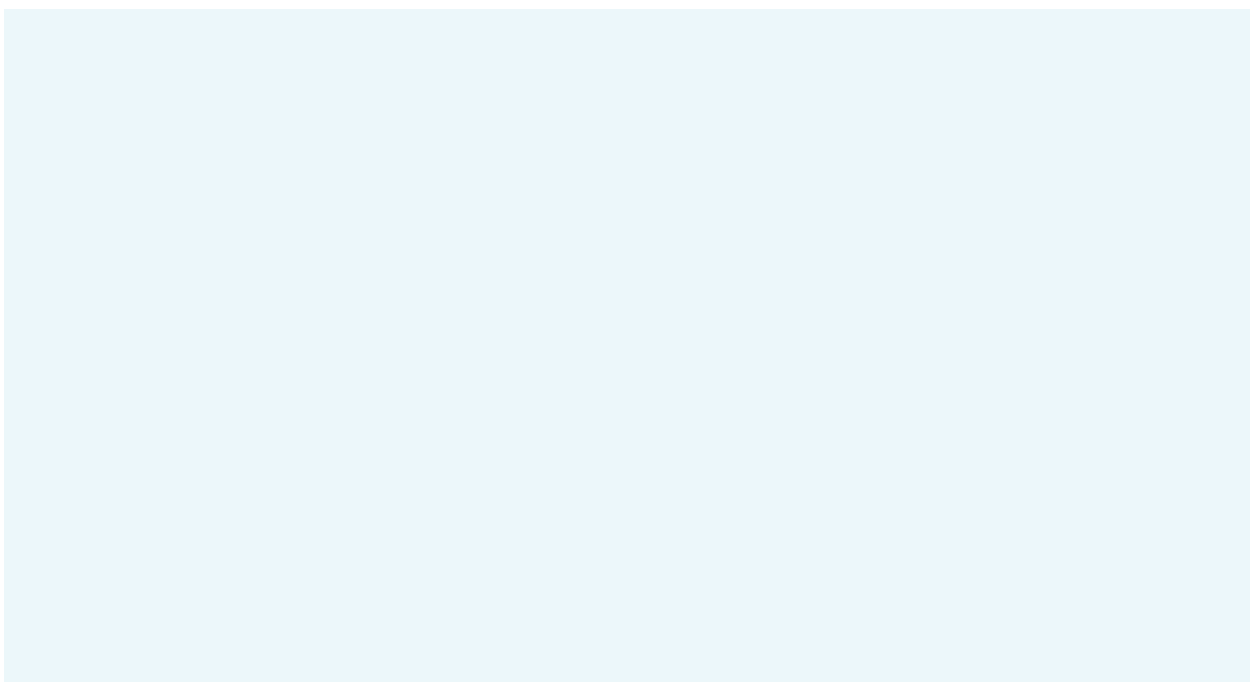
6. When thinking about our investment in Kent and the feedback we have received, do you agree with the priorities identified by the community to date, and do you have any views on benefits and opportunities we should focus upon through our investment?

(please write your comments in the box below)



7. The maximum size of turbines that we are considering means we can produce more electricity with 28-34 turbines than the existing 100 turbines you see today. The layout shown shows the worst case scenario visual impact. Is there anything specifically about the visual impact shown that is concerning to you, or anything you think we should consider when we design the actual layout, based on this worst case scenario visual impact?

(please write your comments in the box below)



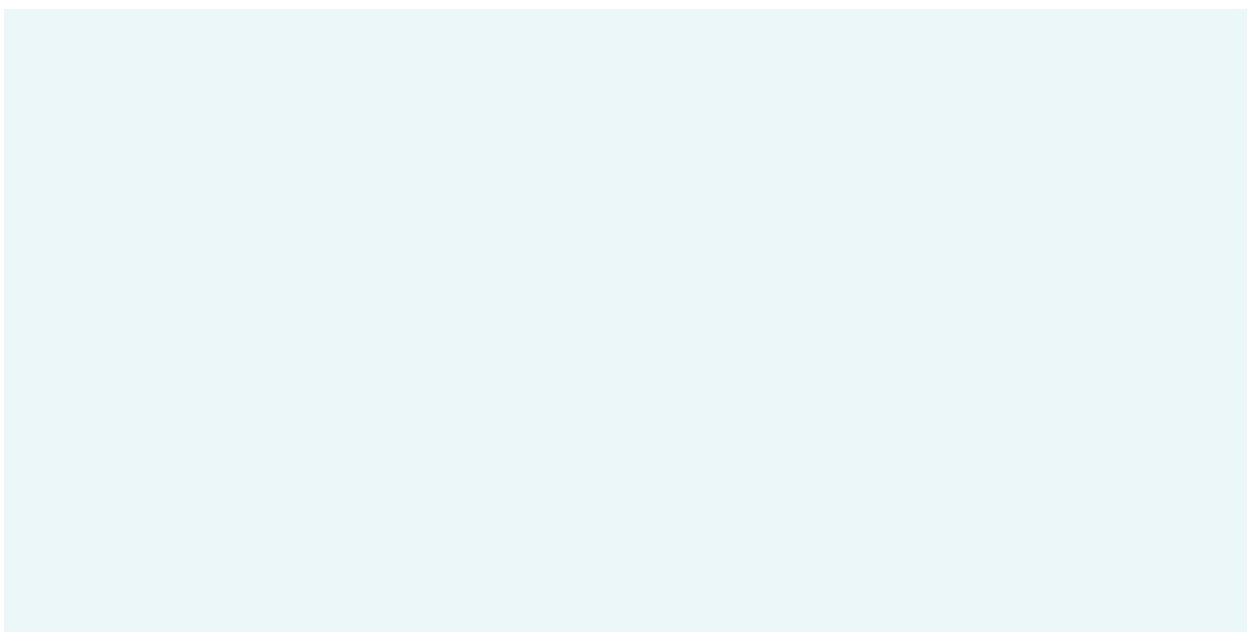
8. During construction, we will prepare traffic management plans, introduce diversions to avoid closing important footpaths and access to local amenities, and work with you to minimise disruptions wherever possible. Do you have any suggestions for measures that might be effective that we should consider to minimise impacts during construction?

(please write your comments in the box below)



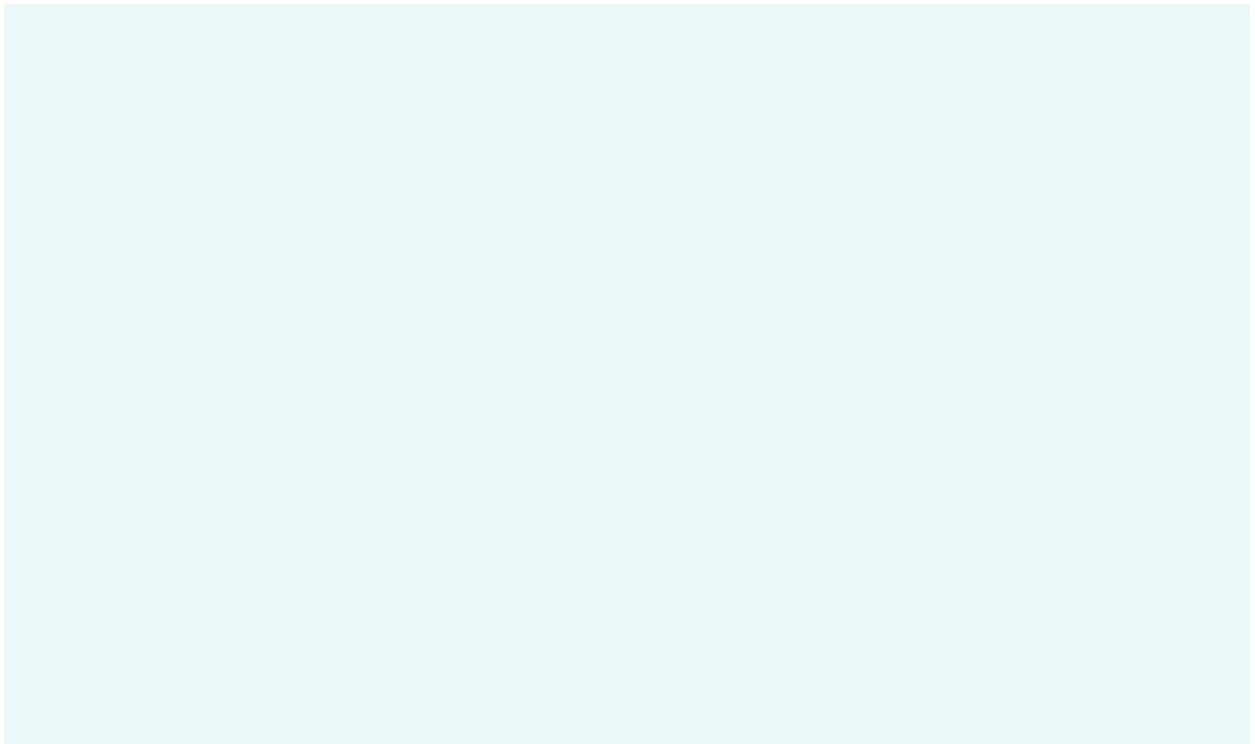
9. The cost of offshore wind has decreased significantly, and it is now on average cheaper than new build nuclear and gas. This is the result of advances in technology, taller turbines, operations and maintenance efficiencies and supply chain developments. We have designed Thanet Extension with this knowledge and learning in mind so that we can build a project that we know can deliver low cost renewables. All of this has to be done whilst balancing the potential impacts of the project on the environment and communities. Do you think we're getting the balance right in our current thinking and design? What else would you like us to consider?

(please write your comments in the box below)



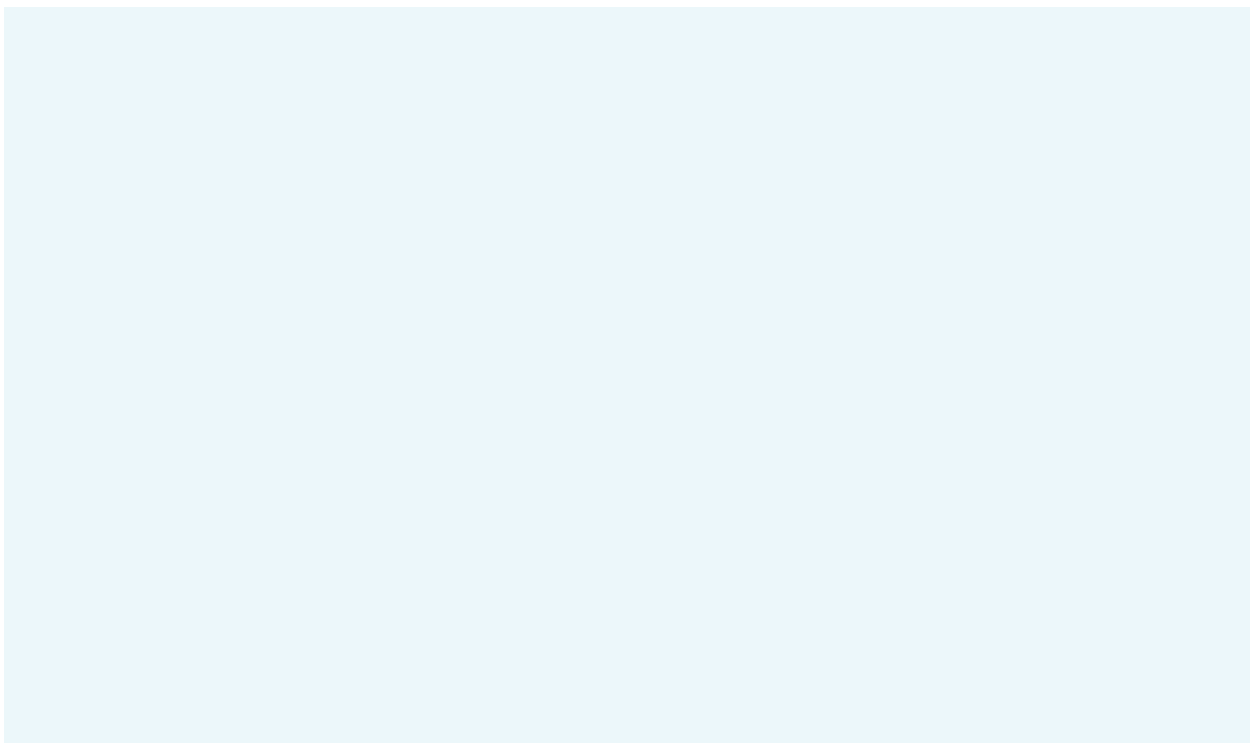
10. We want to create more local jobs and give local companies the chance to benefit from the Project. Would you be interested in this work, or have ideas about how we can best achieve this?

(please write your comments in the box below)



11. Is there anything else you would like us to consider based on your review of the consultation materials?

(please write your comments in the box below)



Have you taken part in any other events or sessions about Thanet Extension?

(please tick the boxes you're interested in)

Yes No

If yes, what

Vattenfall event Local presentation Meeting Survey Online Other

Please tell us a little about yourself

I'm from:

Sandwich Dover Deal Cliffsend Ramsgate Thanet Margate
 North Foreland Other Broadstairs Birchington Minster Worth

Age:

16-30 31 – 45 46 – 60 60+ 70+ Male Female

Where did you hear about the consultation?

Newsletter from Vattenfall Email from Vattenfall Newspaper TV/Radio
 Through a local group On social media

Please provide some contact details so that we can keep you informed as the Project progresses.

Name:

Surname:

Address:

Postcode:

Email:



Contact us:

To submit your form, please return this completed form in an envelope to:

FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

E info@thanetextension.com

T 07817 944359

T @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Contact Information:

Melanie Rogers, Local Liaison Officer
FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

E info@thanetextension.com

T 07817 944359

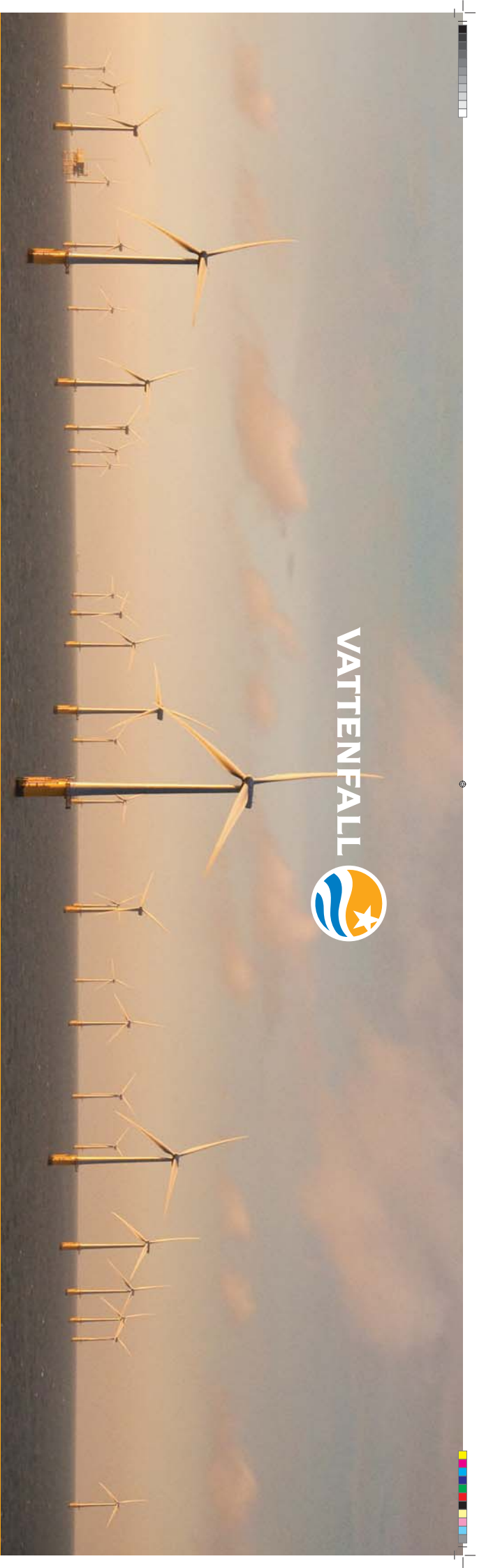
🐦 @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C5.2: PID Information Boards



Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

WELCOME

Thank you for coming today to find out more about the project and share your views.

The project team are in attendance today to:

- talk to you about the project,
- answer questions you may have, and
- listen to your feedback and the issues you'd like to raise with us.

The project is at an early stage, and there are a number of options being considered regarding:

- layout of the turbines,
- potential routes for the onshore cables and,
- our approach to the works (particularly during construction).

We hope you take this opportunity to share feedback with us and help us understand the important issues from your perspective

There are several ways you can leave your feedback, but we would encourage you to provide feedback in writing. The project team will also endeavour to take notes of key points that you raise with them.

We have been operating in Kent now for ten years. Some of our local team are here to talk to you about our work in the area. We hope this will also inspire you to provide feedback on further opportunities to build on our presence and support the area.



OUR INVESTMENT IN KENT

We have three wind farms already in operation directly supporting a workforce of 75 people at our base in Ramsgate.



Thanet Offshore Wind Farm



Kentish Flats Wind Farm



Kentish Flats Extension

TOGETHER THEY PROVIDE ENOUGH POWER FOR AROUND 350,000 HOMES ANNUALLY*

Many local companies benefit from contracts from our construction and operation in the area, and we've also been involved with many local community events and activities. We've provided some case studies here today for you to find out more, or you can pick up a copy of our Kent – Ten Years On booklet.

Some of our service leaders are here today to talk to you and answer questions you may have about the existing projects, how they started their career in offshore wind operations, and what it's like to run these offshore sites. We also have a virtual reality model where you can experience what it's like being out at an offshore wind farm.

* These figures are calculated using the latest average domestic UK household figures from BEIS.



WHY EXTEND THANNET?

We know that extensions make sense. They are good for UK consumers as they can help deliver lower cost renewables.



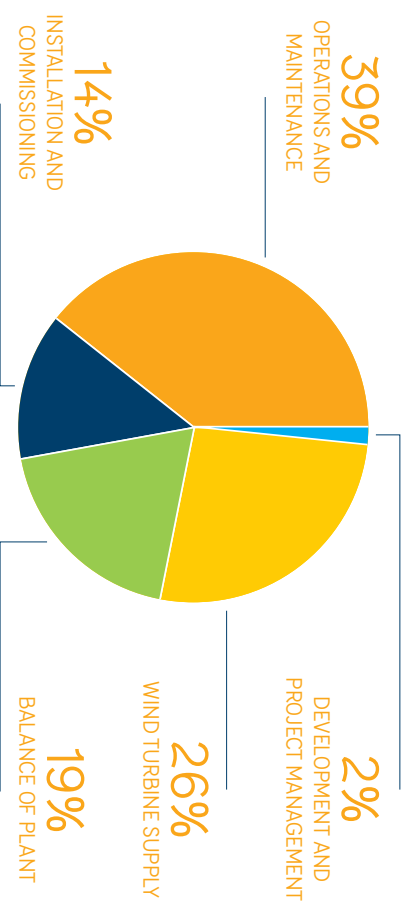
Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

Extensions offer the chance to build on our knowledge and experience of operating wind farms, whilst also deploying new, more efficient technology:

- We know the site conditions and environment well;
- Wind resource is known to be favourable;
- We have established, tried and tested operations and maintenance approaches – we can build on what we know works and do things as efficiently as possible.

With just 34 turbines, we could more than double Thanet's energy generating capacity, as compared to the 100 turbines which comprise the current wind farm.

Typical offshore wind farm cost breakdown



The graph (above) highlights how important O&M synergies are in bringing down the cost of renewables. <http://offshorewind.works/>



THE UK'S ENERGY NEEDS

The key drivers underpinning the need for renewable energy are:

- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including increasing energy generation from low carbon sources to replace high carbon energy sources such as burning coal and oil;
- The need for energy security, including:
 - The need to secure safe, affordable, reliable and preferably local energy generation for the UK market;
 - The need to replace existing old energy generation infrastructure; and
 - The need to support expected electricity demand whilst meeting climate change commitments.
- The need to maximise economic opportunities from energy infrastructure investment for the UK.

The Committee on Climate Change has estimated that in the 2020s the UK will need to see at least 20 gigawatts of new electricity capacity to deal with closures of older plants and new needs for electricity, particularly from increasing demand from electric vehicles and electric heat pumps in buildings in the 2020s.

The Committee estimate that the UK needs to develop 1-2 GW per year of offshore wind in the 2020s.

In order to meet our ever increasing energy demands, and with significant pressure to reduce carbon emissions and pollution, wind and other renewable energy sources needs to be a part of the energy mix.

Renewable Energy

Wind



Wind energy comes from the movement of hot and cold air around the earth. Wind energy requires no fuel source.

Hydro and ocean power



Hydro power and ocean power takes the energy from the movement of water to create electricity. Hydro and ocean power require no fuel source.

Solar



Solar energy captures the energy from the sun!

Fossil fuel

Coal



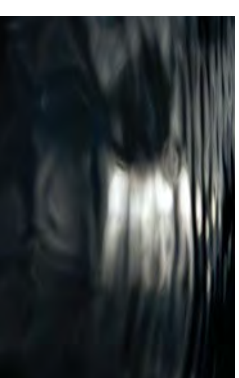
Coal is a black or brownish, energy dense carbon based material formed around 300 million years ago when the areas where it is now found were covered by swampy forests.

Natural Gas



Gas was formed from the remains of plant and animal life, then subjected to rising heat and pressure, over millions of years.

Oil



Oil was formed by the same processes as natural gas. Oil can be used to produce electricity and/or heat in different types of power plants.



ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

Project facts and figures

This early information is intended to give you an idea of the options and type of project we are proposing.



Mark Donovan, Technician

Offshore

We are looking at an extension of up to 34 turbines, with a tip height up to 210 metres.

The turbine layout you see today shows 40 turbines. We want to talk to you and other stakeholders as we look to refine our design to see what we need to consider from your perspective.

Shipping is a very important constraint, and we will be working with stakeholders to see what design works best from their perspective.

We have provided today a series of wire frames of this 40 turbine layout to allow you to gain a broad understanding of the potential visual impact to inform your feedback to us.



Cable laying

Onshore

We intend to connect to the grid at Richborough, and there are two potential cable corridors that we are considering – coming from Pegwell Bay or Sandwich Bay respectively.

All cables would be buried underground to avoid visual impact.

A map is provided today which shows the areas we are assessing, and also shown is the area being considered for a substation. This is a wide area at present, close to the current substation for Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and other connections, including the NEMO Link Interconnector and the new National Grid substation.

Again, these are provided to give you information to inform your feedback to us.

Offshore	Onshore
A maximum capacity of 340MW	Landfall location Pegwell Bay or Sandwich Bay
Up to 34 turbines	Approximate Onshore cable corridor length ~2.5km (Pegwell Bay) ~7km (Sandwich Bay)
Distance from wind farm to shore (closest distance) – 8km	Up to 12/3 per circuit) in up to 4 trenches
Approximate Offshore export cable corridor ~20 km (Option 1 - Pegwell Bay), ~23 km (Option 2 - Sandwich Bay)	Grid connection location expected to be at Richborough
Up to 4 export cables	Maximum substation compound footprint (estimate) 200 x 130m
Wind turbines with an installed capacity of 8 – 10MW	Maximum substation building footprint (estimate) 30 x 30m
A rotor diameter up to 180m	Substation buildings maximum height 16m
A hub height up to 125m	Outdoor compound maximum height 13m
A tip height up to 210m*	

*maximum tip height is not equal to rotor diameter plus tip height as there is some degree of overlap

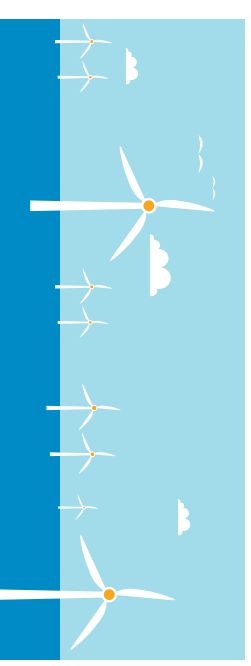
THE DEVELOPMENT CONSENT PROCESS

Involving others in developing the project.

Later this year, after this round of early discussions, formal consultation on the plans will take place. Over the year there will be a number of opportunities to get involved.

These include:

- Leaving feedback today as part of the first round of public information days
- By responding to the pre-application consultation on Preliminary Environmental Information (PEIR), when further events will be held – expected to be published in summer 2017
- By registering to become an interested party in the examination of the DCO application post submission (expected early 2018)
- By participating in examination of the DCO application

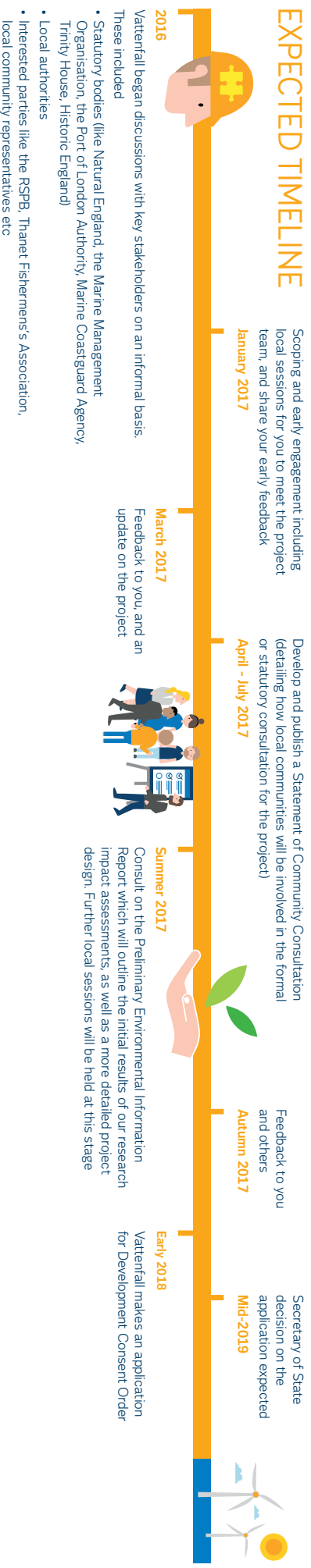


Further information on how to get involved can be found in Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 8: How to get involved in the planning process.

The proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. It is expected to make a significant contribution to the UK energy supply.

Pre-application consultation is a key part of the NSIP process and is essential in allowing us to understand the local area and develop the best possible project. It allows us to progress with greater confidence, as early ideas and assumptions are checked, and any local opportunities and sensitivities we may not yet be aware of are pointed out to us by local experts – you!

EXPECTED TIMELINE



Formal consultation on the Scoping Report under the EIA Regulations is managed by the Planning Inspectorate and the list of consultees is prescribed by legislation. Vattenfall's public information days are an opportunity for those not on this list to have their say.

THE PURPOSE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

What is an Environmental Impact Assessment?

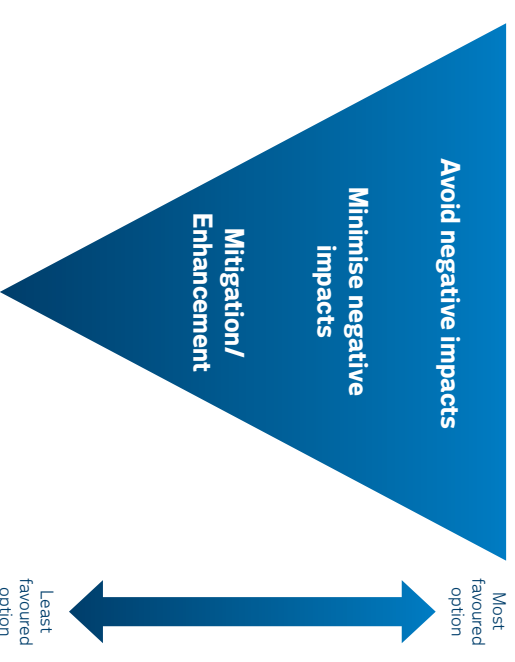
The EIA is a systematic process that must be followed for Thanet Extension. The EIA ensures that potentially significant effects of a project and the scope for reducing them are properly understood.

Through the EIA process we:

- Assess a project's likely environmental, social and economic effects
- Consider mitigation measures to reduce the level of adverse effects
- Assess any remaining effects with these measures applied
- Identify opportunities

Key characteristics of the Environmental Impact Assessment process

- It is systematic, comprising a sequence of tasks that is defined both by regulation and by practice
- It is consultative, with provision being made for obtaining information and feedback from interested parties including local authorities, members of the public and statutory and nonstatutory agencies
- It is analytical, requiring the application of specialist skills
- The EIA allows opportunities for environmental, social and economic concerns to be addressed throughout the project
- It is impartial, with its objective being to inform decision-making rather than to promote the project



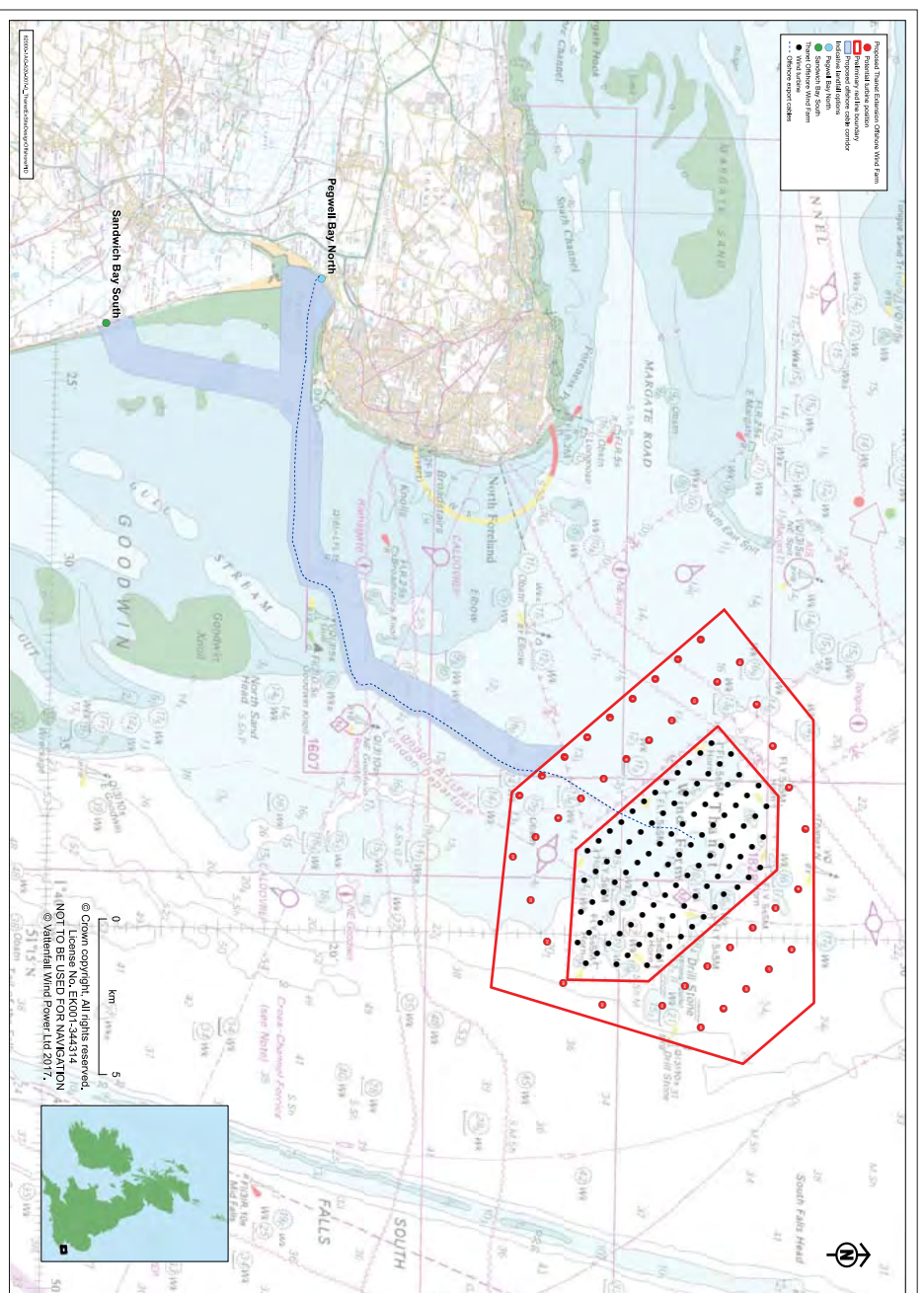
OFFSHORE

Proposed offshore wind farm area and cable corridor

This is the area where we will complete assessments and surveys and will be looking to site the wind farm, cabling and any potential offshore substation.

There are 40 turbines shown on this map. We want to hear from you before we start to refine the design down to 34 turbines, to understand what we should consider.

At landfall, the cables would be connected to the onshore cables to carry the electricity to the substation.



In identifying the area shown here we have considered:

- Water depths
- Existing information on seabed and landfall ground conditions
- Main shipping routes
- Distance from shore and length of resulting onshore cable route to the substation
- Existing information on environmental sensitivities and designated sites
- Information from the operational site, other available sources and desk based studies
- Plans for other infrastructure e.g. the NEMO link
- Technical feasibility of installing and jointing cables at landfall.

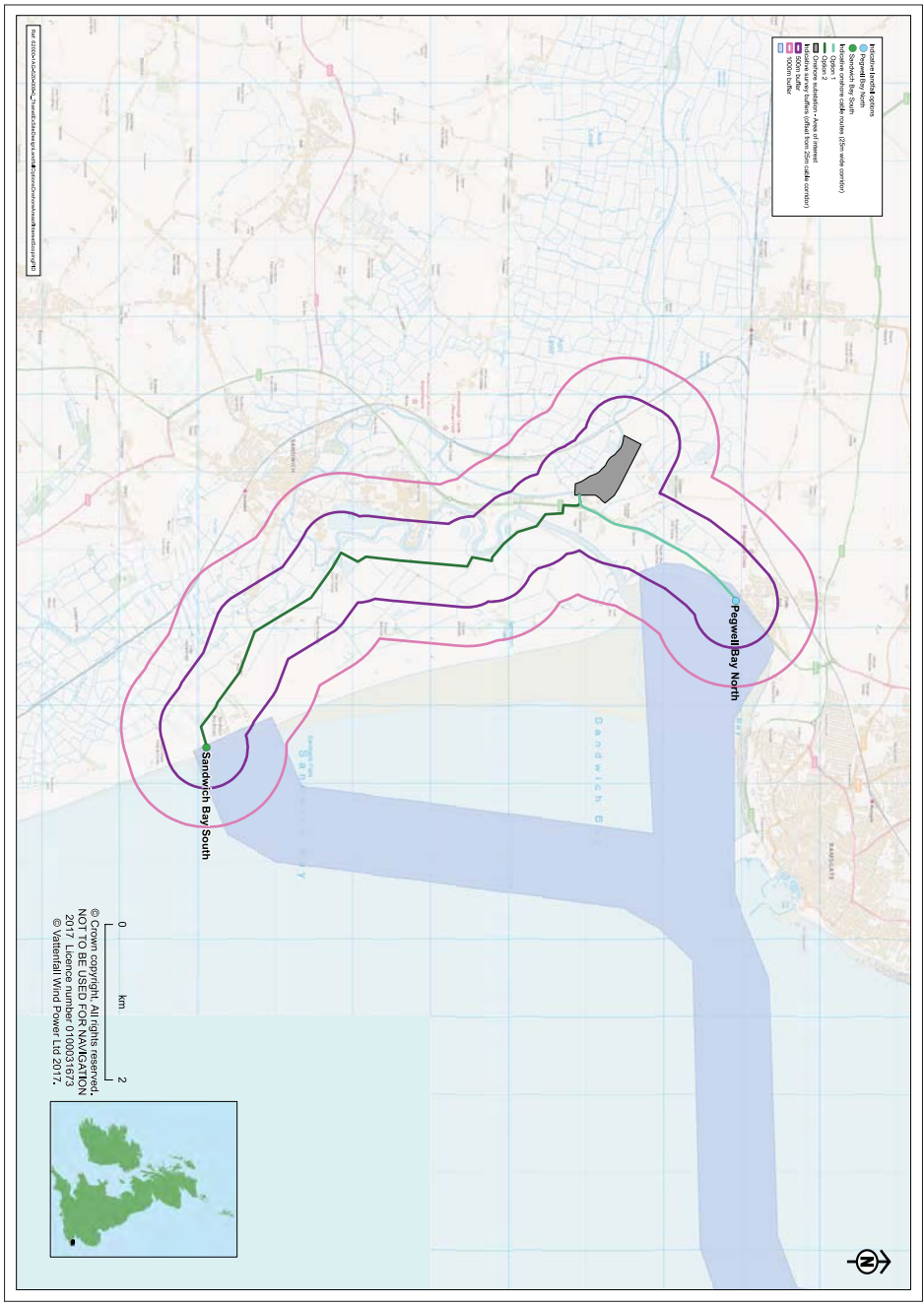
We have begun a thorough campaign of environmental surveys across the area to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment.



ONSHORE

Proposed Wind Farm Area

Two options for landfall and onshore export cable routing are being considered at this early stage. Vattenfall intends to submit an application for development consent for one of these options.



*this Area of Interest is much wider than the final extent of the substation would be. The information we gain through investigation and consultation will be used to refine the area.

Onshore Area of Interest

This is the area onshore comprising:

- Cable landfall options – Option 1 (Pegwell Bay) and Option 2 (Sandwich Bay)
- Onshore cable route options from landfall to Richborough where the onshore substation would be constructed
- An onshore substation Area of Interest, within which a substation and associated works would be housed*
- A 1km buffer around the onshore cable route options and substation Area of Interest, where we will complete environmental survey allowing for changes to routing if required
- Potential landfall sites were considered from Loss Bay in the north to Sandwich Bay in the south. Engineering study and desk based environmental analysis of this stretch of coastline determined that the preference would be to follow the existing onshore cable route for the operational Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, making landfall at Pegwell Bay (Option 1).
- Due to the potential space constraints with Option 1, Vattenfall are retaining an Option 2 to make landfall at Sandwich Bay, which is the second preference in terms of technical feasibility at landfall and is likely to be much less constrained space wise.

The Scoping Opinion received from the Planning Inspectorate and further study of engineering, construction and land use constraints will inform final route selection. We also want to hear your views on the key issues and considerations in relation to these routes.



ONSHORE SURVEYS AND KEY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOPICS

To inform the Environmental Impact Assessment process, we are conducting a series of in depth surveys and investigations of the biological, physical and human environment both offshore and onshore. Final results will be presented in an Environmental Statement to be submitted in support of a Development Consent Order application.

Management of the onshore construction works – construction works onshore are a sensitive issue for people living close by and Vattenfall must provide details of proposed construction methods and timescales, as well as information on how it proposes to manage any disruption to local communities, traffic and construction noise, and how we will reinstate the site once works are completed.

An important part of the consultation exercise is to gain input from communities and their Local Authorities

on what the key sensitivities are and how best they could be managed. This information will feed into the production of management plans which will need to be agreed and signed off by the appropriate authority before work begins.

Environmental designations and sensitivities – as detailed in the offshore section, any environmentally designated sites will need to be considered within the EIA in determining likely impacts and mitigation measures.

Onshore surveys

Onshore walkover and extended habitat survey – to tell us what habitats are present within the Onshore Area of Interest and identify whether there are indications of the presence of protected species such as bats, great crested newts, reptiles, water vole, otter or badger.

Protected species surveys – more detailed investigations of presence and abundance of any protected species to inform an assessment of potential impacts.

Onshore and intertidal wintering and breeding birds survey – to give us a picture of which species are present and how they vary seasonally which will allow us to assess the likely level of disturbance during construction.

Archaeological survey – to see if any sensitive archaeological and historic features are present. If features are found they can be preserved and recorded as archaeological finds.

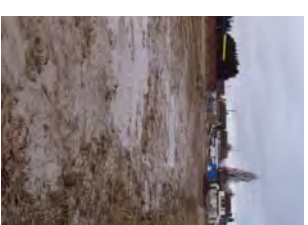
Other surveys

Onshore geophysical ground investigations, noise and vibration, and traffic surveys may also be needed.

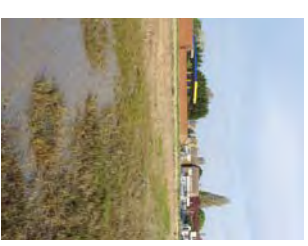
Baseline photography from a variety of viewpoints along the coast and further inland has been obtained to provide a basis for the Seascope, Landscape and Visual Assessment. Some of these are available today for you to view to help you to understand what the extension might look like.



Kentish Flats Wind Farm cable installation



Saltmarsh at the Tranet Offshore Wind Farm landfall – before



Saltmarsh at the Tranet Offshore Wind Farm landfall – after

OFFSHORE SURVEYS AND KEY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOPICS

Ornithology – always an important area to consider in wind energy development. From existing data it is understood that the area proposed for the Thanet Extension is likely to be of low ornithological sensitivity. However up to date survey data, modelling and analysis will help us to confirm the situation is as we expect. A key species of interest in the area is red throated diver, which is sensitive to disturbance and is known to overwinter nearby.

Shipping – a primary consideration for this site. The area is on the approach to the Thames Estuary and the existing wind farm is bordered by shipping lanes. There are also pilotage operations taking place at a number of stations nearby and we must consider fishing and recreational uses.

Landscape and visual – the visual impact on coastal communities and landscapes is an important consideration for a development such as this. This is acknowledged by including more information than would normally be available this early in a development. Please take a look at the visuals today and share your thoughts with us.

Fishing – this area is home to a local fleet of fishermen using various methods to target different commercial species. There are many sensitivities to consider and Vattenfall will work with the local fishing community to understand these in order to minimise impacts.

Marine ecology – this area is known to be home to the Ross worm (*Sabellaria spinulosa*) which creates biogenic reef habitats which are protected under the EU Habitats Directive. Vattenfall must first of all determine where areas of reef currently exist, then design the site and construction methods to minimise impacts on this habitat.

Environmental designations – potential impacts on the qualifying features of all designated sites will need to be thoroughly assessed and appropriate mitigation measures proposed where necessary.

Offshore surveys

Aerial bird and marine mammal surveys – to tell us what species are present in the area, how they use the site and during what season they are present in order to assess collision, disturbance and displacement risk.

Geophysical and geotechnical investigation of seabed and landfall conditions - to provide information on sediment/bedrock type and structure, physical condition of the seabed and whether any structures such as wrecks and other archaeological features are present.

Benthic ecology surveys - using drop down video and grab sampling to tell us what is living down there on the seabed.

Fish surveys – looking at which scientifically and commercially important species use the site and how this varies seasonally.

Marine traffic surveys - to determine current commercial and recreational uses and seasonal variations which will inform a Navigational Risk Assessment.



Working with local fishermen on Kentish Flats Extension oyster survey – photo courtesy of Peder Christensen



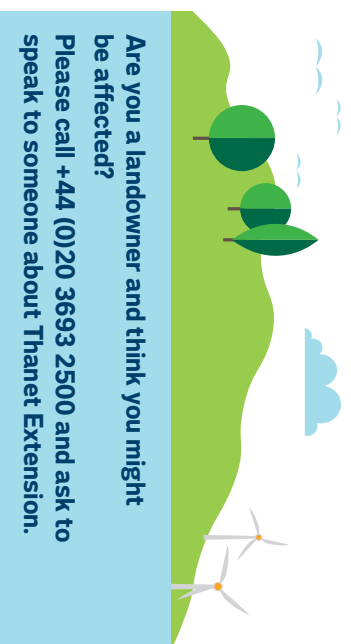
Testing of new technology to monitor birds at Thanet

LAND SURVEYS AND LANDOWNER CONTACT

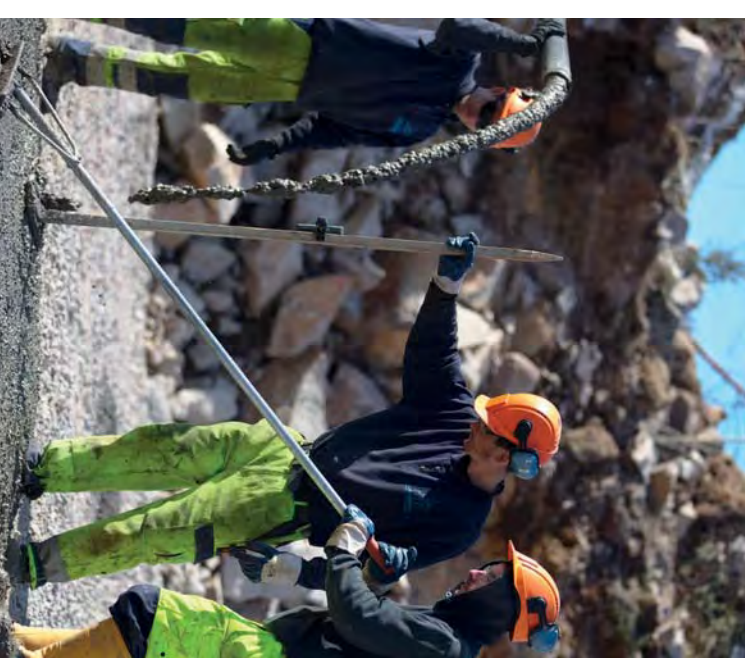
Following a full review of the feedback we receive at this stage, we will refine our substation, landfall, cable relay station and cable corridor location options.

If you are a landowner, or a land occupier what can you expect?

- Vattenfall commission searches to understand who owns the land that we will need to survey.
- Our land consultants
 - may be in contact in the near future. The purpose is to help us understand land ownership and occupation and ensure all parties with an interest in the preferred cable corridor have been identified and can be included in consultation and discussions.



Are you a landowner and think you might be affected?
Please call +44 (0)20 3693 2500 and ask to speak to someone about Thanet Extension.



Construction work

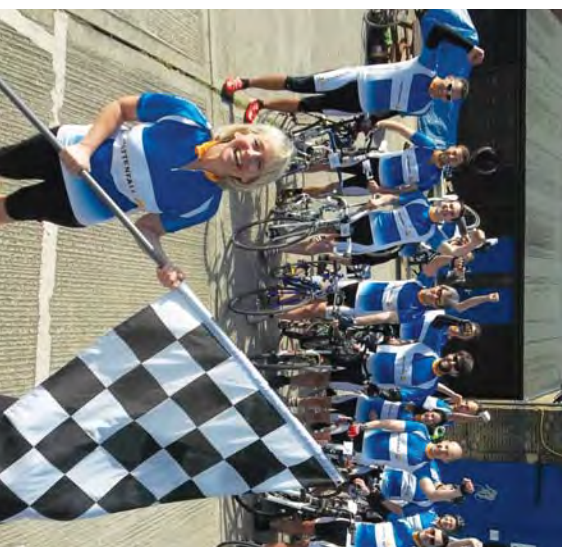
WORKING WITH YOU TO BRING OPPORTUNITIES TO THE AREA

Our projects are an important part of the local economy, supporting the local harbour and a local workforce.

We have also enjoyed getting involved with local events – from the KM Bike Ride to the Oyster Festival. Our work with local schools in encouraging them to enjoy and understand the coast is also something which we are proud to be involved with. Some of this work is showcased here today. Take a look at the case studies to see how local businesses, people and groups have benefited.

We want your feedback on what aspects of our work is valuable to you, and also what kind of opportunities do you think we should consider developing/prioritising through this project and in the future.

“Tell us what’s important and read the case studies for some inspiration about the kind of investments and benefits the project could bring.”



KM Big Bike Ride – Thanet and Kentish Flats keeping fit for 50 local charities. Photo courtesy of Jessica Louise Bell



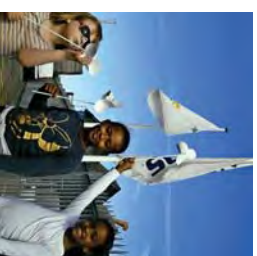
Learning about wind energy



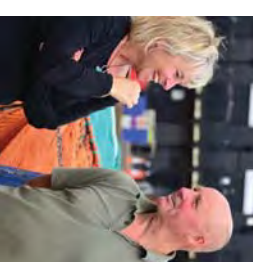
Co-operation and partnership with the local community



National Coastwatch Institution



Oyster festival



Fishing community



Making electricity outside

NEXT STEPS

Thank you for coming today and sharing your feedback.

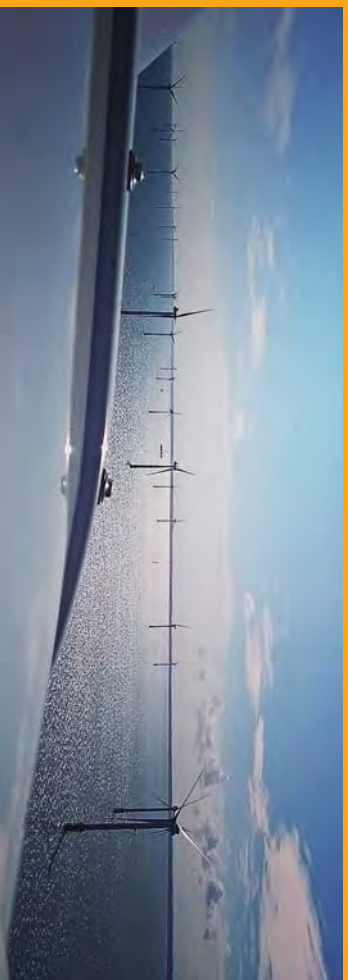
We hope it was an useful and informative session. We will now review all the feedback we've received from you alongside the feedback we will get from technical stakeholders. It will be used to develop a revised project design, and inform our decision making for the onshore works.

Please leave contact details as we will write to you with a summary of all the feedback we've received and will keep you up to date as the project progresses.

Contact Information:



Melanie Rogers, Local liaison officer
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
Military Road
Ramsgate
Kent CT11 9LG
E melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com
T 0781 7 944359
@Vattenfallkent
www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



Thanet Offshore Wind Farm



Learning about the intertidal zone



Image courtesy of Geosea

Thanet Offshore Wind Farm



Supplier event at University of Kent

VATTENFALL



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C5.3: Offshore Wind Energy Study



Offshore Wind Energy Study Residents' Survey

Prepared by Lake Market Research
June 2017



"This report complies with ISO 20252 and any other relevant codes of conduct."



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4	Thanet Offshore Wind Farm	19
5	Awareness of Vattenfall	37

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Vattenfall is in the process of applying for permission to extend its current Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by up to an additional 34 turbines and has commissioned Lake Market Research to undertake a survey to ascertain the views of residents in this particular area of Kent towards this proposal.

2.0 WIND ENERGY

Of the 748 residents interviewed in the Thanet and Sandwich Bay areas of Kent, 15% had heard of the company Vattenfall but 85% were not familiar with the name. There are significant differences by age with a significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 years and over being aware of Vattenfall compared to the 35-54 years age group and the 16-34 years age group.

Just over a third (34%) of respondents referenced wind energy in general being 'positive / a good idea', 28% believe it is 'good for the environment / green and clean energy' and 24% mentioned it being 'free energy / sustainable / renewable / a better source of energy'.

Just over six in ten residents (61%) interviewed were either very (40%) or quite (21%) supportive of wind energy in Kent, while just over three in ten (31%) expressed neutral views and were neither supportive nor unsupportive; 8% were unsupportive. The 35-54 years age group was significantly more supportive of wind energy in Kent compared to the 16-34 age group and the 55 and over age group.

Rationale for respondents' level of support produced references to wind energy in Kent as being 'better for the environment / cleaner / greener' (29%) and 'renewable source / good alternative / sustainable' (21%).

Almost one fifth (19%) of respondents stated their attitude towards wind energy had become more positive over the last few years while 79% said their views had remained the same.

3.0 THANET OFFSHORE WIND FARM

The majority (81%) stated that they could not name any of the Vattenfall wind farms located off the Kent coast although of those respondents naming a site, Thanet Offshore Wind Farm was the most frequently mentioned at 7%.

Despite the majority of residents interviewed being unable to name any of the Vattenfall wind farms located off the Kent coast, 89% indicated they were aware of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over were aware of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm compared to the two younger age groups.

When asked for their views on the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, over half (54%) of those interviewed revealed that they did not have strong views either way in terms of being good or bad for the local area. However, 40% stipulated that this particular wind farm had been either very (22%) or somewhat (18%) positive for the local area; 6% think it has been negative. A significantly higher proportion of the youngest age group (16-34 year olds) indicated that the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm has been very positive for the local area.

Similar to previous questions, the rationale given for their views referenced 'cleaner / greener / better for the environment' (29%) and general 'good / positive' comments (19%) among others.

With regards to awareness of the proposals to extend the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by an additional 34 turbines, 25% of residents interviewed claimed they were aware of the proposals compared to 75% who said they were not. A significantly higher proportion of the older age group (55 and over) stated they were aware of the extension proposals in comparison to the two younger age groups.

When asking those aware of the proposals how they heard about the extension, 37% referenced 'local / national newspapers' and 36% mentioned 'word of mouth'. Public events and Vattenfall public information days were not alluded to by respondents.

Six in ten residents interviewed stipulated that the extension was a good idea, 29% claimed they were not sure while 11% did not think it was a good idea. A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over did not think the extension was a good idea compared to the 16-34 and 35-54 groups.

When asked to explain their reasoning for their views on the extension, almost half (45%) of respondents cited 'produces more energy / renewable / greener / cleaner / better alternative'.

Of the residents interviewed 57% stated they did not have any concerns about the proposed extension of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. There was some concern about the impact on sea life from 19% of residents interviewed, likewise 19% expressed concerns in relation to the visual impact that an extension might have on the coastline.

Respondents expressed their level of concern about the possible effects of further development of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. They were most concerned about the impact on sea life (39%), impact on fishing (35%) and the impact on birds (34%). However, respondents were not so concerned about traffic disruption and construction noise, both at 13%, nor the impact on tourism at 12%. There are some significant differences by age with a higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over being concerned about all the possible effects mentioned compared to the other age groups.

Almost two-thirds (63%) of residents interviewed *expect* an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm to generate more clean and green electricity and 18% expect it to provide local jobs for local people. In comparison, 65% of respondents would *like* the extension to generate more clean and green electricity and 32% would like it to provide jobs for local people. A significantly higher proportion of 16-34s claimed that they would like local communities to enjoy all of the potential benefits listed apart from generate more clean and green electricity which was universally aspired to as a benefit by all age groups.

The majority (92%) of those interviewed indicated that generating more clean and green electricity was important (81% very and 11% quite); 90% stated it was important for an extension to provide jobs for local people (75% very and 16% quite); 83% said promoting the area as being “greener” because it’s producing energy from renewable sources was important (62% very and 21% quite) and 78% said enhancing the local environment was important (56% very and 22% quite) among others.

Almost four in ten (39%) respondents stated that Vattenfall do not need to take anything else into consideration when designing this particular extension proposal. Nine percent made reference to the ‘impact on the environment / sea life / wildlife / bird life / fishing’ and 6% mentioned ‘the look / aesthetics / visual impact / view’.

4.0 AWARENESS OF VATTENFALL

The majority (98%) of residents interviewed were not aware of any work Vattenfall has undertaken in local communities in the region, while 2% said they were aware of such work. Of those who were aware of Vattenfall’s work, 47% referenced ‘sponsored events / walks / donations’, 29% mentioned ‘other’ activities and 24% could not recall such work.

The majority (94%) of residents interviewed stated they do not know anyone who works in wind energy or for Vattenfall and 6% said they did know someone employed in the sector.

Three-quarters of respondents stipulated that they were not aware that Vattenfall has a local workforce based in Ramsgate while the remaining 25% were aware of this.

Vattenfall is planning to host a series of public events and outreach activities in Kent to share further information on existing projects and to consult on their proposals for an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. Just under a quarter (24%) of residents interviewed stated they would be interested in attending such events and 76% said they would not be interested.

Almost half (48%) of residents claimed that Vattenfall should not be doing anything else to engage with local communities while 13% mentioned ‘provide information / leaflets / publicise / events’ and 12% referenced ‘making people aware / inform / ask / explain / events’.

The main significant differences are variations of opinion by the different age groups:

- A significantly higher proportion of the 55 and over age group are more informed and aware of wind energy;
- A significantly higher proportion of the 55 and over age group are more sceptical or negative towards wind energy;
- A significantly higher proportion of the 16-34s and 35-54s are less informed about wind energy;
- A significantly higher proportion of the 16-34s and 35-54s are more open and positive towards wind energy.

2. RESEARCH CONTEXT

2.1 BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

Vattenfall is in the process of applying for permission to extend its current Thanet Offshore Wind Farm of 100 turbines by up to an additional 34 turbines, thus has commissioned Lake Market Research to undertake a survey to ascertain the views of residents in this particular area of Kent towards this proposal.

In addition, the survey seeks to determine the views of residents towards wind energy in general and their awareness of Vattenfall as a wind power operator.

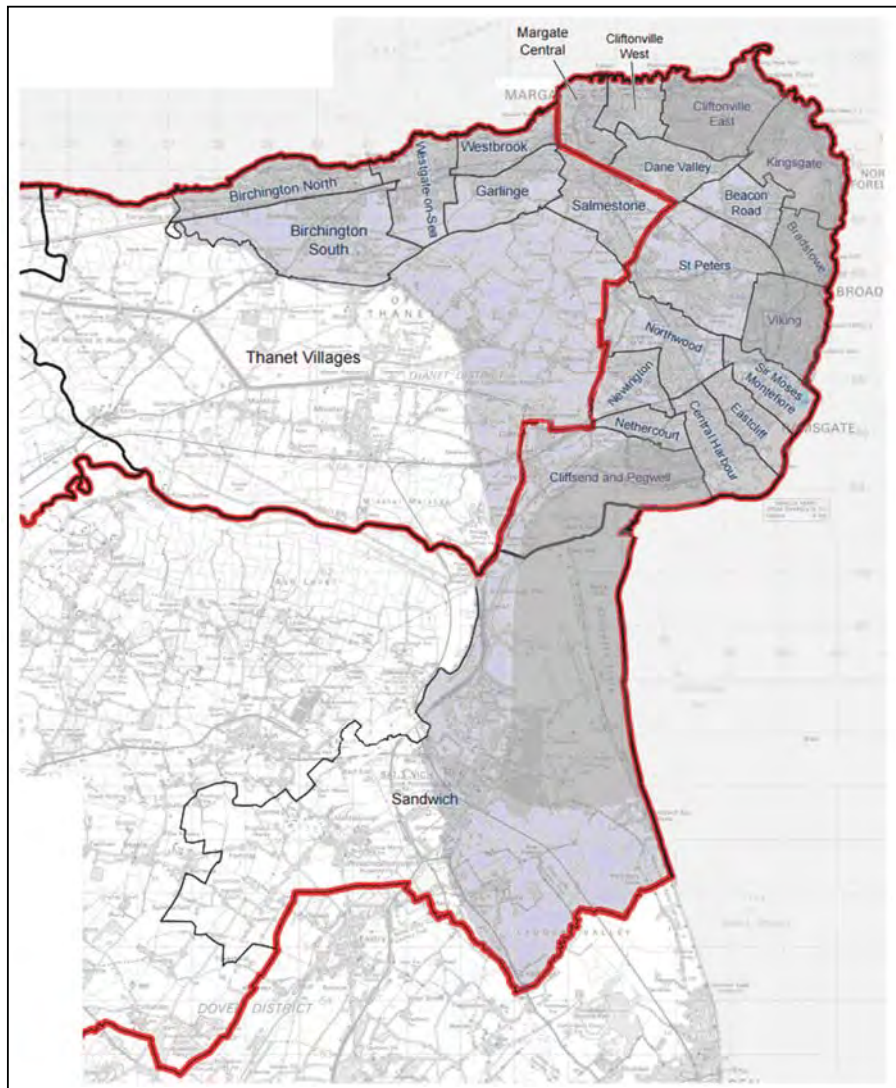
The survey's research objectives were to:

- Undertake a residential survey to obtain a representative sample of 24 wards of Thanet and Sandwich, those within proximity of the wind farm in question;
- Assess residents' views of wind energy in Kent and determine any change in attitudes;
- Ascertain residents' level of awareness of the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and the proposed extension;
- Gauge residents' awareness of Vattenfall as a wind power operator and any activity Vattenfall has undertaken in local communities.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

Residents completed the survey in a face to face interview in-street or in-home using a tablet during May 2017. In total 748 residents were interviewed.

Residents were interviewed throughout 24 wards in the Thanet and Sandwich area of Kent within proximity of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. The following map shows the 24 wards shaded in blue in which interviews were undertaken.



The number of interviews achieved in each ward was proportionate to the population of each ward; this can be seen in the table below:

Ward population vs. interviews achieved							
Ward	Population	% of population	Interviews achieved	Ward	Population	% of population	Interviews achieved
Cliftonville West	9,415	7%	56	Central Harbour	8,240	6%	43
Cliftonville East	9,268	5%	33	Newington	5,044	4%	27
Kingsgate	2,147	2%	11	Nethercourt	4,588	3%	26
Bradstowe	4,067	3%	21	Northwood	6,510	5%	34
Viking	7,023	5%	37	St Peters	7,042	5%	37
Margate Central	5,383	4%	30	Thanet villages *	3,369	2%	18
Dane Valley	7,819	6%	41	Westbrook	4,126	3%	23
Beacon Road	4,624	3%	24	Garlinge	4,849	4%	32
Sandwich Bay	7,043	5%	38	Salmestone	5,768	4%	30
Cliffsend & Pegwell	4,703	3%	25	Westgate on Sea	6,996	5%	38
Sir Moses Montefiore	5,123	4%	27	Birchington South	6,261	5%	34
Eastcliffe	8,022	6%	43	Birchington North	3,700	3%	20

Total Sample Size: 748

*The population of Thanet villages is 6,738 but we are only interested in a third of this area, hence we have based our calculations on half the population size (3,369).

The survey consisted of 25 questions of which 17 were closed questions and eight were open-ended, in addition to five demographic profiling questions. At the end of the survey respondents were offered a leaflet pertaining to Vattenfall's presence in the area as well as providing contact details for Vattenfall's local liaison officer.

2.3 RESPONDENT PROFILE

The profile of residents responding is broadly in line with that of the 2011 Census Statistics in terms of gender and age. Therefore the data has not been weighted to reflect the demographic profile of the area and these are the exact responses of residents interviewed.

	Target Quota	Quota Achieved
Gender		
Male	47%	47%
Female	53%	53%
Age		
16-44 years	41%	40%
45 years +	59%	61%

Of the 748 residents interviewed, 47% were female and 53% were male; 26% were aged 16-34, 28% were aged 35-54 and 45% were aged 55 and over; 28% of the residents interviewed had children under the age of 18 living at home, while 72% did not.

At an overall level (including all age groups), 41% of the residents interviewed were employed (either full time, part time or self employed), 34% were retired, 10% were unemployed, 7% were homemakers and 4% were students.

Outright owners of property accounted for 36%, 19% have a mortgage, 37% rent a property and 7% classified their living status as 'Other'. In terms of socio-economic status, 7% were AB, 31% were C1, 37% C2 and 32% DE based on the occupation of the chief income earner in the household.

Profile of residents responding (1)

Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53%

Children under 18 in household	
Yes	28%
No	72%

Age	
16 – 24	9%
25 – 34	17%
35 – 44	13%
45 – 54	15%
55 – 64	16%
65 – 74	19%
75+	10%

Ethnicity	
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	95%
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	3%
Asian/Asian British; Indian	1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African/Other	1%

2

Profile of residents responding (2)

Employment	
Employed (full/part/self)	41%
Unemployed	10%
Retired	34%
Homemaker	7%
Student	4%
Not working due to disability	3%
Other	1%

Socio-economic status	
AB	7%
C1	31%
C2	27%
DE	32%
Prefer not to answer	3%

Dwelling	
Own the property outright	36%
Have a mortgage	19%
Rent property	38%
Other	7%

3

2.4 ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Overall results are accurate to a confidence interval (also called margin of error) of +/- 3.6% at the 95% confidence level. For example, if 50% of the 748 people interviewed in Thanet and Sandwich Bay areas of Kent said they 'had heard of a company called Vattenfall' in reality this figure could be somewhere between 46% or 54%.

There are three factors that determine the size of the confidence interval for a given confidence level: sample size; percentage; and population size. In calculating the general level of accuracy for reporting purposes we have used:

- The sample size of 748 achieved;
- The worst case percentage (50% - when responses are for example 51% and 49% the chances of sampling error are greater than at 99% or 1%. To determine a general level of accuracy for a sample interviewed you should use the worst case percentage [50%] to calculate it);
- 2011 Census data estimate of 138,130 residents across the Thanet and Sandwich Bay area of Kent.

The sample size of 748 at a 95% confidence level provides a robust sample for analysis but does not provide sufficient data to analyse by ward, therefore all data within this report is analysed at a total sample level.

Please note that not all percentages will necessarily total 100% due to rounding of figures. The free text responses to the open-ended questions have been quantified and grouped together into common themes.

2.5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

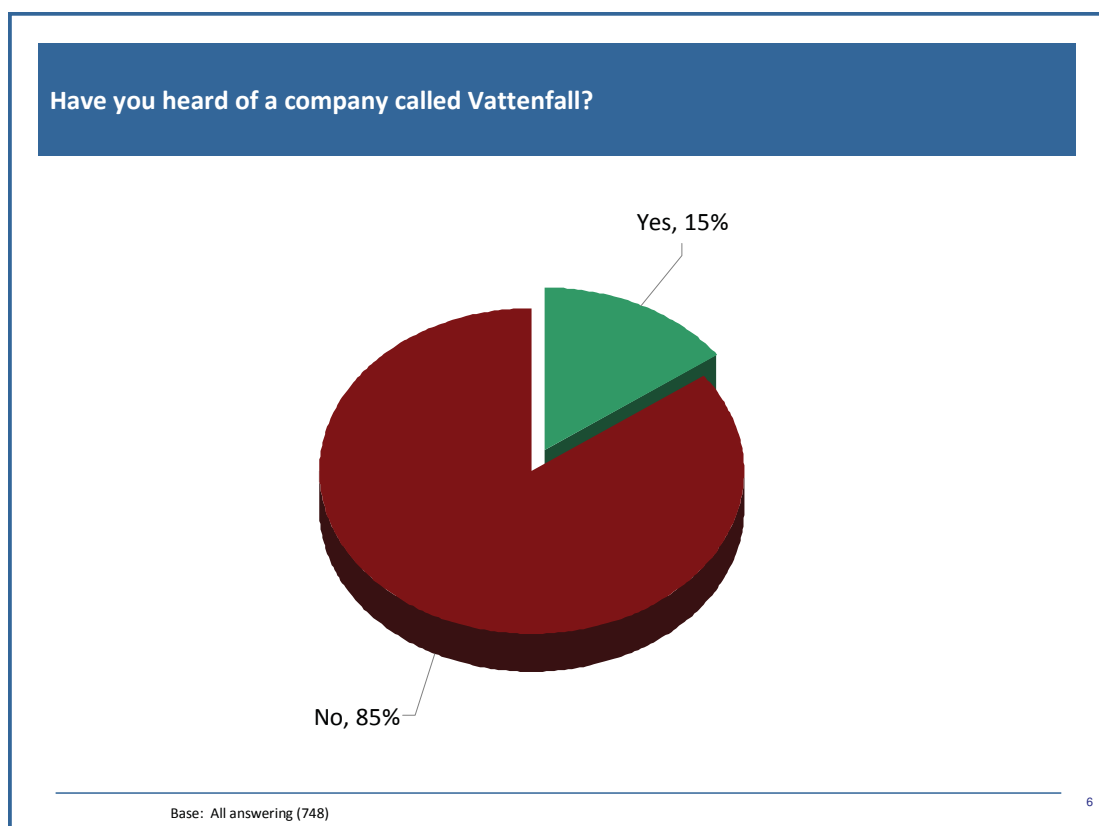
We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the residents who agreed to take part and whose views made this research possible.

3. WIND ENERGY

3.1 WIND ENERGY

Residents were first asked if they had heard of a company called Vattenfall; residents were asked to indicate yes or no.

15% of respondents said that they had heard of Vattenfall but the majority 85% were not familiar with the name.



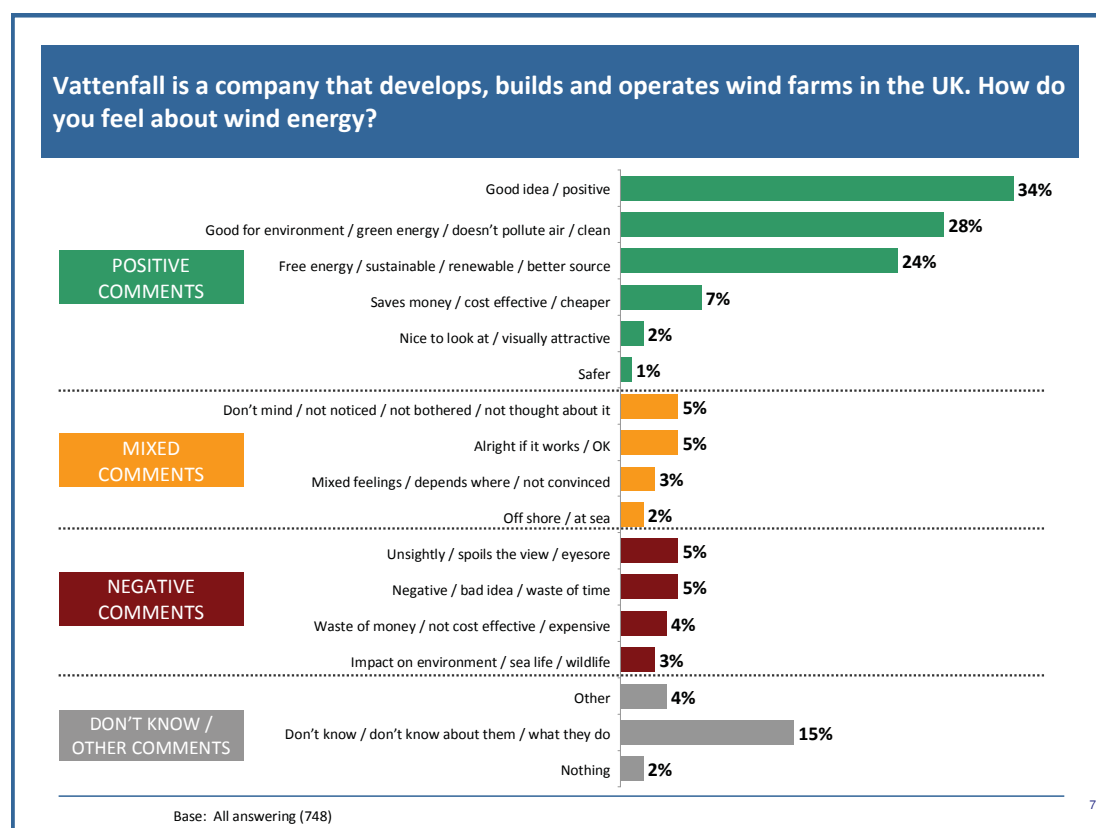
There are significant differences in response by age with awareness increasing significantly by age:

- 6% of 16-34 year olds said they were aware of a company called Vattenfall
- 16% of 34-54 year olds said they were aware of a company called Vattenfall
- 19% of 55+ year olds said they were aware of a company called Vattenfall

Residents were then asked to indicate their feelings towards wind energy; this was asked in the form of an open-ended question.

The responses were categorised into four types of comments: positive, mixed, negative and don't know / other. In terms of positive comments, just over a third (34%) of respondents believed that wind energy is a 'good idea / positive', while 28% said it was 'good for the environment / is green energy / doesn't pollute the air / clean' and 24% made comments pertaining to wind energy being 'free energy / sustainable / renewable / a better source'.

With regards to the mixed comments, 5% of respondents expressed ambivalent views towards wind energy 'don't mind / not noticed / not bothered / not thought about it' while 5% say they think wind energy is 'alright if it works / OK'. Concerning negative comments, 5% associated wind energy as being 'unsightly / spoiling the view / being an eyesore' and 5% deemed it as 'negative / a bad idea / waste of time'.

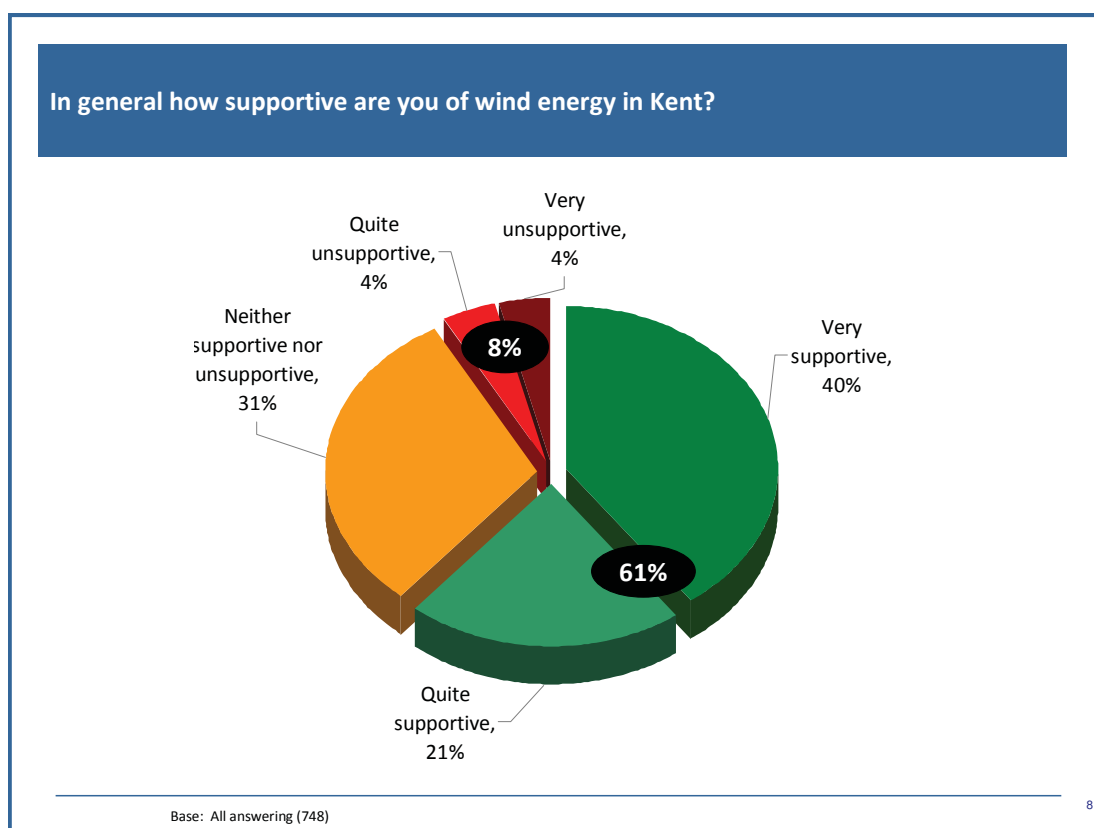


A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 had negative views on wind energy:

- 'Negative / bad idea / waste of time': 16-34s 4%; 35-54s 2%; 55+ 7%
- 'Unsightly / spoils the view / eyesore': 16-34s 3%; 35-54s 4%; 55+ 7%
- 'Waste of money / not cost effective / expensive': 16-34s 1%; 35-54s 3%; 55+ 7%

The third question asked residents how supportive they were of wind energy in Kent; they were asked to indicate their level of support by selecting one response from a range of answers from 'very supportive' to 'very unsupportive'.

Just over three-fifths (61%) of respondents were supportive (40% very and 21% quite), just under a third (31%) were neither supportive nor unsupportive of wind energy in Kent and 8% (4% very and 4% quite) were unsupportive.



A significantly higher proportion of 35-54 year olds are supportive of wind energy in Kent at 69% compared to 60% of 16-34 year olds and 57% of those aged 55 and over.

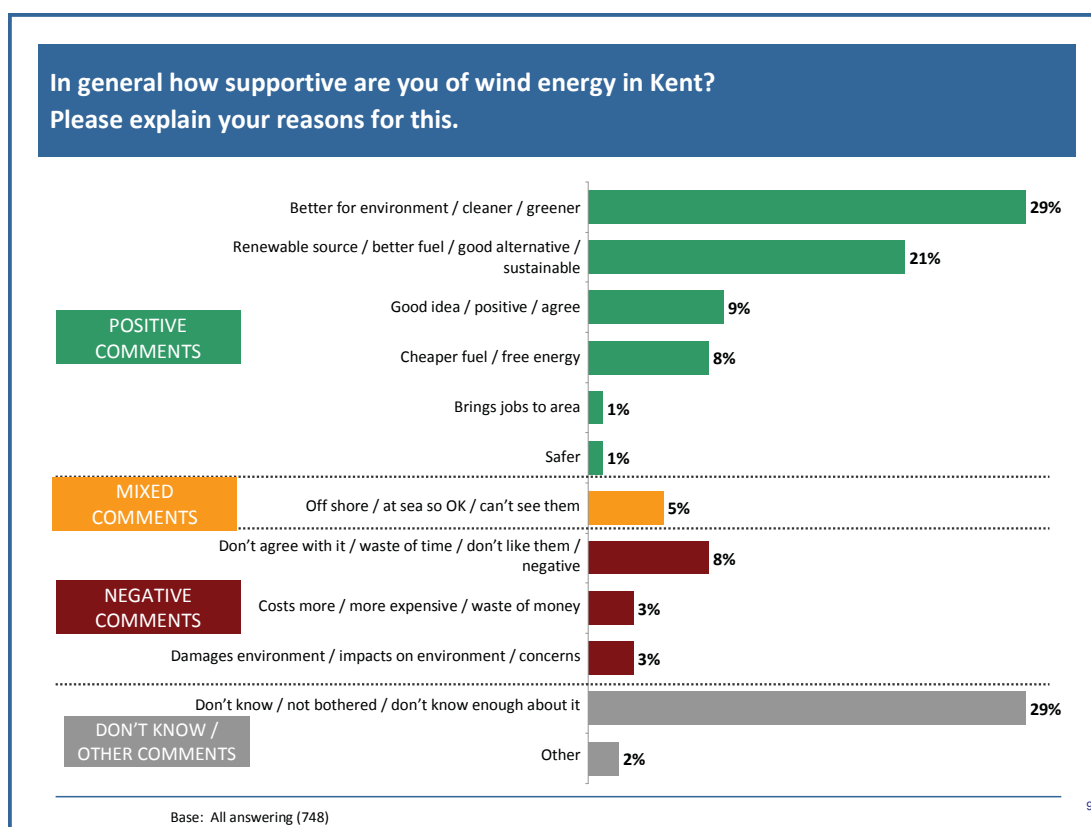
The 16-34 year old age group was significantly more neutral in their opinion of wind energy in Kent at 36% compared to 27% of 35-54s and 30% of over 55s.

The 55 and over age group were significantly more unsupportive at 13% compared to 4% of both the 16-34 and 35-54 age groups.

The subsequent open-ended question asked residents to explain their reasons for selecting their level of support in the preceding question. These free text comments have again been categorised into positive, mixed, negative and don't know / other comments.

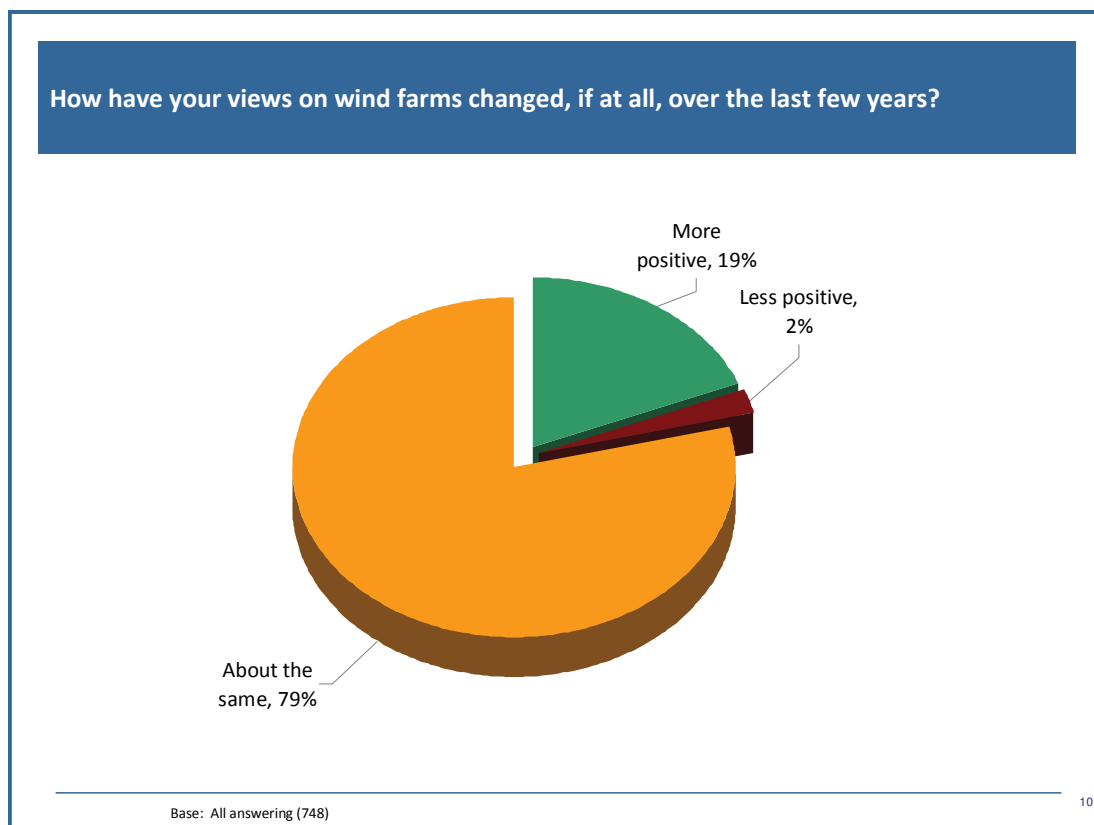
29% of respondents said wind energy was 'better for the environment / cleaner / greener' and 21% think it's 'a renewable source / better fuel / good alternative / sustainable'.

In those categorised as mixed comments, 5% explained their level of support by stating they are okay with wind energy in Kent because the turbines are 'off shore / at sea so OK / can't see them' while 8% are said they 'don't agree with it / waste of time / don't like them / negative'. Some 29% were not able to explain their level of support or felt they did not know enough about it.



A significantly higher proportion of those in the 35-54 years age group said their level of support could be attributed to wind energy being 'better for the environment / cleaner / greener' at 35% compared to 27% of 16-34 year olds and 26% of those aged 55 and over. On the contrary, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55 and over said they 'don't agree with it / waste of time / don't like them / negative' at 13% compared to 4% for each of the younger age groups.

Residents were subsequently asked if their views on wind energy had changed over the last few years, over three-quarters (79%) indicated their views had not changed and remained the same while 19% said their views were more positive and 2% said their views on wind farms had become less positive.

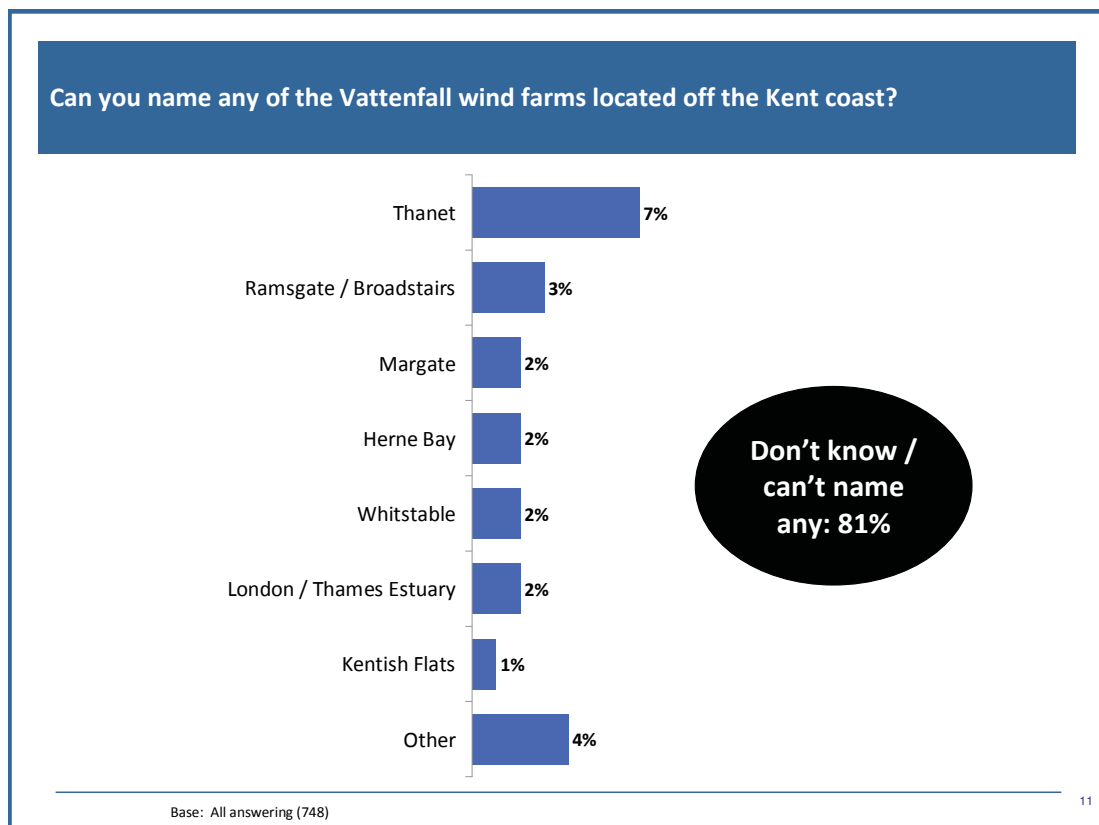


There are no significant differences by age in relation to changing views on wind farms.

4. THANET OFFSHORE WIND FARM

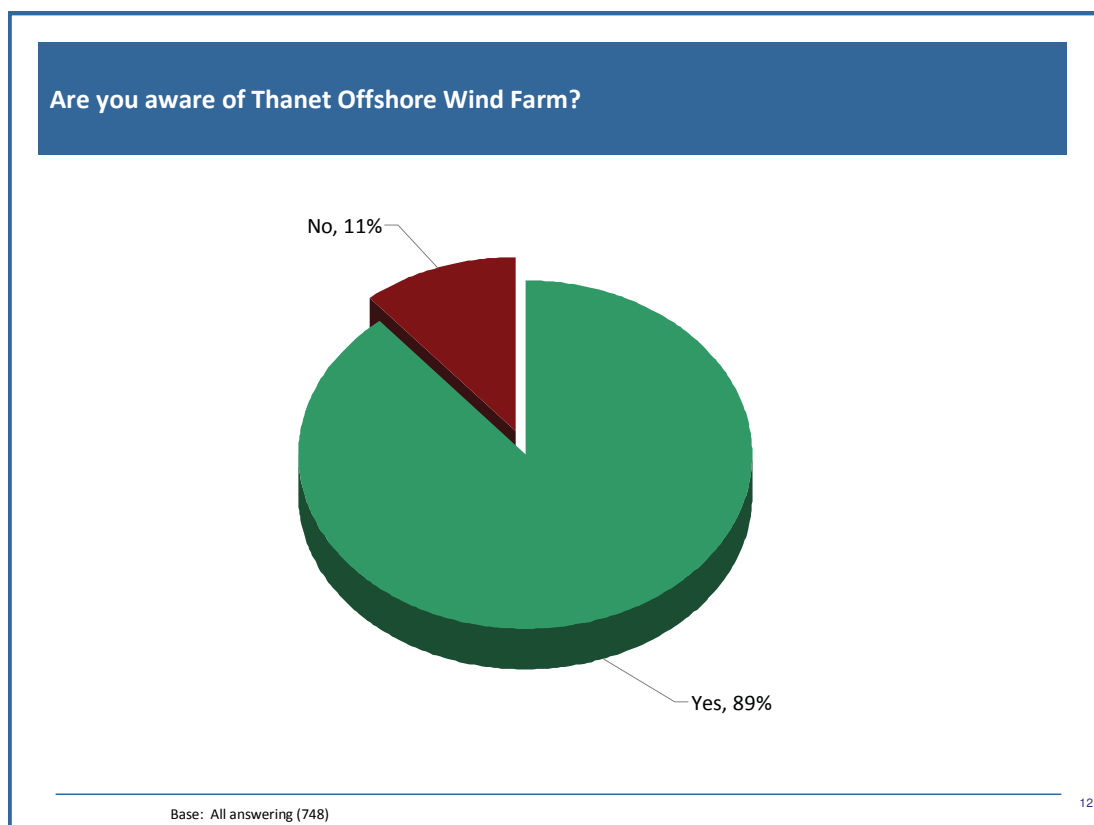
4.1 THANET OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Residents were then asked if they could name any of the Vattenfall wind farms located off the Kent coast; this was asked in the form of an open-ended question. The majority of respondents (81%) were not able to name any Vattenfall wind farms at all, however, 7% did mention Thanet by name and Kentish Flats was mentioned by 1% of respondents.



There are no significant differences by age in relation to naming any of the Vattenfall wind farms located off the Kent coast.

Residents were asked if they were aware of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and asked to indicate yes or no; 89% declared they were aware of it and 11% said they were not.



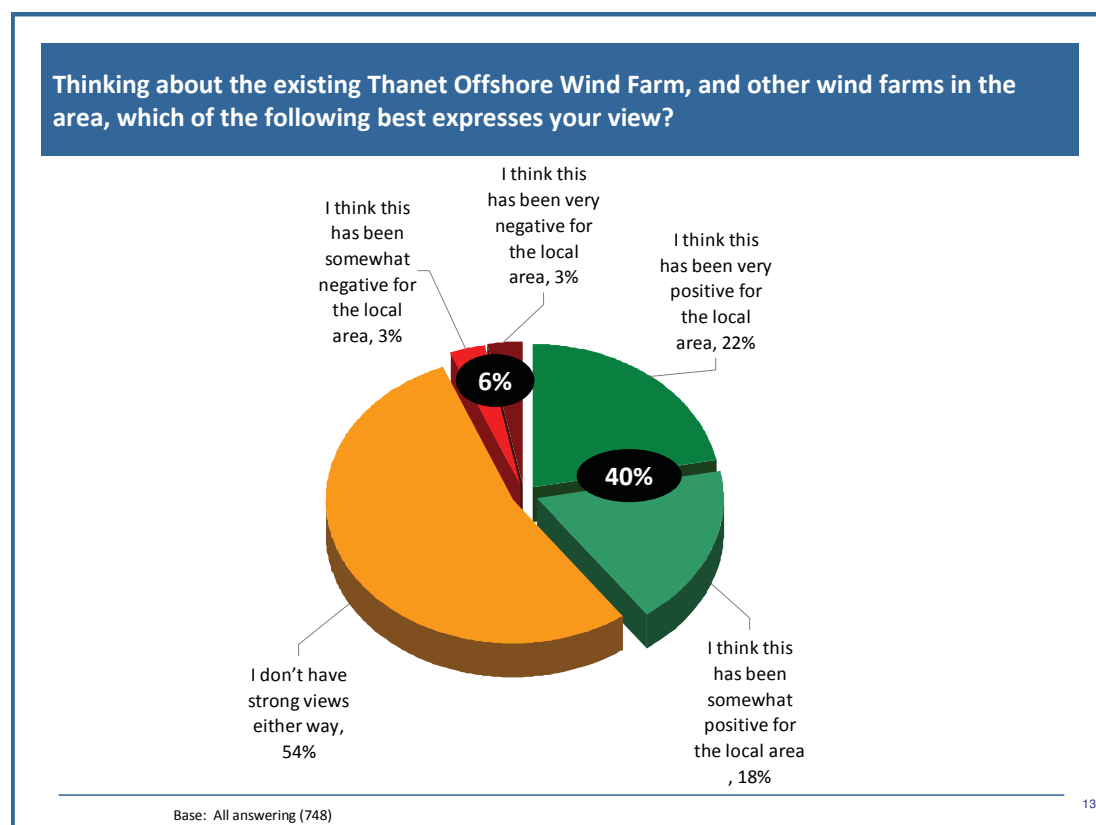
There are significant differences in response by age with awareness lower among the youngest age group:

- 80% of 16-34 year olds said they were aware of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm
- 92% of 34-54 year olds said they were aware of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm
- 93% of 55+ year olds said they were aware of a Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

Although the majority of respondents stated they were aware of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, it should be noted that in the preceding question asking residents to name any of the wind farms located off the Kent coast unprompted only 7% mentioned Thanet.

Residents were then asked to think about the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and other wind farms in the vicinity and whether they have been positive or negative for the area.

Two-fifths of respondents signified that they have been very (22%) or somewhat (18%) positive for the local area while 54% do not have strong views either way and 6% stated they have been somewhat (3%) or very (3%) negative for the local area.



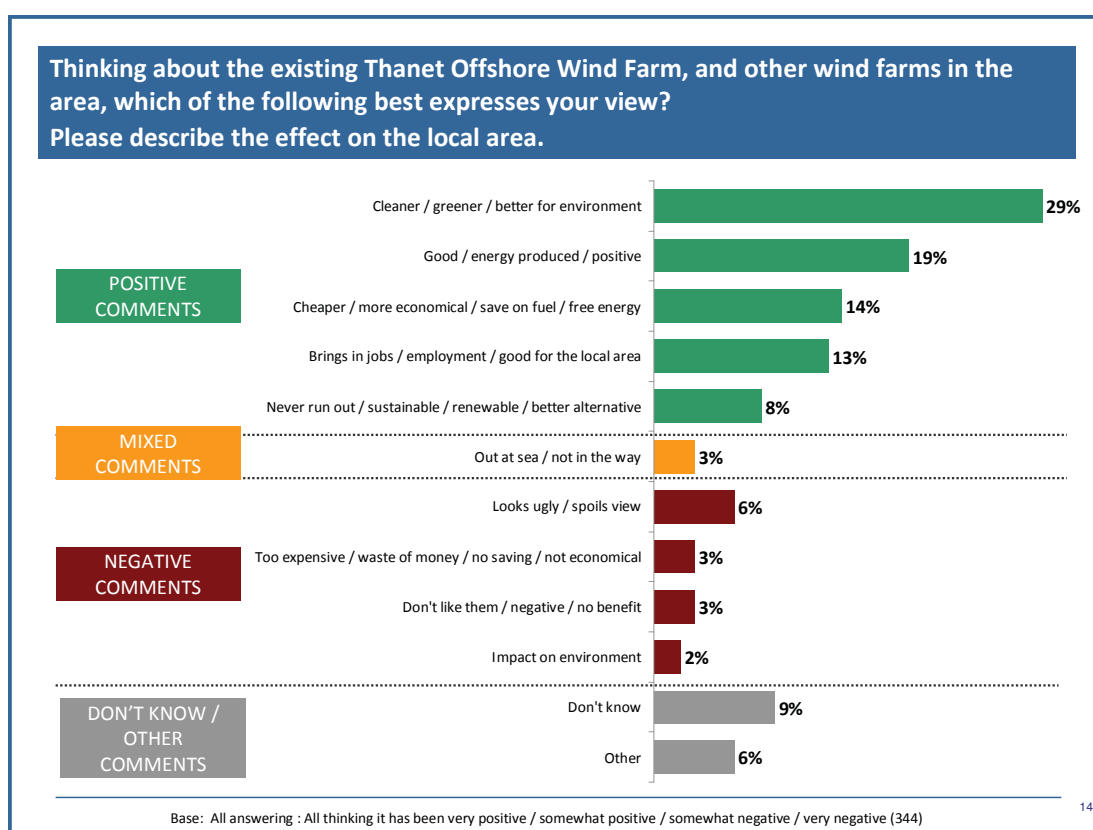
There are significant differences in response by age with a significantly lower proportion of the oldest age group saying that the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and other wind farms in the area have been either very or somewhat positive for the local area:

- 48% of 16-34 year olds said that wind farms have been positive for the area
- 45% of 34-54 year olds said that wind farms have been positive for the area
- 33% of 55+ year olds said that wind farms have been positive for the area

There was a high level of neutrality across the age groups – 49% of 15-34 year olds; 53% of 35-54 year olds and 57% of those aged 55 years and over

Those residents who selected very or somewhat positive or very or somewhat negative for the local area were then asked to explain the effect on the local area; this was an open-ended question. The comments have been categorised into positive, mixed, negative and don't know / other.

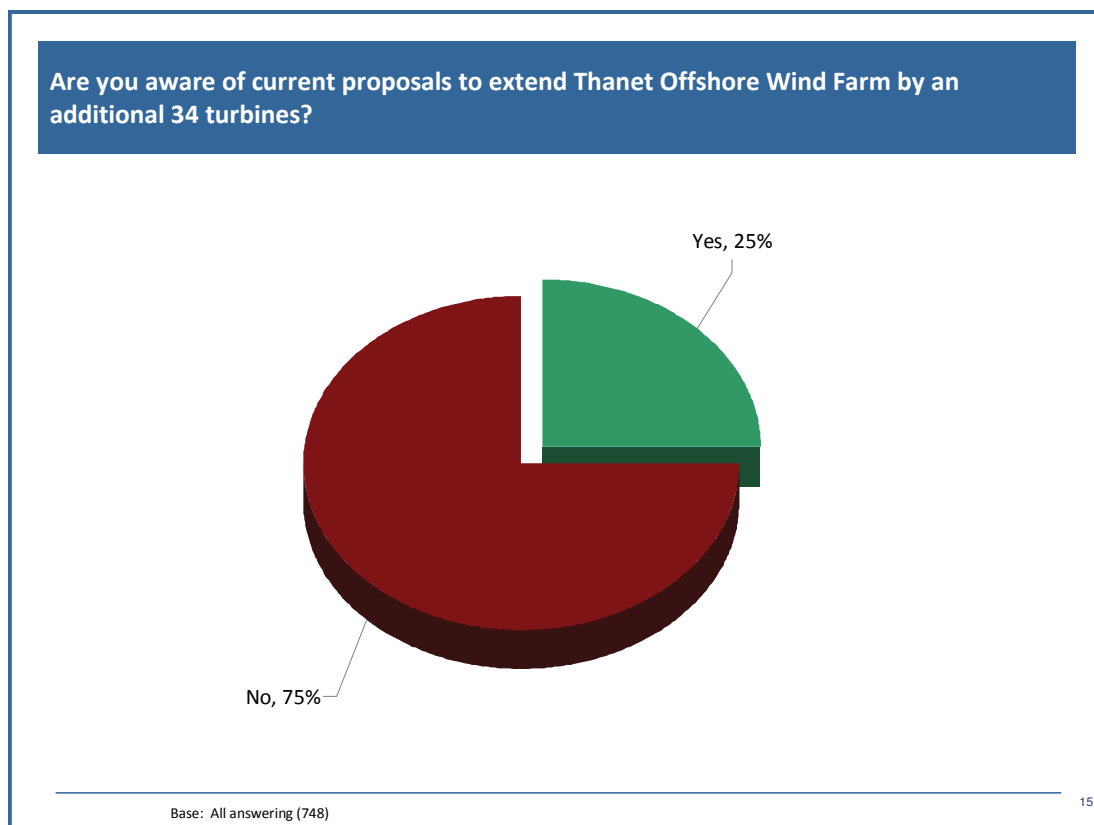
29% stated that wind farms have affected the local area in terms of being 'cleaner / greener / better for the environment', 19% said they were 'good / energy produced / positive', while on the negative side 6% said they 'look ugly / spoil views'.



There are significant differences in response by age with a significantly higher proportion of the youngest age group saying that the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and other wind farms in the area have affected the local area by being 'cleaner / greener / better for environment':

- 40% of 16-34 year olds said that wind farms had been 'cleaner / greener / better for the environment'
- 28% of 34-54 year olds said that wind farms had been 'cleaner / greener / better for the environment'
- 23% of 55+ year olds said that wind farms had been 'cleaner / greener / better for the environment'

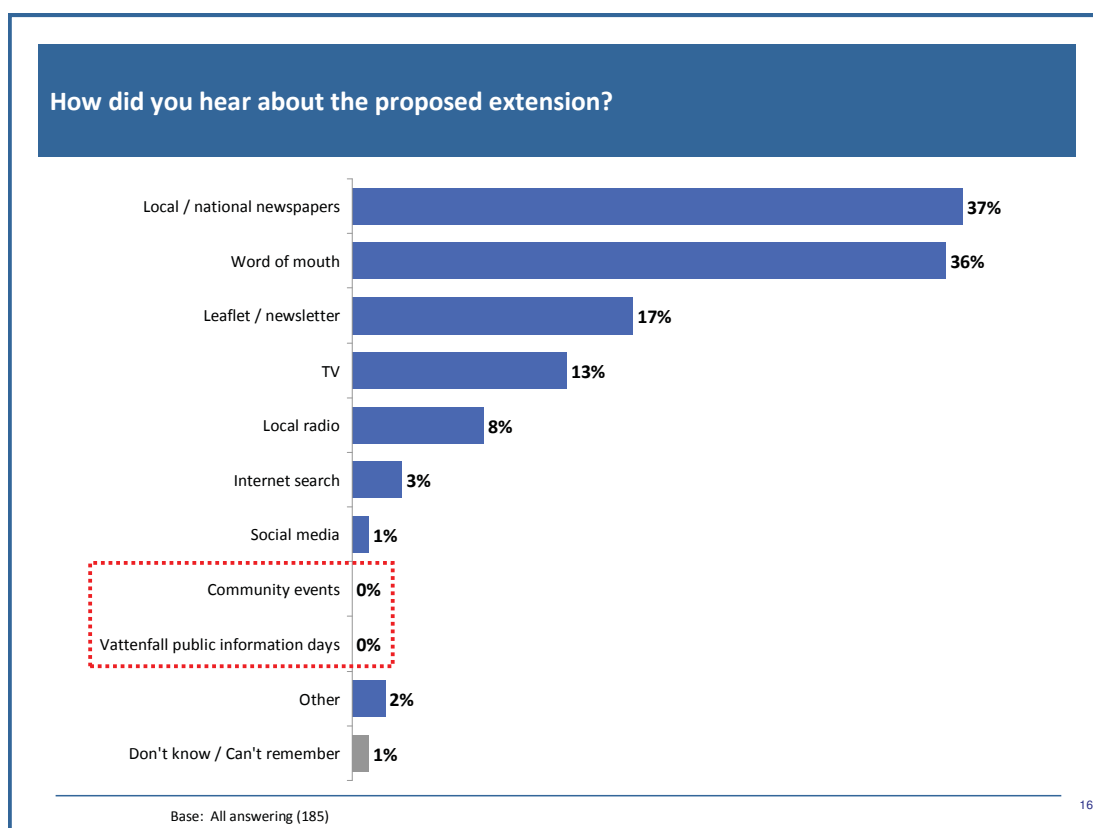
Residents were asked if they were aware of the current proposals to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by an additional 34 turbines; they were asked to indicate yes or no. A quarter of respondents stipulated that yes they were aware of such proposals while the remaining 75% were not aware.



Again awareness increases with age, a significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over (35%) were aware of current extension proposals, compared to 21% of 35-54 year olds and 11% of 16-34 year olds.

Residents who said they were aware of proposals to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm were asked how they heard of the proposed extension; respondents were asked to provide an answer unprompted.

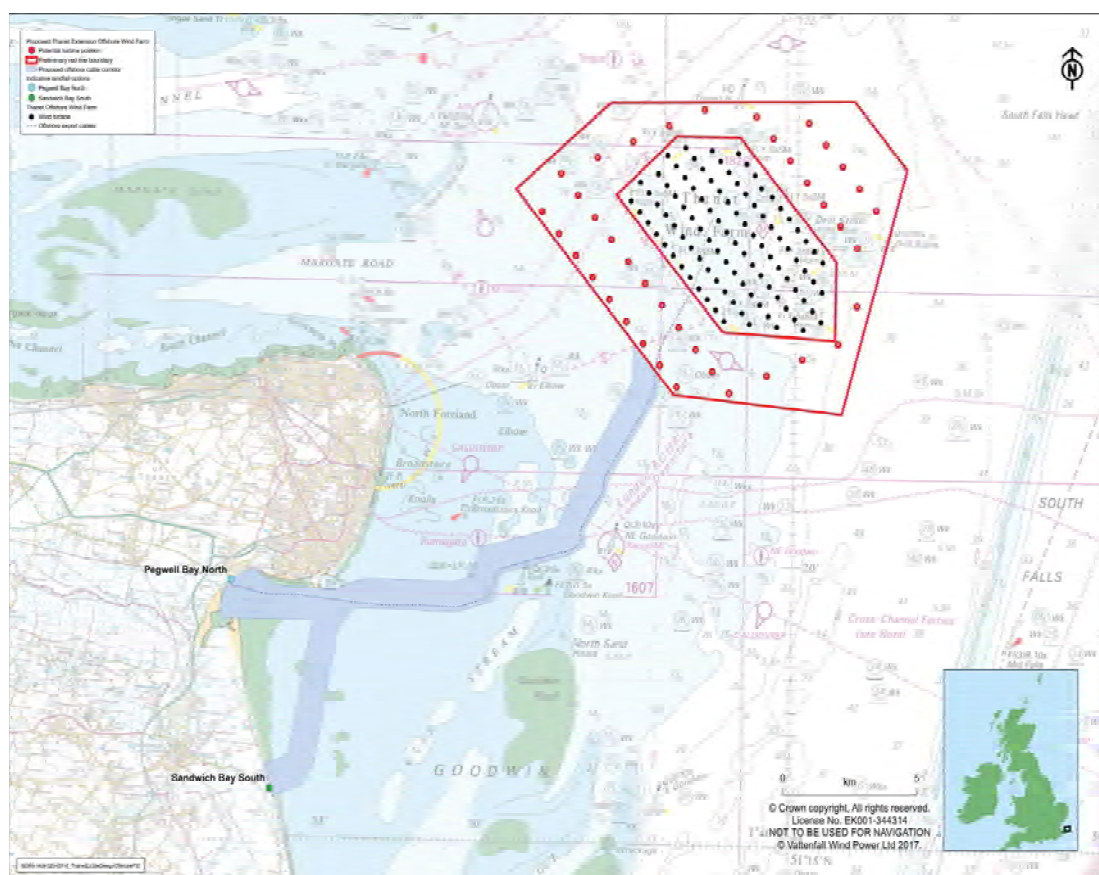
Over a third (37%) referenced hearing about the proposal via local / national newspapers while 36% said word of mouth and 17% mentioned a leaflet / newsletter. There was no recollection of community events or Vattenfall public information days.



A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over (19%) heard about the proposed extension via TV compared to 5% of 16-34 year olds and 2% of 35-54 year olds.

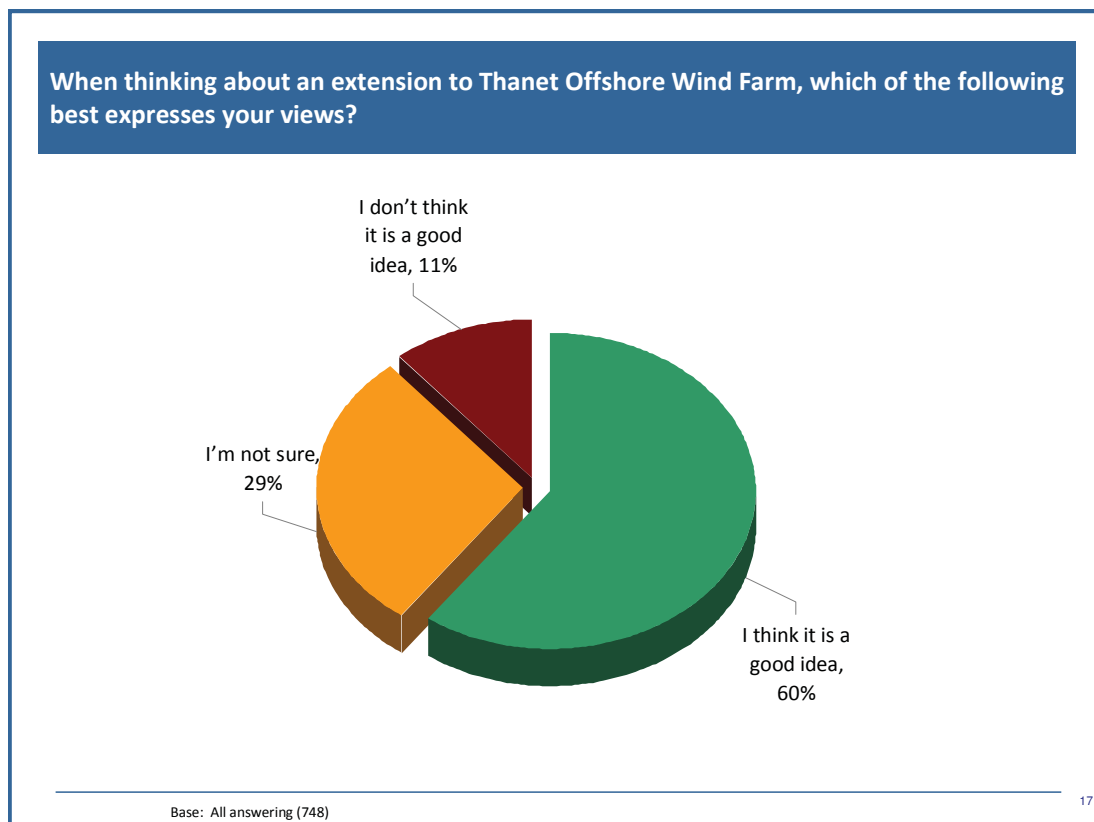
Residents were shown a map of the current Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and the proposed extension of this site. The following text was read out to them:

“This map features the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, an indicative boundary for the proposed extension shown in red and also two possible export cable routes. Thanet Offshore Wind Farm currently comprises 100 operational turbines and Vattenfall are working on plans to add up to 34 additional turbines in the form of an extension. This proposal would potentially double the overall energy output of the wind farm.”



Upon seeing the map of the proposed extension, residents were asked to express their views regarding this and were asked to indicate if they thought it was a good idea or not a good idea.

Six in ten respondents indicated it was a good idea while 11% did not and 29% were unsure.

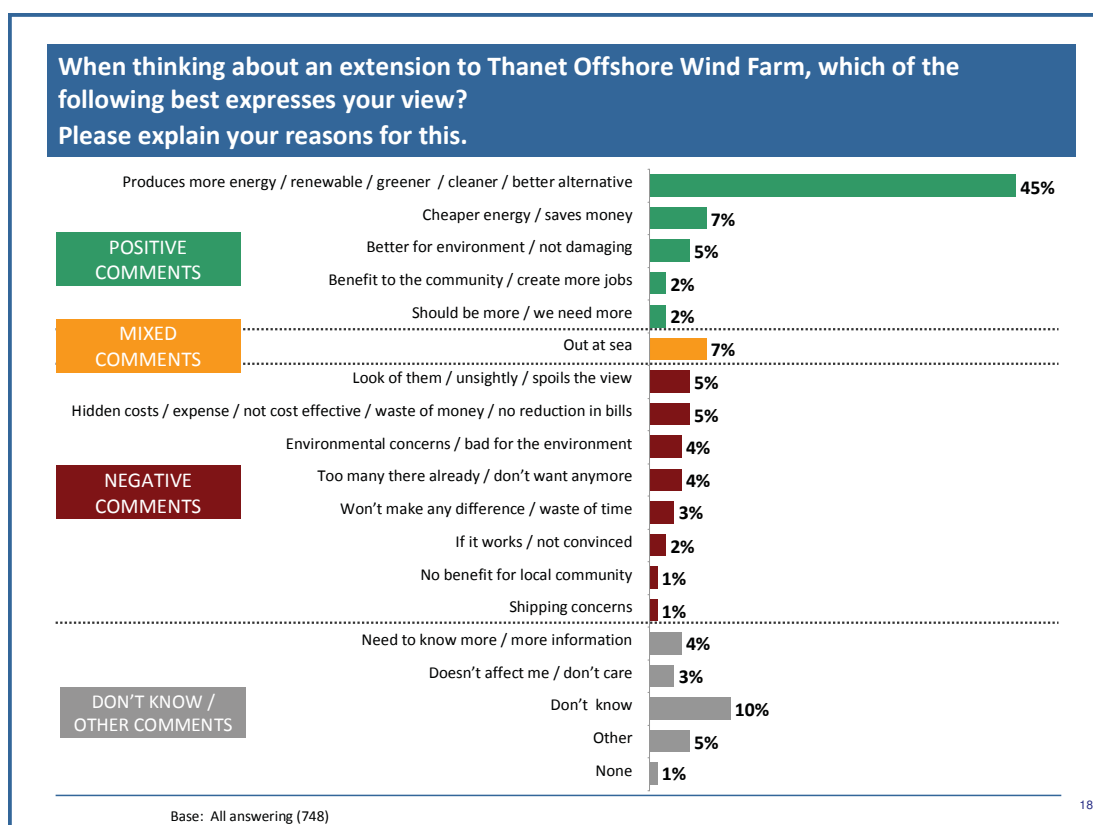


A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over (16%) said they did not believe the extension to Thanet Offshore Wind farm was a good idea compared to 5% of 16-34 year olds and 8% of 35-54 year olds.

Residents were subsequently asked to explain their reasons behind their views on the proposals. This was an open-ended question and comments have been categorised into types positive, mixed, negative and don't know / other.

In terms of positive comments, 45% of respondents mentioned 'produces more energy / renewable / greener / cleaner / better alternative', 7% referenced 'cheaper energy / saves money' and 5% commented on the proposals being 'better for the environment / not damaging'.

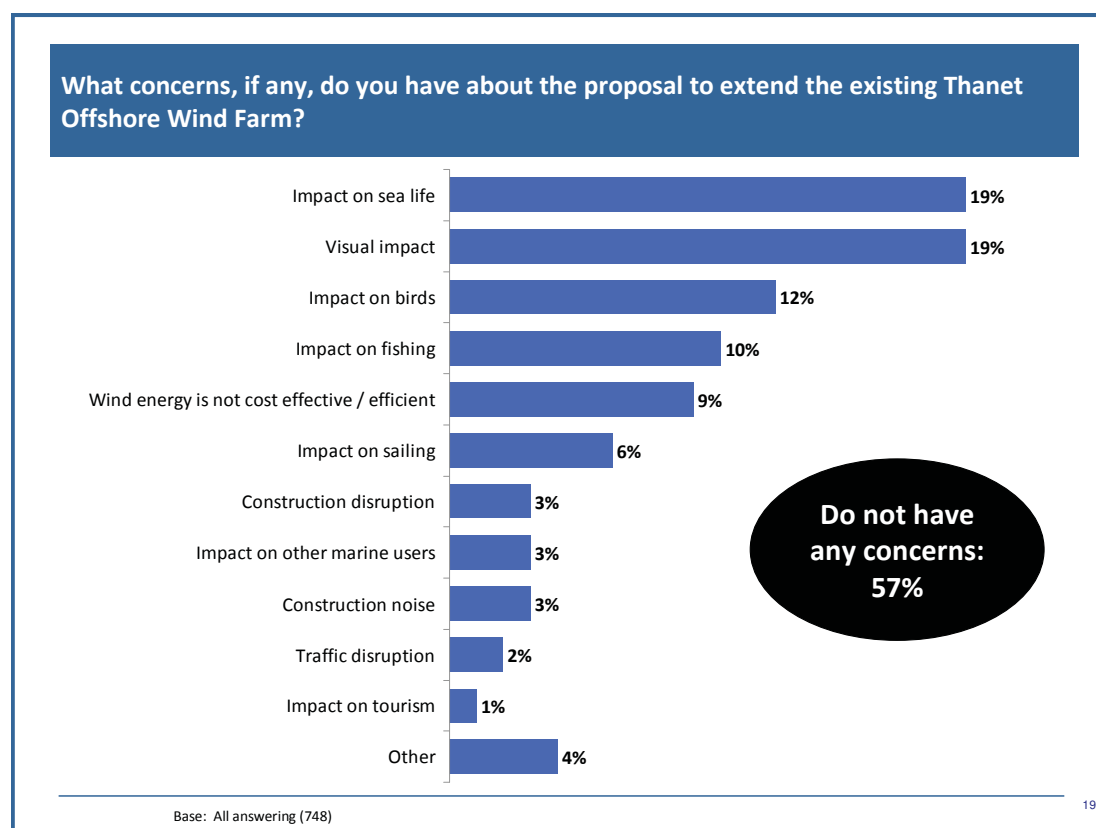
In relation to negative comments, 5% of respondents mentioned 'look of them / unsightly / spoils the view' and likewise 5% referenced 'hidden costs / expenses / not cost effective / waste of money / no reduction in bills'.



A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 16-34 years (56%) said the extension to Thanet Offshore Wind farm would 'produce more energy / renewable / greener / cleaner / positive / better alternative' compared to 46% of 35-54 year olds and 38% of those aged 55 and over.

Residents were then questioned on whether they had any concerns regarding the proposed extension of the current Thanet Offshore Wind Farm; respondents were asked to provide an answer unprompted.

Over half (57%) of residents interviewed did not mention any concerns whatsoever in relation to the extension proposals. 19% expressed concerns that an extension could impact sea life and likewise 19% voiced concerns over the visual impact while 12% conveyed concerns about the impact on birds and 10% were concerned about the impact on fishing.

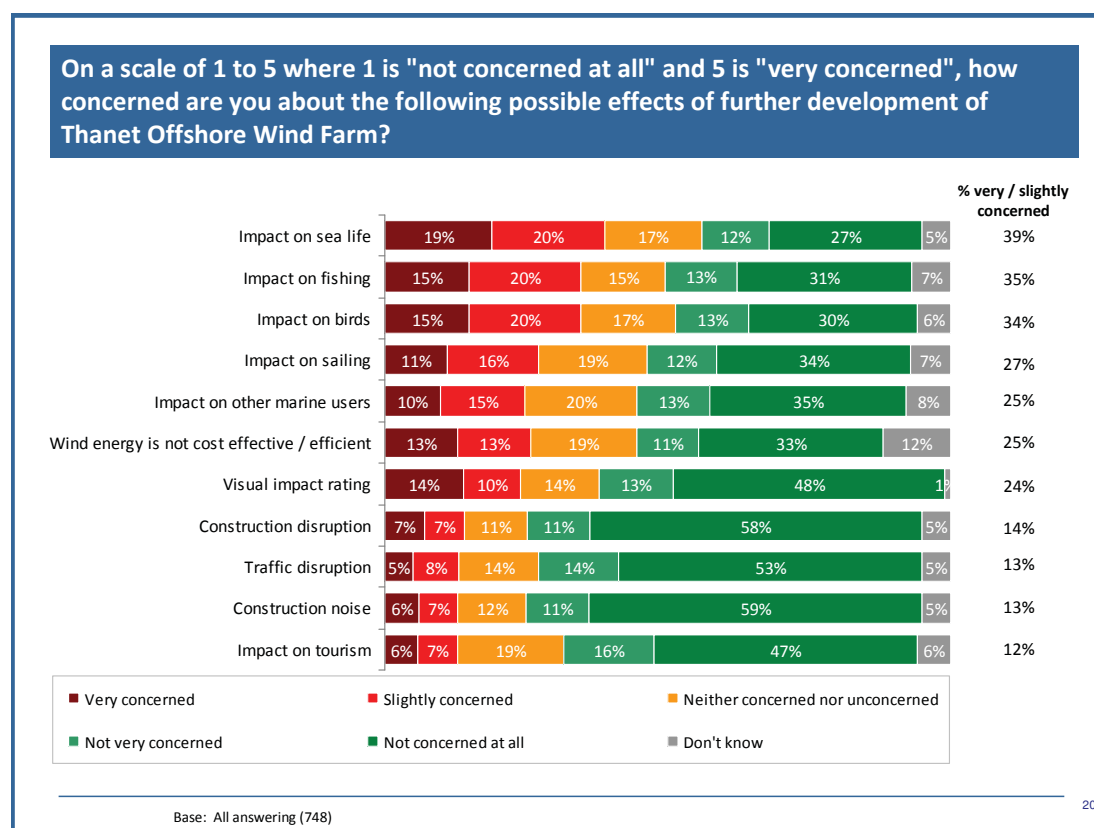


A significantly higher proportion of the youngest age group (64% of 16-34 year olds) said they did not have any concerns regarding the proposal to extend the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, compared to 59% of 35-54 year olds and 53% of the 55 and over age group.

Residents were asked to express their level of concern regarding the possible effects of further development of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm using a scale where one equates to 'not at all concerned' and five represents 'very concerned'.

Almost two fifths (39%) of respondents expressed concerns over the possible impact on sea life of which 19% were very concerned and 20% were slightly concerned. 35% voiced concerns about the possible impact on fishing (15% very and 20% slightly) while 34% said they were concerned over the possible impact on birds (15% very and 20% slightly).

Residents expressed little concern over possible construction disruption and construction noise at 70% of which 58% were not concerned at all and 11% were not very concerned. Just over two-thirds of respondents (67%) stated they had little concern over possible traffic disruption (53% not concerned at all and 14% not very concerned).



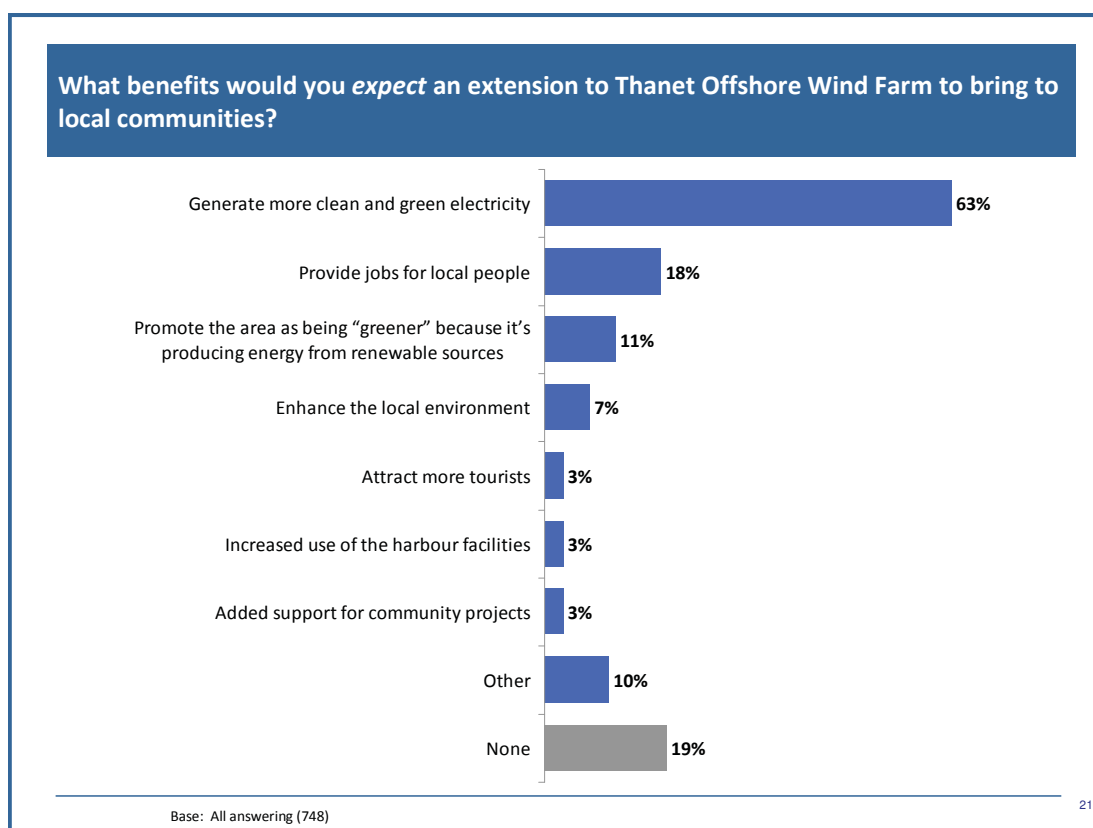
Again the older age group (55 and over) were significantly more concerned (very and slightly combined) about various possible effects of further development:

- Visual impact rating: 16-34 year olds 18%; 35-54 year olds 26%; 55 years and over 28%

- Traffic disruption: 16-34 year olds 8%; 35-54 year olds 12%; 55 years and over 17%
- Construction noise: 16-34 year olds 9%; 35-54 year olds 10%; 55 years and over 17%
- Construction disruption: 16-34 year olds 9%; 35-54 year olds 11%; 55 years and over 19%
- Impact on tourism: 16-34 year olds 9%; 35-54 year olds 10%; 55 years and over 16%
- Impact on fishing: 16-34 year olds 31%; 35-54 year olds 31%; 55 years and over 40%
- Impact on sailing: 16-34 year olds 21%; 35-54 year olds 25%; 55 years and over 32%
- Impact on other marine users: 16-34 year olds 20%; 35-54 year olds 21%; 55 years and over 30%
- Wind energy is not cost effective / efficient: 16-34 year olds 19%; 35-54 year olds 23%; 55 years and over 30%

Residents were asked about the benefits they would *expect* an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm to bring to local communities; respondents were asked to provide an answer unprompted.

Over six in ten (63%) residents interviewed indicated that they would expect an extension to generate more clean and green electricity while 18% conveyed an expectation of providing jobs for local people; 19% did not mention any expectations with regards to benefits for local communities.



A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 16-34 years and 35-54 years (24% and 23% respectively) expect an extension to provide jobs for local people compared to 12% of those aged 55 and over.

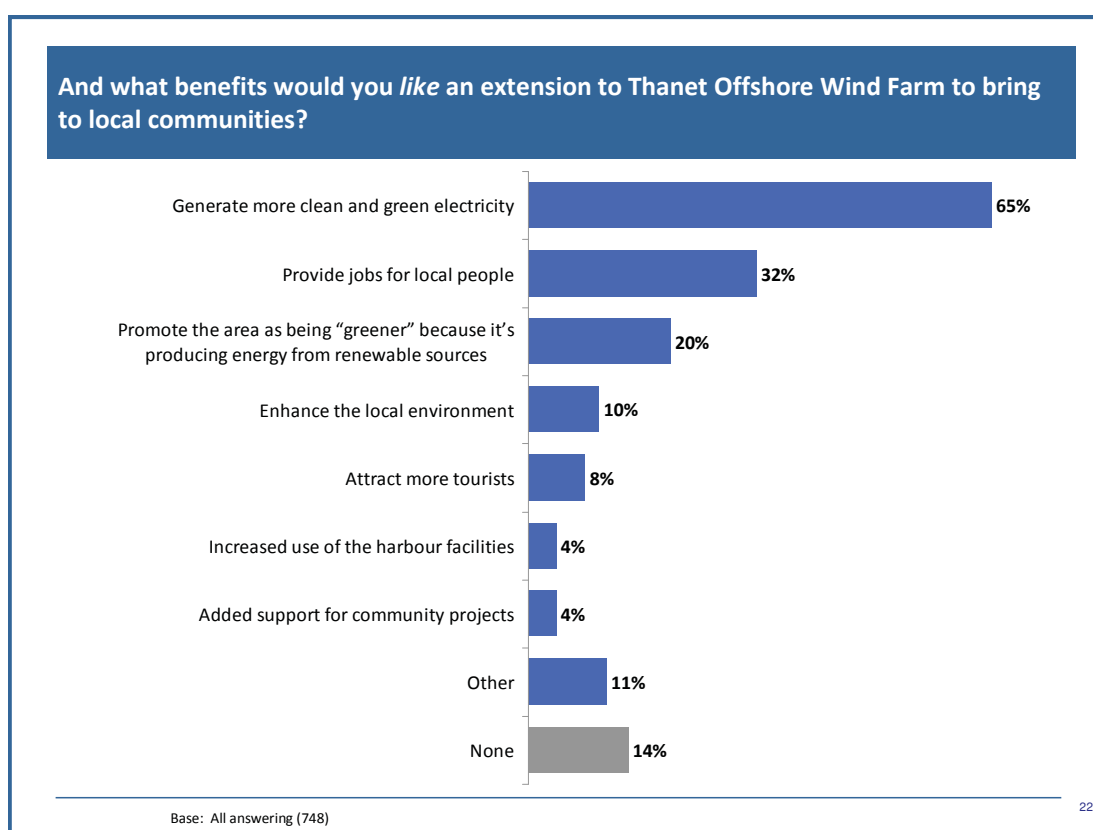
A significantly higher proportion of the younger age group (16-34 year olds) have higher expectations than the two older age groups in terms of expected benefits an extension might bring to local communities:

- Enhance the local environment: 16-34 year olds 12%; 35-54 year olds 6%; 55 years and over 4%

- Increased use of harbour facilities: 16-34 year olds 6%; 35-54 year olds 3%; 55 years and over 1%
- Added support for community projects: 16-34 year olds 7%; 35-54 year olds 2%; 55 years and over 1%

The next question asked residents to identify the benefits they would *like* an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm to bring to local communities.

Almost two thirds of respondents (65%) stated they would like an extension to generate more clean and green electricity for local communities and almost a third (32%) would like development to provide jobs for local people while one fifth mentioned promoting the area as being “greener” because it’s producing energy from renewable sources.



A significantly higher proportion of the younger age group (16-34 year olds) have higher aspirations than the two older age groups in terms of benefits they would like an extension to bring to local communities:

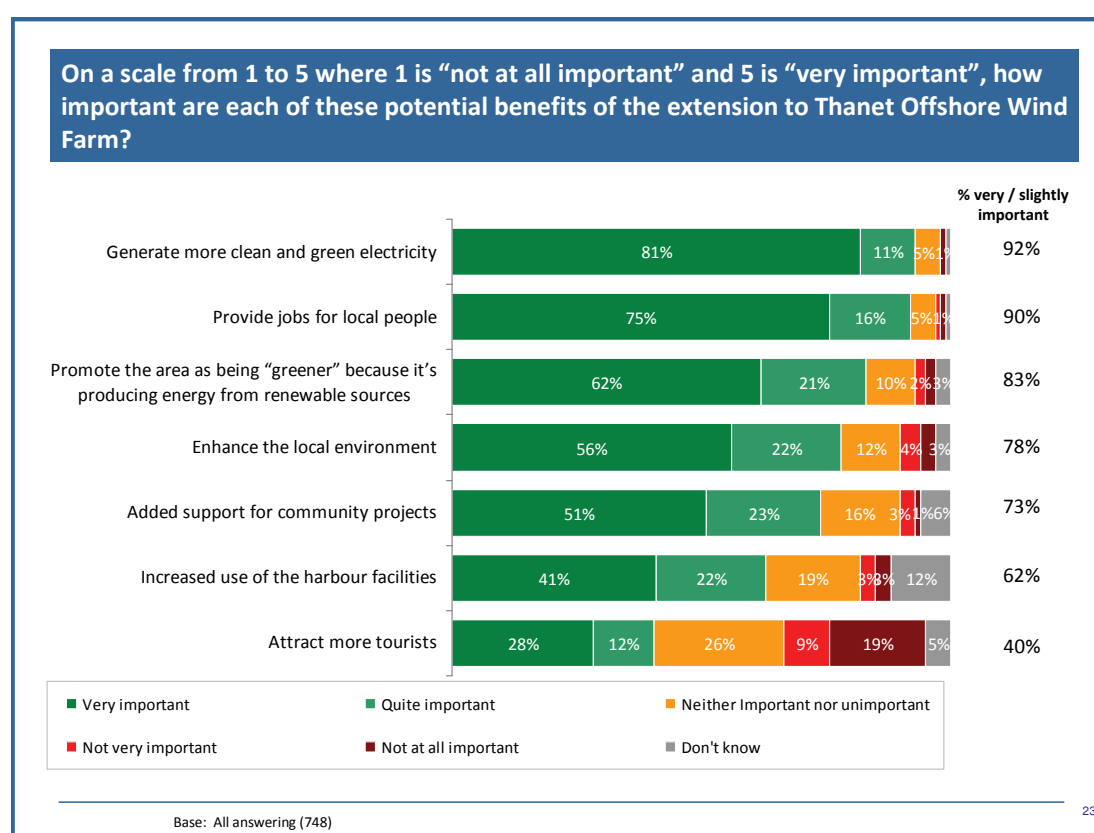
- Provide jobs for local people: 16-34 year olds 42%; 35-54 year olds 34%; 55 years and over 24%
- Promote the area as being “greener” because it’s producing energy from renewable sources: 16-34 year olds 27%; 35-54 year olds 22%; 55 years and over 16%

- Enhance the local environment: 16-34 year olds 15%; 35-54 year olds 9%; 55 years and over 6%
- Attract more tourists: 16-34 year olds 12%; 35-54 year olds 8%; 55 years and over 4%
- Added support for community projects: 16-34 year olds 9%; 35-54 year olds 4%; 55 years and over 2%
- Increased use of harbour facilities: 16-34 year olds 10%; 35-54 year olds 3%; 55 years and over 2%

When comparing the two questions *expect* vs. *like*, there is a higher desire for an extension to provide jobs for local people at 32% vs. an expectation of 18%. Likewise, 11% would expect an extension to promote the area as being “greener” because it’s producing energy from renewable sources vs. 20% of respondents who would like this to happen.

Residents were asked to express the level of importance they attribute to a list of potential benefits of the extension of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm using a scale where one equates to 'not at all important' to five which corresponds to 'very important'.

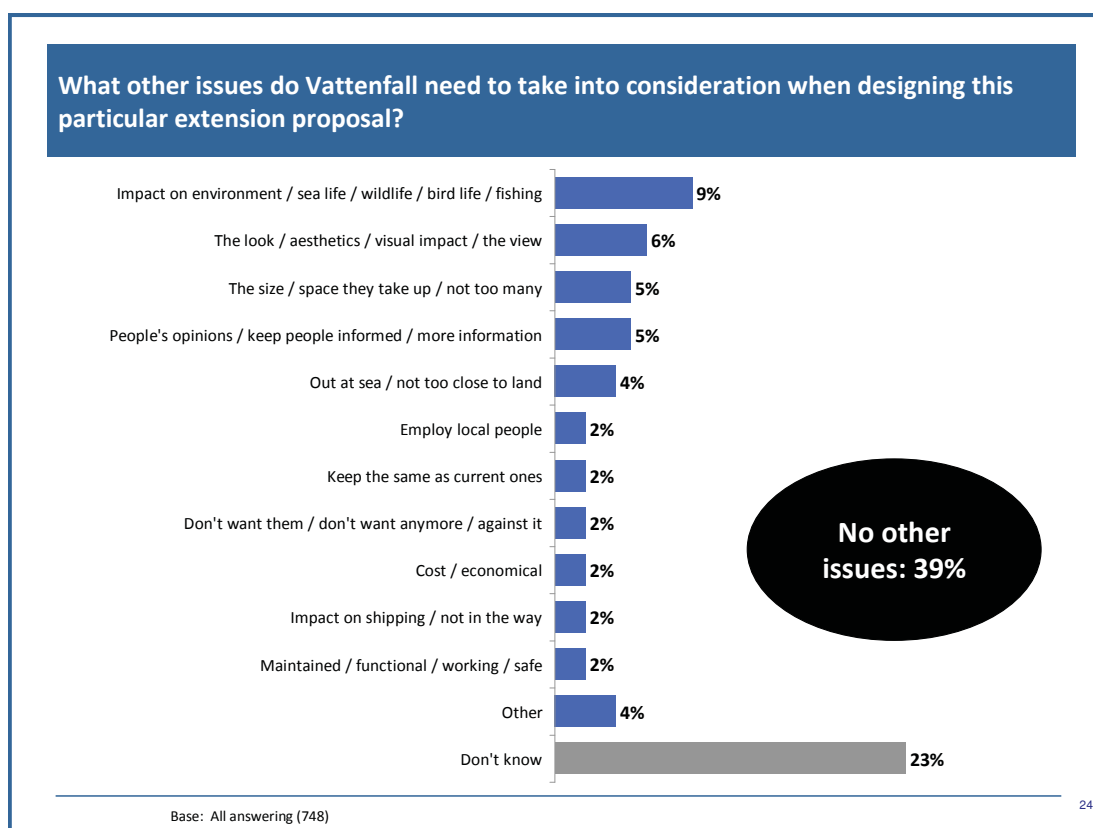
The vast majority (92%) of respondents indicated that generating more clean and green electricity is an important potential benefit of the extension of which 81% said very important and 11% said quite important. Likewise 90% stated that providing jobs for local people is important (75% very and 16% quite). The respondents rated attracting more tourists as the least important potential benefit of an extension.



At a net importance level (very and quite combined), a significantly higher proportion of 35-54 year olds (84%) deemed it important for an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm to enhance the local environment compared to 77% of 16-34 year olds and 75% of the 55 and over age group. Likewise a significantly higher proportion (84%) of the middle age group (35-54 year olds) deemed it important for an extension to promote the area as being "greener" because it's producing energy from renewable sources compared to 82% of 16-34 year olds and 80% of the 55 and over age group.

Residents were probed about any other issues that Vattenfall need to take into consideration when designing this extension proposal; this was an open-ended question.

Almost four in ten (39%) stipulated that there were no other issues that Vattenfall should consider; 9% referenced the ‘impact on the environment / sea life / wildlife / bird life / fishing’ while 6% mentioned ‘the look / aesthetics / visual impact / the view’. ‘The size / space they take up / not too many’ was mentioned by 5% of residents and likewise, 5% cited ‘people’s opinions / keep people informed / more information’.



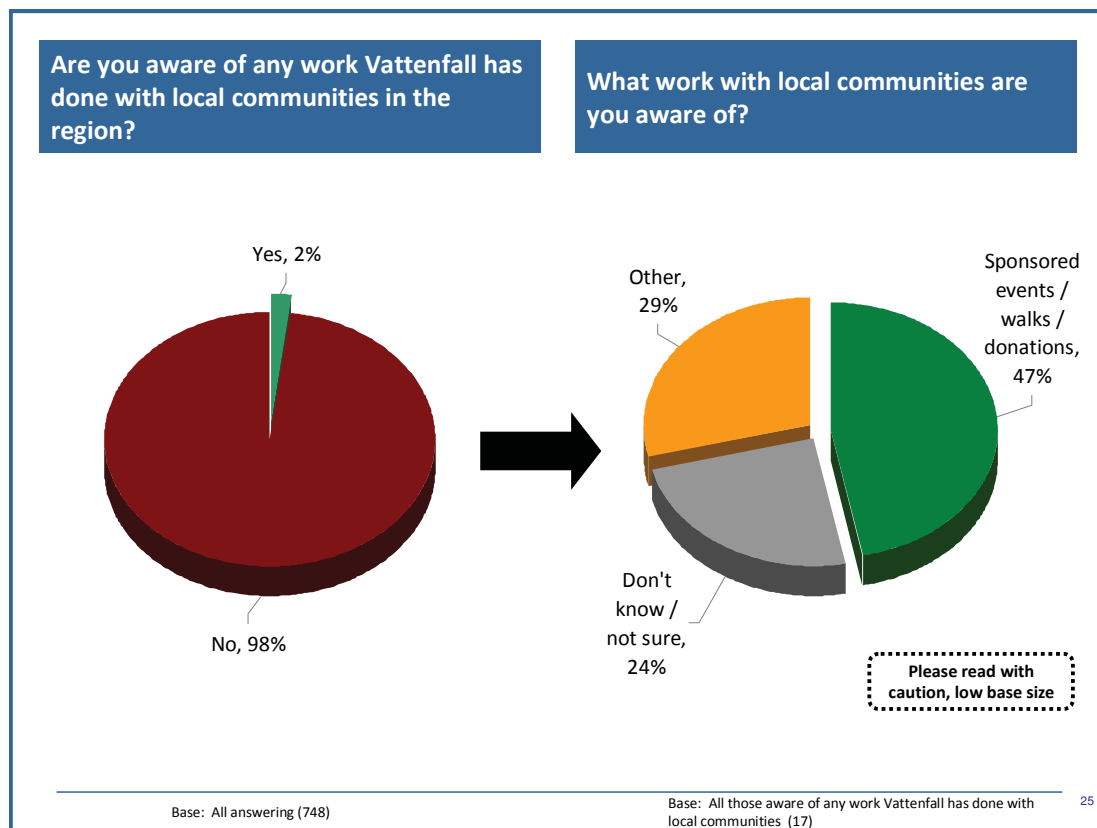
A significantly higher proportion of 16-34 year olds (13%) said Vattenfall should take into account the ‘impact on the environment / sea life / wildlife / bird life / fishing’ compared to 8% of 35-54 year olds and 6% of the 55 and over age group.

5. AWARENESS OF VATTENFALL

5.1 AWARENESS OF VATTENFALL

Residents were then probed on their awareness of Vattenfall’s presence in local communities and were asked if they were aware of any work undertaken by Vattenfall at a local level. The majority (98%) of respondents were not aware of any such activity and the remaining 2% said they were familiar with Vattenfall’s work within local communities.

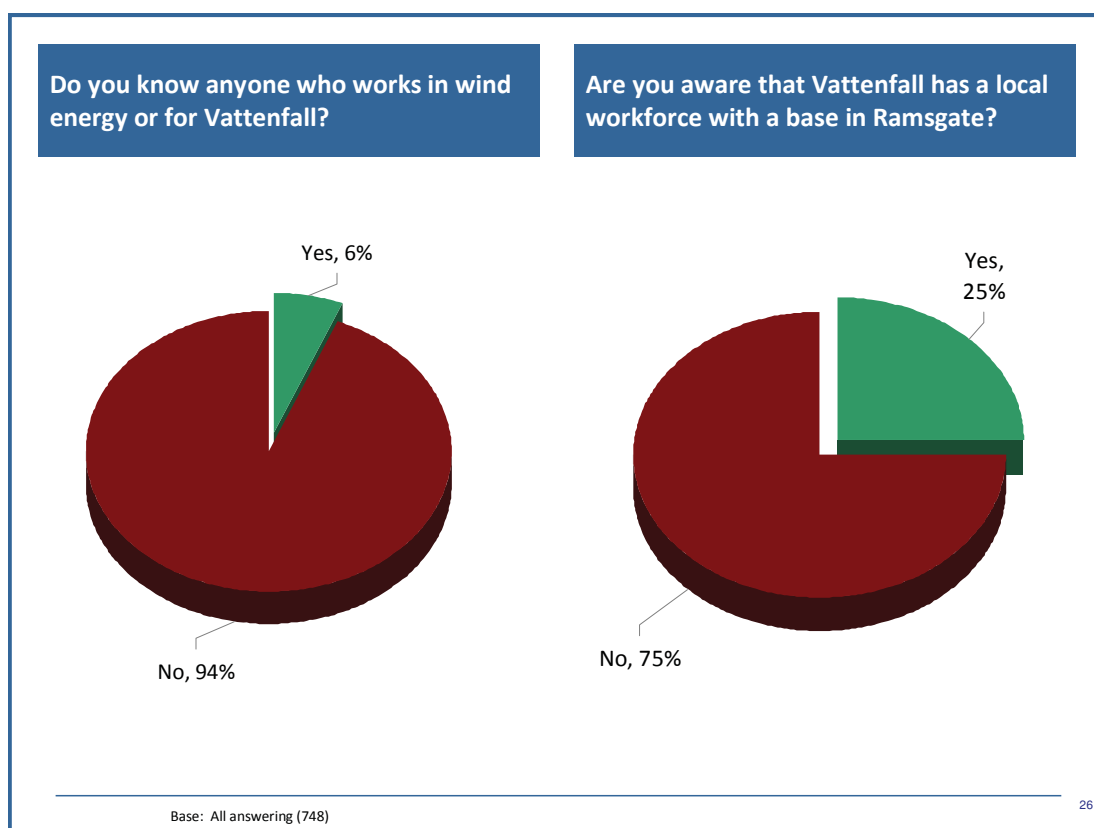
Of those residents who were aware, they were asked to describe the activity; this was an open-ended question. Almost half (47%) of those aware recalled ‘sponsored events / walks / donations’, 29% mentioned ‘other’ and 24% could not specify the activities.



There are no significant differences by age for either question.

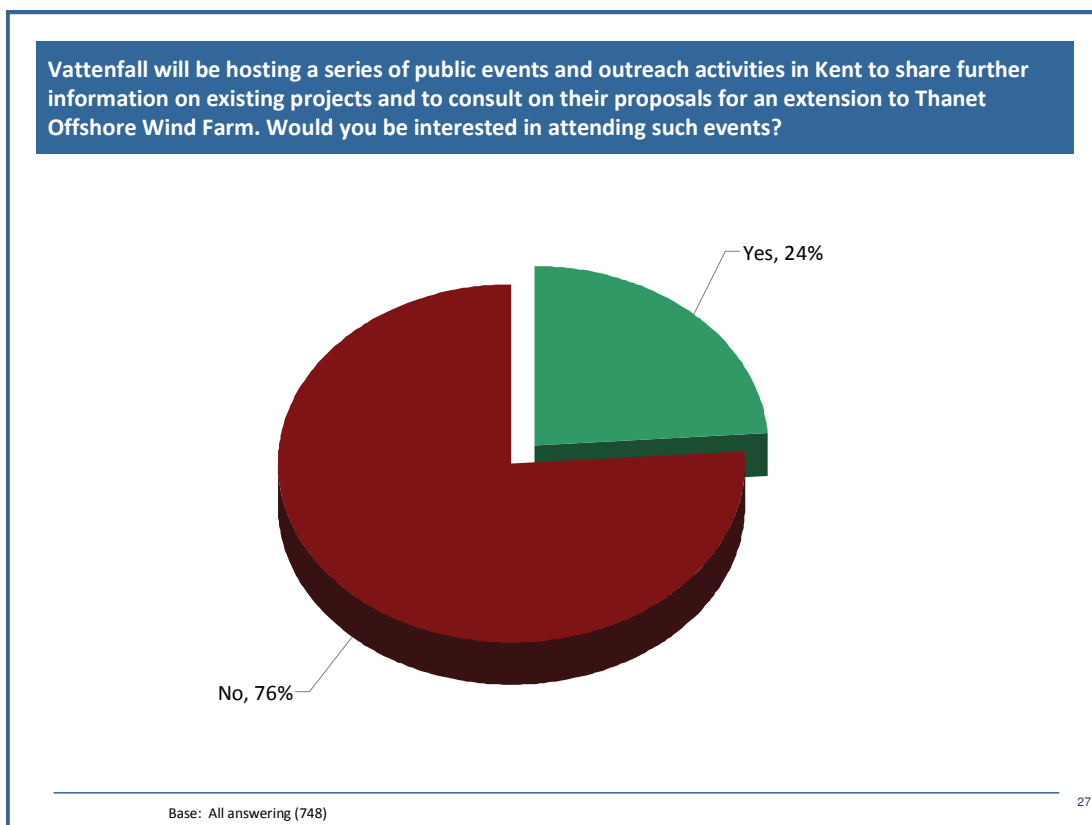
Residents were asked whether they knew anyone who works in wind energy or for Vattenfall, 94% stipulated that they did not know anyone and 6% said they did know someone who works in wind energy or for Vattenfall.

When asked whether they knew that Vattenfall had a local workforce based in Ramsgate, three-quarters of residents were not aware of this but the remaining 25% were apprised of this.



A significantly higher proportion of residents aged 55 and over (29%) were aware that Vattenfall has a local workforce based in Ramsgate compared to 16% of 16-34 year olds and 27% of 35-54 year olds.

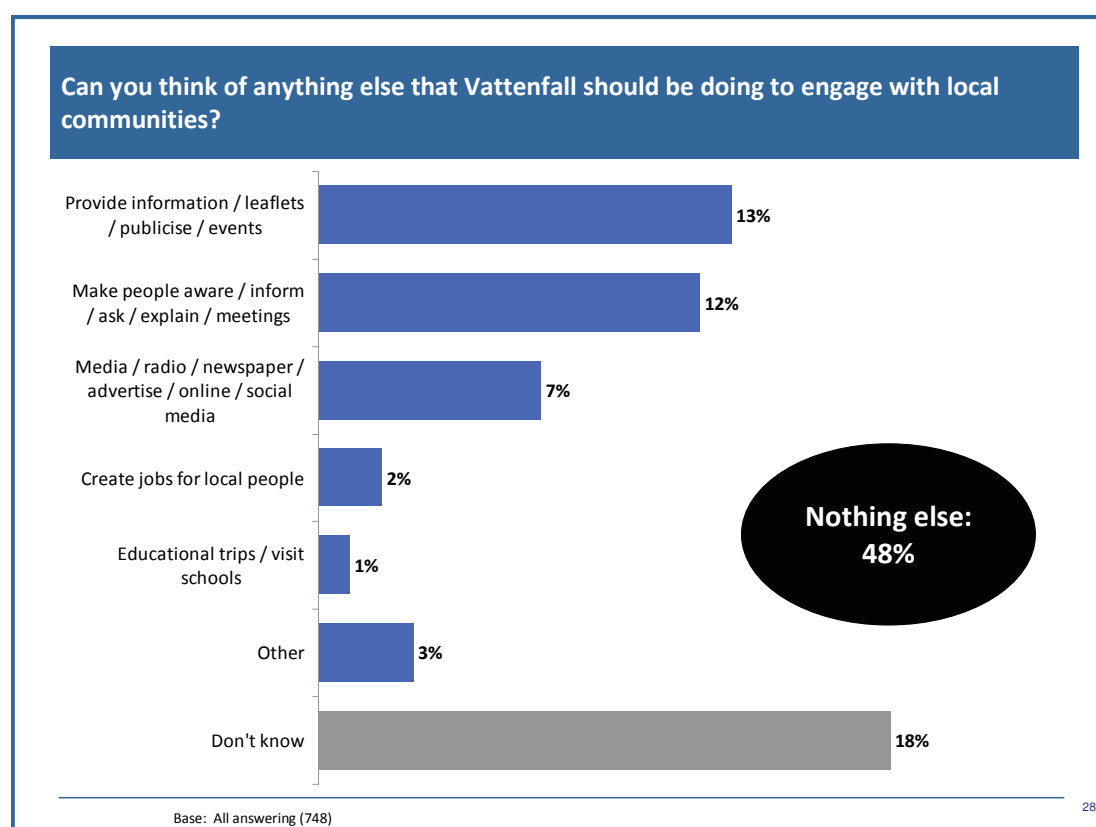
Vattenfall plans to host a series of public events and outreach activities in Kent to share further information on existing projects and to consult on their proposals for an extension to Thanet offshore Wind Farm. Residents were asked if they would be interested in attending such events, in response just under a quarter (24%) stated they would be interested but the majority (76%) did not express an interest in attending.



There are no significant differences by age.

Finally residents were asked if they could think of any other activities that Vattenfall could be doing to engage with local communities; this was asked as an open-ended question.

Almost half (48%) of respondents said there was nothing further they think Vattenfall could be doing and 18% couldn't think of anything. 13% referenced 'provide information / leaflets / publicise / events' while 12% mentioned 'make people aware / inform / ask / explain / meetings' and 7% cited 'media / radio / newspaper / advertise / online / social media'.



A significantly higher proportion of 16-34 year olds (11%) said they would like Vattenfall to engage with local communities via 'media / radio / newspaper / advertise / social media' compared to 9% of 35-54 year olds and 4% of those aged 55 years and over.

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C5.4: Offshore Wind Energy Business Report Presentation

Vattenfall Offshore Wind Energy Study – Businesses Report

Prepared by Lake Market Research

September 2017

*This report complies with ISO:20252 standards
and other relevant forms of conduct*



Project background, objectives & methodology

- Vattenfall is in the process of applying for permission to extend its current Thanet Offshore Wind Farm by up to an additional 34 turbines and has commissioned Lake Market Research to undertake a survey to ascertain the views of businesses in this particular area of Kent towards this proposal.
- This survey is the second part of the consultation following a residents' survey which was undertaken earlier in the year.
- In total 66 businesses participated in the study; 30 of which were located in around the Vattenfall base in Ramsgate with the remaining 36 interviews carried out on the eastern coastline of the Thanet area.
- A further 22 businesses were approached to take part in the survey but declined (leisure = 4, retail = 5, hotel/pub/food outlet = 10, services = 3).
- The respondent was a person in authority / a decision maker / proprietor / director / manager.
- The interviews were conducted via a face-to-face methodology on tablet and the survey lasted around ten minutes.

Profile of businesses responding (1)

Position	
Owner / proprietor	50%
Partner / Managing Director	18%
Director	2%
Other Senior Manager	15%
Store / Shop Manager	14%
Other	2%

Length of trading	
Not yet actively trading	0%
Less than two years	12%
2 – 5 years	12%
6 – 9 years	20%
10 – 19 years	24%
20+ years	26%
Don't know	6%
Refused	0%

Number of employees	
1	17%
2 – 4	45%
5 – 9	21%
10 – 19	12%
20 – 49	5%
50 – 99	0%
100 – 249	0%
250+	0%

Location of businesses	
In & around Ramsgate	45%
Other coastal areas	55%

Profile of businesses responding (2)

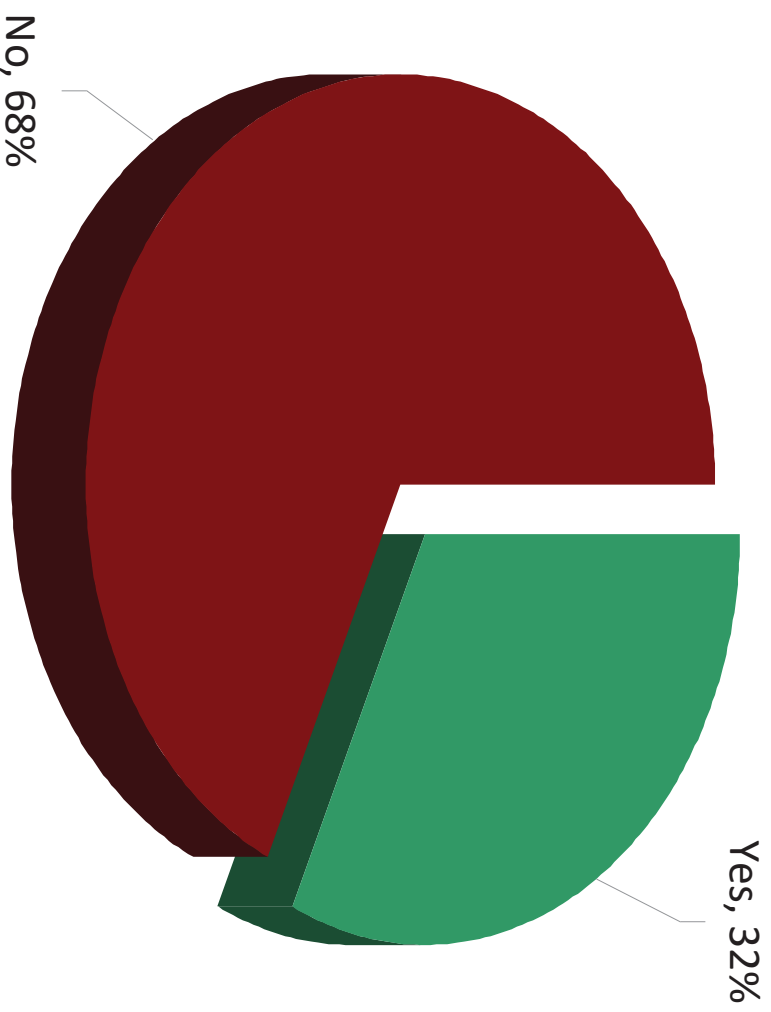
Business sector	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	0%
Manufacturing	0%
Construction	0%
Wholesale / retail	50%
Transportation & storage	0%
Accommodation & food service activities	27%
Sport / leisure / tourism	9%
Marine / harbour services	0%
Financial / professional services / other activities	14%

Accommodation & food services	
Hotel	17%
B&B	0%
Café or restaurant	61%
Public house or bar	6%
Provider of other food service activities	17%

Turnover	
Under £50K	38%
£50K to less than £75K	9%
£75K to £100K	6%
£100K to less than £250K	9%
£250K to less than £500K	0%
£500K to less than £1M	0%
£1M to less than £3M	2%
£3M to less than £5M	0%
£5M to less than £10M	0%
£10M to less than £25M	0%
£25M+	0%
Don't know / refused	36%

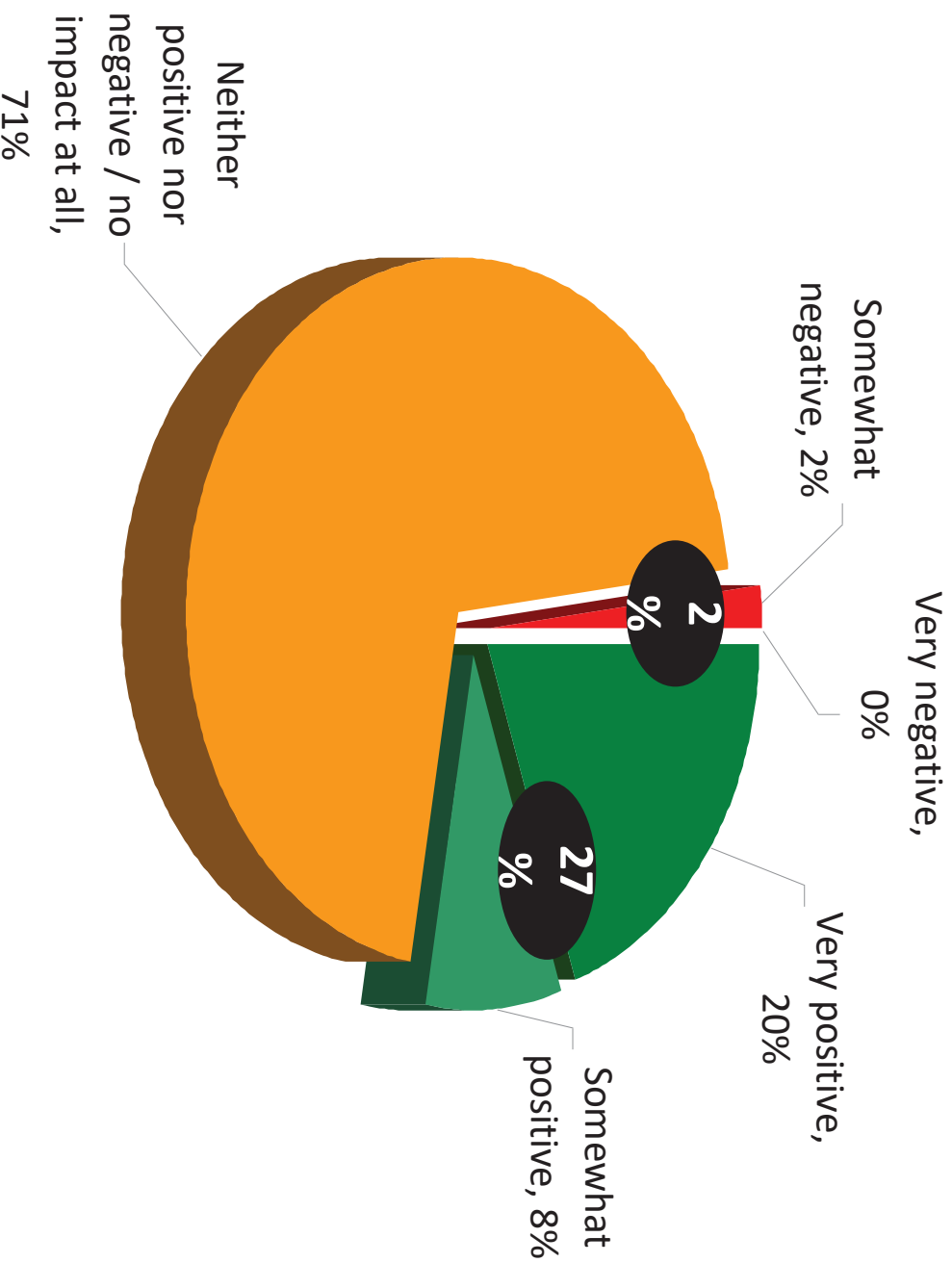
Have you heard of a company called Vattenfall?

Just under a third (32%) of respondents had heard of Vattenfall with the remaining two-thirds (68%) not familiar with the company.



What type of impact, if any, do you think offshore wind farms located nearby have had on your business?

Just over seven in ten (71%) said that the offshore wind farms have neither had a positive nor negative effect on their business while the remaining 27% (20% very & 8% somewhat) said they have been positively affected.



If very or somewhat negative or positive, please describe the impact your business has experienced as a result of offshore wind farms.

Of the 19 companies responding, just over two-thirds (68%) of those responding to this question mentioned that they had benefitted from increased trade and custom from offshore wind farm workers / visitors and 11% mentioned that the wind farms employed local people.

POSITIVE COMMENTS

Increased trade / custom from workers
68%

Employ local people
11%

Other
11%

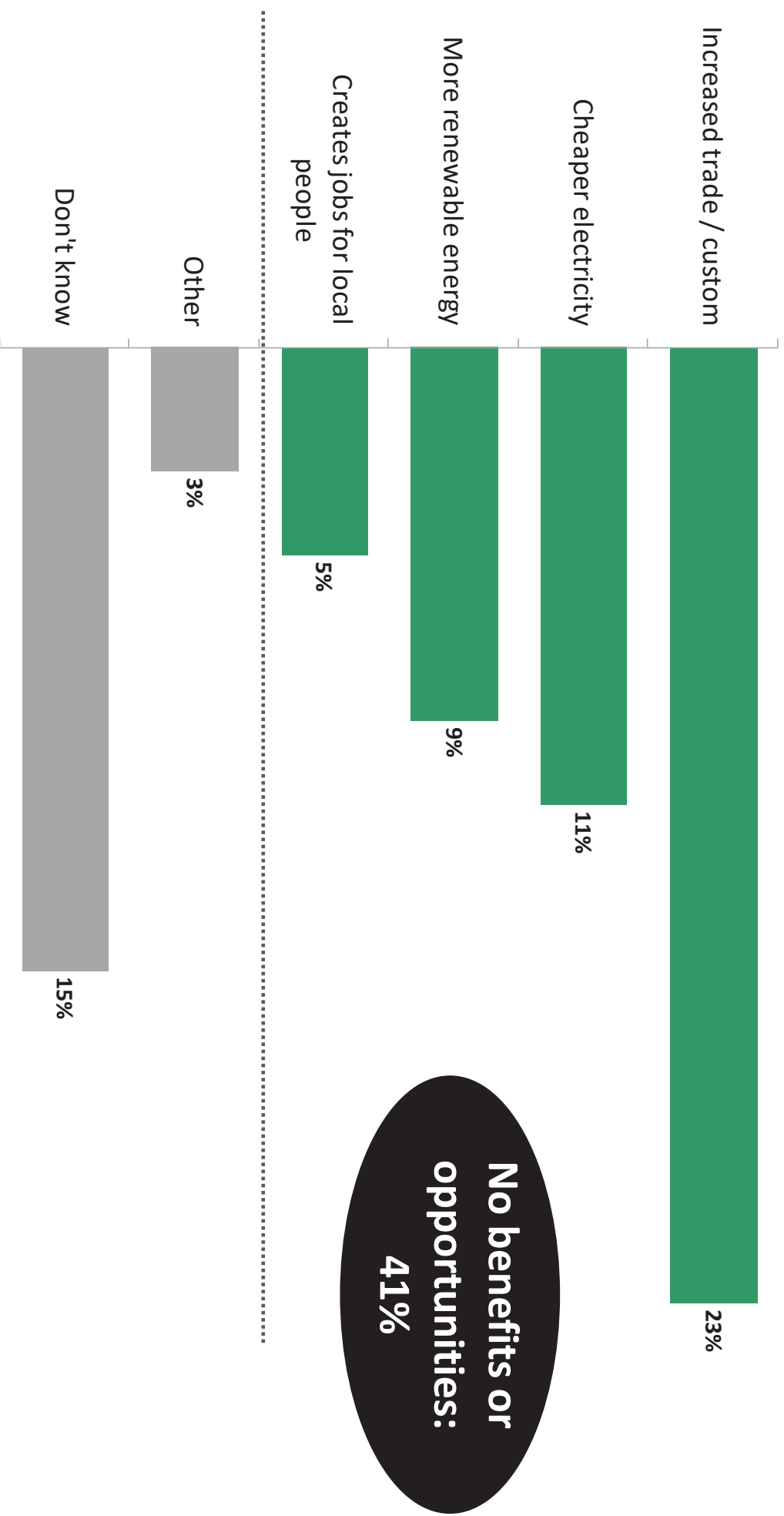
DON'T KNOW / OTHER COMMENTS

Don't know
16%

Please read with caution, very low base size

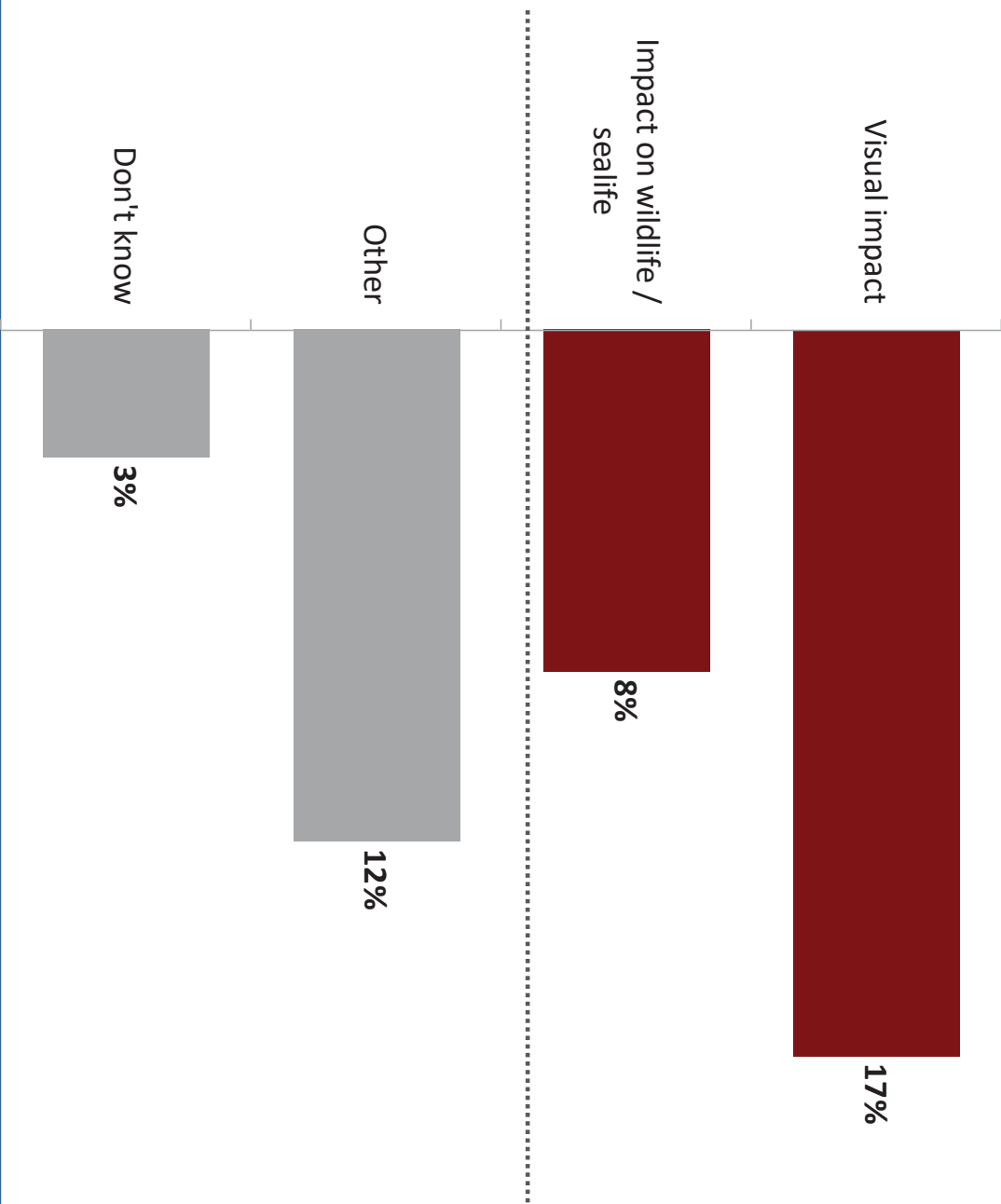
What benefits or opportunities, if any, would you expect the extension of Thanet Offshore Wind farm to bring to your business?

Almost a quarter (23%) expect the extension to bring in increased trade / custom to their business, while 11% mentioned cheaper electricity. Just over two-fifths (41%) stated that they did not expect an extension to bring them any benefits or opportunities.



What concerns, if any, do you have about the proposal to extend the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm?

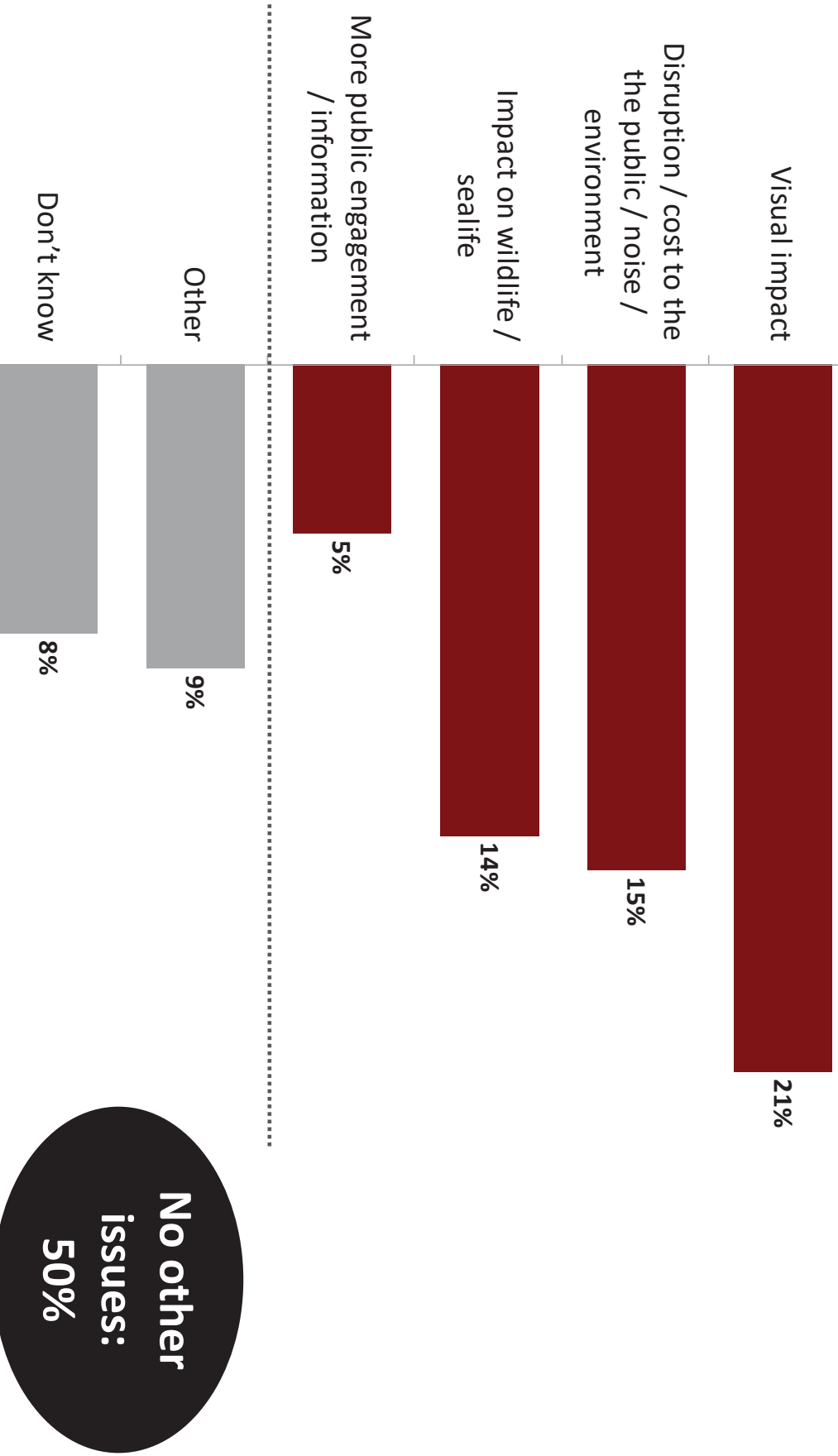
The majority (71%) do not have any concerns about an extension while almost a fifth (17%) mentioned they were concerned about the visual impact of the extension while 8% mentioned the impact on wildlife / sealife concerned them.



**Do not have any concerns:
71%**

What other issues do Vattenfall need to take into consideration when designing this particular extension proposal?

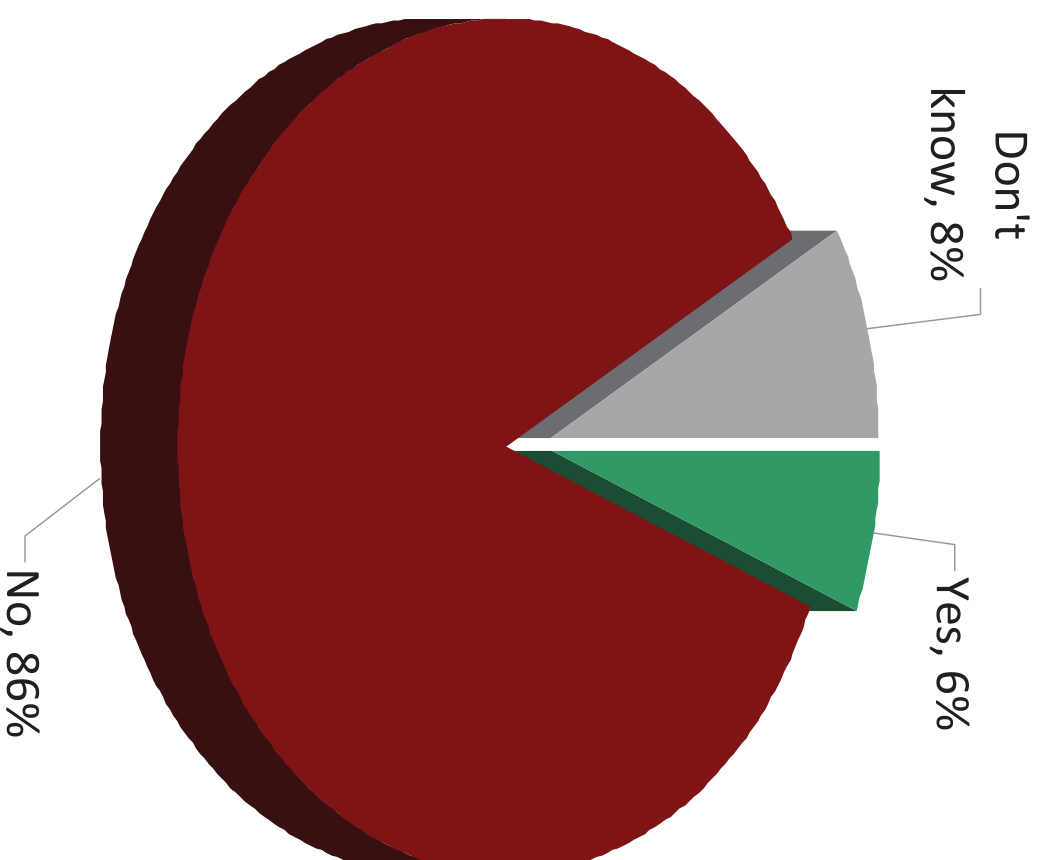
Just over a fifth (21%) stated that Vattenfall should consider the visual impact of the extension while 15% cited disruption / cost to the public / noise / environment and 14% mentioned the impact on wildlife / sealife. Some 50% said there were no other issues to consider.



No other issues:
50%

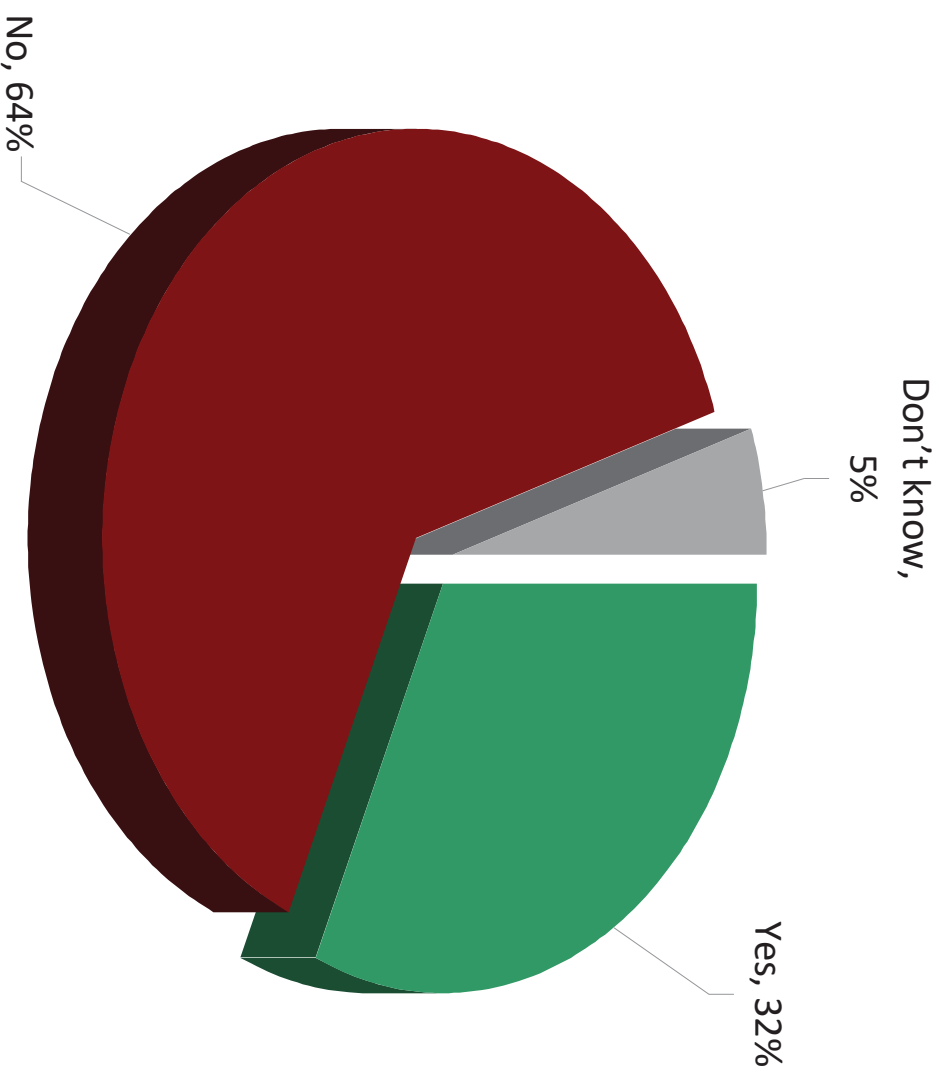
Has your business had any contact with the Vattenfall supply chain?

The majority (86%) stated that their business had not had any contact with the Vattenfall supply chain while 6% said they had been in contact.



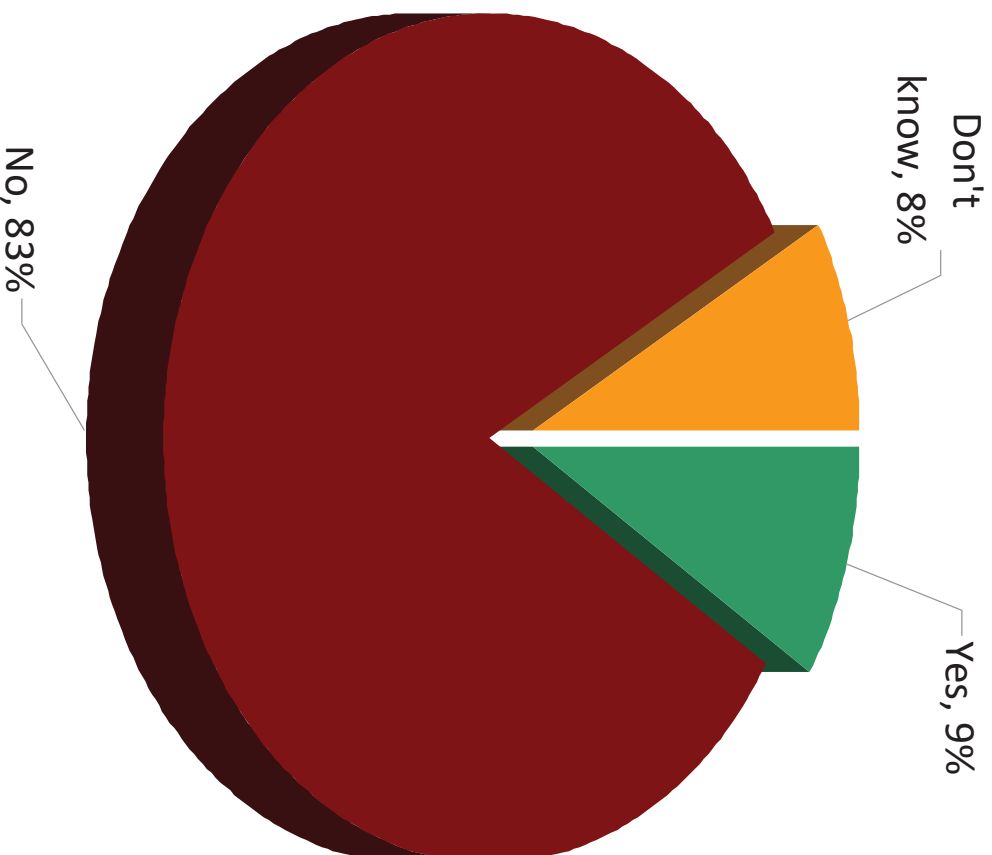
Do you know how to get in contact with the Vattenfall supply chain?

Just under a third (32%) said they were aware of how to get in contact with the Vattenfall supply chain while almost two thirds said (64%) said they were unaware of how to make contact.



Does your business produce or supply a product or service which Vattenfall might be interested in?

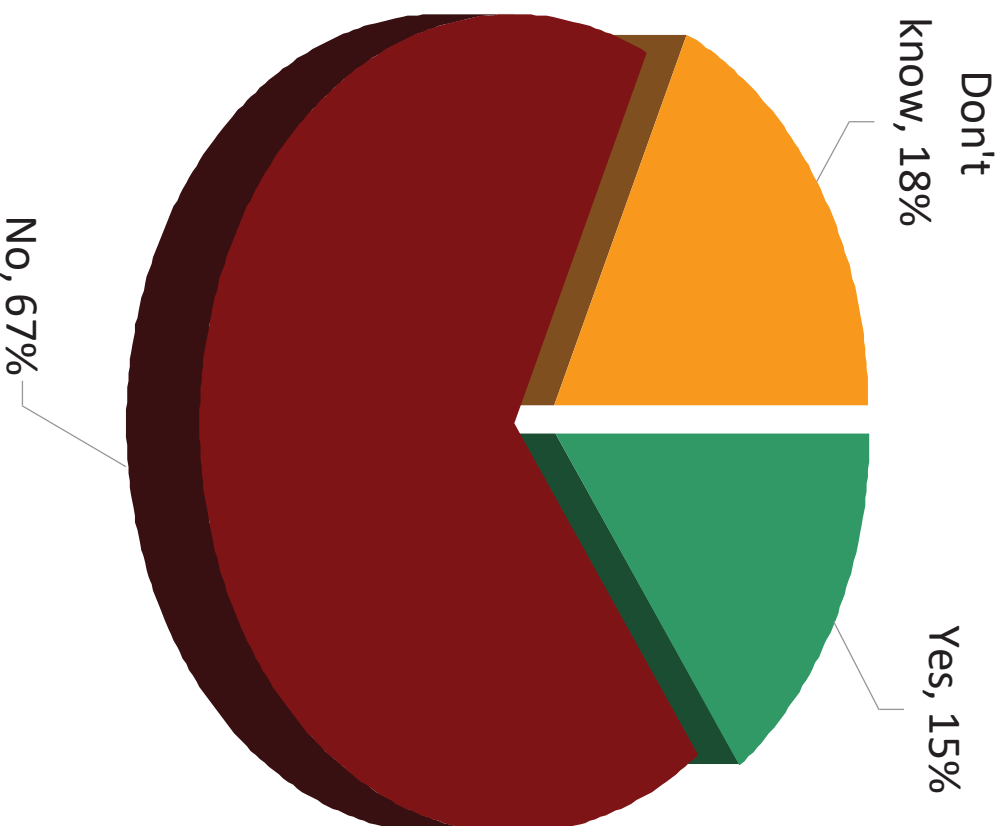
The majority (83%) did not believe that Vattenfall would be interested in the products or services they supply while just under one in ten (9%) said their products or services could be of interest.



Businesses responding 'Yes'	
Estate agency	2
Retail stores	2
Insurance broker	1
Hotel	1

Would you be interested in joining Vattenfall's supplier list?

Just over two-thirds (67%) stated their business would not be interested in joining Vattenfall's supplier list, while 15% said they would.

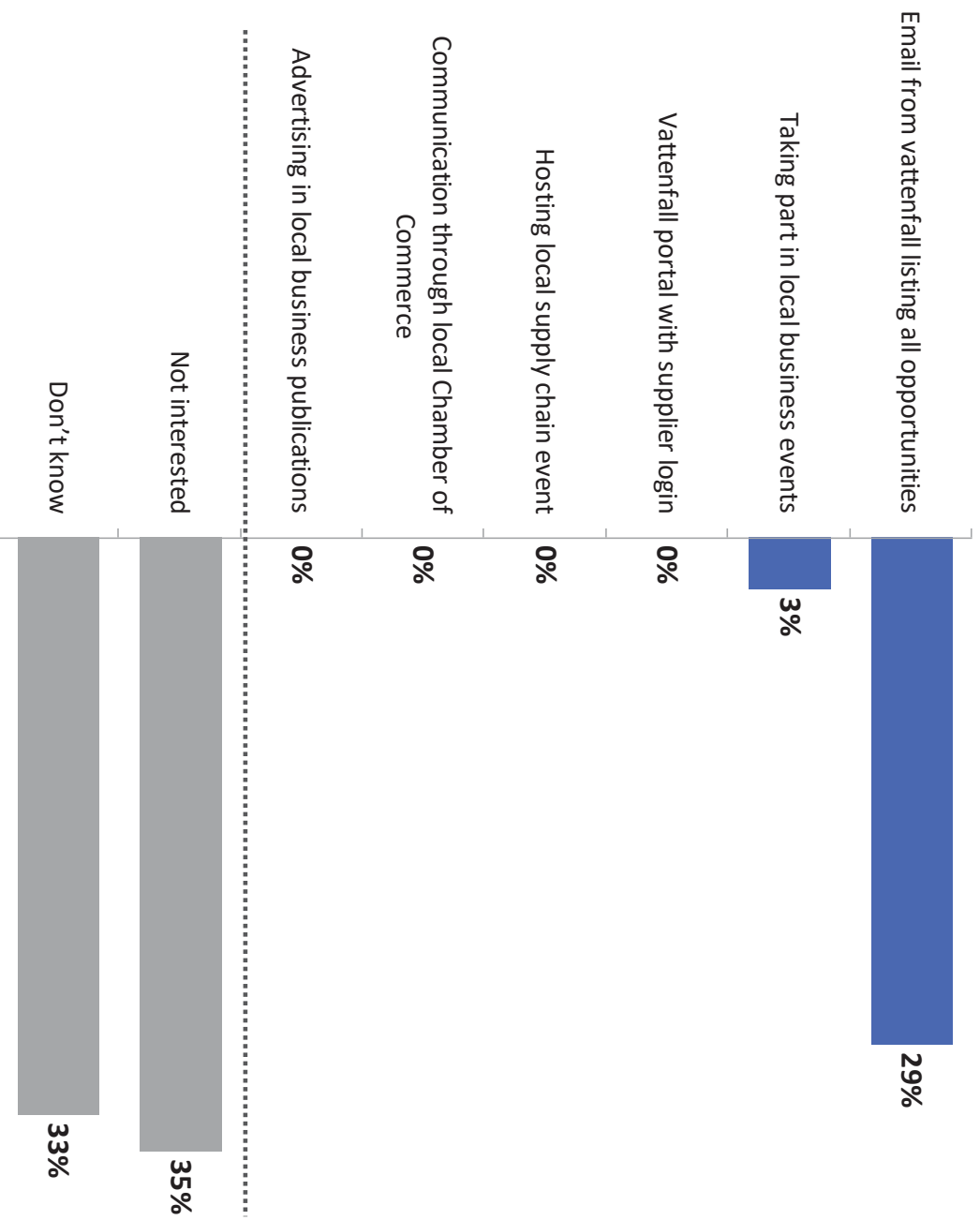


Businesses responding 'Yes'

Retail stores	5
Estate agency	2
Food outlets	2
Hotel	1

How could Vattenfall best communicate opportunities it might have for working with local suppliers?

Almost a third (29%) stated that receiving an email from Vattenfall listing opportunities would be the best way of communicating while over a third (35%) said they were not interested and a 33% said they did not know the best way for Vattenfall to communicate opportunities.



'Not interested' & 'don't know' were mentioned in 'Other'

Summary

- One third of businesses interviewed have heard of Vattenfall.
- One in three businesses have been positively affected by the presence of wind farms nearby.
- Almost a quarter of businesses expect to benefit from increased trade as a result of an extension.
- Almost three-quarters do not have any concerns about an extension.
- Half of businesses said there were no other issues to be considered.
- The majority of businesses had not been in contact with the Vattenfall supply chain.
- The majority of businesses did not think that Vattenfall would be interested in the products or services they supply.
- Two-thirds of businesses were not interested in joining Vattenfall's supply chain.
- Three in ten stated communication via email would be the best means of Vattenfall communicating opportunities to local suppliers.

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C6.1: List of Local Groups

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

Groups

The Ramsgate Society
The Broadstairs Society
Pegwell and District Association
Members of the Port
Liaison Group
Thanet Sub Aqua Club
Royal Temple Yacht Club
Broadstairs Sailing Club
Ramsgate Small Boat
Owners Association
Kent Surf Club
Minnis Bay Windsurfing Club
Broadstairs & St. Peters Sea
Angling Society
Sandwich Marina
Ramsgate and Broadstairs
Sea Cadet Unit
Royal Yachting Association
Dover Coastguard
Kent Invicta Chamber of
Commerce
Breakfast Networking
International
Stonelees Golf Club
Kent Downs Area of Natural
Beauty organisation
Thanet Premier Business Group
Betteshanger Country Park
Broadstairs Conservation Area
Advisory Group

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

Coast Community Teams,
Broadstairs, Margate and
Ramsgate
Organisers of Folk Week
Ramsgate Action Group
Isle of Thanet Geographical
Society
The Thanet Visitor
Information Centre
Members of the Harbour
User Group
Members of the Port
Liaison Group
Kent Scuba Association
Margate Yacht Club
Minnis Bay Sailing Club
Foreness Water Ski Club
Kent Kite Surfing Club
Birchington Sea Angling Club
Highway Marine
Sandwich Sailing and
Motor Boat Club
Dover Sea School
RNLI Whitstable and Ramsgate
Thanet and East Kent
Chamber of Commerce
Thanet Business Forum
Thanet Business Network
St Augustine's Golf Club
Kent Youth County Council
Thanet Bird Observatory Group
Margate Conservation Area

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

Advisory Group

Ramsgate Heritage and

Design Forum

Margate Civic Society

Whitecliffs Country

Sandwich Chamber of

Commerce

Turner Contemporary

East Kent Mencap

Oasis Domestic Abuse

Service Ltd

Michael Yoakley's Charity

Age UK Thanet Limited

Thanet Early Years Project

Great Oaks Small School

Citizens Advice Thanet

Thanet Community Transport

Association

The Buckmaster Memorial Home

The Powell-Cotton Museum

Trinity Resource Centre Ltd

The Pipeline Youth Initiative

Thanet Community

Development Trust

Royal Society for the

Prevention of Cruelty

to Animals Kent

Isle of Thanet Branch

East Kent Itec Ltd

Thanet Volunteer Bureau Limited

Home-Start Thanet

League of Friends of the

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

Queen Elizabeth the Queen
Mother Hospital
Gap-a Thanet Community
Project
Tag Pet Rescue
Thanet Youth Hub
Quarterdeck Youth Centre
Ageless Thanet
Red Zebra Community Solutions
Isle of Thanet Archaeology
Society
Sandwich Town Team
South Foreland Lighthouse
Dover Castle

Schools

Birchington CofE
Bromstone Primary School,
Broadstairs
Callis Grange Infant School,
Broadstairs
Canterbury Road Primary
School, Sittingbourne
Canterbury St Peter's
Methodist Primary
Capel Primary School,
Five Oak Green
Capel-le-Ferne Primary
School, Capel-le-Ferne
Cartwright and Kelsey CofE
Primary School, Ash
Chiltern Primary School,

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

Ramgate

Christ Church CofE, Ramsgate

Cliftonville Primary School,

Margate

Dame Janet Infant School,

Ramsgate

Dame Janet Junior School,

Ramsgate

Deal Parochial Primary School,

Deal

Debbie Fyffe School, Sandwich

The Downs CofE Primary

School, Walmer

Dame Janet Primary Academy

Drapers Mills Primary School,

Margate

Ellington Infant School,

Ramsgate

Garlinge Primary School,

Margate

Margate Holy Trinity and St

John's CofE Primary School,

Margate

Minster CofE Primary School,

Minster-in-Thamet

Mongeham Primary School, Deal

Newington Infant School,

Ramsgate

Newington Junior Foundation

School, Ramsgate

Newlands Primary School,

Ramsgate

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

Northdown Primary School,
Margate
Palm Bay, Cliftonville
Priory Infant School, Ramsgate
Ramsgate Christ Church CofE
Junior School, Ramsgate
Ramsgate Free School,
Ramsgate
Ramsgate Holy Trinity CofE
Primary School, Broadstairs
Salmerstone Primary
School, Ramsgate
St Crispin's Infant School,
Westgate-on-Sea
St Ethelbert's Catholic
Primary School, Ramsgate
St Gregory's Catholic
Primary School, Margate
St Joseph's Catholic
Primary, Broadstairs
St Laurence in Thanet CofE
Junior School, Ramsgate
St Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary
School, St Margaret's at Cliffe
St Mary's Catholic Primary
School, Deal
St Mildred's Primary Infant
School, Broadstairs
St Nicholas at Wade
CofE Primary School,
St Nicholas-at-Wade
St Saviour's CofE Junior

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

School, Westgate-on-Sea

Salmestone Primary School,

Margate

Sandown Primary School, Deal

Castle Community College, Deal

The Charles Dickens School,

Broadstairs

Hartsdown Academy, Margate

The Royal Harbour Academy,

Ramsgate

Sandwich Infant School

Sandwich Technology School,

Sandwich

Ursuline College,

Westgate-on-Sea

Dane Court Grammar School,

Broadstairs

Sir Roger Manwood's School,

Sandwich

Chatham and Clarendon

Grammar School, Ramsgate

Dane Court Grammar School,

Broadstairs

Bradstow School, Broadstairs

Brewood Primary School,

Ramsgate

East Court School, Ramsgate

Farrow House School, Margate

Gap House School, Broadstairs

Laleham School, Margate

Stone Bay School, Broadstairs

The Davenport Centre, Ramsgate

List of Local Groups (Including Schools and Colleges)

The Foreland School, Broadstairs

The Old Priory School, Ramsgate

St Anthony's School, Margate

St Lawrence College

The Brentwood Education

Centre Deal

Ripplevale School, Deal

Great Oaks Small School

Sandwich

Further Education

Canterbury College

K College

Mid Kent College

South Kent College

University of Kent

East Kent College

Kent Institute of Art and Design

North West Kent College

Christchurch College

Castle Community College, Deal

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C6.2: Project Information Booklet

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Project Booklet – Statutory Consultation

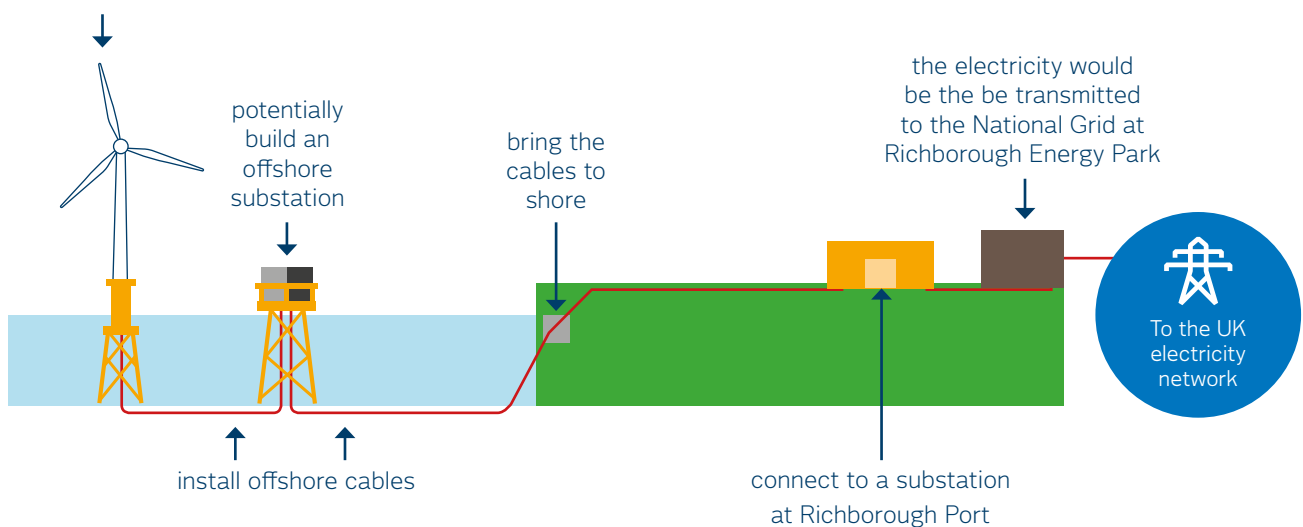


WHAT IS THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM PROJECT?



Vattenfall, the owner and operator of Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, is proposing an extension of up to 34 turbines to the site, providing an additional generating capacity of up to 340 megawatts with approximately one third the number of turbines.

As well as the turbines, Vattenfall will need to:



WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS AND IMPACTS OF THIS PROJECT?

The Project will boost the UK and Kent's generation of renewable energy, and add to a growing and important industry in the UK.

More jobs would be created locally, adding to our existing local workforce based at Ramsgate Harbour.

By deploying new technology and taller turbines, we expect this site to deliver **low cost renewable energy**.

We are working with stakeholders to see how we can **maximise the opportunities** for overall environmental net gain where possible.

Installing new infrastructure cannot be done without creating some impacts. These impacts are explained in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and some of the key impacts are explained in this document.

When might this happen?

We expect to submit an application for consent for the project in 2018. Our aim is to have constructed the wind farm by 2021/22.



WHO ARE VATTENFALL?

Vattenfall is a leading energy company in Europe.

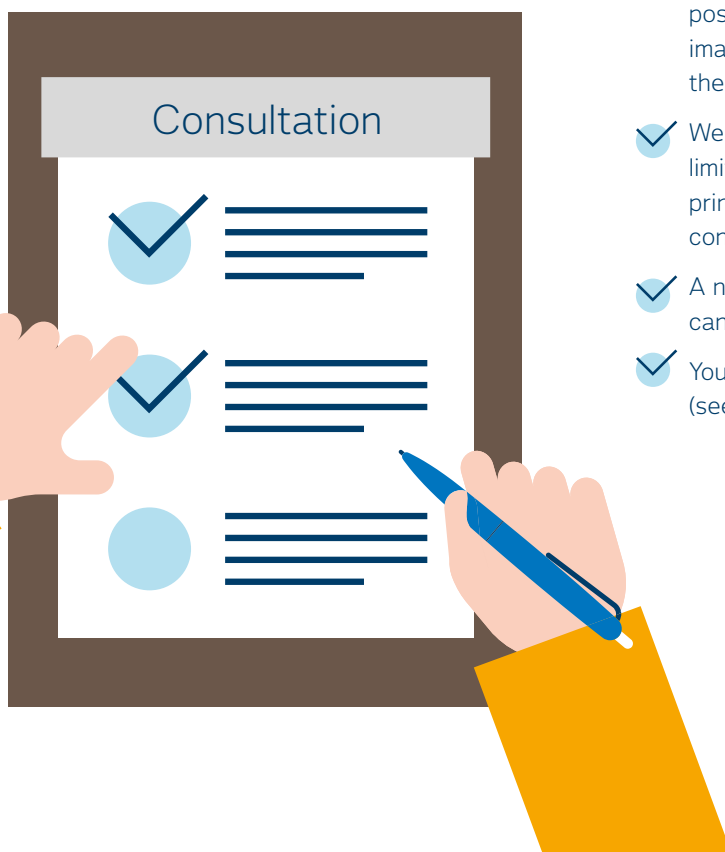
Our aim is to be fossil fuel free within a generation.

To meet this goal we will need to see an increase in our production of renewable energy, as well as the decarbonisation of many sectors, including transport and heat.

We are a leader in offshore wind, with around 1.6 gigawatts in operation across Europe. We have been working in Kent since 2010, and operate the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, Kentish Flats, and Kentish Flats Extension. We have a team of approximately 75 working locally from our base in Ramsgate.



WE ARE CONSULTING WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ON OUR LATEST THINKING ABOUT THE EXTENSION.



How you can get involved

Vattenfall has published a Statement of Community Consultation explaining how local residents can get involved and share their views on this proposal. One of those ways is this Project Booklet.

At the back there is a freepost feedback form. Please read about the project and send your feedback to us.

- ✓ The final layout for the Project will be designed post-consent. What we are sharing with you now are the maximum limits and options that we will consider in designing the actual project layout. It is important to be clear that we are consulting you on these maximums as they represent the worst possible impacts of the Project, so the visuals and images for example are there to give you an idea of the most significant visual impact that is possible.
- ✓ We are asking you to consider these maximum limits and also the potential processes and principles we will follow in designing the project and construction programme.
- ✓ A number of events are also being held where you can meet the team to discuss with us further.
- ✓ You can also contact us by email or phone (see page 51).

DESIGNING THE PROJECT ~ WHAT'S HAPPENED SO FAR?

Designing an offshore wind farm is a process with many stages and stakeholders involved.

We have to consider many things – the environment, engineering, other infrastructure, other users of the area, community issues, cost to the consumer and other technical matters - to find the best possible design.

The Project has already been through a number of design stages, which have given us the potential areas for offshore and onshore works detailed in this Booklet.



Key design stages:

WE ARE HERE



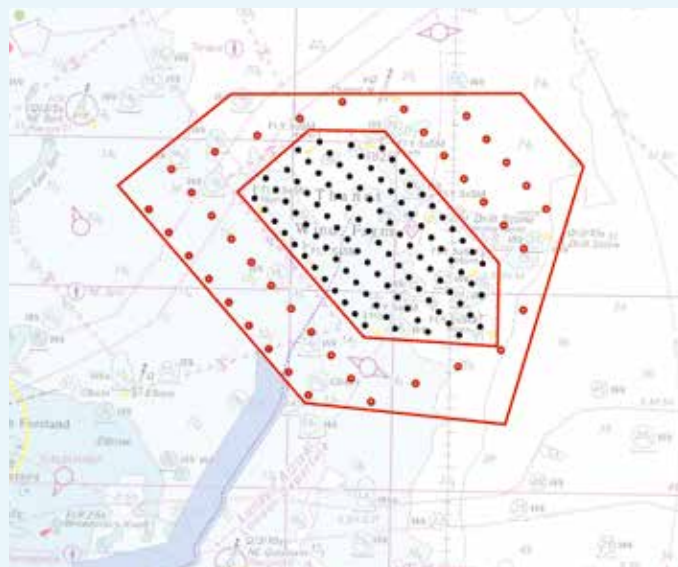
WHAT'S THE WIND RESOURCE LIKE?

Stage 1

That's the first question we ask when considering a wind farm. We know from our operation of the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm that conditions are good.

After looking at engineering, environmental, economic and consenting issues as well as looking at offshore ornithology and potential seascape, landscape and visual impacts, we defined this project boundary for Scoping – the first stage of our consultation.

Some important offshore surveys commenced in 2016 to help us shape this boundary – including ornithology, geophysical, fishing, and marine navigation.

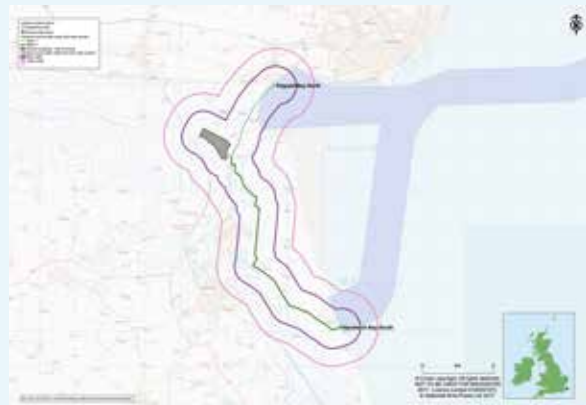


INITIAL ONSHORE SEARCH AREA

Stage 2

Grid connection – The connection of an energy project to the National Grid is managed through a controlled process. Proposals were made to connect at Richborough Energy Park, at the same location as the existing wind farm – as a practical and logical solution.

Landfall – We looked at a number of options on the Thanet Coast, looking to avoid residential properties, steep gradients, banked verges, and standing water. Further engineering studies looked at issues like construction space, ground conditions and access. The result was an offshore cable route area of interest with options to bring cables to shore at Pegwell Bay or Sandwich Bay.



LISTENING TO YOU

Stage 3

Our initial thinking was shared with the public and key specialist stakeholders. By this point existing infrastructure such as railways, roads, the port, recreational areas and built-up areas were factored into the design.

After some routeing work, site walkovers and input from electrical design, construction specialists, and conversations with statutory advisers, we decided that it would be better for the offshore cables to follow the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

cable route to the north and minimise the need to cross other cables, making landfall at Pegwell Bay.

However, more work was needed to explore possible space limits onshore at Pegwell Bay, especially within Sandwich Road. So a second option was kept for the possibility of landfall at Sandwich Bay.

We also completed more detailed studies including shipping and navigation, offshore ornithology, and seascape, landscape and visual impacts.

REVIEW OF THE FEEDBACK

Stage 4

A review of the feedback from consultees, the public and more offshore and onshore survey work showed that, whilst it was technically feasible to connect Thanet Extension turbines to the Richborough substation via either option, the Pegwell Bay option was considerably less risky – from a technical perspective as the risks and issues are already well understood from other cabling work in the area.

THIS IS WHERE WE ARE TODAY AND WHAT WE ARE ASKING YOU TO CONSIDER

Offshore, the proposed offshore cable route now includes a second option which involves crossing of Thanet OWF export cables and the Nemo Link Interconnector further offshore. This was introduced to allow for replacement of the existing Thanet OWF export cables, and to allow the option to position crossings in deeper water.

Onshore, as well as confirming that we intend to make landfall at Pegwell Bay, we are sharing two options for the onshore cable route from Pegwell Bay to the substation at Richborough Port. This follows consultation with the EIA Evidence Plan panel comprising statutory and local stakeholders such as Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, Kent Wildlife Trust and local authorities.

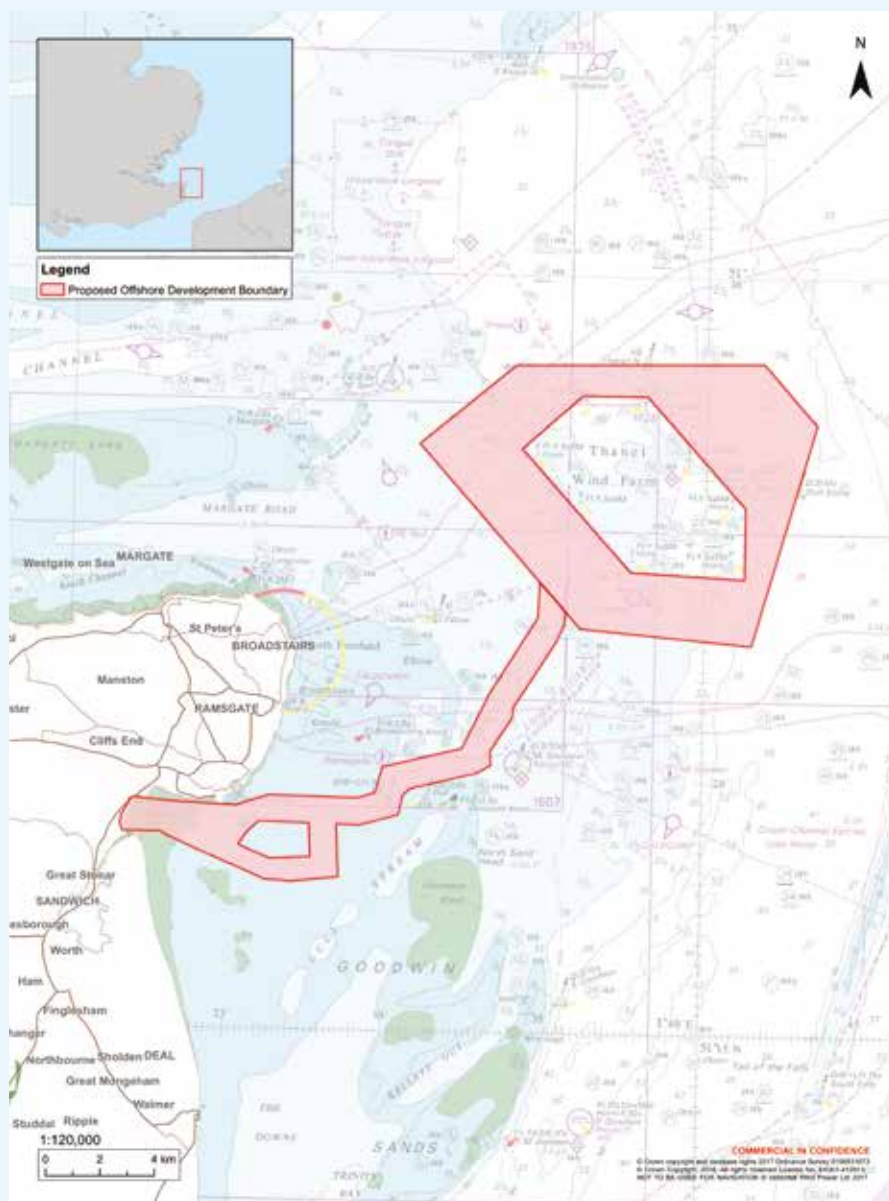


Figure 1: Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Offshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation

Option 1 – this route would need to cross the Nemo Link Interconnector and route within the southern section of Sandwich Road before crossing Nemo Link again into the Bay Point Club and on to the substation at Richborough Port,

Option 2 – this route would require trenching through the Stonelees Nature Reserve for part of the route. The location proposed for the substation is Richborough Port.



Figure 2: Detailed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation

PLEASE SEND US YOUR FEEDBACK

After this consultation, the project team will continue to develop and work on the project before we submit an application for a Development Consent Order. This consultation will inform these developments as well as further technical work.

Please share with us the important issues from your perspective so that your feedback can inform the next stage of design.

Assessments and research that has supported and fed into the design process

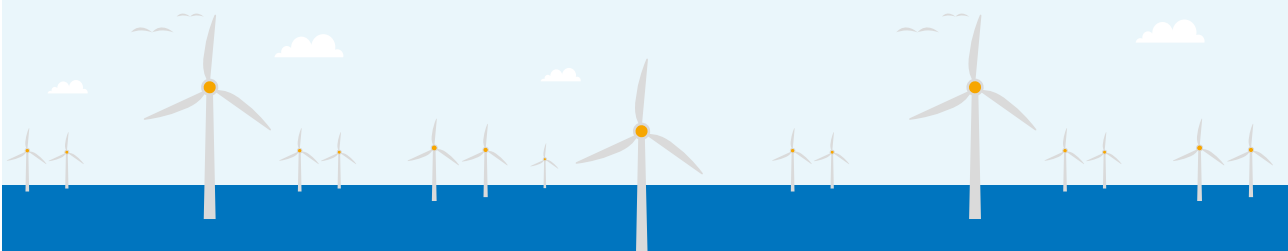
A number of topics have been researched and assessed in our design work to date.

These are:

- ✓ Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes
- ✓ Marine Water and Sediment Quality
- ✓ Offshore Ornithology
- ✓ Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology
- ✓ Fish and Shellfish Ecology
- ✓ Marine Mammals
- ✓ Offshore Designated Sites
- ✓ Commercial Fisheries
- ✓ Shipping and Navigation
- ✓ Infrastructure and Other Users
- ✓ Seascape, Landscape and Visual
- ✓ Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
- ✓ Inter-relationships
- ✓ Onshore Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- ✓ Socio-economics
- ✓ Tourism and Recreation
- ✓ Onshore Biodiversity
- ✓ Ground Conditions, Flood Risk and Land Use
- ✓ Onshore Historic Environment
- ✓ Traffic and Transport
- ✓ Air Quality
- ✓ Noise and Vibration
- ✓ Aviation and Radar

The contents and our approach to these assessments was decided after consultation with key stakeholders and the public in 2016 and the early part of 2017. The purpose of these conversations was to make sure that these assessments were appropriate for the public and technical consultees to understand and therefore consider the Project and its potential impacts.

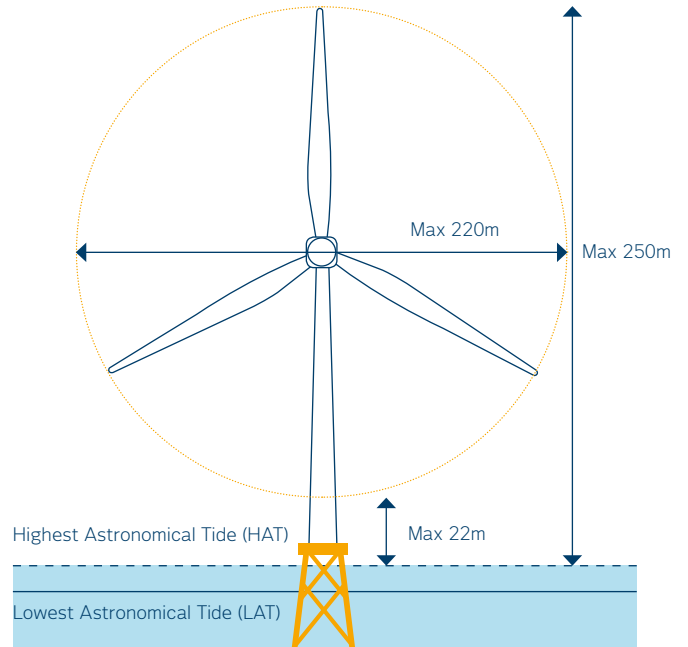
You can see feedback provided to us at this early stage by reading the Scoping Opinion and the Feedback Report – both available on our website.



THE PROJECT

As the detailed layout would be designed in the future, we have to consider what technology and turbines might be available and work best at this site when we are ready to build it (in 2020/21). The general trend in the industry is towards taller turbines, as it helps to bring down the cost of renewable energy for consumers.

The maximum limits for the project you see here allow for developments in technology in the coming years.



Offshore	
Maximum number of turbines	34
Distance of closest turbine to shore	8 km
Maximum site capacity	340 MW
Number of potential offshore substations	1
Maximum height (to blade tip)	250 m

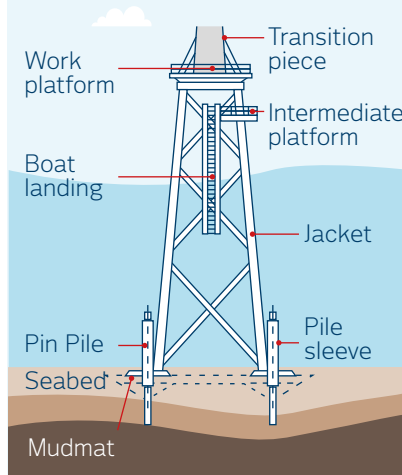
Potential foundations

Monopile foundations



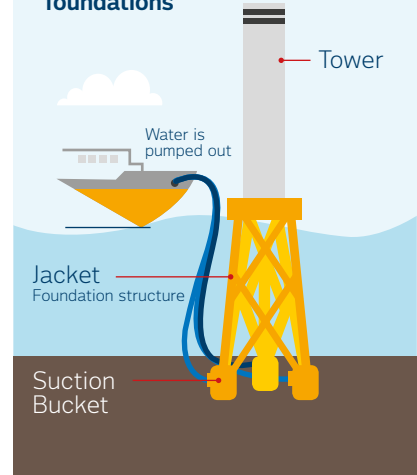
A single hollow steel pile, which penetrates the seabed.

Piled jacket foundations



A steel lattice, anchored to the seabed with smaller pin-piles.

Suction-caisson jacket foundations



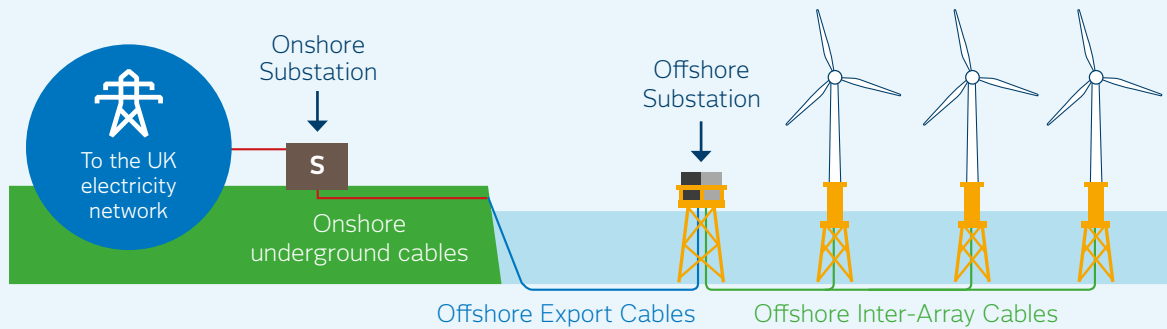
Jacket foundations anchored to the seabed via suction-caissons, which penetrates the seabed and is sucked into place by pumping water out of the space between the caisson and the seabed.

Offshore Cables

Offshore inter-array cables, linking the individual turbines, and export cables from the wind farm to shore

The offshore cables would be buried where possible, and protected where not possible to limit electro-magnetic field impacts (EMF) and navigational risk to marine users.

The cable installation methods will be decided before construction and would be dependent on seabed conditions and more detailed site investigations.



Example cable



Example of a bundled offshore export cable. Each cable is comprised of three cable cores. Onshore these cores would be unbundled and laid flat or in a 'trefoil' arrangement.

Scour protection around foundations and cables

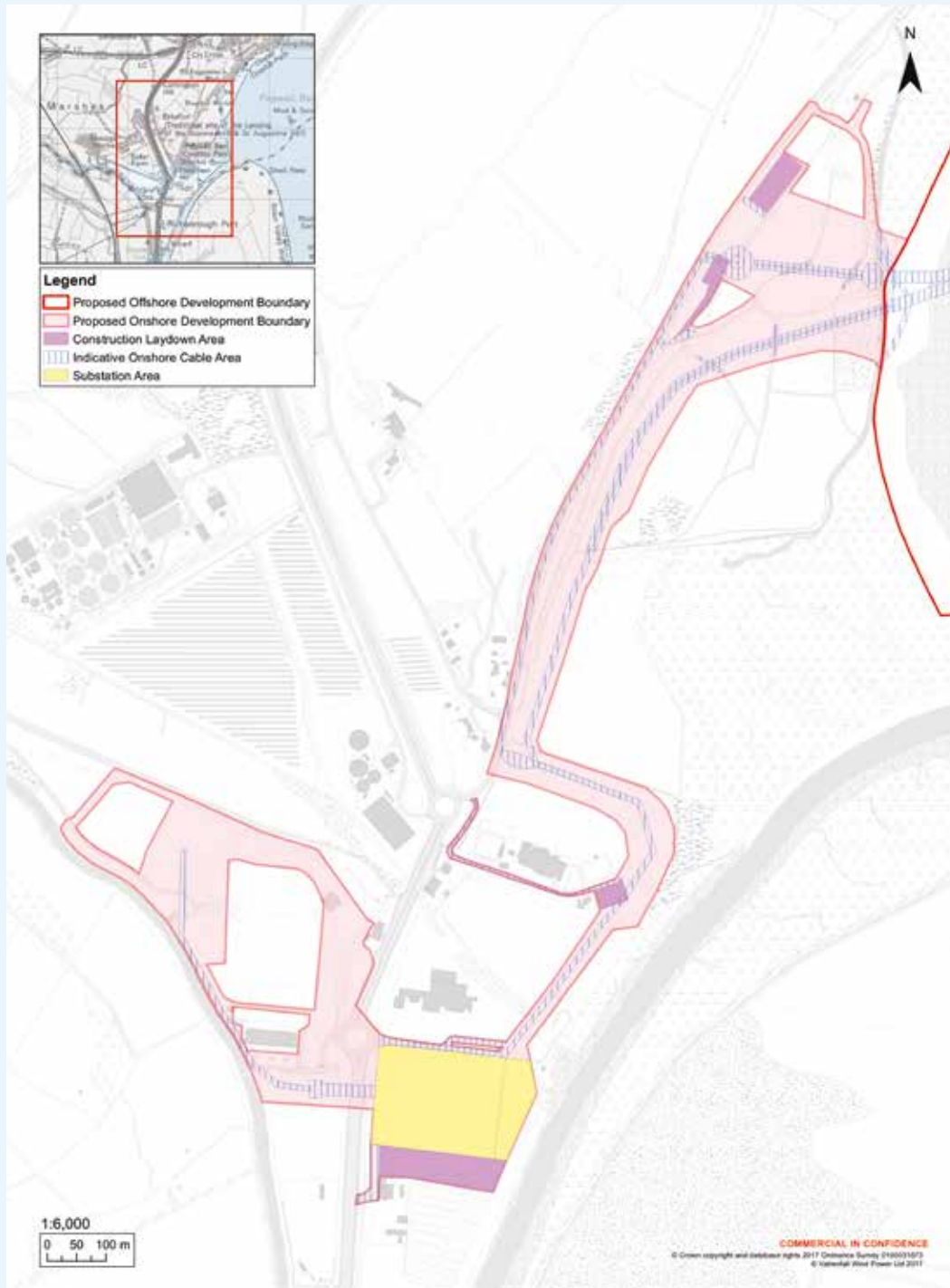


Images show some scour protection options



Onshore works

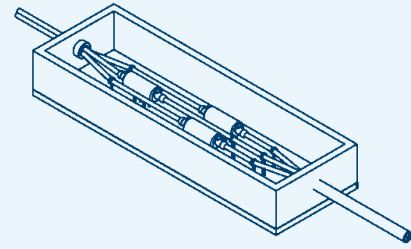
This map shows the onshore red line area and possible onshore cable routes, substation location and work areas.



Transition Joint Bays (TJBs)

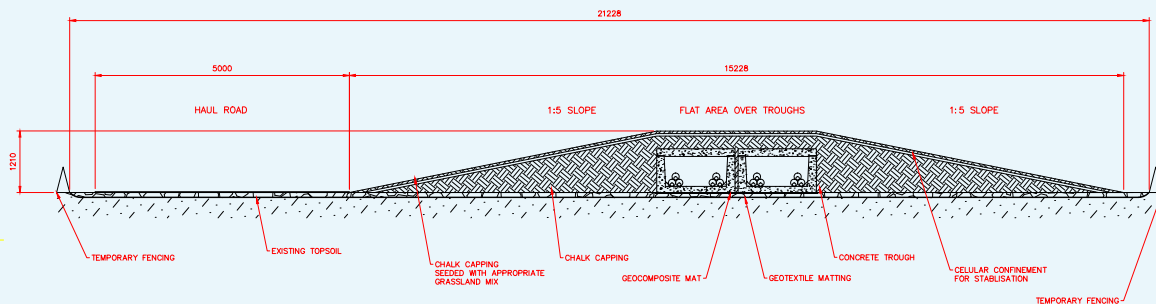
- A transition joint bay at landfall, where the offshore cables are joined to the onshore cables;

Two options are being considered in relation to the location of the TJB, due to limitations caused by a historic inert and household waste landfill site below the Pegwell Bay Country Park:



Option 1: within the saltmarsh, with an extension of the existing sea defence to incorporate the TJB; and

Option 2: within Pegwell Bay Country Park, in close proximity to the landfall. The TJB is expected to be built above ground if sited onshore due to the presence of historic landfill. Onshore cables would also be above ground and covered with a berm up to 1.2m high.



Onshore Cable Routes

Up to four onshore export cable circuits, with a cable route approximately 2.5 km in length.

They will be buried where possible, except within the Pegwell Bay Country Park, where cables will be installed in an above ground berm up to 1.2 m high, and will consist of up to four cable circuits buried in trenches.

Two route options are being considered:

Option 1: This option journeys from the landfall west through Pegwell Bay Country Park and into Sandwich Road. It involves a crossing of the Nemo Interconnector cable resulting in a berm at the crossing of up to 5.2 metres in height, with a landscaped gradient within the Country Park. The cables would then be trenched using conventional methods down Sandwich Road before crossing the Nemo Interconnector again, into the Bay Point Sports Club and on to the substation location at Richborough Port.

Option 2: This option takes a route through the Pegwell Bay Country Park, heading south-west towards the Stoneless Nature Reserve, where cables would be trenched parallel to and east of the Nemo Interconnector cable before transitioning into the Bay Point Sports Club and on to the substation location, as described above.

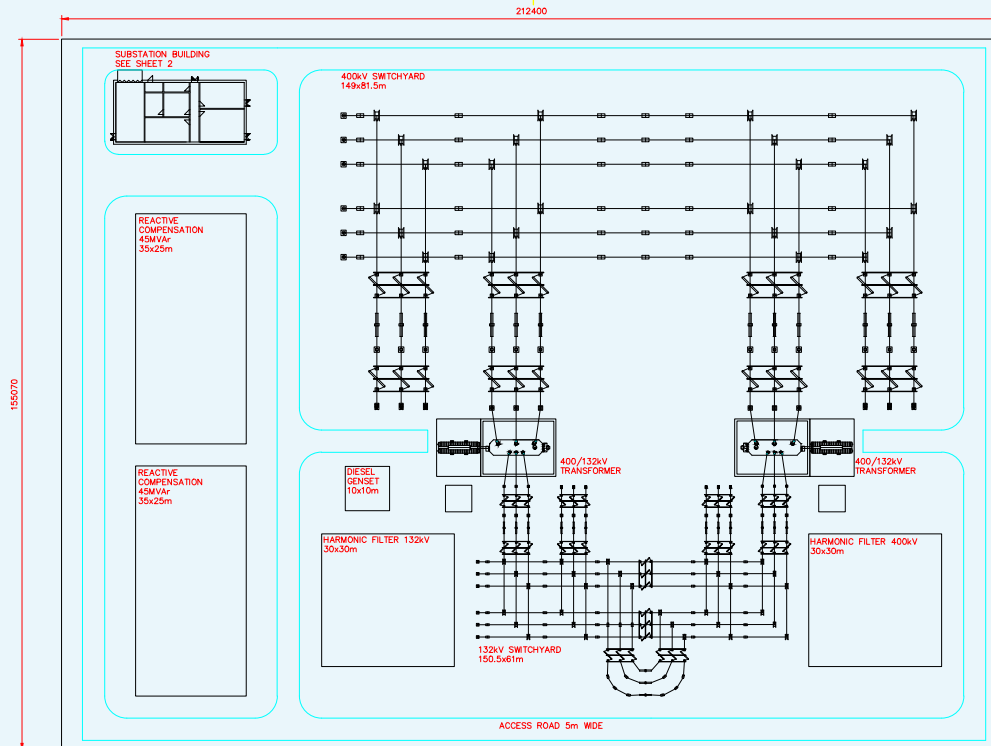


Onshore substation – Richborough Port

The onshore substation would be constructed at Richborough Port, stepping up the lower voltage electricity generated to the 400 kV National Grid operating voltage.

The substation would be located in a compound up to 215 x 160 m in area, with a maximum height of substation building of 14 m. It will include planting and landscaping to ensure that visibility of structures is minimised.

Example of an indicative substation layout



Connecting to the Richborough Energy Park National Grid Connection

The final section of the onshore cable route will connect the onshore substation to the National Grid Supply Point (GSP) at Richborough Energy Park. This will involve an Horizontal Directional Drilling underneath the A256, with a final trenched section, with short sections of high voltage (400kV) cable.



ONSHORE CONSTRUCTION



The onshore construction is anticipated to start in 2020, and take up to 3 years to complete.



Image for illustrative purposes.

This period will involve the construction and commissioning of many different onshore elements, including cable trenching, construction of a substation and works at landfall. Activities in a particular area may only last for a few months. This period also allows for electrical commissioning works, which will mostly take place indoors.



Soil would be removed and stored in temporary areas, or stored adjacent to the trench and backfilled immediately where possible.

All necessary vegetation clearance would be done in accordance and within the requirements of the relevant stakeholders.

Access roads and construction compounds located along the cable route would be temporary, and land would be re-instated post-construction.

The need for cable installation using trenchless techniques has also been considered (such as HDD) to avoid features such as roads and underground services.

OUR CHANGING ENERGY WORLD

The UK's energy system is changing rapidly.

Offshore wind is an important part of the next phase of reducing emissions of the UK.

An energy system with high levels of distributed and renewable generation has become a reality. This growth is set to continue, increasing the complexity of operating a secure and cost-effective energy system.

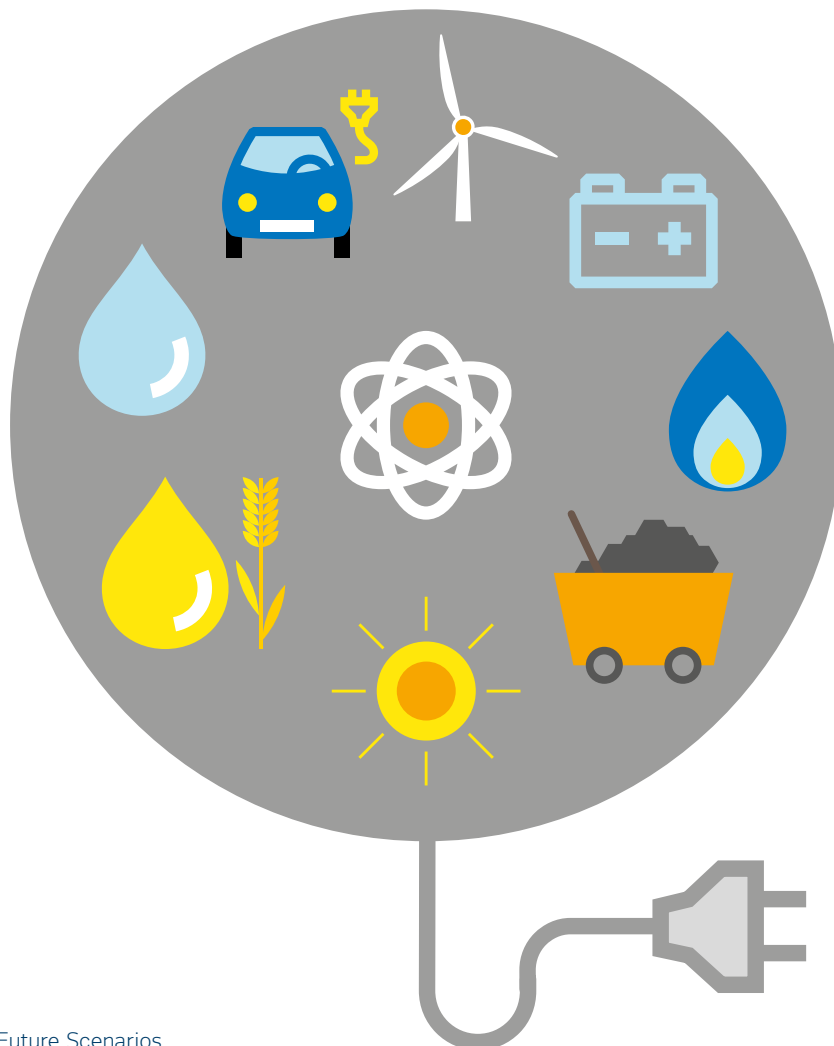
There are rapid changes in technologies and approaches such as battery storage, electric vehicles and demand side response.

Electricity storage capacity could grow rapidly to almost 6 GW by 2020.

Electricity demand has the potential to increase significantly and the shape of demand will also change. This is driven initially by electric vehicles and later on by heat

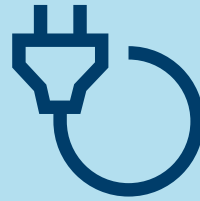
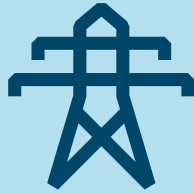
demand. It will require a range of solutions to deliver best value for consumers, including a coordinated approach across the whole system; investment in smart technologies, transmission and distribution infrastructure; and commercial approaches such as consumer behaviour change.

There could be 9 million electric cars on the road by 2030.



Source: National Grid Future Scenarios.

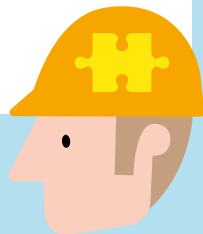
WHAT IS THE ROLE OF OFFSHORE WIND?



In October 2017, the UK Government published its Clean Growth Strategy, which sets out its plans to “**deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions**”.

The plans cover a wide range of topics, such as:

- energy production
- reducing household emissions,
- shifting to low carbon transport
- reducing emissions from heat



Offshore wind is an important part of the next phase of reducing emissions in the UK, and the Clean Growth Strategy explains that the Government wants to see 10 gigawatt more of affordable energy from offshore wind in the 2020s.

The energy sector is transforming at a fast pace, and innovation is vital to continue this transformation. The government is prioritising funding towards the following innovation areas:



smart systems to reduce the cost of electricity storage, advance innovative technologies and develop new ways of balancing the grid



future nuclear fuels, **new nuclear manufacturing techniques**, recycling and reprocessing, and advanced reactor design



further reducing the cost of renewables, including **innovation** in offshore wind turbine blade technology and foundations.

WHERE DOES THANET EXTENSION FIT?

One of the reasons we are proposing an extension is we know that it's a good way to deliver affordable renewable energy.

We can use newer, more technologically advanced machines, we can build on our learning and knowledge of operating in the area, and we can manage the wind farm efficiently, growing our existing team and base in Kent.

The cost of offshore wind has already dropped dramatically. Prices for offshore wind are, on average, 47% lower than they were just over two and half years and cheaper than the cost of the 35-year contracts for new nuclear power and new build gas, according to figures from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.



12 megawatts of
renewable energy
per turbine

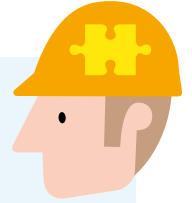
operations and
management
improvements

technology
advance

greater efficiency
with taller turbines

bringing costs down
to the consumer

WHY HAS THE COST OF OFFSHORE WIND DECREASED?



A number of factors, but the most important and biggest drivers of the reducing costs have been

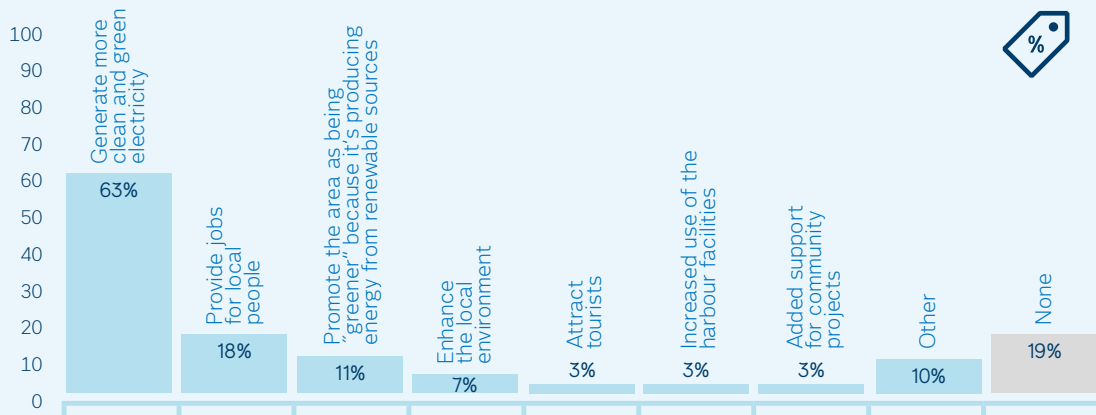
- higher rated machines (today, we are talking about individual turbines that can produce 12 megawatts of renewable electricity);
- taller turbines which can take advantage of higher wind speeds
- longer turbine blades, capturing more energy from the wind
- operations and maintenance improvements
- increased competition in the supply chain
- technology advance – increases to capacity factors and longer useful life as well as reduced installation times and improved fabrication methods

LOCALLY...

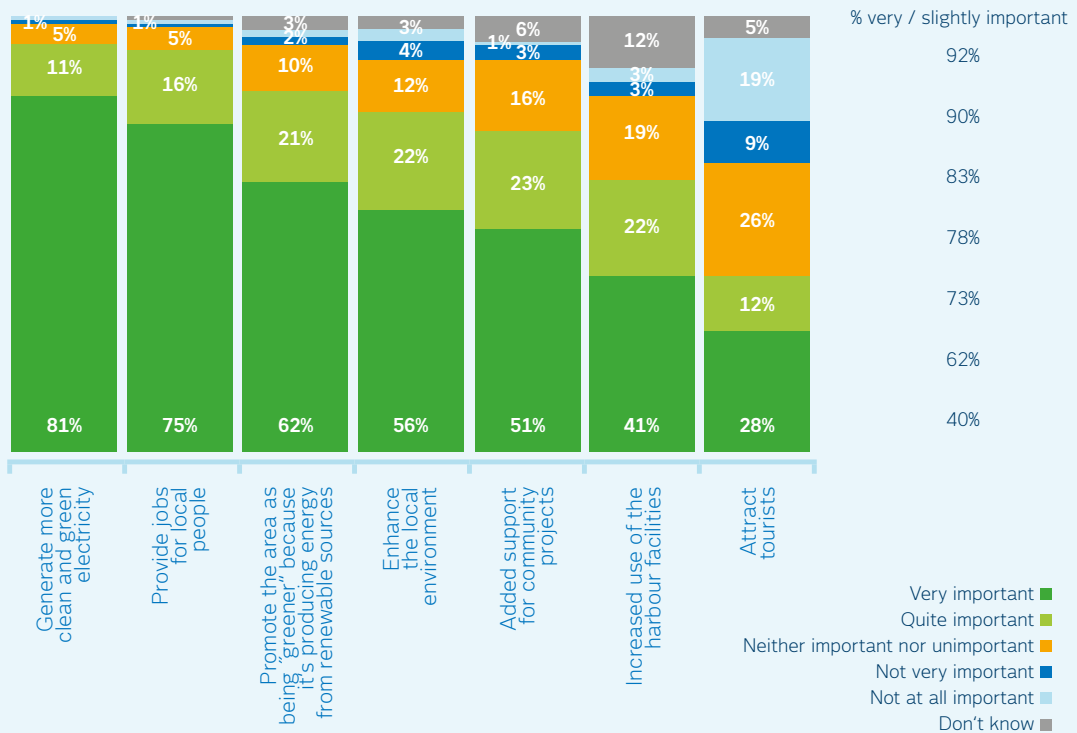
An extension will of course mean we will need to grow and expand our operations locally. We are in discussions with Low Carbon Kent and other stakeholders, and will be preparing a supply chain and skills plan.

When we asked local residents:

What benefits would you expect an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm to bring to local communities?



On a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 is "not at all important" and 5 is "very important", how important are each of these potential benefits of the extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm?



WHAT ARE CONTRACTS FOR DIFFERENCE AND HOW DO THEY WORK?

The UK needs significant investment into its electricity system to meet expected increases in electricity demand and to replace ageing coal fired power stations.

The Electricity Market Reform (EMR) policy was developed to tackle this, creating:

- The Capacity Market, which provides an insurance policy against the possibility of future blackouts, and
- Contracts for Difference.

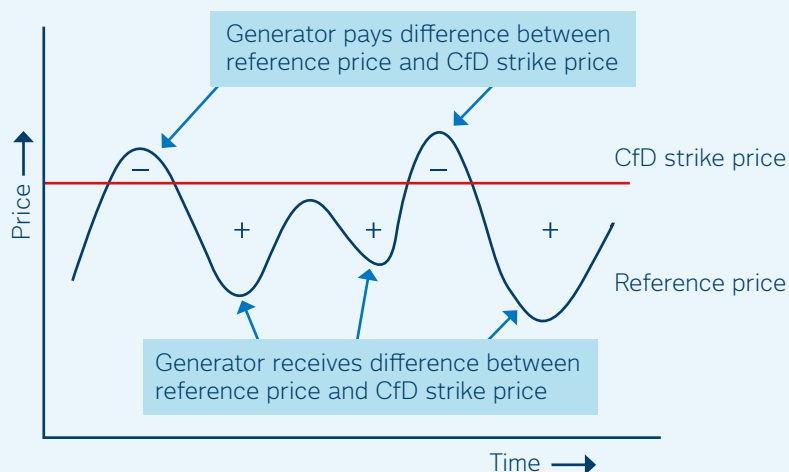
A Contract for Difference (CfD) is a 15 year contract between a generator of low carbon electricity and a government-owned body called the Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC). The purpose of the Contracts is to stimulate low carbon investment in the UK by creating some certainty for investors, while making sure that consumers are protected from overpaying for this investment.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

A “strike price” is agreed in the Contract – this price is what the generator knows it will receive, which is set following a competitive auction.

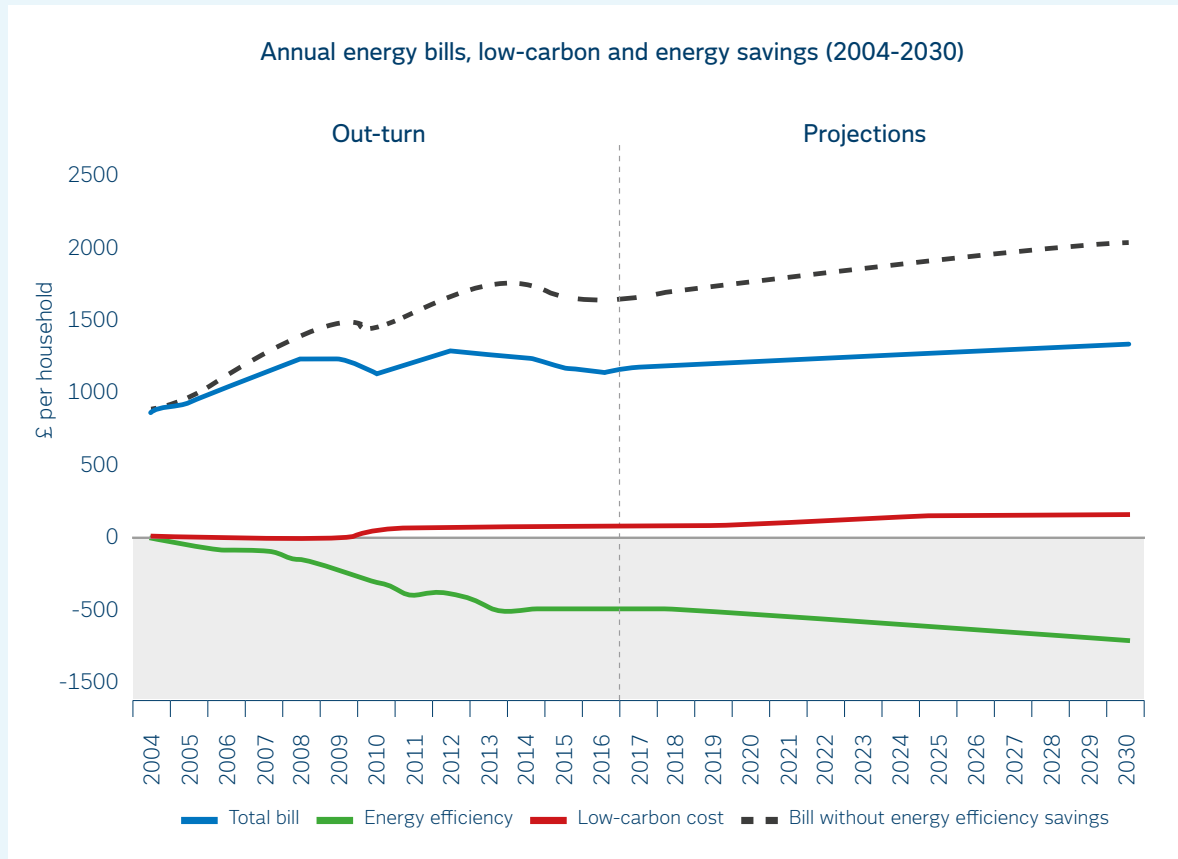
The “reference price” reflects the wholesale price of electricity.

Through a Contract for Difference the generator will be paid the difference between these two prices. If the reference price goes above the agreed strike price, then the generator pays back the difference and vice versa. It gives the certainty generators need of the return that they will make from their investment in deploying newer, low carbon energy sources, and makes sure the consumer doesn’t overpay.



WHAT'S THE COST TO CONSUMERS?

The graph below – prepared by the Climate Change Committee – shows expected cost and savings on energy bills that they expect to 2030.



Source: CCC analysis. Estimates for the average dual-fuel household.

Notes: Figures to 2016 are out-turn data and the energy efficiency saving represent the cumulative reduction in energy consumption since 2004. Some of this change may be due to other factors such as households' response to changing prices or due to changing habits, as well as energy efficiency improvements. Beyond 2016 the figures are our estimates of bills, low-carbon costs and energy efficiency savings, based on central fossil fuel price projections and energy efficiency measures included in the Central scenario from the CCC's advice on the fifth carbon budget.



ABOUT THE PLANNING PROCESS



Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

This Project is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and we will apply to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (DCO) in a process outlined by the Planning Act 2008.

We are here

Pre-application

The process starts when the Planning Inspectorate is informed by a developer that they intend to submit an application in the future. Before submitting an application, the developer is required to carry out extensive consultation on their proposals. The length of time taken to prepare and consult on the project will vary depending upon its scale and complexity. Responding to the developer's pre-application consultation is the best time to influence a project, whether you agree with it, disagree with it or believe it could be improved. This is the current phase of the Project.

Acceptance

The acceptance stage begins when a developer submits a formal application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate. There follows a period of up to 28 days (excluding the date of receipt of the application) for the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, to decide whether or not the application meets the standards required to be formally accepted for examination.

Source: Planning Inspectorate.

Pre-examination

At this stage, the public will be able to register with the Planning Inspectorate and provide a summary of their views of the application in writing. At pre-examination stage, everyone who has registered and made a relevant representation will be invited to attend a preliminary meeting run and chaired by an Inspector. This stage of the process takes approximately 3 months from the developer's formal notification and publicity of an accepted application.

Examination

The Planning Inspectorate has six months to carry out the examination. During this stage, people who have registered to have their say, are invited to provide more details of their views in writing. Careful consideration is given by the Examining Authority to all the important and relevant matters.

Decision

The Planning Inspectorate must prepare a report on the application to the relevant Secretary of State, including a recommendation, within three months of the six month examination period. The Secretary of State then has a further three months to make the decision on whether to grant or refuse development consent.

Post decision

Once a decision has been issued by the Secretary of State, there is a six week period in which the decision may be challenged in the High Court. This process of legal challenge is known as Judicial Review.

WHAT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT?


The EIA is a systematic process that must be followed for certain categories of project before they can be granted planning permission to ensure that potentially significant effects of a project and the scope for reducing them are properly understood.


The process expects the Applicant to:


- assess a project's likely significant environmental effects,
- consider mitigation measures to reduce the level of effects and finally;
- assess any remaining effects with these measures applied.





Key characteristics of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

 It is systematic, comprising a sequence of tasks that is defined both by regulation and by practice;

 It is analytical, requiring the application of specialist skills from the environmental sciences;

 It is impartial, its objective being to inform decision-making rather than to promote the project;

 It is consultative, with provision being made for obtaining information and feedback from interested parties including local authorities, members of the public and statutory and non-statutory agencies; and

 It is iterative, allowing opportunities for environmental concerns to be addressed during the planning and design of a project.



There are a number of important stages to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process:

Scoping: At this stage we talk to stakeholders and the public to discuss the issues that need to be covered in the EIA. We also start conducting a wide range of environmental surveys to give us the data we need for our assessments.

Consultation: We started discussions with the public on the Project and Environmental Impact Assessment at the beginning of 2017. A number of local consultation sessions have been held for local communities, as well as a series of Evidence Plan meetings attended by stakeholders such as the local authorities, statutory and environmental bodies (like Natural England, RSPB etc) to confirm the scope of surveys and assessments are appropriate for this Project.

Environmental Statement (ES) Preparation: Once we've received feedback we then prepare the final ES, which is submitted with the application for a Development Consent Order, taking into account responses to consultation process.

What is the PEI Report

We are consulting with you now on the PEI Report, which contains the preliminary results of the Environmental Impact Assessment. We want to hear your views before we finalise the Environmental Statement and submit an application for Development Consent Order.

How to read the PEIR

The PEIR explains the predicted environmental impacts of the Project. A number of specialist organisations have been involved in the preparation of the PEIR, completing the surveys and assessments. Some of the key results are explained in this Booklet, but you can see all the research for yourself by looking on the website, or visiting a deposit location to take a look. They are listed on page 43.

Each relevant topic is covered by a chapter, and each chapter follows a common structure in:

- Explaining some context (important policies, laws, regulations etc);
- Describing the consultation responses received on that topic;
- Explaining the scope and methodology of our assessment;
- Describing the current environment;
- Outlining how we've approached the assessment;
- Identifying embedded mitigation – things that have been done already in the design work to reduce impacts;
- Assessing potential environmental effects related to that topic;
- Identifying residual impacts (impacts that cannot be avoided or reduced);
- Identifying cumulative, transboundary and inter-related effects; and
- Identifying any needs for further monitoring.

The full **PEIR** can be viewed on our website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension, or at locations locally listed on page 43.



THE PEIR ~ OUR ASSESSMENTS AND PROPOSALS

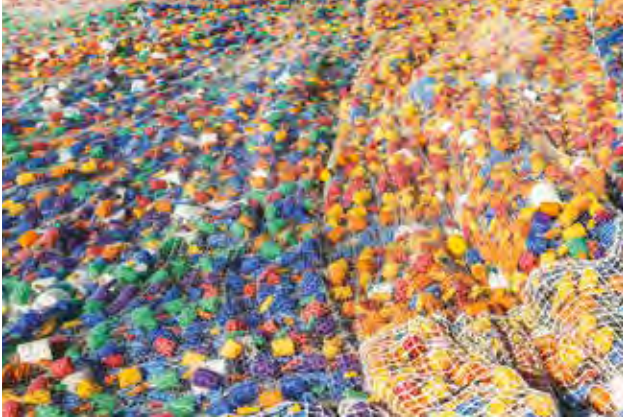


We have suggested in the PEIR how we plan to minimise impacts from the project, based on the results of our surveys and assessments. **Take a look and let us know if you have any other ideas. Is there anything you think we've missed, or other ways of reducing any impacts you think could be effective?**

Our assessment considers a "worst-case" approach in which the project is assessed using a layout or method that would give the biggest impact. All alternative methods or layouts would give reduced impacts. Using this worst case approach the assessment shows that for most issues, such as commercial fisheries, birds and marine mammals there are no significant effects expected. There are however some significant effects anticipated in the worst-case. These are limited to the visual impact on certain coastal locations and the setting of historic environment.

OFFSHORE

MARINE GEOLOGY, OCEANOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL PROCESSES



We have...

Assessed the potential for changes in tides, currents, waves and sediment transport.

Considered features and processes that could be affected by the proposed development, (e.g changes to suspended sediment concentrations, tidal and wave regimes, sandbanks, and coastal designated features).

Looked at possible impacts such as changes to the marine physical environment directly (by the presence of infrastructure), as well as indirectly (through changes to physical processes).

The assessment explains the existing physical environment, and we have used existing data as well as site-specific surveys to assess the predicted effects.

To minimise the impacts we will...

Include scour protection and cable armouring as an option within the project design to minimise potential effects.

MARINE WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY



We have...

Assessed potential effects and changes to marine water and sediment quality.

Considered the potential for deterioration of water quality as a result of effects.

Existing data and site-specific surveys were used to assess the potential for impacts.

To minimise the impacts we will...

Project Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (PEMMP) to minimise the potential effects.

OFFSHORE ORNITHOLOGY



We have...

Assessed the potential for impact on individual bird species and colonies. Only where likely significant effects on bird species are associated designated sites taken into account.

Considered the disturbance and/ or displacement of foraging seabirds, collision of individual seabirds with offshore infrastructure leading to injury or mortality.

Existing data, site-specific survey data as well as results from Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) was used for the assessment.

Species included within the assessment are those recorded during site-specific surveys who could be at potential risk from the wind farm as they are present in high abundances, potentially sensitive to wind farms, or have species-specific characteristics (such as flying at rotor swept heights).

To minimise impacts...

We have minimised any potential impacts through the design process. The project boundary does not interact with sites designated for offshore ornithological interest e.g. the Outer Thames Estuary SPA.

BENTHIC SUBTIDAL AND INTERTIDAL ECOLOGY



We have...

Assessed seabed habitats (including intertidal) and associated animals that live on/within the seabed and the way they interact with each other/with the wider marine system.

- Considered effects on benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology by way of direct disturbance and temporary habitat loss, and indirect impacts.
- Considered effects from increases in suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition, and effects due to the colonisation of seabed infrastructure.

The assessment draws on existing data, site-specific surveys undertaken, and an intertidal habitat survey.

To minimise the impacts we will...

Develop a Mitigation Plan, a Saltmarsh Reinstatement Plan, and employ an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) during construction.

The proposed development boundary has also been designed to minimise environmental impacts where possible. Offshore cables will be buried where possible to minimise impacts.

FISH AND SHELLFISH ECOLOGY



We have...

Assessed effects on fish and shellfish ecology from direct damage and disturbance, increases in suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition, noise due to piling, EMF, the release of pollutants, and long-term habitat loss.

We have used existing data, including monitoring from the existing wind farm, distribution data of spawning and nursery grounds, as well as site-specific survey data.

We have also completed noise modelling to understand underwater noise impacts during construction.

To minimise the impacts we will...

Deploy soft-start piling, pollution control measures, and bury cables where practicable to minimise the impacts.

MARINE MAMMALS



We have...

- Assessed effects on marine mammals as a result of underwater noise, vessel interactions, disturbance and seal haul-out sites, changes in water quality, the loss of prey resources due to changes in benthic habitats and the fish and shellfish community.

The assessment has used existing data and site-specific surveys, as well as underwater noise modelling to assess impacts associated with construction piling.

To minimise the impacts we will...

We will develop a marine mammal mitigation protocol, codes of practice for construction vessels, deploy soft-start piling, and pollution prevention measures to minimise the impacts.

OFFSHORE DESIGNATED SITES



We have...

- Assessed the potential effects as a result of a variety of impacts such as increases in suspended sediment concentrations and sediment deposition, underwater noise, disturbance from construction activities, and the colonisation of seabed infrastructure.
- We have used existing data from Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to design a project that minimises interactions with the qualifying features of offshore designated sites.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Include this topic in the Mitigation Plan.
- This topic has also been considered when selecting areas for works.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES



We have...

- Assessed effects on commercial fisheries due to changes to fish and shellfish populations, safety issues, increased steaming times to fishing grounds, interference to static and mobile fishing gear, and displacement of fishing activity due to the presence of infrastructure,
- Different types of fishing activity has been considered (e.g. potting, beam trawling and drift netting).

We used multiple data and information sources including UK MMO fisheries statistics, Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) data, as well as data from Belgian, Dutch and French institutions.

Vattenfall have also funded a project whereby fishermen can automatically record their movements and working areas to inform our discussions with them. This information can also be used more widely to inform discussions with other marine users who may interact with the fishing industry.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Vattenfall will continue to work closely with the local fishing industry to minimise impacts during construction and operation wherever possible and cables will be buried where possible to prevent damage to fishing gear. Regular turbine spacing will be used, and the dropped objects procedure will be followed to minimise impacts.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION



We have...

- Assessed potential effects on shipping and navigation receptors due to changes to collision risk between vessels, contact risk between vessels and wind farm infrastructure, traffic routing, pilotage operations, fishing activity and recreational activities.
- Worked closely with the Port of London Authority in recent months to better understand their concerns. This included a pilot transfer bridge simulation conducted using the PLA's own software.

We completed a Navigation Risk Assessment (NRA), to identify hazards and the likelihood of those hazards occurring.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Use appropriate lighting and marking, share information (Notice to Mariners) with the relevant stakeholders, mark wind farm infrastructure on navigational charts, and align navigation lights with the existing wind farm to minimise impacts.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER USERS



We have...

- Assessed effects on infrastructure and other users e.g. existing cables and services, and disposal sites.

We used existing data. This is a desk-based assessment using GIS.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Implement safety zones around construction activities, have advisory safety distances, establish cable crossing agreements with relevant cable operators, and use standard industry techniques to ensure no operational impacts to other subsea cables.

SEASCAPE, LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL



We have...

- Assessed effects on seascape, landscape and visual receptors
- We considered the potential for effects over a 45 km radius study area, and used a combination of landscape/seascape character assessment, as well as computerised visual representations from a variety of sensitive viewpoints within the 45 km area.
- The assessment considers the visual effects as a worst-case i.e as a negative. This is a subjective matter – some people like the way they look, some people do not.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Ensure that the assessment outlines the worst case visual impact with the largest possible turbine size positioned towards the shore.
- The project has been designed to include boundaries that avoid visually merging Thanet Extension with London Array, and visually separating the Thames Estuary and the North Sea beyond.

OFFSHORE ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE



We have...

- Assessed effects as a result of permanent loss or disturbance of known and potential shallow seabed and prehistory features, indirect effects, and visual impacts to the setting of the archaeological environment.

We used existing data and maps, and site-specific data from geophysical and geotechnical surveys. Three key themes have been considered: seabed prehistory, seabed features (including maritime and aviation sites), and Historic Seascape Character (HSC).

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which will outline mitigation measures, and implement Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs) where no works can be undertaken.

ONSHORE

ONSHORE LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



SOCIO-ECONOMICS



We have...

- Assessed potential changes to physical landscape and landscape character, and visual impacts.

We used desk-based study, site-specific photography, modelling and photographic visualisations (photomontages).

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Continue to consider this issue in the design of the project. For example, the substation location we have selected has existing tree planting around it, which provides visual screening to most in the area and bring forward an appropriate mitigation and access plan to ensure recreational areas are enhanced in the long term in line with stakeholder preferences.

We have...

- Assessed the effects as a result of employment creation, Gross Value Added (GVA) creation, the potential for displacement of workers currently employed in other industries, and demand for housing.
- We used relevant datasets from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which provides data on population, labour market and employment conditions.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Make sure local businesses and supply chains can get involved with the Project and compete for contracts and we will work to make sure local employment opportunities are well understood.

TOURISM AND RECREATION



We have...

- Assessed the effects on onshore and offshore recreational features (including Pegwell Bay), the tourism economy, impacts on rights of way, parking, and visual intrusions.

We used existing data including maps, relevant legislation and policy and internet searches, as well as site-specific walkover surveys to identify additional features and levels of public use.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Keep Public Rights of Way, promoted trails and footpaths open where practicable and reinstate disturbed PRow after construction
- Choose cable routes carefully, to avoid sensitive areas and bring forward an appropriate mitigation and access plan to ensure recreational areas are enhanced in the long term in line with stakeholder preferences.

ONSHORE BIODIVERSITY



We have...

- Assessed the effects on ecological features as a result of direct damage and disturbance, habitat loss, and pollution effects

We used existing data sources and site-specific ecological surveys to identify designated nature conservation sites, habitats and species.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Use existing field access points for vehicles where possible, store topsoil for reinstatement post-construction, and use buffers around bird nesting areas during the breeding season and bring forward an ecological mitigation plan to ensure sensitive habitats are protected, and the local area enhanced in line with stakeholder preferences in the long term.

GROUND CONDITIONS, FLOOD RISK AND LAND USE



We have...

- Assessed the effects on water resources, flood risk, conservation sites and land quality receptors, as well as ground conditions, flood risk and land use at the existing sea defence. We have also looked at the potential for pollution and displacement of flood waters.

We used existing data sources e.g British Geological Survey (BGS) and Environment Agency (EA), as well as the findings of site-specific walkover surveys.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Route the cable to avoid key hazards, and will complete extensive site investigation works before construction.
- Design site drainage that makes sure flood risk is minimised (including utilising Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) principles).

ONSHORE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT



We have...

- Assessed the direct and indirect effects on archaeological features and effects due to changes in setting.

We used baseline data to identify known or suspected archaeological sites and have characterised the heritage resource.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Route the onshore cable carefully to avoid key areas of sensitivity, and produce an agreed programme of archaeological work.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT



We have...

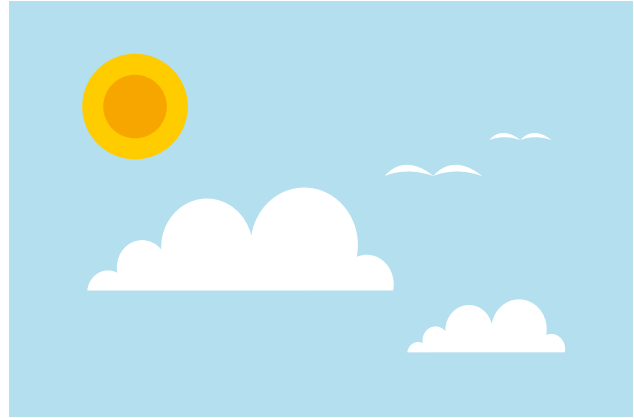
- Assessed the effects on traffic and transport receptors due to construction traffic

A desktop study was completed to identify potential construction access routes, highway infrastructure and transport facilities. We reviewed existing data, and completed surveys including automated and manual traffic counts.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Prepare a Traffic Management Plan to manage and control vehicle movements.

AIR QUALITY



We have...

- Assessed the effects on air quality during construction

We used existing data and air quality management reports by local authorities, as well as predicted traffic counts.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Develop a construction management plan for traffic, and will follow standard guidance measures and principles of good practice.

NOISE AND VIBRATION



We have...

- Assessed the effects of temporary construction noise, construction traffic, offshore piling, and the noise from the operation of the onshore substation.

Calculations were made of the potential noise from these activities.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Prepare a Noise and Vibration Management Plan within the Code of Construction Practice. This sets out requirements for construction such as the use of effective silencers and noise insulation on plant, and the use of local noise screening where necessary.

AVIATION AND RADAR



We have...

- Assessed the potential effects to SAR and NPAS operations, the Primary Surveillance Radar (PSR) of London Southend Airport, and flight operations when WTGs are considered as physical obstructions.

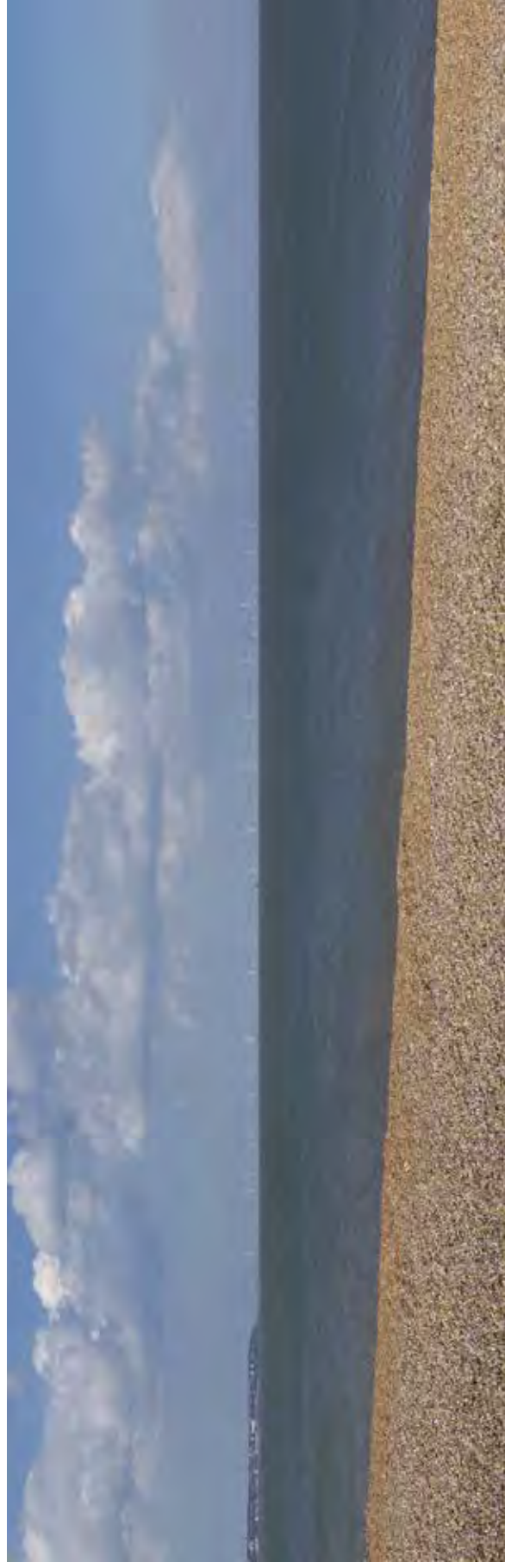
The assessment looked at the potential effects on aviation and radar from the presence of wind turbine and other works needed to construct, operate and decommission the wind farm.

To minimise the impacts we will...

- Notify aviation stakeholders of the location and dimensions of any infrastructure and construction activities, and fit obstacle lighting on the wind farm.

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT PHOTOMONTAGES

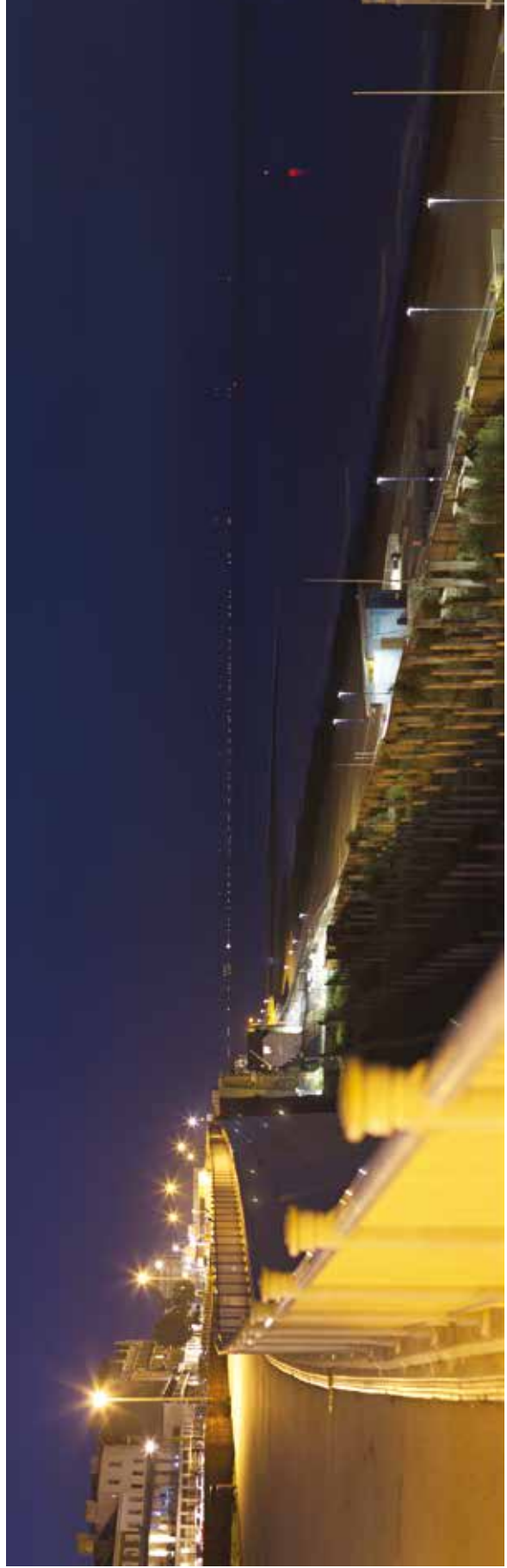
These images are for illustrative purposes only. They do not represent scale or distance from site.
The image provides landscape and visual context only.



VP8_KingsAvenuePrincesDriveSandwichBayEstate_B_VD40_IA53-5_Mont



VP6_WilmingtonCrescentRamsgate_VD53-1_JA53-5_Mont



VP6_WilmingtonCrescentRamsgate_VD53-1_JA53-5_Mont_NIGHT



VP3_MargateHarbourWall_TurnerArtsGallery_VD61-8_JA53-5_Mont



VP5_BroadstairsPromenade_VD52-3_JA53-5_Mont.tiff



VP4_KingsgateNorthForelandCoastalPath_VD62-5_JA53-5_Mont



VP4_KingsgateNorthForelandCoastalPath_VD62-5_JA53-5_Mont_NIGHT.tif

STATUTORY CONSULTATION ~ LOCAL DEPOSIT LOCATIONS

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)	
Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am-2pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thursday: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (except Thursday: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm. Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-1pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays (Wednesdays: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW	Copy only available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk/
Kent County Council Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL. Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am-5pm	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

The opening times of the locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.



FEEDBACK FORM ~ THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM STATUTORY CONSULTATION

Technology, cost and impacts – these are the key topics driving the design of the Project. We want to be able to deploy the latest technology when we build, we want to deliver a Project that’s good value for UK consumers, and we want to minimise the impacts locally.

We are consulting with you on these maximum limits for the project – so the visuals and images for example that we are showing are there to give you an idea of the most significant visual impact that is possible.

If you need more space for your response please feel free to insert additional pages. Please remember to number them so that we can see to what question your feedback relates.

1. When thinking about the potential impacts of the Project what concerns do you have?

(please tick the boxes where you have concerns or comments, and describe them in the text box below)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Water and Sediment Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Ornithology | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Biodiversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Shellfish Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Conditions, Flood Risk and Land Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Designated Sites | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Historic Environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic and Transport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping and Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Other Users | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise and Vibration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seascape, Landscape and Visual | <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-relationships |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation and Radar |

2. When thinking about all the topics that have been assessed and considered and our first proposals to minimise the impacts, are there any further approaches you think we could consider?

(please tick all the boxes where you have approaches we should consider and describe them in the text box below)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Water and Sediment Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Ornithology | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Biodiversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Shellfish Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Conditions, Flood Risk and Land Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Designated Sites | <input type="checkbox"/> Onshore Historic Environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic and Transport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping and Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Other Users | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise and Vibration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seascape, Landscape and Visual | <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-relationships |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation and Radar |

3. Onshore, there are two potential options being considered for landfall at Pegwell Bay and routing the onshore cable. Do you have any thoughts, concerns or questions about either option?

(please write your comments in the box below)

4. Offshore, do you have any views or concerns about the area that we are looking at to place turbines and cables, or have any further matters you think need more consideration?

(please write your comments in the box below)



5. Do you have any feedback or issues to raise with regard to the area being considered for the substation?

(please write your comments in the box below)



6. When thinking about our investment in Kent and the feedback we have received, do you agree with the priorities identified by the community to date, and do you have any views on benefits and opportunities we should focus upon through our investment?

(please write your comments in the box below)



7. The maximum size of turbines that we are considering means we can produce more electricity with 28-34 turbines than the existing 100 turbines you see today. The layout shown shows the worst case scenario visual impact. Is there anything specifically about the visual impact shown that is concerning to you, or anything you think we should consider when we design the actual layout, based on this worst case scenario visual impact?

(please write your comments in the box below)




8. During construction, we will prepare traffic management plans, introduce diversions to avoid closing important footpaths and access to local amenities, and work with you to minimise disruptions wherever possible. Do you have any suggestions for measures that might be effective that we should consider to minimise impacts during construction?

(please write your comments in the box below)



9. The cost of offshore wind has decreased significantly, and it is now on average cheaper than new build nuclear and gas. This is the result of advances in technology, taller turbines, operations and maintenance efficiencies and supply chain developments. We have designed Thanet Extension with this knowledge and learning in mind so that we can build a project that we know can deliver low cost renewables. All of this has to be done whilst balancing the potential impacts of the project on the environment and communities. Do you think we're getting the balance right in our current thinking and design? What else would you like us to consider?

(please write your comments in the box below)



10. We want to create more local jobs and give local companies the chance to benefit from the Project. Would you be interested in this work, or have ideas about how we can best achieve this?

(please write your comments in the box below)



11. Is there anything else you would like us to consider based on your review of the consultation materials?

(please write your comments in the box below)



Have you taken part in any other events or sessions about Thanet Extension?

(please tick the boxes you're interested in)

Yes No

If yes, what

Vattenfall event Local presentation Meeting Survey Online Other

Please tell us a little about yourself

I'm from:

Sandwich Dover Deal Cliffsend Ramsgate Thanet Margate
 North Foreland Other Broadstairs Birchington Minster Worth

Age:

16-30 31 – 45 46 – 60 60+ 70+ Male Female

Where did you hear about the consultation?

Newsletter from Vattenfall Email from Vattenfall Newspaper TV/Radio
 Through a local group On social media

Please provide some contact details so that we can keep you informed as the Project progresses.

Name:

Surname:

Address:

Postcode:

Email:



Contact us:

To submit your form, please return this completed form in an envelope to:

FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

E info@thanetextension.com

T 07817 944359

T @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Contact Information:

Melanie Rogers, Local Liaison Officer
FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

E info@thanetextension.com

T 07817 944359

🐦 @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C6.3: Slide Pack

THANET EXTENSION

Name of Group

Text, date, author



ABOUT VATTENFALL

- 100% owned by the Swedish state
- Operations in Sweden, Denmark Finland, Germany the Netherlands, Poland, and the United Kingdom
- Ten UK offices with over 200 staff
- Since 2008, we have invested £3bn in the UK
- Vattenfall aims to be carbon neutral by 2050

BACKGROUND

- Operating Thanet Offshore Wind Farm for 6 years - world's largest offshore wind farm when built
- Since commissioned has produced enough electricity to power over 4 million UK homes*
- Kentish Flats Offshore Wind Farm has been operating for more than ten years, and was extended recently - our first offshore wind farm extension in the UK.

The Kent Cluster

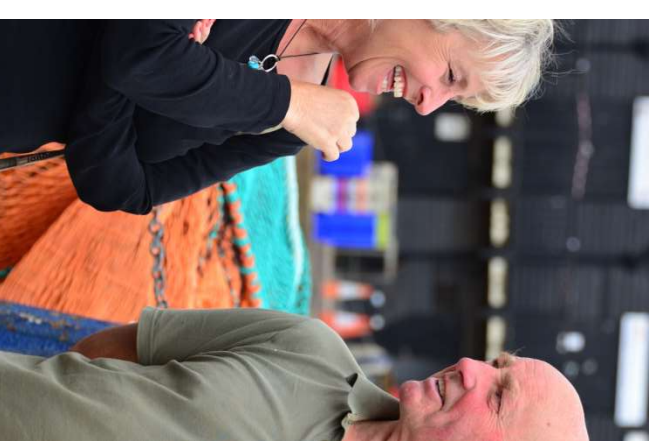
Wind Farm	No of Turbines	MW/Model (diameter)	Installed Capacity
Thanet	100	Vestas V90 - 3MW	300MW
Kentish Flats	30	Vestas V90 - 3MW	90MW
Kentish Flats Extension	15	Vestas V112 - 3.3 MW	49.5

*[*Data obtained from VF Data Centre and calculated using the most recent statistics from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy].*

WHY EXTEND

Extensions can deliver lower cost renewable energy for the consumer, as we are able to make use of:

- shared operations and maintenance strategy,
- our knowledge of constructing and operating in the area,
- the latest technological advancements?
- our existing local relationships and business links?
- They allow us to build on our existing investment – in the local community and in a local workforce



THE PROCESS - NSIP



EIA PROCESS – WHAT WE DO

- assess a project's likely environmental, social and economic effects
- consider mitigation measures to reduce the level of adverse effects
- assess any remaining effects with these mitigation measures applied
- identify opportunities



VATTENFALL 



THE EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Ongoing engagement with local community throughout 2017

- Begin process in January 2017
- Series of local events for the public to come and learn more and share their views
- Summer 2017
- Further events for the public
- Before this phase of consultation we will prepare a Statement of Consultation describing how we will consult with local communities
- End of 2017
- Submit an application
- Ensure we notify the community and interested parties at this time.

GETTING THE COMMUNITY INVOLVED

- Discuss the key issues with the community early
- Early conversations will be about understanding concerns and priorities
- Hope to build on successes to date – jobs, supporting the community, education
- Open conversation to explore the possibilities
- Find good methods to talk to different groups/interests



OFFSHORE WORKS

- Looking at up to 34 turbines. Our initial design is 40 as we want to see where the sensitivities are and design the layout with the benefit of feedback
- Shipping will be a key constraint
- Working closely with fishing community
- Deploying the latest technology - a chance to comment on the layout and the visual impact in particular



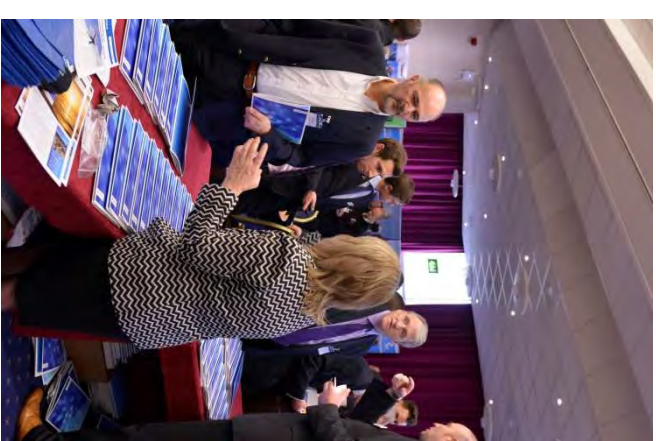
ONSHORE WORKS

- Looking at two potential cable routes and building/extending a substation
- Richborough connection point
- We want to talk to the community about the key issues, and how we can minimise impacts/disruption



FEEDBACK AND CONTACTS

- Our approach to engagement
- All homes will receive newsletter in New Year
- Five local session to meet the team, chance to share views and see maps, visuals – lots of information
- Feedback and review results
- Shape a revised project design
- How to work best with local community?



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C6.4: Letter Sending Project Booklet to Deposit Locations

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
Military Road
Ramsgate,
Kent CT11 9LG

To whom it may concern

Date:
27/04/2018

Contact: Melanie Rogers
E-mail: Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com

Phone: 07817 944359
Fax: [Fax number]

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Project – Statutory Consultation

Statutory consultation on the project will begin on the 27th November 2017 and you have kindly agreed to act as a deposit location for documentation relating to this project. You should by now have received either a memory stick or hard copy Preliminary Environmental Impact Report, together with a Non-technical summary (basically a summarised version of the above).

In the box attached to this letter there are Project Booklets, which should be left with the above documentation. These can be taken away by interested parties. We also enclose a poster for you to display.

I will be visiting you from time to time to check the documentation but, if you run out of Project Booklets or have any other issues whilst hosting the documents, please contact me. I also enclose business cards for your use if people want to contact us directly.

Your sincerely

Melanie Rogers
Local Communications, Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Enc:

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C6.5: Letter Sending Project Booklet to Local Groups

Date:

Contact: Melanie Rogers
E-mail: Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com

Phone: 07817 944359
Fax: [Fax number]

Dear

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Project Consultation – Project Booklet

We are contacting you with regard to the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Proposal - you may be aware that the statutory consultation period for the Project runs from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018.

We thought you and your organisation might be interested in finding out more about the proposal and I enclose a Project Booklet along with a Freepost feedback form.

We would welcome your views as we continue to design and develop the Project. If you would like any further copies or further information, please contact Melanie Rogers our Local Communications Officer, on 07817 944359 or email us at info@thanetextension.co.uk.

Please also note that a series of local events are being held where you can come along and meet the project team. You can find out more on our website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

Your sincerely



Helen Jameson
Project Manager, Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Enc:

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C6.6: Letter Sending Project Booklet to Schools

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
Military Road
Ramsgate,
Kent CT11 9LG

Date:
27/04/2018

Contact: Melanie Rogers
E-mail: Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com

Phone: 07817 944359
Fax: [Fax number]

Letter sent to Schools.

Dear

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Project Consultation – Project Booklet

We are contacting you with regard to the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Proposal - you may be aware that the statutory consultation period for the Project runs from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018.

We thought you and your organisation might be interested in finding out more about the proposal and I enclose a Project Booklet along with a Freepost feedback form.

Feedback on our recent newsletter suggests that the maps shown therein were too small so we also enclose larger versions for your information.

We would welcome your views, and/or those of your pupils, as we continue to design and develop the Project. If you would like any further copies or further information, please contact Melanie Rogers our Local Communications Officer, on 07817 944359 or email us at info@thanetextension.com.

Please also note that a series of local events are being held where you can come along and meet the project team. You can find out more on our website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

Your sincerely



Helen Jameson
Project Manager, Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Enc:

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C7.1: Project Newsletter (January 2017)

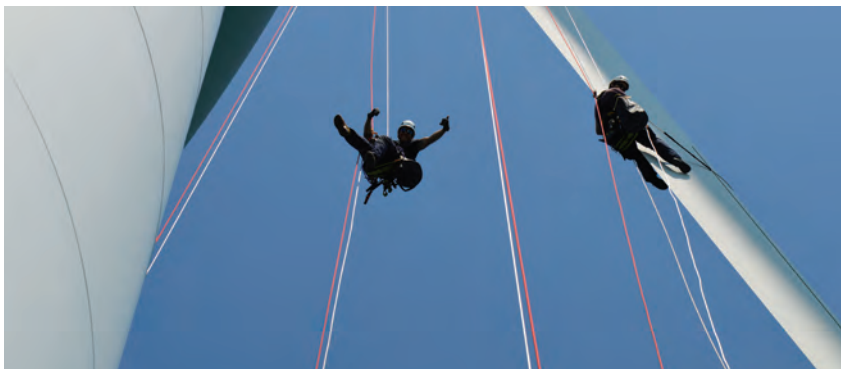
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Keeping you informed



Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

Vattenfall has been operating Thanet Offshore Wind Farm for 5 years. When it was built it was the world's largest wind farm, and since that time it has produced enough renewable energy to power around 220,000 UK homes per year.*



Kentish Flats Offshore Wind Farm has been operating for more than ten years, and was extended recently. It was our first offshore wind farm extension in the UK.

Why extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm?

We know that extension projects can deliver multiple benefits:

- They can deliver lower cost renewable energy for the consumer, as we are able to make use of:
 - shared operations and maintenance approaches,
 - our knowledge of constructing and operating in the area,
 - the latest turbine technology.
- They allow us to build on our existing investment – in the local community and in a local workforce.

We know that extension projects can deliver multiple benefits including lower cost energy.

**Calculated using the most recent statistics from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.*

What's in this newsletter:



- About the project
- The process
- Our projects in Kent
- Project timeline
- Meet the team – local events

About Vattenfall

- 100% owned by the Swedish state
- Operations in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, and the United Kingdom
- Ten UK offices with over 200 staff
- Since 2008, we have invested £3bn in the UK
- Vattenfall aims to be carbon neutral by 2050

ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

Offshore

- We are looking at an extension of up to 34 turbines.

Onshore

- We intend to connect to the grid at Richborough, and there are two potential cable routes being explored at this stage – from Pegwell Bay to the north and from Sandwich Bay to the south.
- Whichever route is chosen, all cables would be buried underground.
- We want to hear your feedback on these possible routes, and also views on how we can minimise disruptions and impacts during construction.

At the local sessions, there will be maps and visuals available to help you consider the project, as well as members of our project team on hand to answer questions. We hope you can make it.



Crew transfer vessel at work

Using the latest turbine technology and taller turbines, the extension could almost double Thanet's energy generating capacity.

THE PROCESS

We are starting by inviting you and specialist stakeholders to provide us with early feedback on what the key issues, concerns and opportunities might be from your perspective.

We have planned a series of sessions where you can come along, meet the team, find out more about our initial thinking and share your views with us. Please see the back page to find out when and where you can find us.

The project will be supported by a full and detailed Environmental Impact Assessment, which expects us to:

Fully assess the impacts of the project on the biological, physical and human environment,

Propose appropriate mitigation for potentially significant impacts to reduce and minimise the impacts,

Consider opportunities for enhancement if mitigation isn't possible,

Explain any impacts that cannot be avoided in our planning submission.



Testing of new technology to monitor birds at Thanet



Environmental: Saltmarsh – recovery

ABOUT OUR PROJECTS IN KENT

A local team

We're proud of our experienced local team who run the operational offshore wind farms. Today we have a team of around 75 staff working from our base in Ramsgate. They include young technicians who have climbed the career ladder at Vattenfall, and are today part of one of the most experienced offshore wind farm teams in the company.

The Kent Cluster

Wind Farm	No of Turbines	Installed Capacity
Thanet	100	300 MW
Kentish Flats	30	90 MW
Kentish Flats Extension	15	49.5MW

SUPPORTING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

We're proud to support the local community. Our local communications officer leads these efforts, and is available to talk to the community about our wind farm operations or projects. Some recent highlights include:

2000 school children and counting – the Coast Explorer experience



The aim of the Coast Explorer project is to educate young people about the marine environment and renewable energy. It takes place outdoors where the children can enjoy their environment. We have worked in partnership with The Crown Estate, P1 Marine Foundation and Canterbury City Council and more than 2000 school children have participated.

Does your school want to get involved? Contact Melanie Rogers!

Broadstairs Folk Week

This year we supported the Folk Festival in Broadstairs. It was an amazing event and generated a huge footfall for Broadstairs. One of our technicians is a Morris Dancer and it was great to have one of our staff involved.

Cliffsend Play Area

The majority of Vattenfall's community payment created a custom made play area for the needs of the local community. This is a safe area for all children to play in with each activity designed to be disability inclusive. The criteria was decided through public consultation.

The KM Bike Ride



Vattenfall will be the main sponsors of this event for the fourth year running. Come along and spot our staff along the route. For more information about this event log on to <http://www.kmcharityteam.co.uk/challenge/bikeride/>

Ramsgate Memorial Garden

Working in partnership with the Friends of Ramsgate Sea Front, Vattenfall funding will help to reinstate the original Edwardian design.

Kentish Flats Extension – Whitstable/Herne Bay

Vattenfall's community benefit contribution will be divided equally between projects in Whitstable and Herne Bay.

EXPECTED TIMELINE

Scoping and early engagement including local sessions for you to meet the project team, and share your early feedback

January 2017

Develop and publish a Statement of Community Consultation (detailing how local communities will be involved in the formal or statutory consultation for the project)

April – July 2017

Feedback to you and others

Autumn 2017

Secretary of State decision on the application expected

Mid-2019

March 2017

Feedback to you, and an update on the project

Summer 2017

Consult on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report which will outline the initial results of our research and assessments, as well as an updated project design. Further local sessions will be held at this stage

Early 2018

Vattenfall makes an application for Development Consent Order

MEET THE TEAM

Melanie Rogers

Local Liaison officer



We look forward to meeting you at a series of local events where you can:

- meet the team
- find out more about our current plans
- share your ideas, concerns and views on key issues
- understand the development and planning process

Date (2017)	Location	Time
Friday, 20 January	Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY	2pm - 7pm
Saturday, 21 January	Broadstairs Pavilion Harbour Street, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1EU	11am - 4pm
Monday, 23 January	The Walpole, Cliftonville Fifth Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, CT9 2JJ	2pm - 7pm
Thursday, 26 January	Guildhall, Sandwich The Guildhall, Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH	2pm - 7pm
Saturday, 28 January	Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, Kent, CT12 5JH	2pm - 7pm

Can't make it?

Information will be made available on the project webpage, where you will also be able to comment, register your interest in the project, and share your views. www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Contact Information:

Mel Rogers, Local liaison officer

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited
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Ramsgate
Kent CT11 9LG

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www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C7.2: Project Newsletter (May 2017)

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Keeping you informed



Thanet Offshore Wind Farm

In January 2017, Vattenfall informed the community of its intention to apply for consent to extend Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

Several methods of communication were used to inform the community and most of you should have received a newsletter introducing the project. A further copy of this can be found on our website www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

More than 150 people came along to local events to find out more.

To see the feedback report please visit our website.

About the project

- Up to 34 turbines
- We intend to connect to the grid at Richborough
- We are considering two potential cable routes – from Pegwell Bay to the north and from Sandwich Bay to the south
- Whichever route is chosen, all cables would be buried underground
- Using the latest turbine technology and taller turbines, the extension could double Thanet's energy generating capacity.

At the local events in January, 88% of people said they understood our reasons for wanting to extend the project, and 92% thought it was important to develop and grow industries like renewable energy in Kent that bring local and national benefits.

What's in this newsletter:



Project update

Where are we now

Project timeline

Our work in Kent

About Vattenfall

- 100% owned by the Swedish state
- Operations in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, and the United Kingdom
- Ten UK offices with over 200 staff
- Since 2008, we have invested £3bn in the UK
- Vattenfall aims to be carbon neutral by 2050

WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING

Hello, my name's Helen Jameson and I'm the Project Manager for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm project.



As those of you who have met me will be aware, I'm responsible for managing the development of the project through its early stages, including the environmental impact assessment and stakeholder consultation activities which are ongoing right now. I've worked in the offshore wind industry for 5 years, on projects around the UK, but my real passion is ecology and the natural environment. This is my background and my work in renewable energy means a lot to me as I believe responsibly developed low carbon energy provision is vital in order to protect our natural assets in the future.

I'm very grateful to all those who took the time to attend our first round of information sessions and leave feedback, whether positive or negative, to help us get to grips with the important issues in your area. This is the best time to get involved – before the plans are finalised – and local knowledge is invaluable to us in weighing up the long list of issues and trying to strike the right balance. From shipping to wildlife, ground conditions to visual impact, construction traffic to socioeconomics, delivering a well-designed renewable energy project at the lowest achievable cost to the consumer is our aim – and it's a complex task!

Also important is ensuring local people see the benefit of Vattenfall's continued investment in this area. We are always looking for ideas and suggestions for future opportunities, so if you know of any local groups or would be interested in hearing more about our activities in Kent please get in touch.

Behind the scenes the project team is now busily trawling through survey data, meeting stakeholders, preparing maps and visuals, looking at different technologies and designs, and preparing documentation – everything that is required to bring you more information in the coming months. In summer we'll carry out a formal statutory consultation and send another newsletter and invite you to more local sessions. We want to keep in touch in the meantime, so please come along to a local surgery session if you have questions or want to find out more. You can also contact Mel – our Local Liaison Officer – who's always out and about locally and happy to chat.

Thanks again to everyone who's taken the time to share their views.

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Drop in Surgeries		
Date	Venue	Timings
18th May	Baypoint Club Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9QL	14:00-19:00
25th May	Pierremont Hall Broadstairs, CT10 1JX	14:00-19:00
1st June	Customs House Ramsgate	14:00-19:00
15th June*	Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG	14:00-18:30

We are also currently looking at ways to engage with local suppliers and will shortly advertise a supplier event. Keep your eyes on our website for further information.

* To those people who have already received this timetable, please note that due to the recent general election announcement, the event at Turner Contemporary has been rescheduled to 15th June.

EXPECTED TIMELINE

Develop and publish a Statement of Community Consultation (detailing how local communities will be involved in the formal or statutory consultation for the project)

April - July 2017



Summer 2017

Consult on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report which will outline the initial results of our research impact assessments, as well as a more detailed project design. Further local sessions will be held at this stage

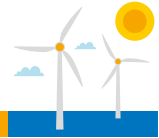


Feedback to you and others

Autumn 2017

Secretary of State decision on the application expected

Mid-2019



Early 2018

Vattenfall makes an application for Development Consent Order

OUR WORK IN KENT ~ A LOCAL AFFAIR

We have now been in Kent over ten years and it was clear at the Public Information Days that the community were as interested in our local operations as they were the extension project itself. 75 staff work on our existing fleet of wind farms in the area.



Stephen Watkins, Service Leader

Steve has climbed the ranks having started his career at Thanet Offshore Wind Farm as a technician 7 years ago. Educated and living in Broadstairs, Steve is also a keen Morris Dancer and participates in Broadstairs Folk Week (See photo below).

"Working for Vattenfall has the advantage of providing benefits and opportunities associated with a large company but I love the fact that it is also close to home".



Jennifer Munns, Marine Co-ordinator

Jennifer has been working in her role for 18 months and is in charge of ensuring our vessels and staff are safe at sea and are where they should be. A former King Ethelbert's School/Sandwich Tech student Jen really is a local girl.

Being a local sailor gives her a bit of 'on the water' experience too.

"My job is exciting, challenging and rewarding ...for these reasons I love it!"



Thomas Evans, Service Technician/Blade Specialist

Tom has been working in this role for five years and lives just outside Canterbury having been educated in Folkstone. He is a true specialist one of a few in the industry with advanced blade repair capability.

"Trained as a service technician and I had opportunity to develop my skill set across multiple disciplines. I am now lead technical support relating to any blade issues at the Kent cluster and have been working on blades for 5 years now. However I still have the opportunity to go offshore and support teams with other work in the wind farms".



Molly Rattenbury, Team Assistant

Team Assistant seems a simple description of what is a pretty full on role. Molly lives in Palm Bay, Margate and was educated at Holy Trinity, Ramsgate before going onto Clarendon House Grammar School.

"I really do enjoy my job. I have learnt a lot and have been given opportunities I wouldn't have had anywhere else – it's such a unique working environment".



Melanie Rogers, Local Liaison Officer

Melanie was born in Canterbury and lives in Whitstable having worked on our previous project, Kentish Flats Extension.

"I love meeting people and integrating into the local community. Each town is so different and it's really important to be able to relay back to Vattenfall what really matters to the people who live and work in our local community – onshore and offshore. I work closely with the fishermen through our local Fishing Liaison Officer and have learned a lot about this profession and how important it is to Thanet. I am really proud to work in a low carbon industry and for a company who care enough about the community in which they work to employ local people. We are involved in some really good projects".

Coast Explorer Environmental Programme



This year Vattenfall participated in its fourth marine environment and renewable energy education programme, Coast Explorer. This programme educates young people about the importance of the marine and coastal environment through an outdoor day trip to the coast. There are still spaces on this programme and details can be found on our website if you know of any interested schools.

Want to be a Marine Intern?



As part of the Coast Explorer, we partner with The Crown Estate, Canterbury City Council and P1 Marine Foundation in providing six interns with an opportunity to experience in different marine industries. If you know anyone interested, find out more via our website or contact Melanie (below).

The KM Big Bike Ride



Vattenfall teamed up with KM Charity Group to sponsor this event for the fifth year running. Not only is it a great way to see Kent (in an environmentally friendly way) but the event also supports several Kent charities. This year we had our own 'Team Vattenfall' entering the event.

Broadstairs Folk Week

This is a very well known event in Thanet bringing a lot of foot fall into town. It's great for Vattenfall to support it for the second year running. This year we will be there in person so come along and say hello.



Get involved?

We are keen to engage with local groups – please contact Melanie if your organisation would like a visit or a presentation.

Contact Information:

Mel Rogers, Local liaison officer

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www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension



Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C7.3: Project Newsletter (November 2017)

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Keeping you informed



Kentish Flats Extension

Welcome to the latest Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Project Newsletter

We first contacted you in January 2017 to begin discussions with you on a proposed extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. We thank all who have taken the time to get involved in our informal consultation.

We are now writing to inform you that the statutory consultation phase (a requirement of the Planning Act 2008) of the project will start soon. In this newsletter you can find out the latest project news, key project changes, and find out how and where you can get involved with the consultation.

Statutory consultation for this project starts on the 27th November 2017. Please read on.

What's in this newsletter:



- The statutory consultation
- Project update
- How to get involved
- Report from Ramsgate
- Working on the wind farm

THE STATUTORY CONSULTATION

Formal pre-application consultation is an important phase in the project. We have now compiled the results of our surveys and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) into a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Our technical team have considered the results and what they might mean for the project design and we have decided on the areas (shown on page 3) within which we propose to site wind turbines and other wind farm components – onshore/offshore cables, temporary construction work areas, the onshore substation and connection to the electricity network, and an offshore substation (in the event this is required) – everything we need to build an offshore wind farm.

The PEIR will be available online from the 27th November and will be available to view as a hard copy at the deposit locations listed on page 6. The PEIR describes our assessment work, results so far, and how our understanding of the potential impacts has shaped the project design so far. This information

will be reviewed by a wide range of consultees who are advising Vattenfall on the development of the project.

The PEIR also describes the design options Vattenfall hope to obtain permission for, and which are assessed by the EIA. It's important to note that whilst some design options are shown within the PEIR, they do not represent the final project design at this stage. The Development Consent Order that Vattenfall hope to obtain for the project will contain various requirements that Vattenfall must comply with when finalising the project design for construction and operation.

What is assessed in the EIA and presented in the PEIR is what is known as the 'worst case scenario' for each part of the project – for example,

the offshore seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment presents the largest turbine size Vattenfall could install, with wind turbines positioned within the development area closest to shore. In reality, this layout may be different, but by using the 'worst case scenario' approach, we can be sure the visual impact will be no greater than what is presented.

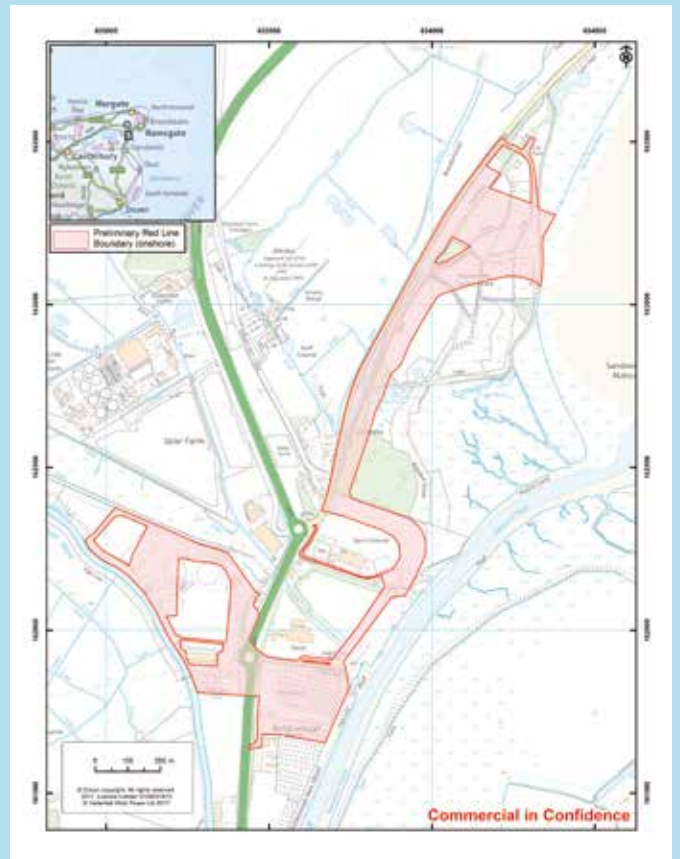
The consultation will run from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018. We hope you are able to get involved. Some of you may have already taken part in previous rounds of consultation. Some things have changed, so it's important that you take another look and provide your feedback to us.



Figure 1: Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Offshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation



Figure 2: Detailed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Red Line Boundary for pre-application consultation



WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING

Project update from Helen Jameson, the Project Manager



Since we introduced the project and published a Scoping Report early in 2017, we have used the feedback provided by The Planning Inspectorate and a wide range of stakeholders, including Thanet's local communities, to refine the project design for the EIA and statutory consultation stage.

We now have a much clearer understanding of those key issues our stakeholders wish us to focus on in the next development stage, as well as what they feel we have done well over the past 12 months.

The feedback from local communities has been encouraging, with over 60% in principle supporting the idea of an extension.

One of the key issues raised with us has been concern regarding shipping and navigational safety. This is a high priority for us, and Vattenfall has been working closely with the Port of London Authority in recent months to understand any potential interactions between Thanet Extension and local pilotage operations. A number of studies have been completed, including a pilot transfer bridge simulation, which will inform a Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA) to be submitted alongside the DCO application. More details can be found in the PEIR Shipping and Navigation Chapter if you would like to know more.

Those of you with a particular interest in the onshore design aspects will see some significant developments since the Scoping Report was published. A preferred onshore substation site has

been identified at Richborough Port, and preferred cable landfall at Pegwell Bay. There are two options being considered for routing cables onshore from landfall to the substation site, one of which has been introduced following discussions with Pegwell Bay Country Park stakeholders. Details of the landfall/onshore cable route appraisal and environmental sensitivities considered during this decision making process can be found in the PEIR.

The other important change is that we are now talking about a wider range of potential turbine layouts. Previously we talked to you about up to 34 turbines, with a maximum height of 210 metres to blade tip. This is still the upper limit in terms of numbers of turbines, but we are also now considering the possibility of installing a smaller number of larger turbines. This would mean a similar amount of electricity generating capacity could be delivered with fewer total turbines. We'll have some visuals available at local events for you to see some of the potential options.

Thank you again to everyone who has taken part in our consultation activities so far, and I look forward to meeting more of you later this year and into 2018.

Project figures

Number of turbines: up to 34

Installed capacity: up to 340MW

Turbine size (capacity and height range): Maximum height 250 m (individual turbine capacity dependent on technology, 10MW and 12MW assumptions used as basis for EIA and illustrated in PEIR)

Cables onshore (number and length): up to 4 circuits, each comprised of 3 individual cables (12 cables in total), either trenched or surface lay and cover
Onshore cable route distance of ~2.5 km

Cables offshore (number and length): Four cables at 28 km maximum distance

Landfall location: Pegwell Bay

Grid connection and substation: Substation at Richborough Port, up to two 400kV connection cables between substation and grid connection at Richborough Energy Park (substation)

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

We have now published our Statement of Community Consultation, which explains how you can get involved. This is available on our website and at the deposit locations. We will be in some local venues with high footfall holding “pop up” sessions, where you can pick up a Project Booklet and Feedback Form.

All the information is available on our website too, and our Local Liaison Officer, Mel Rogers, is also available to come to local sessions to meet you.

Why get involved

- This is an important project, which will be visible from the shore.
- You have the chance to help shape it
- We also want to hear how we can make sure this investment brings positive benefits locally. What should we be prioritising?

Please come along to meet the team, see the proposals and discuss with us at a Public Information Day.



Public Information Days

Date / Time	Venue
5th Dec 2017 14:00-19:00	Royal Temple Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 9HY
6th Dec 2017 14:00-18:00	Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU
7th Dec 2017 14:00-19:00	The Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG
8th Dec 2017 14:00-19:00	The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH
9th Dec 2017 10:00-16:00	Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
13th Dec 2017 14:00-19:00	The Astor Theatre Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB
6th Jan 2018 10:00-16:00	The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG

Pop Up Events

Date / Time	Venue
12th Dec 2017 10:00-14:30	Innovation House (reception area), Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF
13th Dec 2017 10:00-16:00	The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG
14th Dec 2017 10:00-16:00	Bettshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF
18th Dec 2017 10:00-16:00	The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA
5th Jan 2018 10:00-16:00	The Co-op Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL
7th Jan 2018 10:00-16:00	The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories), Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF
8th Jan 2018 10:00-16:00	Wilkos 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS
9th Jan 2018 10:00-16:00	Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP

Project Booklets will also be available at the deposit locations where you can also view the full PEIR report:

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)	
Venue	
Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am to 2pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am to 8pm). Saturday: 9pm to 5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am to 8pm). Saturday: 9pm to 5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am to 5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am to 5pm. Wednesdays and Saturday 9am to 1pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am to 12pm, 2pm to 5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays (Wednesdays: 9am to 8pm). Saturday: 9pm to 5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9am to 5pm and Sundays: 10am to 4pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW	Copy only available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk/
Kent County Council County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 9am to 6pm weekdays. Saturday: 9pm to 5pm.	(Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.	(Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

WHY TALLER TURBINES?

Put simply, larger turbines mean cheaper electricity.

You may have seen recently that offshore wind's cost has fallen dramatically. At the last round of subsidy contract auctions, the new prices for offshore wind were, on average, 47% lower than they were just over two and half years ago and cheaper than the cost of the 35-year contracts for new nuclear power and new build gas, according to figures

from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

One of the key drivers to cost reduction has been the development of technology and particularly the development of larger machines with longer blades which can capture more energy from the wind. Larger turbines also have the added advantage of

requiring fewer machines to generate the same amount of electricity. For example, the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm has 100 x 3.0MW turbines, generating a total of 300MW of electricity, Thanet Extension could generate the same amount of electricity with only 30 x 10MW, or 25 x 12MW turbines

REPORT FROM OUR TEAM AT RAMSGATE



Emma Thompson and Melanie Rogers

Melanie Rogers, Local Communications Officer

Since our last newsletter and round of events, I've spent most of my time going to local events and group meetings to talk to you about our current projects and our thinking for the extension.

A particular high point was a trip offshore to launch a campaign to celebrate offshore wind farm costs being reduced by 50% over two years – something we were proud to assist with. The figurehead for this campaign was Emma Thompson and I was lucky enough to spend a day out at sea with her. The sun was shining and the water shimmering – she really did experience Thanet at its best.

I'm so glad many of you got in touch to say that you enjoyed our last newsletter, and in particular, reading about our local workforce. We therefore decided to include more of the same in this newsletter, together with some of the events we have been part of since our last newsletter.

Happy Global Wind Day



We celebrated this special day with a local school and provided special windmills so we could honour this day in style.

Broadstairs Folk Week



We were pleased to support Broadstairs Folk Week. We held a 'Paint a Wind Farm' competition and we got to meet many young talented artists.

Broadstairs Water Gala



This event celebrates the best of the English Seaside. Vattenfall joined in this event this year for the first time taking along our Virtual Reality goggles and electrical kits.

Coast Explorer



Sandwich Junior School using windmills to find the wind.

Several Thanet schools learned about renewable energy at our Coast Explorer sessions and made electricity in the ruins of the Reculver Towers – so, a bit of local history too.

Discovery Planet, Cliftonville



The event was all about wind power so, how could we refuse.

The children were able to mix science and fun and left with a good understanding of how a wind farm makes electricity.

Pop up events



We also held several informal pop up events across Thanet – a big thank you for those who attended and it was great to hear your ideas and suggestions.

WORKING ON THE WIND FARM

Working with fishermen and new technology

In conjunction with Thanet Fishermen's Association, we have set up 'Succorfish' hardware on a number of vessels in the local fleet. The associated software has been specifically designed to meet a growing need for much improved data collection and recording methods within the commercial fishing industry. Modern online technology, used in conjunction with intelligent hardware, has dramatically improved traditional data collection methods for both fishermen and marine authorities.

The data collected will help us understand fully the way in which our fishermen work.



New technology breaking records



The latest addition to our Kent cluster, Kentish Flats Extension, has broken production/availability records during the last contractual year. This indicates that the improvements in technology are leading to improvements in line with industry trends and data.

Stewart Box – harmonising Operations and Maintenance across Europe



Stewart Box has worked at Vattenfall for five years having previously worked as an Electrician. He is an ex-Hereson Secondary School pupil and joined our company as a technician. He was promoted to Service Leader two years ago and is now working on a very important harmonisation project for operations and maintenance Europe-wide.

Stewart has also earned the nickname 'BBC Box' having appeared on several TV programmes representing Vattenfall.

"I am so lucky working in a relatively young and forward thinking industry and never dreamt that I would have so many varied opportunities and experiences working locally – not to mention a job which could last for the lifetime of our wind farms."

Our staff don't just stay in Ramsgate



Daryll Hall was born in Dover and started working as a Marine Supervisor for Vattenfall in July 2011. Darryl held this post for three years before working his way up to a Marine Operations Manager.

"In this role I work across a number of different sites and projects covering the whole of the wind farm lifecycle from development to decommissioning. Working for Vattenfall has provided me with career and personal development, the opportunity to work with different cultures and visit places in Europe I wouldn't necessarily have had the chance to visit otherwise. It's also an opportunity to contribute to renewable energy production within my local community and further afield."

Meet a local apprentice

Barry Wiseman is a 19 year old Apprentice who works for CWind who operate Vattenfall's crew transfer vessels.

Thanks to this amazing opportunity provided by CWind, Barry is hoping to be a fully qualified Marine Engineer at the end of his apprenticeship as well as holding certificates to enable him to become a skipper of his own vessel. At the moment, Barry's attention is on his local job, particularly as he doesn't have far to walk to work in the morning as his family live on a barge in Ramsgate's Royal Harbour.

Contact Information:

Mel Rogers, Local liaison officer

FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

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🐦 @VattenfallUK

www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C8.1: Press Release (January 2017)

Press release | 2017-01-06 | 11:38 AM

Early plans for Thanet wind farm extension to go on show in Kent

Vattenfall invites Thanet locals to five information days about offshore project

Vattenfall, the Swedish energy company, has revealed early plans to extend one of its Kent offshore wind farms and wants to talk to local people about them.

The wind energy developer, which owns and operates three offshore wind farms off the Kent coast, wants to build and operate an up to 34 turbine extension to the 100 turbine Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, which is sited 10-15km off Foreness Point.

And Vattenfall wants comments and questions from local people about its early plans for an extension. The developer will hold five public information days from the 20 January in the Thanet area (see below).

Helen Jameson, the Project Director for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm, said: "Vattenfall's Kent Cluster of offshore wind power has made an important contribution to the Thanet and Kent economy and community. We think there is an opportunity to add more green energy capacity to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm to deliver cheap, green, economy boosting electricity.

"We are at the early stages but it's important we understand local people's concerns and hopes for the extension. Please come along to one of our drop in sessions and ask the specialists on hand about our early plans."

More than 70 people are currently working at Vattenfall's busy Ramsgate Harbour operations base supporting the three wind farms in the Kent Cluster: Thanet, Kentish Flats and Kentish Flats Extension.

Vattenfall wants to be carbon neutral by 2050. Its growing European wind power business plans to treble its wind capacity by 2025 to 7GW, contributing towards Vattenfall's sustainability objectives.

This week (04/01/17) Vattenfall requested an opinion from Government advisors about the scope of the environmental impact assessment, known as a scoping request. As the extension would be considered a major infrastructure investment by planners the planning process will be handled by the Planning Inspectorate and a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to be granted by UK Government's Energy Secretary.

Date (2017)	Location	Time
Friday, 20 January	<p style="text-align: center;">Royal Temple Yacht Club</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY</p>	2pm - 7pm

Saturday, 21 January	Broadstairs Pavilion Harbour Street, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1EU	11am - 4pm
Monday, 23 January	The Walpole, Cliftonville Fifth Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, CT9 2JJ	2pm - 7pm
Thursday, 26 January	Guildhall, Sandwich The Guildhall, Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH	2pm - 7pm
Saturday, 28 January	Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, Kent, CT12 5JH	2pm - 7pm

[Visit Newsroom](#)

Contact us

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1 Tudor Street
London EC4 Y0AH
United Kingdom
Tel. + 44 207 451 1150

[All contact information](#)

Vattenfall's other websites

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Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C8.2: Press Release (August 2017)

Press release | 2017-08-29 | 12:14 PM

Majority backs green power from wind farm extension plans



Plans for a new Thanet offshore wind farm has the backing of a majority of those most affected, an independent survey has found.

Commissioned by Swedish energy group Vattenfall, the Lake Market Research survey of 748 residents in Thanet and Sandwich Bay, found that 60% of those interviewed said that Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm was a good idea, 29% claimed they were not sure, with the remainder saying it was not a good idea.

When asked to explain why they liked the idea of the Extension, 45% of respondents said that it was a “cleaner” and “greener” alternative and another 5% said it was “better for the environment”. Other respondents cited “cheaper energy” (7%) and “create more jobs” (2%).

The survey, conducted in May 2017, also found that 83% of residents thought it was important the Extension benefited the promotion of “the area as being “greener” because it’s producing energy from renewable sources”.

Helen Jameson, Vattenfall’s project manager for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm, said: “We started talking to local people about our plans for an extension to Vattenfall’s Thanet Offshore Wind Farm late last year. It’s early days for the extension proposal and we can never take support for granted, nonetheless, it’s obviously good to hear that the survey found strong support among residents for the idea of an extension.

“Tackling climate change is perhaps the biggest challenge facing humanity and we have found – perhaps unsurprisingly – that’s why people in the local area back an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.”

In January 2017, Vattenfall revealed early plans to extend the existing 100-turbine Thanet Offshore Wind Farm with up to 34 additional wind turbines, potentially doubling the output of the existing wind farm with more powerful machines. Vattenfall is to discuss more detailed plans with local residents in the autumn of 2017.

The survey by Lake Market Research was conducted in May with 748 Thanet and Sandwich Bay residents interviewed face-to-face. The survey is within sampling error of +/- 4% tested at a 95% confidence level.

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Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C8.3: Press Release (November 2017)

Press release | 2017-11-13 | 09:19 AM

Fewer and taller or smaller but more? That is the question for proposed offshore wind farm



Vattenfall seeks views on latest plans for Kent offshore wind farm development as it launches statutory consultation.

Vattenfall, the developer of the proposed [Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm](#), said today that it is looking to cutting edge technology to maximise the generation of clean, green electricity for the Kent project.

The Swedish energy group is seeking views from residents in Thanet and Sandwich on plans for up to 34 wind turbines, up to 250 metres tall. Wind turbines that tall are not yet commercially available but [Vattenfall](#), the second largest offshore wind company in the world, is confident that rapid technological development will deliver in time for deployment in the early 2020s.

Early next week, over 70,000 residents in the area will receive a newsletter about Vattenfall's proposals. This is ahead of a statutory consultation on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which sets out a 'maximum design envelope' and considers the potential impacts of the project during construction and operation. In addition, Vattenfall, which runs its Kent offshore wind farm operations out of Ramsgate, where 70 people work, will run 15 public events in the area through December and early January.

Helen Jameson, Vattenfall's Project Manager for Thanet Extension, said: "We hope that Thanet Extension will be operational by the end of 2021, 11 years after the existing wind farm started to operate. The rapid growth in wind turbine productivity and the incredible rate

of innovation means we could produce more than the current wind farm whilst deploying only a third the number of turbines. This approach will continue the industry's strong record in significant cost reduction by offering cheap, clean, green electricity for the British consumer.

"There will be impacts though, both positive and negative, onshore and off, and that is why we are keen to understand the views of residents, businesses and organisations before we submit a final proposal next spring to the Planning Inspectorate. We think we pose an interesting question: what is the right balance of turbine numbers and height? Fewer and taller or more but smaller?"

If consented by the UK Government, Thanet Extension will extend the existing 100 wind turbine, 300MW Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. With fewer turbines the extension will produce more power than the seven-year-old project which was at the time of its inauguration in 2010 the world's largest offshore wind farm.

[Visit Newsroom](#)

Contact us

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Appendix C: Consultation Under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix C9: Thanet Fishermen's Association pro forma objection letter

To: Vattenfall Windpower Ltd.
1st Floor, 1 Tudor Street,
London.
EC4Y OAH.

Response to PEIR consultation document for Thanet Extension Offshore
Windfarm.

Dear Helen Jameson,

Following receipt of your letter and a copy of the PEIR, please accept this letter in response/
objection to the proposed Thanet windfarm Extension.

Having discussed this at recent Fishermen's meetings, there is no doubt that the TE
development will have a significant impact on my livelihood as a Fisherman and how I operate
my business. The overall conclusions on impacts to commercial Fishermen within the PEIR are
not representative of the actual impact that will be felt or the effect the project will have during
or after construction. The cumulative impact of multiple projects locally is at a scale that we
cannot sustain as Fishermen, and should this project go forward our ability to earn a living will
be greatly affected.

I am a member of Thanet Fishermen's Association, which will also be entering a full response to
the PEIR, on behalf of myself and the other TFA Fishermen.

Name:

Address:

Fishing Vessel:

Signed:

Dated:

Appendix D: Consultation Under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008

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Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER



Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (**the Applicant**) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (**the Application**).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (**the Project**), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 70km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

- 1 Offshore wind turbines and foundations (up to 34 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 340MW);
- 2 Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational meteorological mast, Floating Lidar Device (FLD) and wave buoys (if required) and offshore substation (if required).
- 3 Up to 4 offshore undersea export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind farm array to the shore;
- 4 A landfall located at Pegwell Bay with onshore transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- 5 Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with jointing pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
- 6 An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV, and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
- 7 The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
- 8 Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
- 9 The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and
- 10 Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment development under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

Birchington Library

17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am-2pm.
(Non-technical summary/
full electronic copy available)

Cliffsend Village Hall

Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
Please contact Melanie Rogers
on 07817 944359 to make an appointment.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Margate Library

Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(except Thurs: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Broadstairs Library

The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(except Thurs: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Ramsgate Library

2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays.
Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG
Please contact Melanie Rogers on
07817 944359 to make an appointment.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Sandwich Library

13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA
Opening hours: 9am-5pm.
Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-1pm.
(Non-technical summary/
full electronic copy available)

Dover Gateway

White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ
Opening hours:
Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Dover Library

Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays
(Wednesdays: 9am-8pm). Saturday: 9am-5pm.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Deal Library

5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays.
Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm.
(Non-technical summary/
full electronic copy available)

Canterbury City Council

Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW
Copy only available on CCC's website –
www.canterbury.gov.uk/

Kent County Council

Sessions House Reception, County Hall,
Maidstone, ME14 1XQ. Please contact
Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an
appointment. (Non-technical summary/
hard copy available)

Sheerness Library

Sheppey Gateway, 38-42 High Street,
Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL
Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays.
Saturday: 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/
full electronic copy available)

Essex County Council

County Hall, Market Road,
Chelmsford, CM1 1QH
Please contact Melanie Rogers on
07817 944359 to make an appointment.
(Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

The opening times of those locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days

Royal Temple Yacht Club

6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 9HY
5th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm

Queens Road Baptist

2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU
6th December, 2017. 2pm-6pm

The Turner Contemporary

Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG
7th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm

The Guildhall

Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH
8th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm

Cliffsend Village Hall

Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
9th December, 2017. 10am-5pm

The Astor Theatre

Stanhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AB
13th December, 2017. 2pm-7pm

The Botany Bay Hotel

The Kingsgate Function Room,
Marine Drive, Kingsgate,
Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG
6th January, 2018. 10am-5pm

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation:

Innovation House (Reception Area)

Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road,
Sandwich, CT13 9FF
12th December, 2017 10am-2.30pm

The Co-op

27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG
13th December, 2017 10am-5pm

Bettshanger Park

Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BF
14th December, 2017 10am-5pm

The Co-op

78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA
18th December, 2017 10am-5pm

The Co-op

Moat Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL
5th January, 2018 10am-5pm

The Community Hub

(next to Claire's Accessories)
Westwood Cross Shopping Centre,
23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF,
7th January, 2018 10am-5pm

Wilkos

21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS
8th January, 2018 10am-5pm

Tesco Metro

25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP
9th January, 2018 10am-5pm

Have your say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Email: info@thanetextension.com

Tel: Julie Drew-Murphy on +44 (0)300 303 3061

Post: FREEPOST: Vattenfall TEOW Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public; however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

Appendix D: Consultation Under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008

Appendix D1.2: Copies of Section 48 Notice as it Appeared in Newspapers



Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Copies of Newspaper Notices

June 2018, Revision A

Document Reference: 1.5

Pursuant to: APFP Reg. 5(2)(q)

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Copies of Newspaper Notices

June 2018

Approved By:	Helen Jameson
Date of Approval	June 2018
Revision	A

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Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Thanet Extra 15th of November, 2017.

15th Nov 17

52 **THANET EXTRA** Wednesday November 15, 2017 (17) www.kentonline.co.uk To subscribe 01643 206880

Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of Fern Hill, 1 Tudor Street, Latham, EDWY (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State under Section 27 of the Planning Act 2008) for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the extension and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet. Here the Project is to be located approximately 5km offshore at the closest point. The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 70km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough. Here the details will consist of our own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations for 16 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 342MW;
2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational meteorological mast, Floating Litter Device (FLD) and wave buoys if required and offshore substation if required;
3. Up to 4 offshore substations (able to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind farm array to the shore);
4. A trench located at Paguel Bay with onshore transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
5. Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with joining pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
6. An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
7. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
8. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
9. The application and/or dispensation of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and
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Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

<p>Brixington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Brixington, Kent, CT1 9EG Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Closed Wednesday, Saturday, 10am-2pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Clifford Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffords, CT12 5H Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Margate Library Coal Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays except Thurs: 10am-5pm Saturday, 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2RS Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays except Thurs: 10am-5pm Saturday, 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Richgate Library 2 Gullford Lane, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday: 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9UG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 5DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays and Saturday 9am-2pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>	<p>Dover Gateway White CIPs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PH Opening hours: Monday to Friday 10am-12pm, 2pm-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Wednesdays: 9am-5pm Saturday: 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sunday: 10am-4pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Copy only available on CCC's website - www.canterbury.gov.uk</p> <p>Kent County Council Spencer House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1JQ. Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1AN Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday: 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available) Full electronic copy available</p> <p>East Kent Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>
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The organizations and locations providing access to documents are part of this formal consultation and are in no way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to this consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

<p>Royal Telve Yacht Club 6 Westcliff Meadows, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY 29th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>Queens Road Baptist 3 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NJ 5th December, 2017, 2pm-5pm</p> <p>The Tuner Contemporary Pemberton, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG 2th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AH 8th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p>	<p>Clifford Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffords, CT12 5H 8th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Aster Theatre Scarcliffe Road, Deal, CT14 6AB 12th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Funnel Rooms, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3UG 6th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Local Public Information Days

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people about the project, and encourage wider participation:

<p>Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 27th December, 2017, 10am-2.30pm</p> <p>The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 27th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Richborough Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6DF 28th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Brixington, CT1 9RA 28th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p>	<p>The Co-op Main Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories) Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT13 2BF, 7th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Wilkos 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS 8th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 9th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Have your say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
 Email: info@thanetextension.com
 Tel: 186 Devo-Murphy on +44 (0)200 303 3061
 Post: #EEPOST, Vattenfall, TECW Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** (ii) be made in writing; (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation and to give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public, however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

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Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in East Kent Mercury 16th of November, 2017.

East Kent Mercury 16/11/2017

42 Wednesday, November 15, 2017 (139) www.kentonline.co.uk/bookad To advertise: 01304 238970

Public Notices

Sandwich Bay Estate
Will be closed to the public on **30th November 2017**

CAROL ANNE JOY (Deceased)
In pursuance of the Trustee Act 1925 any person having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased, late of Plot 3 The Queens Reach Road Sandhurst Kent CT14 7DU, who died on 03/06/2017, are invited to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitor on or before 26/11/2017, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice.

MARIONA SOLICITORS
49 The Street Deal Kent CT14 6DQ

Needs Vehicle Operator's Licence

Marcus Construction Ltd, of Unit 1, Court Road, Aylesham Ind Est, Canterbury CT3 3ER is applying for a licence to use Unit 1, Court Road, Aylesham Ind Est, Canterbury CT3 3ER as an operating centre for 1 goods vehicle and 0 tractors.

Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Aylesham Ind Est, 366 Hamble Lane, Leeds LS19 4RT, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representations must be on the same form and a copy of their representations to be applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

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Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications; Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Taylor Street, London, EC4A 3DF proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 3km offshore (at the closest point). The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 70km² and will consist of the 490MW wind turbines network and underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Different wind turbine and foundation layouts to be used in order to provide an installed capacity of up to 3,000MW;
2. Offshore cables between the wind turbines, one centralised meteorological mast, floating laser device (FLD) and wire buoys of required and other ancillary structures if required;
3. Up to 100 offshore substations east of cable to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind turbines to the shore;
4. A jetty at Richborough Port to allow a barge to transport piles to construct the offshore and onshore cables;
5. Onshore underground cables (110kV or 132kV) with jettying facilities, approved Z-Signs to transport electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
6. An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66kV (to 400V) and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
7. The consent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project site/area/s;
8. The carrying of necessary and ancillary works on affecting land for the Project;
9. The acquisition and/or disposal of land or rights in relation to the Project including site/area/s relating to ancillary purposes; and
10. Such ancillary incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment developed under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007. Accordingly the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

Local Deposit Locations to view the EIA Preliminary Environmental Information Report

<p>Birchington Library 17 April Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT18 9ED Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays 4 local: Wednesday 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Clifford Village Hall Frodo Lane, Cliffeville, CT12 5HE Please contact Malorie Rogers on 07817 944351 to view an application. Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Margate Library Cool Spine, Margate, CT18 1RE Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays 4 local: Thurs-Sun 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2RE Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays 4 local: Thurs-Sun 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Barstaple Library 12 South Hill Lane, Ramsgate, CT11 8BT Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays, Saturday 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Venerable Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Malorie Rogers on 07817 944351 to view an application. Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: Sun-5pm (Wednesday and Saturday) Sun-10pm Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p>	<p>Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PH Opening hours: Monday to Friday 10am-5pm, 2pm-5pm (non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Dover Library Wentley Square, Dover, CT16 1NW Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays 4 local: Wednesdays 10am-5pm, Saturdays 10am-5pm (non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6EP Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays 4 local: Sat-Sun 10am-5pm (non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Mikery Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Can only available on CCC's website - www.canterbury.gov.uk/</p> <p>Kent County Council Squires House, Rainham, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1YD. Please contact Malorie Rogers on 07817 944351 to view an application. Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p> <p>Sheerness Library Shannon Gardens, 38-42 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1HL Opening hours: Sun-5pm weekdays 4 local: Saturdays, Sun-5pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Malorie Rogers on 07817 944351 to view an application. Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available</p>
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The opening times of these libraries (set out at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary) are listed out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party in the consultation process.

The documents (plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project) will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/newsandorders free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to this Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/newsandorders. The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

<p>Royal Tennis Courts Club 6 Westcliff Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 8AT 5th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>Queen Road Baptist 7 Queen Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT16 1BL 8th December, 2017, 2pm-5pm</p> <p>The Tenor Contemporary Rendwood, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG 7th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Cathedral Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9BA 18th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p>	<p>Clifford Village Hall Frodo Lane, Cliffeville, CT12 5HE 8th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Aster Theatre Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6BB 13th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Bleaney Bay Hotel The Kingsgate, Ramsgate, Kent, CT18 3LJ 8th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Local drop-in events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as many a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation event. Several drop-in events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project and encourage wider participation.

<p>Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9TF 12th December, 2017, 10am-2.00pm</p> <p>The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 13th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Burghulger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6BF 14th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT18 9RA 18th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p>	<p>The Co-op West Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 9th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Community Hub (next to Cliffe's Accessories) Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT16 2RF, 2th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Wilkie 21-23 Park St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS 8th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Travis Metro 29 High Street, Broadstairs, CT16 2LP 9th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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How you say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
Email: info@thanetextension.com
Tel: Kate Down-Murphy on +44 (0)1550 330 5061
Post: ERO/EGOT, Vattenfall, 100MW Project

Any proposals or representations in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST (if received by the Applicant) or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** (if by email or writing). (a) state the grounds of the response or representation and (b) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (c) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public, unless comments will not be attributed to individuals.

Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Isle of Thanet Gazette 17th of November, 2017.



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Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedural) Regulations 2009

ISLE OF THANET GAZETTE 17/11/17

VATTENFALL

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4P 3DF has applied to the Secretary of State under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project) to be located approximately 8km offshore at the closest point. The proposed extension wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 10km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underwater cables to the National Grid Substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Pier.

The proposed Development Consent Order will amongst other things authorise:

1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations up to 34 in total to provide an installed capacity of up to 346MW;
2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one optional interconnector mast, Floating Solar Device (FSD) and other items (if not installed) (Offshore substation if required);
3. Up to 4 cables unless posted cables to transmit electricity from the offshore wind farm away to the shore;
4. A 6km² area located at Pegwell Bay with onshore transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
5. Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with in-line pits (extending approximately 1.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Pier);
6. An onshore substation at Richborough Pier to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV, and up to two underground cables of 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
7. The placement and/or removal of temporary acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
8. Overriding of common law and other rights (such as fishing and for the Project);
9. The application and/or development of legislation necessary to the Project including other legislation relating to temporary works etc;
10. Such and any incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment developed under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly the Applicant will be providing preliminary assessment information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below.

Local Deposit Locations to view the Full Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT17 8ED Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays 10am-2pm Saturdays (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Dover Gateway White CIPS Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PF Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Cliffend Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffend, CT15 5JH Please contact Maline Rogers on 07817 044330 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 3NF Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (Wednesdays 9am-5pm, Saturdays 9am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Margate Library Castle Street, Margate, CT19 1SE Opening hours: 10am-6pm weekdays (except Thurs 10am-5pm, Saturdays 10am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6EB Opening hours: 10am-6pm weekdays Saturdays 10am-5pm and Sundays 11am-4pm (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2DS Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs 10am-5pm, Saturdays 10am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Canvey City Council Military Road, Canvey Island, CT15 1YW Copies only available on CCC's website: www.canvey.gov.uk/
Ramsgate Library 2 Godfold Lane, Ramsgate, CT11 5WJ Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays, Saturdays 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Kent County Council 36 Leazes House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 2DQ. Please contact Maline Rogers on 07817 044330 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
National Grid Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 5LJ Please contact Maline Rogers on 07817 044330 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 38-42 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 3JA Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays, Saturdays 10am-5pm, (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 11 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays and Saturdays 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)	Evans County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Maline Rogers on 07817 044330 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/ hard copy available)

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several hotspots locally have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a stall/ presence at the following venues to enable to people discuss the project and encourage wider participation.

Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9PF 12th December, 2017 (10am-2:30pm)	The Co-op Market Square, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 29th January, 2018 (10am-5pm)
The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 13th December, 2017 (10am-5pm)	The Community Hub (next to Clive's Accessories) Westwood Coast Shopping Centre, 23 Westwood, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS 7th January, 2018 (10am-5pm)
Bethelanger Park Spalding Road, Deal, CT14 6BF 14th December, 2017 (10am-5pm)	Willes 23-33 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 8DS 6th January, 2018 (10am-5pm)
The Co-op 19-20 Station Road, Birchington, CT17 9RA 18th December, 2017 (10am-5pm)	Tease Motors 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 6th January, 2018 (10am-5pm)

How can you say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
 Email: info@thanetextension.co.uk
 Tel: Julia Drew-Murphy 01424 0500 300 3000
 Post: FREEPOST Vattenfall TEGW Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST be received by the Applicant on or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** (or earlier in writing, if possible) in the grounds of the response or representation and in accordance with the above. The Applicant will not be responsible for any delay or loss of correspondence resulting from the response or representation if it is sent by post.

Responses and other representations will be made public, however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Kent on Sunday 19th of November, 2017.

Kent on Sunday 19/11/17

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LEGAL AND PUBLIC NOTICES

Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Square, London, EC4A 3DFI proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 10km offshore (to be shown on the proposed offshore wind farm plan) and an offshore substation of approximately 70MW and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via an onshore cable to the National Grid substation at Richborough Point. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Point.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations up to 34 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 249MW;
2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines and operational meteorological mast, Floating Local Device (FLD) and wave buoy if required and offshore substation if required;
3. Up to 4 onshore undersea power cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation to and from away to the shore;
4. A terminal located at Pegwell Bay with onshore transmission to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
5. Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV with jacking pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Point;
6. An onshore substation at Richborough Point to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV, and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
7. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
8. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
9. The application and occupation of legislation relevant to the Project including other acts legislation relating to compulsory purchase and
10. Such other statutory, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment application under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

VATTENFALL 

The opening times of these locations/stations at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.

The design plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension. The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days

<p>Royal Temple Youth Club 6 Westcott Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9JF 28 December 2017, 1pm-7pm</p> <p>Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3MJ 29 December 2017, 2pm-6pm</p> <p>The Turner Contemporary Rainbow Road, Margate, Kent, CT9 1JG 30 December 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Castle Street, Sandwich, Kent, CT11 6AA 31 December 2017, 1pm-7pm</p>	<p>Clifford Village Hall Folke Lane, Cliffend, CT12 5JH 1st December 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Auler Theatre Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6JH 13th December 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Rooms, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3JG 6th January 2018, 10am-9pm</p>
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Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

<p>Birchington Library 17 Abbs Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT17 5EG Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays 12 noon (Wednesday), Saturday, 10am-2pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Cliffend Village Hall Folke Lane, Cliffend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944353 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Margate Library Coast Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs, 10am-4pm, Saturday: 10am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 3BE Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs, 10am-4pm, Saturday: 10am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Ramsgate Library 2 Cliffside Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 6JY Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays, Saturday 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 6JG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944353 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT11 2EG Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays and Saturday 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p>	<p>Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3JR Opening hours: Monday to Friday 10am-5pm, 2pm-5pm (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 3NR Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (Wednesday: 10am-4pm) Saturday: 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays Saturday: 10am-5pm and Sunday: 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YH Copy only available on www.canterbury.gov.uk/</p> <p>Kent County Council Seaport House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XD. Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944353 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p> <p>Sheerness Library Sheepers Gate, 38-42 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays Saturday: 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Folkestone City Council County Hall, Market Road, Chislehurst, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944353 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/full copy available)</p>
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Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a stall presence at the following events to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation:

<p>Insulation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT11 9JF 28 December 2017, 10am-2.30pm</p> <p>The Co-op 27 Folly Street, Deal, CT14 6JG 13th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Bechtelmer Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6JF 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Sheerness, CT7 9RA 18th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p>	<p>The Co-op Vale Sea Road, Sandwich, CT11 9AJ 29 January 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Community Hub (next to Child's Accessible) Westwood Cross, Shalvington, CT11 6JG Broadstairs, CT10 2SE, 7th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Wilkes 21-23 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 6JG 8th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 3JF 9th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Have your say

Any objections or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
 Email: info@thanetextension.com
 Tel: Julia Down-Nurthy on +44 (0)20 309 3091
 Post: FRESPOST/Vattenfall TEOW Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST be received by the Applicant on or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** (to be made in writing, to state the grounds of the response or representation and to indicate who is making the response or representation, and to give an address to which correspondence relating to this response or representation may be sent).

Responses and other representations will be made public; however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Thanet Extra 22nd of November, 2017.

Thanet Extra 22/11/17

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Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

VATTENFALL 

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Duke Street, London, EC4A 3EH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and installation of an extension to the existing Thanet Extension Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet. Part of the Project, to be located approximately 0.5 miles off the coast at sea, is the proposed offshore wind farm which will cover an offshore area of approximately 70km² and will connect to the AC&V transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough Port. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will amongst other things, authorize:

1. Offshore and onshore cables (up to 34 wind turbines) to provide an installed capacity of up to 340MW.
2. Onshore cables between the wind turbines and onshore electrical substations. Piling (for Development Consent Order (DCO) and associated works if required and offshore substation if required).
3. Up to 4 offshore and onshore export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind farm array to the shore.
4. A landfall located at Reginald Bay with onshore transmission pylon to connect the offshore and onshore cables.
5. Offshore connection cables (up to 24km) with piling pylon, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port.
6. An onshore substation at Richborough Port to connect electricity from AC&V to 400V, and also to two underground cables at 400V to connect the Applicant's substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park.
7. The acquisition and/or necessary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights in the Project where required.
8. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project.
9. The application and/or implementation of legislation relevant to the Project including other legislation relating to infrastructure finance and
10. Such ancillary incidental and consequential provisions, benefits or concessions as are necessary and/or convenient for the Project to be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment development under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below.

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 8EQ Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed Wednesdays). Saturday: 10am-2pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3NF Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-5pm, 2pm-7pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Cifford Village Hall Folke Lane, Cifford, CT12 5HH Please contact Melissa Rogers on 07817 944399 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NR Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (Wednesdays: 9am-5pm), Saturday: 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Margate Library Cyclist Street, Margate, CT16 1HE Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed Thurs: 9am-5pm), Saturday: 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT16 6EP Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday: 9am-5pm and Sundays: 10am-4pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT16 2BS Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am-5pm), Saturday: 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Copy only available on CCC's website - www.canterbury.gov.uk/
Wingham Library 2 Guildford Lane, Wingham, CT11 9WJ Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday: 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	North Kent Council Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, SE1 4 1YD. Please contact Melissa Rogers on 07817 344259 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Margate, CT16 1HE Please contact Melissa Rogers on 07817 944399 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Swansea Library Shippay Gateway, 38-42 High Street, Swansea, SA1 1LJ, UK Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday: 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT12 0BX Opening hours: 9am-5pm, Wednesday: 10am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QF Please contact Melissa Rogers on 07817 944259 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

The opening areas of these locations listed above are at the discretion of those in control of the buildings and could vary in the hours set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organizations and locations providing access to documentation as per 14) have been consulted as per 14) the formal consultation as set out in any copy of the notice with the Project for Vattenfall and also an Appendix A and a contact party to the consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/infrastructure free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £5000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days:

Royal Nore Yacht Club 6 Woodway Walkway, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 2HF 5th December 2017, 10am-7pm	Cifford Village Hall Folke Lane, Cifford, Kent, CT12 5HH 30th December 2017, 10am-5pm
Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT16 1HA 14th December 2017, 9am-4pm	The Astar Theatre Sharnope Road, Deal, CT14 5AB 13th December 2017, 2pm-7pm
The Tamar Contemporary Rendevous, Margate, Kent, CT16 1HG 7th December 2017, 2pm-7pm	The Seaford Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate Broadstairs, Kent, CT16 3UG 16th January 2018, 10am-5pm
The Guildhall Castle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 2WH 18th December 2017, 2pm-7pm	

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are provided in the consultation events. Several public events have been organised and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.

Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 12th December 2017, 10am-2.30pm	The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT16 6AG 13th December 2017, 10am-5pm
Dotham Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 0BE 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm	The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9BA 13th December 2017, 10am-5pm
The Co-op Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 15th January 2018, 10am-5pm	The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessible) Westwood Drive, Shillinghurst, 23 Margate Hill, Broadstairs, CT16 1BY, 7th January 2018, 10am-5pm
Wilkes 21-21, York St, Wingham, CT11 9DS 8th January 2018, 10am-5pm	Swiss Meats 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT16 1JP 8th January 2018, 10am-5pm

Have you any any proposed or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
 Email: info@thanetextension.com
 Tel: Julia Davis-Murphy on +44 (0)200 303 3061
 Post: FREEPOST National TRECNY Project

Any responses or representations in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST first received by the Applicant on or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** (time made in writing, 60 days the deadline for the response or representation and the last copy who is making the response or representation, and to give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent).

Responses and other representations will be made public, however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

NHS
 Patient Clinical Commissioning Group

Primary Care Commissioning Committee

Thursday 30th November 2017
 10.00am – 12.00 midday

Harbour Sands Room,
 3rd Floor, Thanet District Council,
 Cecil Street,
 Margate, CT9 1XZ

Arrangements for access can be made for individuals with any special requirements.

For more information about the meeting in public, email thanet.ccg@nhs.net or call 03000 424615.

The agenda will appear on the website in

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Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in East Kent Mercury 22nd of November, 2017.

40 Wednesday, November 22, 2017 www.kentonline.co.uk/news To advertise CALL 01622 628070

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Section 48 Planning Act 2008

Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant), of First Floor, 2, South Street, London, EC2A 4DF, has prepared an application to the Secretary of State under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm (the Thanet Extension Wind Farm) to be located approximately 5km offshore (see the Consent Order). The proposed extension will also include an offshore substation approximately 12km 2 and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West. The Applicant will construct a new substation at Rotherborough West.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Undersea cables between the new turbines, the proposed substation at Rotherborough West and the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Marine cables between the proposed substation at Rotherborough West and the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
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- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, also authorise:

- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Undersea cables between the new turbines, the proposed substation at Rotherborough West and the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Marine cables between the proposed substation at Rotherborough West and the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
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The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, also authorise:

- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Undersea cables between the new turbines, the proposed substation at Rotherborough West and the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Marine cables between the proposed substation at Rotherborough West and the National Grid substation at Rotherborough West (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;
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- Construction of a new and four existing (up to 28 wind turbines) as well as an installed capacity of up to 348MW;

VATTENFALL 

Local Public Information Days

Royal Temple Youth Club 11 Kings Hill Lane, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 5HT 12th December 2017, 2pm-5pm	Clifford Village Hall Clifford Lane, Cliffe, Kent, CT11 5HT 13th December 2017, 10am-5pm
Queen Road Baptist 2 Queen Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 5HT 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm	The Aubrey Theatre Strangely Road, Deal, CT12 5AD 13th December 2017, 7pm-10pm
The Thanet Community Centre Wardwood, Margate, Kent, CT11 5HT 7th December 2017, 2pm-5pm	The Botany Bay Hotel The Botany Bay Hotel, Margate, Kent, CT11 5HT 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm
The Galilee Carter Street, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 6JL 14th December 2017, 2pm-5pm	

Local drop-in locations (by view the full Preliminary Development Information Report)

Barkington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Barkington, Kent, CT17 5EG Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays 10am-5pm weekends, Saturday 10am-2pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available	Dover Railway White Cliff, Business Park, Dover, CT16 5BP Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-5pm, 2pm-5pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available
Clifford Village Hall Treads Lane, Clifford, CT11 5HT Please contact Malina Rogan on 01622 544295 to make an appointment. Non-technical summary/hand copy available	Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1JN Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (Wed-Fri 9am-5pm) Saturday 10am-2pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available
Margate Library Cliff Street, Margate, CT11 5HT Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays 10am-5pm 10am-5pm 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available	Dual Library 75 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6EH Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays Saturday 10am-5pm and 2pm-5pm 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available
Northfleet Library The Broadway, Northfleet, CT11 2BS Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays 10am-5pm 10am-5pm 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available	Canterbury City Council Market Square, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YH Copy only available on CD's website www.canterbury.gov.uk
Ramsgate Library 3 The Strand, Ramsgate, CT11 5AT Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays, Saturday 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available	East Kent Council Seaford House, Seaford, Kent, CT16 5JL 01622 544295 to make an appointment. Non-technical summary/hand copy available
Ventnor Wind Power Limited Milly Road, Ramsgate, CT11 5UG Please contact Malina Rogan on 01622 544295 to make an appointment. Non-technical summary/hand copy available	Shearwater Library Shearwater, Shearwater, Kent, CT11 5HT Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays Saturday 10am-5pm (closed on school holidays) Full abstract copy available
Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 5DA Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays 10am-5pm 10am-5pm 10am-5pm Non-technical summary/hand copy available	East Kent Council County Hall, Margate Road, Chislehurst, DM1 1EN Please contact Malina Rogan on 01622 544295 to make an appointment. Non-technical summary/hand copy available

Local drop-in events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several people events have been organised and in addition we are going to have a stall presence at the following events to seek to provide a service to the public and encourage wider participation.

Innovation House (Wiscotepe Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FT 12th December 2017, 10am-2.30pm	The Crop West Side Road, Sandwich, CT13 5AL 28th January 2018, 10am-5pm
The Crop 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6JH 13th December 2017, 10am-5pm	The Community Hub (next to Chair's Accessorium) The Community Hub, Sandgate, CT11 5HT 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm
Beetham Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6HP 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm	Wilton 21-23 Park St, Ramsgate, CT11 5HT 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm
The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Barkington, CT17 5EP 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm	Wooler Meats 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1UP 26th January 2018, 10am-5pm

Have you any

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/ventnor

Email: info@vattenfall.co.uk

Tel: 01622 544295 or 01622 544295

Post: FREEPOST Ventnor TDEW Project

All responses or representations in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST be received by the Applicant on or before 5pm on Friday 12 January 2018 (to be made by sending the responses to the address in which the representation is to be received or representation may be sent).

Responses and other representations will be made public (where necessary) unless it is established to the contrary.

Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in The London Gazette 22nd of November, 2017.



CONTAINING ALL NOTICES PUBLISHED ONLINE ON 22 NOVEMBER 2017
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* Containing all notices published online on 22 November 2017

ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE

ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE

Planning

TOWN PLANNING

DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

The Secretary of State gives notice of an Order made under Section 247 of the above Act entitled 'The Stopping up of Highway (North West) (No 79) Order 2017' authorising the stopping up of four irregular shaped part widths of Beechtree comprising footway, four lengths of unmetred footpaths leading off Beechtree and three associated unmetred footpaths at Skelmerdale, in the Borough of West Lancashire to enable development as permitted by West Lancashire Borough Council, reference 2016/1148/PND.

Copies of the Order may be obtained, free of charge, from the Secretary of State, National Transport Casework Team, Tyneside House, Skinnerburn Road, Newcastle Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 7AR or national.enquiries@dtf.gov.uk (opening NATTRANWV/2247/2598) and may be inspected during normal opening hours at West Lancashire Borough Council, 52 Derby Street, Dinklington, Lancashire, L39 2DF.

Any person aggrieved by or desiring to question the validity of or any provision within the Order, on the grounds that it is not within the power of the above Act or that any requirement or regulation made has not been complied with, may, within 6 weeks of 22 November 2017 apply to the High Court for the suspension or quashing of the Order or of any provision included.

S Zainab Zadeh, Casework Manager (2912614)

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 WARMINGTON STREET, PLAISTOW, LONDON, E13

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM hereby gives notice that it proposes to make an order under section 247 of the above Act to subordinate the stopping up of highway in the vicinity of Warmington Street, London E13.

IF 'THE ORDER IS MADE, the stopping up will be authorised in order to enable the proposed development described in the schedule to the notice to be carried out. A planning application, reference no. 16/03025/FUL, has been submitted to the London Borough of under Part 8A of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990.

A COPY OF THE DRAFT ORDER AND RELEVANT DRAWING MAY BE INSPECTED at all reasonable hours during 28 days commencing on 22nd November, 2017 at Newham Town Hall, Barking Road, London, E8 3PP and Plaistow Library, 79 North Street, London E13 9HL and may be obtained free of charge from the Director of Legal and Governance by phoning 0203 373 9271 or by email to oswala.crukost@london.gov.uk, quoting reference: LEID/2016/1617/0250.

ANY PERSON MAY OBJECT to the making of the proposed order within the period of 28 days commencing on 22nd November, 2017 by notice to the Director of Legal and Governance, OneSource, Newham Dockside, 1000 Dockside Road, London, E16 2DU quoting above reference and making communications "for the attention of Ousala Dhukoshi".

In preparing an objection it should be borne in mind that the substance of it may be imposed to other persons who may be affected by it and that those persons may well be commensurate with the objector about it.

Daniel Fenwick, Director of Legal and Governance
Dated: 22nd November, 2017

THE SCHEDULE
Redevelopment of the site including erection of a part 3, part 4 street building to provide 5 residential dwellings. (2912615)

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM SECTION 46 PLANNING ACT 2008, REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009 NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4A 3AH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 27 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 70 km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations up to 34 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 340 MW;
2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational (meteorological mast, Floating Lidar Device (FLD) and wave buoy (if required) and offshore substation (if required);
3. Up to 4 offshore umbilical export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind farm array to the shore;
4. A landfall located at Pegwell Bay with tension transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
5. Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 150kV) with jointing pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
6. An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/150kV to 400kV, and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
7. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required.

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990 (PART II, SECTIONS 69 & 70)

DESIGNATION OF 'THE KASBAH' CONSERVATION AREA

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th October 2017, North East Lincolnshire Borough Council, under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 approved the designation of a new conservation area within part of the Part of Grimsby to be known as 'The Kasbah'. The boundary of the conservation area includes the land and buildings contained within a plot the area bounded by Fish Dock Road part of, Wharmcliffe Road, Hulme Road and Auckland Road. A copy of the Statement in support of the Designation of a conservation area which includes a map which clearly identifies the conservation area boundary can be accessed online from: <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/>

The designation broadly states:-

- Any new development should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.
- Planning applications for development which would, in the opinion of the Local Planning Authority affect the character or appearance of the conservation area must be published and representations received as a result of this will then become a material consideration when determining the application.
- The Local Planning Authority has a duty to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation, and enhancement of the area.

A copy of the Cabinet Report and Notice of Decision can be accessed online from: <http://www.nelincs.gov.uk/media/1324/m2-20/>

Angela Blake
Director of Economy and Growth
Grimsby Town Hall, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire, DN1 1HU
Dated 22 November 2017 (2912614)

ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE

ii Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;

iii The application under/ reapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and

iv Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment developed under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

Birchington Library

47 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 8EG
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday), Saturday: 10am – 2pm. (Non-Technical Summary/ full electronic copy available)

Cliffsend Village Hall

Frosts Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

Margate Library

Civil Street, Margate, CT9 1HE
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am – 6pm), Saturday: 9am – 5pm. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)

Broadstairs Library

The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BB
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (except Thurs: 9am – 6pm), Saturday: 9am – 5pm. (Non-Technical Summary/hard copy available)

Ramsgate Library

2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays, Saturday 9am – 5pm (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 3LG
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

Sandwich Library

13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 6DA
Opening hours: 9am – 5pm, Wednesdays and Saturday 9am – 1pm. (Non-Technical Summary/ full electronic copy available)

Dover Gateway

White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ
Opening Hours: Monday to Friday 9am – 12pm, 2pm – 5pm (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

Dover Library

Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NK
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (Wednesday 9am – 6pm), Saturday: 9am – 5pm. (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

Deal Library

5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays, Saturday: 9am – 5pm and Sunday: 10am – 4pm. (Non-Technical Summary/ full electronic copy available)

Canterbury City Council

Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW
Copy on available on CCC's website – www.canterbury.gov.uk

Kent County Council

Seasons House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XQ
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

Sheerness Library

Sheppay Gateway, 20-42, High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL
Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays, Saturday: 9am – 5pm (Non-Technical Summary/ full electronic copy available)

Essex County Council

County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH
Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-Technical Summary/ hard copy available)

The opening times of these locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in the notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017** until **Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days

Royal Temple Yacht Club

6 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY
5th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm

Queens Road Baptist

2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1HU
6th December, 2017, 2pm – 6pm

The Turner Contemporary

Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG
7th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm

The Guildhall

Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 5AH
8th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm

Cliffsend Village Hall

Frosts Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5JH
9th December, 2017, 10am – 5pm

The Astor Theatre

Starhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AE
13th December, 2017, 2pm – 7pm

The Solary Boy Hotel

The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG
8th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.

Innovation House (reception area)

Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 8th December, 2017, 10am – 2.30pm

The Co-op

27 Park Street, Deal, CT16 6AG 13th December, 2017, 10am – 5pm

Beltmanger Park

Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6BF 14th December, 2017, 10am – 6pm

The Co-op

76-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 9RA 18th December, 2017, 10am – 6pm

The Co-op

Moat Side Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm

The community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories)

Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Road, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF 7th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm

Wilkos

21-31 York Street, Ramsgate, CT11 9QS 8th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm

Tesco Metro

25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 9th January, 2018, 10am – 5pm

Have your say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:
Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
Email: info@thanetextension.com
Tel: Julie Dine-Worrey on +44 (0)300 303 3001
Post: FRESPOCST, Vattenfall TECOW Project

ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST (i) be received by the Applicant on or before 5pm on Friday 12 January 2018 (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation, and (v) give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.
Responses and other representations will be made public however, comments will not be attributed to individuals.

(2912817)

Property & land

PROPERTY DISCLAIMERS

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV21720329/1/MO

1. In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: **MIKE AMODEO (CONTRACTORS) LIMITED**

Company Number: 01979977

Interest: leasehold

Title number: CYM101250

Property: The Property situated at Linn and buildings of Longships Road, Canth being the land comprised in the above mentioned title.
Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

2. In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 2 November 2017.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

17 November 2017

(2909624)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV21720336/1/MO

1. In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: **TENISHA LIMITED**

Company Number: 08491705

Interest: leasehold

Title number: NT217112

Property: The Property situated at Divers Restaurant, Great North Road, Barry Moor (N22 605 being the land comprised in the above mentioned title.

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

2. In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 20 October 2017.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

17 November 2017

(2909630)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV21101972/2/00

1. In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: **WRIGHT HOMES (LEICESTER) LTD**

Company Number: 06372599

Interest: freehold

Title number: LT110704

Property: The Property situated at Land at the back of 165-167 Gynffl Class, Anafy being the land comprised in the above mentioned title.
Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

2. In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 24 October 2017.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

17 November 2017

(2909632)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV21720342/1/MO

1. In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: **DEBENLAKE LIMITED**

Company Number: 05282066

Interest: leasehold

Title number: BK202471

Property: The Property situated at 74 St Andrews Street North, Bay 29 Edwards, IP33 1TZ being the land comprised in the above mentioned title.

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

2. In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 2 November 2017.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

17 November 2017

(2909637)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV21720334/1/00

1. In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: **L AND S LIMITED**

Company Number: 02865883

Interest: leasehold

Title number: BL73649

Property: The Property situated at Shed W, The Watermark, Bhatat being the land comprised in the above mentioned title.

Treasury Solicitor: The Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury of PO Box 70165, London WC1A 9HG (DX 123240 Kingsway).

2. In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 23 October 2017.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

17 November 2017

(2909639)

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER UNDER SECTION 1013 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

DISCLAIMER OF WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY

T S ref: BV21716753/1/MO

1. In this notice the following shall apply:

Company Name: **GRUVECOGARETTES LIMITED**

Company Number: 08582018

Interest: leasehold

Wrote: Lease dated 29 August 2014 and made between Thebridge (Brophe) Limited acting by the receiver(s) and GRUVECOGARETTES Limited(s) and Messrs J A Pitt and B J N Moon as receiver(s).

2. In pursuance of the powers granted by Section 1013 of the Companies Act 2006, the Treasury Solicitor as nominee for the Crown (in whom the property and rights of the Company vested when the Company was dissolved) hereby disclaims the Crown's title (if any) in the property, the vesting of the property having come to his notice on 23 October 2017.

Assistant Treasury Solicitor

17 November 2017

(2909640)

Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in The Times 23rd of November, 2017.

Legal Notices

The Times 23/11/2017



**Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING
A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER**

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 3 Tudor Street, London EC4N 3AH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet. It is the Project, to be located approximately 5km offshore of the closest point. The proposed offshore wind farm will contain offshore area of approximately 15km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission system via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

- The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:
1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations up to 34 wind turbines to generate an installed capacity of up to 3,600MW;
 2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational interconnector cable, Floating Lifter Device (FLD) and waste buoy (if required) and offshore substation (if required);
 3. Up to 4 offshore interconnector cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or waste buoy to the shore;
 4. A landfill located at Regwell Bay with onshore transition pits to connect to the offshore and onshore cables;
 5. Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with joining pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
 6. An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
 7. The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
 8. Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land in the Project;
 9. The application and/or implementation of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and
 10. Such auxiliary incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment development under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

The opening times of these locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended. The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of this formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension free of charge. Due to the size of the documents, a copying charge of £1000 will be made for reproduction of hard copy format of the PEIR. Further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

The PEIR will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days

Royal Yacht Club 2 Woodhill Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HW 5th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm	Cliffhead Village Hall Floods Lane, Cliffhead, CT11 5H 9th December 2017, 10am-5pm
Queen Road Baptist 2 Queens Road Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU 6th December, 2017, 2pm-6pm	The Actor Theatre Starhops Road, Deal, CT14 9AB 13th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm
The Turner Contemporary Hendrikus, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HG 7th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm	The Seaford Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 5LD 8th January 2018, 10am-5pm
The Goldcliff Castle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 5AH 8th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm	

Local Deposit Locations to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Richington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Richington, Kent, CT17 6GG Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Closed Wednesdays, Saturday, 10am-2pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Dover Gateway White Gate Business Park, Dover, CT16 3H Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Cliffhead Village Hall Floods Lane, Cliffhead, CT11 5H Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NQ Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (Wednesday, 9am-5pm), Saturday, 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Margate Library Cast Street, Margate, CT9 1SE Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs, 9am-5pm), Saturday, 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday, 9am-5pm and Sunday, 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Broadstairs Library The Broadway Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs, 9am-5pm), Saturday, 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Copy only available on CCC's website - www.canterbury.gov.uk/
Ramsgate Library 3 Goldstone Lane, Ramsgate, CT11 9AY Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday, 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Kent County Council Scot's House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1DQ. Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)
Vestonia Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9GC Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)	Sheerness Library Sheppey Gateway, 39-42 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NE Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday, 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)
Sandwich Library 12 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DB Opening hours: 9am-5pm Wednesday and Saturday 9am-1pm (Non-technical summary/ full electronic copy available)	Recess County Council County Hall, Market Road, Oxford, OX1 1GH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)

Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation process. Several pop-up events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a stall presence at the following events, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.

Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 12th December, 2017, 10am-3.30pm	The Co-op Main Sca Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5th January, 2018, 10am-5pm
The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 15th December, 2017, 10am-5pm	The Community Hub - Meet to Meet to Assess Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF 7th January, 2018, 10am-5pm
Bathstanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6BF 16th December, 2017, 10am-5pm	Wilsons 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DE 6th January, 2018, 10am-5pm
The Co-op 78-80 Stone Road, Richington, CT17 6RA 10th December, 2017, 10am-5pm	Tesco Music 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 8th January, 2018, 10am-5pm

Have your say
Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant, by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension
Email: info@thanetextension.com
Tel: Liz Dineen-Murphy on +44 (0)200 303 2061
Post: FREEMOET, Vattenfall, FEON Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST be received by the Applicant on or before **5pm on Friday 12 January 2018** to be made in writing, to state the grounds of the response or representation and to indicate who is making the response or representation and to give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent. Responses and other representations will be made public; however comments will not be attributed to individuals.

Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Fishing News 23rd of November, 2017.

Fishing News 23/11/17
23 November 2017

Join Fishing News on Facebook <http://on.fb.me/fishingnews>

PUBLIC NOTICE 23

Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 70km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Rotherborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Rotherborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will amongst other things, authorise:

1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations up to 34 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 300MW;
2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines and operational meteorological mast, floating Lidar Device (FLD) and wave buoys (if required) and offshore substation (if required);
3. Up to 4 offshore undersea export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation to the onshore cable;
4. A landfill located at Pegwell Bay with onshore transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
5. Diverse underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with jacking cuts, extending approximately 2.5km in length, electricity to a new onshore substation at Rotherborough Port;
6. An onshore substation at Rotherborough Port to collect electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV, and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Rotherborough Energy Park;
7. The placement, on-site temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
8. Divesting of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
9. The application and/or discharge of legislation relevant to the Project including (inter alia) legislation relating to compulsory purchase and
10. Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment developed under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:



Local Public Information Days

<p>Royal Tonbridge Yacht Club 8 Westcliff Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent, CT11 9HY 5th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1PU 6th December, 2017, 2pm-6pm</p> <p>The Turner Contemporary Rendezvous, Margate, Kent, CT9 1JG 7th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Castle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT18 9AF 8th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p>	<p>Clifford Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffside, CT12 5HH 9th December, 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Astor Theatre Starhope Road, Deal, CT14 6AG 13th December, 2017, 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 9LD 6th January, 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

<p>Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT11 9EG Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed on Wednesdays), Saturday 10am-3pm. (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Clifford Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffside, CT12 5HH Please contact Malina Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Margate Library Deal Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs 9am-6pm), Saturday 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 7BS Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs 9am-6pm), Saturday 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Ramsgate Library 7 Guildford Lane, Ramsgate, CT11 9BY Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday, 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9DU Please contact Malina Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 9DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays and Saturdays 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>	<p>Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PF Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-5pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Dover Library Marion Square, Dover, CT16 1JZ Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (Wednesdays 9am-6pm), Saturday 9am-3pm. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday 9am-5pm and Sunday 10am-4pm. (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Copy only available on CCC's website: www.canterbury.gov.uk/</p> <p>Kent County Council Seniors House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XG. Please contact Malina Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Shoosness Library Shoosness Gateway, 38-42 High Street, Shoosness, Kent, ME12 1HL Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays, Saturday 9am-5pm. (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Essen County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Malina Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>
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Local pop-up events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several bespoke events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at the following venues, to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.

<p>Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT18 9FF 12th December, 2017 10am-2.30pm</p> <p>The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 13th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p> <p>Bethelanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6BF 14th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 79-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT11 9RA 16th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p>	<p>The Co-op Main Store, Deal, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Community Hub (next to Clairs Accessories) Weekend Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2HF 7th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p> <p>Wilsons 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9QZ 8th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p> <p>Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1JF 8th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p>
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Have your say

Any responses or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension

Email: info@thanetextension.com

Tel: Julia Drew-Murphy on +44 (0)303 303 3063

Post: FREEPOST Vattenfall TEOW Project

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order (DCO) will be received by the Applicant on or before 5pm on **Friday 12 January 2018** to be made in writing. It will state the grounds of the response or representation and (to ensure equality of making the response or representation) and to give an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representation may be sent.

Responses and other representations will be made public (whether comments will not be attributed to individuals).

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Notice under Section 48 of properly as proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Isle of Thanet Gazette 24th of November, 2017.

Isle of Thanet Gazette 24/11/17
THE ISLE OF THANET GAZETTE
Gazette, Friday, November 24, 2017 43

Public Notices

24/7 Advertising for private and trade

Section 48 Planning Act 2008
Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Mailed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Applicant) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC2A 3DF, UK proposing to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the Application).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the Project), to be located approximately 5km off the coast point. The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 700ha and will connect to the 400V transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:

1. Offshore wind turbines and foundations (up to 34 types) (subject to provide an installed capacity of up to 521MW);
2. Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational meteorological mast, Floating Litter Device (FLD) and wave buoys (if required) and offshore substations (if necessary);
3. A new offshore substation export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation (a wind farm array) to the shore.

It is noted that at Richborough Port, with offshore transmission cable to connect to offshore substations and cables, existing underground cables (former 66kV or 132kV) will be decommissioned, including approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port.

An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV, and to two underground cables of 400kV to connect the Vattenfall's substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Hub.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, also authorise the Applicant to exercise its powers under the Environment Act 1985 to acquire land and other rights for the Project where required.

And the proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, also authorise the Applicant to exercise its powers under the Environment Act 1985 to acquire land and other rights for the Project where required.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, also authorise the Applicant to exercise its powers under the Environment Act 1985 to acquire land and other rights for the Project where required.

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VATTENFALL 

The opening times of those locations listed are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in this notice. Calling ahead to make an appointment is recommended.

The opening times and locations provided access to documents are in part of this notice. Consultation arrangements are set out in the attached letter to the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process.

The documents, plans and maps relating to the proposed Development Consent Order for the Project will be made available at the above locations and times and available for inspection (free of charge) from **Monday 27 November 2017 until Friday 12 January 2018**.

The documents can also be downloaded from www.vattenfall.co.uk/infrastructure free of charge. To be able to do this you will need to be logged in to the Project site to find out the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/infrastructure. The PER will be on display and members of the Project team will be available to answer queries at Public Information Days being held by the Applicant at the following locations and times:

Local Public Information Days

<p>Royal Temple Yacht Club 9 Westcott Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 1PH 5th December 2017, 2pm-5pm</p> <p>Queen Road Baptist 2 Queen's Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NU 6th December 2017, 2pm-5pm</p> <p>The Turner Contemporary Rainbow Road, Margate, Kent, CT9 1PH 7th December 2017, 2pm-5pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Castle Street, Sandwich, Kent, CT10 3AH 8th December 2017, 2pm-5pm</p>	<p>Cliffend Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffend, CT12 5JH 19th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Astro Theatre The Priory Road, Deal, CT14 6AB 13th December 2017, 2pm-5pm</p> <p>The Solway Bay Hotel The Priory Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3JL 19th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Local drop-in events during formal consultation

We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation process. Several drop-in events have been organised and in addition we are going to have several drop-in events for local people to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation.

<p>Innovation House (Inception Area) Dunbar Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT11 6FF 12th December 2017, 10am-3.30pm</p> <p>The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 13th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Bethshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 6DF 14th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 16-18 Station Road, Brixington, CT1 5RA 18th December 2017, 10am-5pm</p>	<p>The Co-op Aston, Sole Road, Sandwich, CT13 8AL 26th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Community Hub (next to Clairo's Accessories) Whitford Close, Shevington, Kent, CT11 6JL Broadstairs, CT10 2EP, 9th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>White 21-23 Park St, Ramsgate, CT11 6DS 8th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p> <p>Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 3JH 8th January 2018, 10am-5pm</p>
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Have your say

Any requests or other representations in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by one of the following methods:

Website: www.vattenfall.co.uk/infrastructure

Email: info@vattenfall.co.uk

Text: [01300 301305](tel:01300301305)

Post: FREEPOST, Vattenfall TEOV Project

Any resident or representative in respect of the proposed Development Consent Order MUST file a response by one of the methods above and by 15:00 on Friday 12 January 2018. If you make a request to file a response, you should give an address of your correspondence relating to the response or representation filed to you.

Responses and other representations will be made public. However, comments will not be attributed to individuals.

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Planning and Environmental Information Report)

<p>Brixington Library 17 Ayles Rd, Brixington, Kent, CT1 5EJ Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (closed Wednesday) Saturday 10am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Cliffend Village Hall Foods Lane, Cliffend, CT12 5JH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 564358 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Margate Library Coast Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 10am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs 9am-5pm Saturday 9am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Broadstairs Library The Broadways, Broadstairs, CT10 3DS Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (except Thurs 9am-5pm Saturday 9am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Ramsgate Library 2 Gullford Lane, Ramsgate, CT11 6BY Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 5UG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 564358 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 1DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays and Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>	<p>Dover Gateway White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PR Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-5pm, 2pm-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NK Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed Wednesdays 9am-5pm Saturday 9am-5pm) (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6ER Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday 9am-5pm and Sunday 10am-4pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council 11-13 High Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Copy only available on CCC's website: www.canterbury.gov.uk/</p> <p>Kent County Council Severndale House, Revolutions, County Hall, Maidstone, ME1 1YQ. Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 564358 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Swalecross Library Swalecross, Gillingham, SE42 4JH Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Essex County Council County Hall, Kings Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 564358 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>
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Notice under Section 48 of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Lloyds List 23rd of November, 2017.

Section 48 Planning Act 2008. Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (**the Applicant**) of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (**the Application**).

The Application relates to the construction and operation of an extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (**the Project**), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The proposed offshore wind farm will cover an offshore area of approximately 70 km² and will connect to the 400kV transmission network via underground cables to the National Grid substation at Richborough, Kent. The Applicant will construct its own substation at Richborough Port.

The proposed Development Consent Order will, amongst other things, authorise:


- 1 Offshore wind turbines and foundations (up to 34 wind turbines to provide an installed capacity of up to 340 MW);
- 2 Undersea cables between the wind turbines, one operational meteorological mast, Floating Lidar Device (FLD) and wave buoys (if required) and offshore substation (if required).
- 3 Up to 4 offshore undersea export cables to transmit electricity from the offshore substation or wind farm array to the shore;
- 4 A landfall located at Pegwell Bay with onshore transition pits to connect the offshore and onshore cables;
- 5 Onshore underground cables (either 66kV or 132kV) with jointing pits, extending approximately 2.5km to transmit electricity to a new onshore substation at Richborough Port;
- 6 An onshore substation at Richborough Port to convert electricity from 66/132kV to 400kV, and up to two underground cables at 400kV to connect the Vattenfall substation to the National Grid substation at the nearby Richborough Energy Park;
- 7 The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights for the Project where required;
- 8 Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;
- 9 The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and
- 10 Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

The Project is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment development under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making preliminary environmental information available for consultation. Copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) may be inspected free of charge at the following locations and during the hours set out below:

Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)	
<p>Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EG Opening hours: 9am – 6pm weekdays (closed Wednesday). Saturday: 10am – 2pm. (Non-Technical Summary/ full electronic copy available)</p>	<p>Sandwich Library 15 Market Street, Sandwich, CT15 9DA Opening hours: 9am – 5pm. Wednesdays and Saturday 9am – 1pm. (Non-Technical Summary/ full electronic copy available)</p>

Notice under Section 47(6) of proposed application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm published in Isle of Thanet Gazette 10th November, 2017.

THS-ED-182
Gazette, Friday, November 10, 2017 39



Section 47(6) Planning Act 2008
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM
NOTICE OF DEPOSIT – STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the **Applicant**) has placed on deposit for inspection (free of charge) at the locations listed below a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) in accordance with Section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008 (the **Act**). This is for the construction and operation of a 360MW extension to the existing Thanet offshore wind farm off the coast of Thanet, Kent (the **Project**), to be located approximately 8km offshore (at the closest point). The SoCC explains how the Applicant will consult on the Project with the local community, residents, businesses and organisations in the area.

As the Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, the Applicant will apply to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the requirements of the Planning Act 2008.

The Applicant is required to consult with local communities before the application is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate. The Applicant is also required to produce a Consultation Report detailing how the public's views have been taken into consideration and how the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008 have been complied with.

The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development and so the Applicant will prepare an Environmental Statement to accompany the application to the Planning Inspectorate. Preliminary Environmental Information will be made available for people to inspect at the locations listed below as well as at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

Where the SoCC can be viewed:
Local Deposit Locations (to view the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

<p>Birchington Library 17 Alpha Rd, Birchington, Kent, CT7 9EQ Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed Wednesday) Saturday 10am-2pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5HH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Margate Library Cecil Street, Margate, CT9 1RE Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed) Thurs 9am-8pm Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Broadstairs Library The Broadway, Broadstairs, CT10 2BS Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (closed) Thurs 9am-8pm Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Ramsgate Library 2 Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, CT11 8AY Opening hours: 9am-6pm weekdays, Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Vattenfall Wind Power Limited Military Road, Ramsgate, CT11 9LG Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Sandwich Library 13 Market Street, Sandwich, CT13 0DA Opening hours: 9am-5pm (Wednesdays and Saturday 9am-3pm) (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p>	<p>Dover Gateway White CTFs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 3pm-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Dover Library Market Square, Dover, CT16 1NX Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays (Wednesday 9am-8pm), Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Deal Library 5 Broad Street, Deal, CT14 6EP Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday 9am-5pm and Sunday 10am-4pm (Non-technical summary/full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Canterbury City Council Military Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1YW Docs only available on CCG's website - www.canterbury.gov.uk/</p> <p>Kent County Council Sessions House Reception, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1JQ (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p> <p>Sheerness Library Shelley Gateway, 38-47 High Street, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 1NL Opening hours: 9am-5pm weekdays Saturday 9am-5pm (Non-technical summary/Full electronic copy available)</p> <p>Essex County Council County Hall, Market Road, Chelmsford CM1 1QH Please contact Melanie Rogers on 07817 944359 to make an appointment. (Non-technical summary/hard copy available)</p>
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Local Public Information Days during formal consultation
 (We are interested in hearing your views on the Project and will be undertaking formal consultation over the following weeks. We will be holding public drop-in sessions during the consultation period, where members of the project team will be available to discuss the proposals and answer any questions you may have and materials including maps, visual aids and digital models will be available for review and comment. Exhibitions will take place at the following dates and locations:

<p>Royal Temple Yacht Club 5 Westcott Mansions, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 9HY 5th December, 2017 2pm-7pm</p> <p>Queens Road Baptist 2 Queens Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 1NL 8th December, 2017 2pm-5pm</p> <p>The Turner Contemporary Rainbowes, Margate, Kent, CT9 1HE 7th December, 2017 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Guildhall Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9AW 8th December, 2017 2pm-7pm</p>	<p>Cliffsend Village Hall Foads Lane, Cliffsend, CT12 5HH 9th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Astor Theatre Stamford Road, Deal, CT14 6AB 13th December, 2017 2pm-7pm</p> <p>The Botany Bay Hotel The Kingsgate Function Room, Marine Drive, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 3LG 8th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p>
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Local pop-up events during formal consultation
 (We would like to ensure that as wide a range of views as possible are considered in the consultation events. Several drop-in events have been organised, and in addition we are going to have a small presence at local pop-up events to speak to people, discuss the project, and encourage wider participation)

<p>Innovation House (Reception Area) Discovery Park, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, CT13 9FF 12th December, 2017 10am-2.30pm</p> <p>The Co-op 27 Park Street, Deal, CT14 6AG 13th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p> <p>Bettshanger Park Sandwich Road, Deal, CT14 06P 14th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Co-op 78-80 Station Road, Birchington, CT7 8RA 18th December, 2017 10am-5pm</p>	<p>The Co-op Moat Side Road, Sandwich, CT13 9AL 5th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p> <p>The Community Hub (next to Claire's Accessories) Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, 23 Margate Rd, Broadstairs, CT10 2BF, 7th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p> <p>Wilkos 21-31 York St, Ramsgate, CT11 9DS 8th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p> <p>Tesco Metro 25 High Street, Broadstairs, CT10 1LP 9th January, 2018 10am-5pm</p>
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Have your say
 Details about the formal consultation and how to get involved are set out in the SoCC. Whilst your views are welcomed throughout the development of the Project, responses should be received from the start of the consultation under Section 47 on 27th November 2017 to the end of the consultation period on 12th January 2018. All feedback provided during the consultation period will be considered and taken into account.

In response to the statutory consultation, you can submit your views in a number of ways:

- You can use one of the following methods to contact us: www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension; info@thanetextension.com; 07817 942989
- FREEPOST - Vattenfall TEOW Project
- In addition, you can provide your feedback via questionnaires at local drop-in events, freepost feedback forms, comment books and on our website.

Copies of the Project Booklet and freepost feedback forms can also be found at these locations. The SoCC is also available on the Project website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension.

- The organisations and locations providing access to documentation as part of the formal consultation are not in any way affiliated with the Project or Vattenfall and are an independent and neutral party to the consultation process; and
- The opening times of these locations referred to above are at the discretion of those in control of the building and could vary to the times set out in the SoCC.

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

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- 1.3 Minutes of Meeting with KCC (15/01/2016)
- 1.4 Minutes of Meeting with KCC (26/09/2016)
- 1.5 Minutes of Meeting with KCC (31/10/2016)
- 1.6 Minutes of Meeting with TDC (16/02/2016)
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- 1.8 Minutes of Meeting with TDC (29/06/2017)
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2 Meetings with Elected Representatives

- 2.1 Minutes of Meeting with Craig Mackinlay MP (07/03/2017)
- 2.2 Minutes of Meeting with Craig Mackinlay MP (21/11/2017)
- 2.3 Minutes of Meeting with Roger Gale MP (06/02/2017)
- 2.4 Minutes of Meeting with Roger Gale MP (21/11/2017)

3 Emails to Elected Representatives

4 List of Non-Statutory Meetings and Stakeholder Engagement

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.1: Minutes of Meeting with DDC (26/04/2017)

MINUTES OF MEETING

Project Name:	Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm	Document Ref:	[Enter a meeting number if applicable]
Meeting Subject:	Community Consultation	Meeting No:	
Meeting Date & Time:	29/06/2016 13:00 (UK)	Location:	Telephone
Attendees:	Vattenfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rahel Jones, Communications Manager • Melanie Rogers, Local Comms Dover District Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiona Runacre, Principle Planner 		
Circulation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To those present • Goran Loman • Helen Jameson 		

Item	Discussion/Actions	Action	Due date / status
1.	Our Work to date		
	Meeting with Fiona Runacre, Principal Planner, Dover District Council to discuss Vattenfall's approach to its Statement of Consultation. RJ highlighted Vattenfall's comms work to date, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newsletter No1 mail-out to Consultation Area in January • PIDs/advert • Planned 'drop in surgeries • Newsletter No.2 mailout to Consultation Area go to out in May. 		

Item	Discussion/Actions	Action	Due date / status
	<p>RJ reported that the PIDs were well attended (over 150 people) and a Feedback Report had been compiled using completed questionnaires and discussions held at these events. The Feedback Report, RJ informed, had been sent to Town/Parish Councillors and PID attendees.</p> <p>Local surgery drop ins were discussed and Melanie listed the scheduled venues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 May – Baypoint Club • 25 May – Pierremont House • 1 June – Customs House, Ramsgate • 15 June – Turner Gallery <p>FR suggest additional small ‘pop up’ exhibitions as Discovery Park and the Co-op food store in Sandwich (one was a large employer with facilities open to the public and the Co-op being the largest convenience store in the area.</p>	MR to explore	ASAP
2.	Consultation area and coverage		
	<p>FR was provided with a map showing the Consultation Area, explaining that the red areas shown on the map were where Vattenfall felt there was greatest visual impact and disruption to the local community. FR asked for description of the proposed mailout zone, and how it relates to ZTVs of the proposed project.</p> <p>FR was also provided with a list of those stakeholders with whom Vattenfall had engaged and asked for comments/advice. FR suggested that the following be added to the consultation list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ash Parish Council • Discovery Park • Sandwich Chamber of Commerce • Sandwich Bay Bird Observatory • Royal St Georges Golf club • Princes Golf Club <p>In terms of useful tourist organisations to contact FR suggested the following</p>		

Item	Discussion/Actions	Action	Due date / status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • :St Peters Church Sandwich, viewing tower owned by the Churches Conservation Trust • South Foreland Lighthouse, St Margarets at Bay - National Trust • Whitecliffs Visitor Centre, Dover • Sandwich River Trips • Ramsgate Seal /wind farm <p>MR asked if there were any events that FR thought we should be getting involved with in the district – FR to look into this.</p> <p>Targeting school or youth groups were discussed and FR suggested contacting Sandwich Technology College.</p> <p>“Coast Explorer” was discussed. MR agreed to send further details.</p>	FR	
3.	Proposed Methods of Consultation		
	<p>RJ highlighted Vattenfall’s proposed methods of consultation which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work to date – and carrying forward what we’ve learnt - local events. - presentations/sessions to local groups - Online surveys in the next couple of weeks - Youth council/groups engagement - Planned sessions during summer hols too for tourism reason 		
4.	Best methods of information provision/advertising:		
	<p>RJ explained that, from experience to date, the best methods of communication were through mailouts, newspapers, social media ads, letters to key stakeholders and groups.</p>		

Item	Discussion/Actions	Action	Due date / status
	<p>Various information aids would be produced such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information boards - Leaflets - Project booklet - Slide pack - Online survey - 3D model/photomontages - Feedback methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Comments books o Individual questionnaires/feedback forms to fill in o Open and closed questions o Online survey o Freepost feedback forms sent to local groups o <p>FR felt these suggestions were comprehensive..</p>		
5.	What topics we will be addressing/giving information upon in consultation:		
	<p>RJ explained what we would hope to share during the consultation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vattenfall's thoughts and approach to designing the project - Vattenfall's thinking on onshore cable route and works - Key benefits areas that have been raised - Information on energy/cost of energy - Approach to the works and operation 		
6.	Additional		
	<p>FR asked if MR could provide a brief summary of the project and where Vattenfall's next steps with a contact number should Members have any questions.</p> <p>MR mentioned that she didn't have individual contact emails for Worth Parish Council as the website only contained contact forms. FR suggested she spoke to the Town Clerk to obtain individual details.</p>	<p>MR</p> <p>RJ</p>	
<p>Minutes prepared by: Melanie Rogers</p>		<p>Date:</p>	<p>28/06/2016</p>

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.2: Minutes of Meeting with Ramsgate Harbour Master (20/09/2016)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Project Manager/Dev Offshore	Date 29.09.2016
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Interaction details

Subject Stakeholder update – Thanet Extension	Date 20.09.2016	Time 11am	Location VF Offices, Military Road, Ramsgate	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Helen Jameson	Project Manager/Dev Offshore, Thanet Extension	Vattenfall	VF, Hexham Office	07814 904750	Helen.jameson@vattenfall.com
Melanie Rogers	Local Comms	Vattenfall	VF Thanet Office	07817 944359	Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com
Robert Brown	Harbour Master	Thanet District Council/Ramsgate Harbour	Harbour Office Ramsgate Kent	07990 551710	
Robert Holden	Chairman	Sandwich Port and Haven Commissioners	6 Chatham Place, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 7PT	(0)7973 468961	

Minutes/Notes of interaction

Purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on Vattenfall's early investigations into a proposed extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

Helen Jameson updated on the following:

- Latest proposed outline of the development and latest position on geophys surveys which were almost complete – surveys still to be carried out:
 - grab samples in October
 - Metocean – [three] wave buoys will be positioned North and South of existing wind farm to measure tides and currents and in place for 12 months and marked with flashing light on guard buoy. Also liaising with FLO in this regard.
 - RH said to be mindful that anchors could slip.
 - RH requested results of side scan and HJ agreed to point RH to this in the technical appendix. ACTION HJ
 - Fishing survey
- Cfd – HJ explained process.
- Grid connection – HJ explained that VF had applied for this as part of the Richborough update project and that this was expected end Oct.
- Subject to VF board approval a scope (which would assess impact to areas) would be released to the Planning Inspectorate who would approach various parties.
- Current landfall options (Sandwich/Pegwell Bay) – emphasising no route decided upon yet but scoping report would be released shortly.
- Status with Crown Estate and the Agreement for Lease – still outstanding and more news expected end October.
- Discussed latest plans on pre-consultation stakeholder engagement and engagement with local community – to include shipping – would liaise with PLA and Port of Medway.
- Working alongside the Nemo Project could be a challenge but VF planned to engage with the relevant people working on the Nemo project in this regard.

- Briefed on latest plans:
 - Size of turbines – 9MW (31 turbines) or 8MW (34) (more likely).
 - Tip height of 8MW turbine – 210 metres
 - Photo montage to be produced from 2 selected viewpoints (HJ has met with planners at KCC). Acknowledged that visual impact may be an issue.
 - Proposed layout – surrounding existing development and positioned twice distance apart with regular arrangements.

HJ emphasised that the above would be subject to consultation.

- RH provided MJ with useful local contact - John Walker – Ramsgate Society – juwalker121@gmail.com
- MJ requested an invite to the Ramsgate Harbour User Group – RB suggested MR contacted Heather in the Harbour Office to be added to invitation list.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.3: Minutes of Meeting with KCC (15/01/2016)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Project Manager/Dev Offshore	Date 15.01.2016
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Interaction details

Subject Stakeholder update – Thanet Extension	Date 15.1.2016	Time 12pm	Location County Hall, Maidstone	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Helen Jameson	Project Manager/Dev Offshore, Thanet Extension	Vattenfall	VF, Hexham Office	07814 904750	Helen.jameson@vattenfall.com
Melanie Rogers	Local Comms	Vattenfall	VF Thanet Office	07817 944359	Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com
Mark Dance	Cabinet Member for Economic Development	Kent County Council	County Hall, Maidstone	07974 730006	
Neil Hilkene	Economic Development officer	Kent County Council	County Hall, Maidstone		
Peter Symons	Director of Business Development	Locate in Kent	First Floor, International House, Dover Place, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1HU, UK	Phone: +44 (0) 1732 520 711 Mobile: +44 (0) 7810 480 591	
Carolyn McKenzie	Head of Sustainable Business and Communities	KCC	County Hall, Maidstone	07740 185 287	
Chris Seamark	Sustainable Business Programme Manager	KCC	County Hall, Maidstone		

Minutes/Notes of interaction

Purpose of the meeting was to provide early notification to the above attendees on Vattenfall's investigations into a proposed extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

Helen Jameson briefed on the following:

- Proposed outline of the development
- Timeline as it stands at today's date
- Vattenfall's project management – phased approach
- Status with Crown Estate and the Agreement for Lease
- Pre-consultation stakeholder engagement – who VF had involved at this early stage
- Details of pre-application survey work

KCC offered their assistance and were grateful for early engagement.

Vattenfall promised to keep attendees updated throughout the process but did point out that timings and process had not yet been finalised.

Vattenfall emphasised that this engagement was not part of a formal consultation.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.4: Minutes of Meeting with KCC (26/09/2016)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Project Manager/Dev Offshore	Date 26.9.2016
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Interaction details

Subject Stakeholder update – Thanet Extension	Date 26.9.2016	Time 1400	Location County Hall, Maidstone	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Helen Jameson	Project Manager/Dev Offshore, Thanet Extension	Vattenfall	VF, Hexham Office	07814 904750	Helen.jameson@vattenfall.com
Melanie Rogers	Local Comms	Vattenfall	VF Thanet Office	07817 944359	Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com
Mark Dance	Cabinet Member for Economic Development	Kent County Council	County Hall, Maidstone	07974 730006	
Peter Symons	Director of Business Development	Locate in Kent	First Floor, International House, Dover Place, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1HU, UK	Phone: +44 (0) 1732 520 711 Mobile: +44 (0) 7810 480 591	
Carolyn McKenzie	Head of Sustainable Business and Communities	KCC	County Hall, Maidstone	07740 185 287	

Minutes/Notes of interaction

Purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on Vattenfall's early investigations into a proposed extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

Helen Jameson updated on the following:

- Latest proposed outline of the development and latest position on surveys and programme (including proposed FID (anticipated 2020) and construction (anticipated onshore-02020/offshore-2021)
- Briefed on current landfall options (Sandwich/Pegwell Bay) – emphasising no route decided upon yet but scoping report would be released shortly.
- Status with Crown Estate and the Agreement for Lease
- Pre-consultation stakeholder engagement and engagement plans with local community
- Working alongside the Nemo Project – discussing practical and community engagement challenges.
- Briefed on latest plans:
 - Size of turbines – up to 9MW
 - Tip height – 210 metres
 - Photo montage to be produced from 2 selected viewpoints.
 - Proposed layout – surrounding existing development and positioned twice distance apart with regular arrangements.

HJ emphasised that the above would be subject to consultation.

- QandA document to be produced with facts and figures and sent to KCC at their request. **ACTION: Melanie to draft.**
- Vattenfall to work with KCC where possible with local supply chain and intended to attend Kent 2020 this year.
- Melanie Rogers to attend funding event on October 6th in Biddenden, Kent and a meeting to discuss how to work with local supply chain as early as possible in the project would be arranged by KCC.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.5: Minutes of Meeting with KCC (31/10/2016)

MINUTES OF MEETING

Project Name:	Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm	Document Ref:	[Enter a meeting number if applicable]
Meeting Subject:	Community Consultation	Meeting No:	
Meeting Date & Time:	31/10/2017	Location:	Telephone
Attendees:	Vattenfall: Rahel Jones, Communications Manager Melanie Rogers, Local Comms Kent County Council Hannah Clements		
Circulation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To those present • Goran Loman • Helen Jameson 		

Item	Discussion/Actions	Action	Due date / status
1.	Our Work to date		
	Meeting with Hannah Clements to discuss Vattenfall's approach to its Statement of Community Consultation and Vattenfall's wish to align this with KCC's own process. RJ highlighted Vattenfall's comms work to date, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched project Jan 2017 • 2 Newsletters have been sent to residents in consultation area • Adverts in newspapers/press • Feedback to participants • Monthly surgeries to keep people informed • Hard to reach survey planned to help inform approach to consultation/understand their perceptions of our projects to date RJ briefed on attendance for the initial PIDs and 'drop-in' sessions and drew attention to the feedback report provided. RJ was pleased to report that out of 150 attendees, 113 completed a questionnaire which was a good result.		

	RJ'S aim was to prepare a draft SoCC and circulate this to relevant authorities before formally submitting.		
2.	Consultation Area and coverage		
	<p>The suggested consultation area and coverage were discussed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of mailout area • Key communities where events should be held • Good methods of hard to reach engagement • Key groups we should aim to include in the consultation 		
3	Proposed Methods of communication		
	<p>RJ highlighted various methods used to date and the need to include other forums such as Council groups, local groups, youth groups. .</p> <p>RL explained that VF would send information packs to the various groups with the offer of presentations and would also set up information points/pop ups.</p>		
4	Best methods of information provision/advertising		
	RJ explained that VF had learned a great deal from previous projects and had found that the best methods of advertising were mailouts, newspapers, social media ads, letters to key stakeholders and groups, social media.		
5	What topics we will be addressing/giving information upon in consultation		
	<p>RJ listed the topics VF intended to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing our thoughts approach to designing the project • Sharing our thinking on onshore cable route and works • Key benefits areas that have been raised • Information on energy/cost of energy • Approach to the works and operation 		
6	Design and format of materials		

	<p>RJ explained that VF would be using a suite of materials and info gathering techniques such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project booklet • Slidepack • Mailout booklet • 3D modelling – which would assist to understand visual impact • Comments book • Online surveys • Door to door 'hard to reach' surveys • Feedback form • Information boards <p>VF would also provide a list of information points, pop up events and further drop in events.</p>		
<p>7. Current timetable</p>			
	<p>RJ explained that this consultation was 8 weeks and that we were looking to commence consultation in Autumn.</p> <p>Documents would also be held at deposit locations for a period 6 weeks.</p>		

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.6: Minutes of Meeting with TDC (16/02/2016)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Project Manager/Dev Offshore	Date 16.2.2016
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Interaction details

Subject Stakeholder update – Thanet Extension	Date 16.2.2016	Time 1000	Location County Hall, Maidstone	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Helen Jameson	Project Manager, Thanet Extension	Vattenfall	VF, Hexham Office	07814 904750	Helen.jameson@vattenfall.com
Melanie Rogers	Local Comms	Vattenfall	VF Thanet Office	07817 944359	Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com
Clr Chris Wells	Leader	Thanet District Council	Cecil Square, Margate		
Clr Linn Fairbrass	Dep Leader	Thanet District Council	Cecil Square, Margate		
Mike Humber	Technical Services Manager	Thanet District Council	Cecil Square, Margate	01843 577083	

Minutes/Notes of interaction

Purpose of the meeting was to provide early notification to the above attendees on Vattenfall's investigations into a proposed extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

Helen Jameson briefed on the following:

- Proposed outline of the development
- Timeline as it stands at today's date
- Vattenfall's project management – phased approach
- Status with Crown Estate and the Agreement for Lease
- Proposed cable route
- Pre-consultation stakeholder engagement – who VF had involved at this early stage
- Details of pre-application survey work

TDC raised the subject of Vattenfall investing in the harbour and HJ said this was a subject to be discussed further once we have been given an AfL by TCE/Board approval and VF had officially entered the consultation process for an extension to the TOW.

TDC were grateful for early engagement and Vattenfall promised to keep TDC updated throughout the process but did point out that timings and process had not yet been finalised.

Vattenfall emphasised that this engagement was not part of a formal consultation.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.7: Minutes of Meeting with TDC (20/09/2016)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Project Manager/Dev Offshore	Date 20.9.2016
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Interaction details

Subject Stakeholder update – Thanet Extension	Date 20.9.2016	Time 1400	Location County Hall, Maidstone	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Helen Jameson	Project Manager, Thanet Extension	Vattenfall	VF, Hexham Office	07814 904750	Helen.jameson@vattenfall.com
Melanie Rogers	Local Comms	Vattenfall	VF Thanet Office	07817 944359	Melanie.rogers@vattenfall.com
Cllr Chris Wells	Leader	Thanet District Council	Cecil Square, Margate		
Cllr Linn Fairbrass	Dep Leader	Thanet District Council	Cecil Square, Margate		
Mike Humber	Technical Services Manager	Thanet District Council	Cecil Square, Margate	01843 577083	

Minutes/Notes of interaction

Purpose of the meeting was to provide an update (following on from previous meeting on []) on Vattenfall's early investigations into a proposed extension to the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm.

Helen Jameson updated on the following:

- Latest proposed outline of the development and latest position on surveys and programme/scoping
- Current landfall options (Sandwich/Pegwell Bay) – emphasising no route decided upon yet but scoping report would be released shortly which will include this together with EIA, Regs, details of design, proposed area etc.
- Status with Crown Estate and the Agreement for Lease – further news expected end Oct.
- Pre-consultation stakeholder engagement and engagement plans with local community – in particular potential impact on fishing and shipping.
- Working alongside the Nemo Project – discussing practical and community engagement challenges.
- Briefed on latest plans:
 - Size of turbines – up to 9MW – closer and bigger and visual impact will be a focus of consultation and photo montage to be produced from 2 selected viewpoints and form part of scoping report.
 - Tip height – 210 metres
 - Proposed layout – surrounding existing development and positioned twice distance apart with regular arrangements.
 - 4 extra cables – removing need for offshore sub-station which is a significant cost saving.
 - Latest update on grid connection application.

HJ emphasised that the above would be subject to consultation.

- The question was raised as to why wind farm couldn't be positioned on South and East of existing development – HJ explained that this was a dumping ground for ammunition and had to be avoided.
- Cllr Wells enquired (as in previous meeting) about the potential of VF investing in the harbour and MJ replied that again this would be a discussion to have at a later stage.
- HJ explained the 'CfD' process and what this meant for the future of subsidies.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file
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			inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.8: Minutes of Meeting with TDC (29/06/2017)

MINUTES OF MEETING

Project Name:	Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm	Document Ref:	[Enter a meeting number if applicable]
Meeting Subject:	Community Consultation	Meeting No:	
Meeting Date & Time:	29/06/2016 13:00 (UK)	Location:	Telephone
Attendees:	Vattenfall: Rahel Jones, Communications Manager Melanie Rogers, Local Comms Thanet District Council: Iain Livingstone, Principle Planner		
Circulation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To those present • Goran Loman • Helen Jameson 		

Item	Discussion/Actions	Action	Due date / status
1.	Our Work to date		
	Meeting with Iain Livingstone to discuss Vattenfall's approach to its Statement of Community Consultation and Vattenfall's wish to align this with TDC's own process. RJ highlighted Vattenfall's comms work to date, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched project Jan 2017 • 2 Newsletters have been sent to residents in consultation area • Adverts in newspapers/press • Feedback to participants • Monthly surgeries to keep people informed 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to reach survey planned to help inform approach to consultation/understand their perceptions of our projects to date <p>RJ briefed IL on attendance for the initial PIDs and 'drop-in' sessions and drew his attention to the feedback report provided. RJ was pleased to report that out of 150 attendees, 113 completed a questionnaire which was a good result.</p> <p>RJ also briefed IL on meetings we have had with DDC and KCC.</p> <p>RJ aim was to prepare a draft SoCC and circulate this to relevant authorities before formally submitting.</p>	RJ	
	2. Consultation Area and coverage		
	<p>The suggested consultation area and coverage were discussed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of mailout area • Key communities where events should be held • Good methods of hard to reach engagement • Key groups we should aim to include in the consultation <p>IL agreed with area outlined and suggested informing further along the coastline. MR explained that Vattenfall would include other deposit locations which would include a wider area in all directions.</p>		
	3 Proposed Methods of communication		
	<p>RJ highlighted various methods used to date and the need to include other forums such as Council groups, local groups, youth groups. IL agreed to send through a list of local organisations.</p> <p>RL explained that VF would send information packs to the various groups with the offer of presentations and would also set up information points/pop ups.</p> <p>IL agreed this was a sound idea and suggested pop ups in areas with greater footfall such as town centres/Westwood Cross</p>	IL	
	4 Best methods of information provision/advertising		
	<p>RJ explained that VF had learned a great deal from previous projects and had found that the best methods of advertising were mailouts, newspapers, social media ads, letters to key stakeholders and groups. IL also reminded VF to include free publications.</p> <p>RL also referred to the growing use Social media.</p>		
	5 What topics we will be addressing/giving information upon in consultation		

	<p>RJ listed the topics VF intended to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing our thoughts approach to designing the project • Sharing our thinking on onshore cable route and works • Key benefits areas that have been raised • Information on energy/cost of energy • Approach to the works and operation 		
<p>6 Design and format of materials</p>			
	<p>RJ explained that VF would be using a suite of materials and info gathering techniques such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project booklet • Slidepack • Mailout booklet • 3D modelling – which would assist to understand visual impact • Comments book • Online surveys • Door to door 'hard to reach' surveys • Feedback form • Information boards <p>VF would also provide a list of information points, pop up events and further drop in events.</p> <p>[Online feedback would be available (with a caveat about data protection), a generic email address for enquiries.</p> <p>IL suggested VF include Kingsgate, Northforeland Golf Course and the Botany Bay Hotel and residents association.</p>		
<p>7. Current timetable</p>			
	<p>IL asked about the length of consultation period and RJ explained that this was 8 weeks and that we were looking to commence consultation in Autumn.</p> <p>Documents would also be held at deposit locations for a period [6] weeks.</p> <p>RJ was keen to keep the SoCC as succinct as possible – she preferred a document which gives good guidance how to become involved, where etc., rather than 'war and peace'.</p> <p>IL was happy with this approach and RJ agreed to circulate the draft as soon as possible.</p>		

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.9: Minutes of Meeting with TFA (05/08/2017)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Melanie Rogers	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Local Comms	Date 5.8.2016
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Interaction details

Subject Catch up meeting	Date 5.8.2016	Time 9am	Location Marine Hotel, Whitstable	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Merlin Jackson	FLO	Thanet Fishermen's Association (TFA)	Thanet	07989 520484	[REDACTED]

Minutes/Notes of interaction

After two weeks holiday, met with Merlin Jackson for catch up as numerous emails had been sent during my holiday period and Merlin had carried out a great deal of fire-fighting.

- Merlin really happy with the levels of communication from our team.
- Issues outside of VF control (which he appreciates) but he has been kept fully informed.
- Due to above issues, liaison between Merlin and the fishermen has become somewhat 'reactive' and he is spending a great deal of time firefighting
- Informal discussion about problems experienced by fishermen, potential extended disruption and it's implications if this continued.

Meeting necessary to provide Merlin with local comms support, identify any local issues which may arise from survey delay due to technical problems with vessel and weather delay.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.10: Minutes of Meeting with KWT (17/03/2017)

**THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM (TEOWF)
ONSHORE SITE SELECTION JUSTIFICATION AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS**

ORGANISER: VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD

ATTENDEES: JOHN BENNETT (CEO, KWT)
 JOHN MCCALLISTER (HEAD OF RESERVES OF EAST KENT, KWT)
 TOM FRENCH (LAND AGENT, BTF)
 GÖRAN LOMAN (VATTENFALL)
 MEL ROGERS (VATTENFALL)
 SEAN LEAKE (GOBE)
 OLIVER GARDNER (AFW)
 IAN CUNLIFFE (ARDENT)

APPOLOGIES:

PURPOSE OF MEETING: PROJECT UPDATE, INITIATE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE THANET EXTENSION PROJECT AND KWT, AND ESTABLISH PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT GOING FORWARD.

DATE & TIME: FRIDAY, 17 MARCH 2017, 1000-1200

LOCATION: KWT, TYLAND BARN

Agenda item	Topic for discussion
1	Purpose of the meeting
2a	Presentation of Kent Wildlife Trust (John Bennett) Presentation of Sandwich and Pegwell Bay Steering Group (John McAlister) Presentation of the Nature Reserve
2b	Presentation of Vattenfall and the project (Göran Loman)
3	Confirmation that Vattenfall will cover KWT's reasonable costs (Göran Loman)
4	The project's environmental impact (onshore, ecology) (Sean Leake)
6	Onshore surveys (Oliver Gardner)
7	KWT's participation (John Bennett)
11	AoB

Notes & Actions	Notes	Action
1	<p>Purpose of the meeting The purpose of the meeting is to:</p> <p>Project update, initiate engagement between the Thanet Extension Project and KWT, and establish principles of engagement going forward.</p>	
2	<p>Both companies introduced themselves and gave a short presentation about their organisations.</p> <p>KWT</p> <p>KWT – was set up in 1958 to look after wildlife and engage with people and has 30,000 members countrywide.</p> <p>KWT has 68 nature reserves covering 3,200 Hectares – this includes large and small plots including the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserves.</p> <p>Discussing Pegwell Bay Nature Reserve in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant importance nationally; • largely sand dunes and intertidal mudflats; • has an incredibly high species diversity – including both sea and plants; • heavily visited site with two access points via the car park and Sandwich Bay; • 300,000 visitors per year; • SSI, NNR, SPA, RAMSAR site for birds; • complex habitat which includes a high species diversity – also land snails and other invertebrates; • flora; • multi ownership – KWT, National Trust, RSBP, TDC, DDC, KCC – all owners are part of a steering group which meets once a quarter and each member/owner in the group has one vote. Natural England and Discovery Park also members; and • KWT manage reserve and report to Steering Group 4 times a year. <p>Vattenfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish company owned by the Swedish Government; • generating from six energy sources – selling to consumer in Sweden but known for wind power in UK; and • 34,000 employees Europe wide. 	

	<p>GL also briefed on the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We would apply for DCO consent to install up to 34 x 10MW turbines; • the proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm area lies approximately 8 km from the Isle of Thanet at the closest point to shore; • the extension would be installed on all sides adjacent to the existing wind farm; • Thanet Extension onshore area of interest covers the two potential landfall sites at Pegwell Bay and Sandwich Bay; • onshore Cable Route Options would be from landfall site to Richborough sub-station; • the existing wind farm has been operational since 2010, having been acquired by Vattenfall prior to construction in 2008; and • the existing site comprises 100 x Vestas V90 3.0 MW turbines and is situated approximately 11 km off the east Kent coast. In 2009. 	
<p>3</p>	<p>Confirmation that Vattenfall will cover KWT's reasonable costs – this was discussed at length and it was suggested by KWT to separate the Trust's responses as a non-statutory planning commentator from environmental management and landowner negotiations.</p> <p>It was agreed that in order to estimate costs, Vattenfall should produce a scope, unpacking different elements. Fees agreements for Tom French (as land agent) would be agreed separately.</p>	<p>TF to produce</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>The project's environmental impact (onshore, ecology)</p> <p>SL produced plans of both route options and stressed that a construction analysis drawing on different aspects of both routes was currently being drawn up.</p> <p>It was identified by SL/OG that there was existing knowledge of the environmental constraints for the northern route (due to the previous studies and works undertaken in the area), whereas such work hadn't been undertaken for the southern route and consequently there were uncertainties with Sandwich Bay.</p> <p>KWT express scepticism that the southern route was a serious option, it appeared to be merely a ploy in the planning process.</p> <p>JB stressed emphatically and repeatedly that the cable installation was not something that KWT wanted – KWT did not want developers to see this as a 'cheaper' option and that following two cable installations the decisions to lay a third was unacceptable. If any agreement was made for a cable</p>	

	<p>installation, he would expect a significant and sustained income – per unit payment for lifetime of cable and initial enhancement costs.</p>	
5	<p>Onshore surveys</p> <p>OG explained the survey requirements and the need to cover an area with a width of 1km.</p> <p>OG explained that the surveyors would visit all areas (1-2 days) to determine phase 2 surveys. 2 ecologists would look at habitats by walking over whole site. Some protected surveys, birds in particular, could be done from walkways.</p> <p>JB was unhappy about granting access for surveys as he did not want a cable across the reserve so saw little point in carrying out a survey.</p> <p>KWT will early next week send a letter, responding to the request for survey access.</p> <p>With regard to the survey access, JB requested a list of surveys required and OG agreed to supply this.</p>	<p>KWT to send letter with regard to access.</p> <p>OG to supply list of environmental studies.</p>
6	<p>Horizontal Drilling</p> <p>This was discussed as an option – this would take the cable under the reserve. However further studies would be undertaken to assess feasibility.</p> <p>This was a preferable option although JB would require more technical information. However, JB was sceptical about this as this method was not used for NEMO project for technical reasons and was considered and rejected for cable laying at the Trust’s South Swale reserve..</p>	
7	<p>In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWT have had repeated experience of previous cable laying on the NNR. They do not want another cable across their land contributing to iterative impacts and degradation of the reserve. • In the event cables were run across reserve, KWT want a significant and sustainable payment. • Evaluation of HDD within the intertidal (this will be a longer process that I noted down rather than direct meeting action. • Costs would be covered and rates and arrangements would be sent to KWT and Tom French. 	

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.11: Minutes of Meeting with KWT (02/05/2018)



Meeting minutes – 02/05/2018, 11:30-13:15
Innovation House, Discovery Park, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 9FF

Meeting between representatives from the Pegwell and Sandwich Bay NNR Steering Group and representatives from Vattenfall regarding the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm (Thanet Extension)

Meeting organiser: John McAllister – Kent Wildlife Trust

Attendees: John Bennett (JB) (Chair) – Kent Wildlife Trust
Andrew Shaw (AS) – National Trust for Kent and Sussex
Gary Churchill (GC) – National Trust
Nick Delaney (ND) – Dover District Council
Daniel Bates (DB) – Vattenfall
Helen Jameson (HJ) – Vattenfall
Ryan McMannus (RM) – Vattenfall
Göran Loman (GL) – Vattenfall
John Hillis (JH) - Vattenfall
Councillor Mog Ovenden (MO) – Dover District Council
Alice Morley (AM) (Minutes) – Kent Wildlife Trust
Vicky Aitkenhead (VA) – Kent Wildlife Trust
Louis Grover (LG) – Kent County Council
Kate Phillips (KP) – Kent County Council
Tom French (TF) – BTF Partnership representing National Trust and Kent Wildlife Trust
Vincent Ganley (VG) – Kent Wildlife Trust
John McAllister (JM) – Kent Wildlife Trust

Agenda item	Topic for discussion
1	Thanet Cable Extension
2	Project Update Since PEIR
3	Site Selection and Alternative Routes
4	Fees and Costs
5	The NNR
6	Project Timetable
7	Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan (LEMP)
8	Surveys
9	AOB



Head Office: Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent ME14 3BD
Tel: 01622 662012
info@kentwildlife.org.uk | kentwildlifetrust.org.uk



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Acronyms:

AC – Alternating Current

DC – Direct Current

DCO – Development Consent Order

EMF – Electromagnetic Field

ES – Environmental Statement

HDD – Horizontal Directional Drilling

KWT – Kent Wildlife Trust

LAs – Local Authorities

LEMP – Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan

NNR – National Nature Reserve (Sandwich and Pegwell Bay)

PEIR – Preliminary Environmental Information Report

PBCP – Pegwell Bay Country Park

PINS – Planning Inspectorate

RLB – Red Line Boundary

SI – Site Investigation

TJB – Transition Joint Bays

At the start of the meeting, JB checked that all those present were comfortable with the meeting being recorded for the purposes of writing up the minutes for the meeting. There were no objections to this. These minutes were produced using the recording and as much as possible, are verbatim. Actions from the meeting are summarised at the end of the document.

Introductions were made around the table. JB thanked everyone for attending and stated the purpose of the meeting, which was to provide Vattenfall with the opportunity to answer questions about the Thanet Extension project. JB outlined that the group was concerned with the lack of clarity in the process so far and clarified that the current meeting was not a consultation meeting, but a meeting for those present to get more clarity about Vattenfall's intentions.

Vattenfall had prepared a presentation which HJ said may assist with the questioning.

Agenda item 1 - Thanet Cable Replacement

JB referenced the recent announcement that Vattenfall are no longer proposing to replace the existing Thanet Wind Farm cable, and invited Vattenfall to explain this.

HJ explained that the reason behind cancelling the replacement cable project was because Vattenfall can continue to maintain the existing cable, outweighing the option to replace it and cause further disruption through another cable installation.

JB said this was helpful and asked if this outcome applied for the lifetime of the cable.

HJ – Yes, the outcome of not replacing existing cables was for the predicted lifetime of the Thanet wind farm. It can't be ruled out for the future but for now the plan to replace the existing cable has been cancelled. If the suggestion to replace the cables was raised again, the same process of screening would have to be followed. The longer the cables are left, the less likely it is to be viable to replace them, given the lifetime of the wind farm. It would be unlikely that Vattenfall will return with this proposal during the lifetime of the existing Thanet wind farm and request to replace the cables again.

Agenda Item 2 – Project Update since PEIR

DB gave an update on the Thanet Extension project since the publication of the PEIR and the responses received in relation to the PEIR documents in January 2018.

DB – The assessment of both trenched and drilled landfall installation options through PBCP will be carried out as requested by many of the Section 42 responses. The project will undertake site investigations to assess whether a buried solution for the cables through PBCP will be viable. The option to directionally drill was raised by consultees. Whilst the trenched option will be retained, the project will need to assess directionally drilling at this stage as it wouldn't be able to be considered post-consent.

DB stated that this has led to 3 landfall options being considered, all of which have been individually assessed in the ES. DB used the presentation to show the different options.

DB – The RLB has been refined since the PEIR as a result of removing the option to cross the Nemo cable. The RLB has been refined in places to reduce corridor widths, which would limit the onshore impacts to a smaller area. In some areas the onshore RLB has been expanded to accommodate for access work and to ensure that there are sufficient construction lay-down areas, particularly in an area south of the substation. This includes land available for tenant relocation for the current occupiers of the substation site. There has also been further consideration of routes through Richborough Energy Park involving the various stakeholders there.

Landfall option 1 – HDD

Landfall option 1 (slide 5) is the option to use HDD which would involve a compound within the PBCP and an entry pit. The directional drill would go beyond the saltmarsh roughly 100m as a minimum distance offshore and involve 4 exit pits offshore which would require temporary construction in order to contain any drilling mud that is released.

DB – Vattenfall are investigating the possibility of drilling through the landfill. It may be possible but will be subject to the SI and subject to the final detailed design.

HJ – The advantage of having the HDD towards the edge of the landfill is that it reduces the distance where there is uncertainty about potential contaminants. It also allows for

surface excavation to the boundary of the landfill, thus reducing the risk of contamination which could create a pathway for contamination into the intertidal area.

DB – The key consideration if this option is taken forward would be the control of contaminants. It should be possible, but the methodology would need to be worked out. Beyond the HDD on the onshore side it would be trenched.

Landfall option 2 – Above ground

DB explained that this is the option that went into the PEIR (slide 6). The cofferdam and the seawall extension required to bring the cables up to the level of above the landfill has changed since the PEIR. Vattenfall are no longer proposing to have TJBs in the seaward extension, which will be reflected in the ES as an up to 18.5m permanent extension of the seawall. This option would necessitate an onward above ground berm for the cables through PBCP.

HJ – It is necessary for this option to be retained until SI results are obtained from that area as it won't be known if trenching would be possible in time for the DCO application. Depending when the SI results are obtained, certain options may be able to be removed from the DCO.

DB pointed out the potential landfall area for option 1. From an HDD perspective, this would ideally be as close to the seawall as possible but because of uncertainty regarding the alignment of the cables coming in, this represents the area of flexibility within which the TJBs could be located. From a technical perspective, any of these options would ideally be relatively close to the seawall so that the offshore cables are not being brought too far onshore.

ND asked if this would be accompanied by an impact assessment on the coastal processes.

DB + HJ – The berm is taken into account the physical processes chapter, the draft of which is published in the PEIR. This will be updated for the ES.

Landfall option 3 – Trenching

DB introduced option 3 (slide 7). This option would require a temporary cofferdam offshore which is also required for option 2. A temporary cofferdam would be installed in the saltmarsh area to enable the existing seawall to be opened up with control over leachates and contaminants. Ultimately this would still be a trenched option through the intertidal area and then buried underground through PBCP.

It was asked if the seawall would increase in size afterwards or if it would it stay the same.

DB +HJ clarified that the seawall would stay the same.

DB said that any material removed from the landfill in the trenching scenarios would be removed and disposed of and replaced with new material.

HJ – SI work will determine the extent of the landfill. If there is a risk of contamination then it will need to be disposed of properly.

LG asked about the trenching depth.

DB – The trench depth will be approximately 1.5 metres. It could be four individual trenches for the cables, or it could be one wider trench to accommodate them all.

DB – The working width through PBCP is 42.5m. 35m of this is the working width for the construction of the berm. The RLB runs along the middle of the Nemo berm. There is a need to consider the issues of having a dual berm, for instance how it would work from a reinstatement and landscape point of view if the berm was to run parallel to Nemo.

HJ – These dimensions account for the Nemo and Vattenfall cables being appropriately separated and having one berm over the two.

DB – The conclusion of 42.5m width was reached based on the estimation of the Nemo berm having a width of 15m, including the gradients. Once into Stonelees, the trenching working width is 30m.

HJ – 4 cables is the worst case scenario so an assumption of the maximum number of cables (4) has to be assessed.

JM asked how wide the trench would be under the 4 cable scenario.

DB – The individual trenches will be around 1m wide but they require separation distances for thermal reasons to prevent cables overheating. The worst case scenario being assessed is 4 trenches, each 1m wide, 1.5m deep with separation distances of 2-3m. Access rows and spoil storage will also need to be taken into account.

JM requested that DB/Vattenfall send an email detailing the trench diameters. DB agreed to do this

Action – DB to send attendees information about trench diameters.

Cables and EMFs

It was established that the cables will be AC current.

LG – What are the EMFs in terms of how this could impact public access across the site?

HJ – EMFs is covered in other areas within the PEIR.

LG – The Nemo cable is DC. AC cables could potentially affect visitors to PBCP.

DB – It's a requirement to assess the impacts of EMF on human health particularly with the new EIA regulations. This will be included in the ES.

HJ – The issue of EMFs and the impacts on human health is a question that is often asked regarding the cables, and is a difficult one to explain technically. These kind of cables are frequently installed, and are only considered to be a human health issue if people are living or working very close to a particularly exposed area for a long period of time.

LG pointed out that himself and VA and other wardens/workers in the PBCP would in that case be affected.

HJ – EMFs attenuate very rapidly over distance so unless people are standing on top of the cables for several years it's very unlikely to have any impact.

Action – GL and HJ to provide further information about the potential EMF effects from the AC cables

KP – PBCP is a public park. It's important that visitors are reassured and as an authority KCC have to follow due process and also ensure that staff working on the site are safe.

JB raised the point that the AC cables may also have an impact on breeding birds.

VG asked if Vattenfall know of any similar examples where cables have been installed in publically accessible areas.

Action – DB to look for examples for similar offshore wind projects or other energy projects regarding AC cables going through public spaces.

HJ pointed out that there are high voltage cables in the roads in residential areas so people do live in close proximity to them without risk to their health.

KP – We need to have evidence to show that it's been considered. We seek reassurance that it won't be a problem or a risk for anyone, including people with pacemakers, to use a path that goes over the cables.

DB – It is a requirement of the EIA to consider those issues

Refinement of the RLB

DB discussed the refinement of the RLB where the cable runs through Stonelees. Vattenfall have recorded the GPS location of the Nemo cable at Stonelees. DB highlighted where the RLB had been extended and explained that Vattenfall are undertaking targeted Section 42 consultations aimed at landowners, land occupiers and LAs.

DB updated the group about the offshore element of the project (slide 10). A reduction to the offshore RLB has been made to address navigational safety concerns offshore. There will be the same number of turbines as outlined in the project proposal (28-34 turbines) but more restricted in terms of the area where they can be installed.

Agenda Item 3 – Site Selection and Alternative Routes

DB clarified that northern option refers to Pegwell Bay, the southern option refers to Sandwich Bay. These were the two options put forward at scoping. DB acknowledged the questions received regarding the rationale for this decision. Vattenfall will be reviewing and clarifying the information that went into the PEIR before producing the final ES.

DB asked if there were particular areas in the PEIR chapters that members of the group disagreed with, or that were not adequately covered.

DB – We believe that there was a good amount of information provided in the PEIR. We don't know from your comments which specific areas you feel were not adequately covered. The comments received have been extremely general.

JB – We've made it very clear what our concerns are about the failings of the information you have provided. We haven't been given any confidence on the exploration of alternative routes despite the fact that we have repeatedly made it clear that we don't feel that through an NNR is an appropriate route.

DB – That point is very well understood

JM – Succinctly, how have you made the decision to go across Pegwell Bay as opposed to Sandwich Bay?

VG returned to the point made by DB about the comments received being general and said that the KWT response was as detailed as it could be under the circumstances, given what was received, and pointed out that a lot of time as non-statutory consultees went in to providing the response.

DB acknowledges that there were a lot of detailed comments from KWT and others on some of the PEIR chapters.

VG – Our expertise is ecology and planning and we could only comment on the information that we received. A lot of it pointed to where we expected further information.

DB – I agree that we've have excellent detailed comments from KWT and many other consultees. Referring to the site selection chapter, I think the comment was broadly that there was not sufficient evidence other than very limited economic arguments. There were 48 paragraphs in the PEIR chapter dedicated to this north vs south consideration and it went through all the receptors you would expect to be covered during the EIA. It explained what the considerations were for each of those receptors and gave a conclusion as to the balance of the judgments made. It's those justifications where there would be value in having further specific comments

DB – The appraisal of these two options considered a lot of factors. Ecologically we did consider that they were closely matched and the judgement that we came to was that the southern route performed slightly worse, primarily because we felt there was less certainty in mitigation for some of the designated features and other ecological features. This was set out in the PEIR. If this is something that stakeholders disagree with or feel that further information is required then that is useful for us to know. Due to it being finely balanced on the ecological side, other receptors such as tourism, recreation, socio-economics and others were much more distinct. The decision making has to take in to account multiple receptors and multiple impacts when determining routes. Ultimately the decision was made not purely on ecological grounds and the review of other receptors (social, economic, traffic and transport, landscape impacts) provided greater steer on the route preference in this case.

JM requested the analysis for the statement that there is ecological parity between the two route options.

JM – We've been asking for this analysis/evidence from the outset. That evidence will better enables us to start looking at the NNR as the least damaging route ecologically. We've been asking for this information since it was announced over a year ago that the decision had been made to drop the exploration of the southern route and that you intend to come across the NNR. We were told this was because there was ecological parity and therefore it was a socio-economic decision. Let us have the ecological data.

DB – The ecological considerations and analysis were included in the PEIR.

JM – It would be helpful if you could give us the analysis/evidence.

DB – The evidence is that we considered that an impact on this designation is harder to mitigate, or has a greater impact against other designations for the other route.

JM asked for an ecological rationale for this decision and KP asked if Vattenfall could provide page numbers for the PEIR chapters where this information could be found.

ND said that he was not aware of any overriding case for the northern route ecologically and had been looking closely at this aspect.

VA raised the issue that routes outside of the NNR hadn't been considered and that the NNR was being proposed as the only 2 options in the first place. She asked why routes outside of the NNR, which would not impact on any of the designated areas, had not been considered further

DB – These had been considered.

VA – How can coming through the NNR be less ecologically damaging than going through land that is not part of an NNR, or land that hasn't got any environmental designations?

HJ – The scoping report states the 8 preferences at the time. If it was possible, the preference would have been to install the cables down the Sandwich Road, however our studies showed this option would be practically impossible.

JB – Why do multiple long-standing environmental designations on the proposed site not rule this option out as well?

DB – There is suitable, well-proven mitigation available for the impacts. Any route we chose, including the southern route, would have impacts on designated sites, including European and Nationally designated sites therefore the decision-making comes down to how confidently we could mitigate the impacts. The northern route has its challenges and has ecological impacts, but the confidence we have in delivering the mitigation, for example in the salt marsh and being able to appropriately reinstate the PBCP, is significantly greater than the southern option when it was assessed for the impacts on sand dunes in the SAC.

HJ clarified that the Vattenfall team are advised by ecologists and that there was an ecological rationale behind the decision.

JB – Mitigation should be treated as a last resort.

DB agreed that mitigation is considered a last resort, but said that both options have ecological impacts that could not be avoided and those were the route options that were considered viable.

ND wanted to know what the ecological impacts on the southern route were.

HJ said these would be discussed in more detail but first returned to VA's point about potential routes that would avoid the NNR.

HJ – Given where the substation is, we considered where to make landfall along the whole coast. You have to start with the baseline data available. There are designated habitats all the way along this coastline as well as cliffs and designated cave habitats around the northern end. Bringing cables through built up areas but it would be very difficult. These factors mean you have to start narrowing down the options to something that is feasible.

JM – There are designations throughout the coastline yet you picked the site with the greatest intensity and concentration of designations - The NNR

HJ acknowledged that JM doesn't agree with the route chosen.

JM – If the argument is that the NNR is the best option for socio-economic grounds and therefore you can mitigate for the damage and disturbance that's going to be caused to the designated sites, then your argument is logical.

DB – What we're saying is that there are other considerations and that ecology is part of it

VA – Ecological considerations should be the key consideration because the site is an NNR. The key aspect of an NNR is the ecology and the wildlife, so that should be the main thing that should be considered, because that's the purpose of the area

HJ – It depends who you talk to. The interest in this room is primarily ecological

VA – That's what the land is designated for.

AS – The main problem here is that everyone keeps asking for the detail and rationale behind the decision. The PEIR presents your decisions, but it doesn't give the rationale or the detail that supports those decisions so we can't audit that information to see if that decision is valid, weighted and appropriate. I made extensive comments on the 'Site Selection and Alternatives' chapter in particular because there was a series of charts and tables with different sets of criteria, and different sets of constraints. They didn't add up and they weren't consistent. What you're not giving us is the audit trail of how you got to that point, the judgements you've made, and what weighting, scoring and evidence allowed you to get to that point. That is what's missing, and that's what we need to assess the impacts to judge whether the choices you've made are supportable or not.

JM – A meeting was convened in January 2018 by regulators, planning authorities, and the steering group including land-owning partners. Everybody was of the same view that no-one had received that information.

DB – Clearly there's a disagreement in the level of information that is either required for the decision making or that we've provided. When going through this process it isn't all about weightings and scorings, it's about professional judgements and looking at all the receptors together and identifying that some routes will not be technically feasible

JB – You have confirmed what we feared all along, which was that this was a pre-judged decision

DB +HJ – It wasn't a pre-judged decision

JB – We haven't seen the evidence that confirms that

DB – You have to make judgements at the time based on the evidence available

AS – There must be some professional judgement based on a professional opinion of the ecologists and you must prescribe them some weight. Part of the decision is judgement about where the ecological impacts are. How have you weighted the ecological impacts? The NNR, a European designation, should be scored or have greater weight than the other environmental designations so how have you countered that in the decision making process?

HJ formally declared that it was not a pre-judged decision to go across the NNR.

HJ – The problem with providing the evidence is that we have technical experts from the different areas giving us a professional opinion and we have to make a judgement on that

AS – You have to make a judgement but you have to communicate that judgement as part of the DCO process.

HJ – That's what we're trying to do within the documentation.

AS – The documentation is a summary.

ND – This is fundamental. This should have been discussed long before this point. The fundamental question is what justifies going through the NNR as opposed to going through some other land? There's an additional level of protection which is granted by all planning authorities to NNRs. We haven't been given a sufficiently detailed rationale.

DB – Examples include tourism, recreation, landscape and visual impact assessments. The southern route would go through more sensitive landscapes and is likely to affect more significant treelines and generally has greater effects than the northern route. In terms of traffic and transport, the southern route was considered to be significantly constrained due to routing through high density developments. These are the considerations that have to be factored in, as described in the PEIR.

KP asked about the north vs south considerations.

KP - Within the 'north' and within the 'south' there were different options but they've been combined as a term here

HJ – We can go into detail about the sub-options within Pegwell Bay. We didn't get far with the south because you have to make the decision about which landfall you want to make before you can move on.

KP – Did you look at 'collection of north' and 'collection of south' options, make a decision and then split out the routes into individual options?

HJ – We had to make the decision on the landfall before getting into to granularity of which routes from there can take us to the substation so that decision has to be made first.

There was some confusion around the table. KP did not feel this answered her question and rephrased.

KP – You have the terms 'north' and 'south', but within these there were various different options. Was the decision on north over south based on the collection of routes or the individual routes? Did you do your weighting and justifications based on whether to go north or south, or based on options 1-8?

VA – Did you do the weighting on 2 routes or 8 routes?

AM showed the map presented in the PIER which showed the 8 route options mentioned and asked if equal weight was put into assessing all of these options.

HJ – There were only 2 options included in scoping which was the first formal stage. These were the landfall at Pegwell Bay and the landfall at Sandwich. We believed that the route to the substation from these landfalls would be manageable in terms of ecological impacts and physically possible to engineer. This is why a lot of the northern routes were excluded early on, because the actual engineering for getting the cables down from the far north would have been too difficult.

AS – Can we see the process for that decision and the weighting/judgements made on why was it considered too difficult? It may be that on balance we consider it better to overcome that difficulty than impact on designated sites.

DB stated that the information is in the documents but acknowledged the flow in decision making isn't as clear as it could be and that Vattenfall are looking at addressing this.

JB – Not only the flow process but the information that was drawn from it to make the decision, which has to be more than soft professional judgement.

AS – We would like to see the process of the judgement making and the evidence that supports these judgements. Then we can make an assessment of how you've reached that decision.

DB – We'll take this away.

JM asked DB what he meant by this and asked if this meant Vattenfall would provide the desired information to the group and if so when this would be received.

DB – We are looking at how to incorporate that point into the ES. The information that we're going to provide for site selection is going to be included in the revised chapter in the ES and comments such as that have been taken into account. Weighting is not something you can attach a value to at that point.

JB – It's important to us to understand what weighting you put on international designations that apply to this site. Planning authorities respect the designations. The weight you've given to that is important to all the landowners.

GL – That message is very clear. We will provide what we think is sufficient. I'm not sure you will accept it and in that case it will be for PINS to decide. We understand this is important to you and we would like to have you on our side.

KP – We would like weightings for the whole thing. It'll be interesting to know how you weight a private membership golf course over a public and community asset, and how communities and social benefit has been weighted as opposed to economic benefit. Once we have that information, even if we don't agree, at least we would understand. At the moment we don't understand enough to agree or disagree.

MO explained that her role as an elected member is to present this proposal to the public, who want to know why and how the decision was made.

MO – The people who live in this district are those most impacted by your decision-making. They will have to put up with the disturbance to the NNR and PBCP, which they value hugely. I need sufficient information to explain to them how Vattenfall came to this decision.

AS – Will we have another opportunity as consultees to review that information before your DCO is submitted to PINS?’

VG reinforced that today’s meeting isn’t a consultation.

DB – It is unlikely given the timescales we have. There a number of opportunities through the DCO process for consultees to input into the process and to respond to it. A consultation has been undertaken on the PEIR and we’ve had the responses back.

AS – As a result of that, there should be another round of consultations. This would be appropriate and good practice to ensure that we can hopefully support the project going forward. As part of the process stakeholders should get the opportunity to be consulted before you submit your DCO.

DB – That won’t happen. If that approach is taken you can end up in a never ending cycle of consultations, making amendments to those consultations, and having to re-consult on it. The consultation report submitted with the application sets out how we addressed the comments received in the Section 42 consultation.

AS emphasised that the stakeholders would not be able to change their consultation responses and would have to sustain an in-principle objection to the project on that basis going forward to PINS.

DB acknowledged this.

HJ – Once the DCO is submitted, it’s up to PINS to decide if Vattenfall have gone through the correct process. If PINS decide that Vattenfall haven’t gone through the process properly then the DCO won’t be approved.

KP – Wouldn’t it be better to go through a second consultation robustly, so that the application goes to DCO with support, rather than with opposition?

JB – You’ve conceded that the inadequacies of the information provided are manifest based on what you’ve told us about how you came to your decisions. The information you’ve now provided us with, which you’ve conceded was not available within the PEIR, is not sufficient. This begs the question about whether proceeding simply because the PEIR is appropriate for you.

DB – Noted but we don’t believe we have conceded that. We take our own view on the planning merits of going ahead just based on the Section 42 consultation.

JB – That’s effectively it. Shall we consider the meeting adjourned?

DB said he believed there was value in continuing with the meeting but it was agreed that the meeting would move on from discussions surrounding site selection.

ND – Are you going to present the Section 42 amendments to DCO without further consultation because you consider that the changes made are not significant?

DB – Yes

Further discussions were had around additional consultations, and it was made clear that given the present situation, Vattenfall would be submitting an opposed DCO.

HJ – That's not unusual situation to be in.

KP + others – Not all DCOs are submitted in dispute.

HJ agreed that not all DCOs are submitted with opposition but some are and in cases where parties disagree it's better to have that arbitrated by PINS.

KP – In this case, multiple organisations are unhappy. It seems a shame to ignore those multiple organisations, the majority of which are landowners, and to have such negativity as part of the DCO process.

JB – We have accepted developments on the site, similar to the current proposal and have worked with developers including Vattenfall. We feel that what you're proposing here through a further incursion on the NNR is a step too far and you will not listen to that.

AS – If we had a second round of consultation on all the information and evidence, that would give us all the opportunity to give a better professional judgement. It would be good practice to go back to the consultees from the Section 42 consultation, repeat the consultation and try and resolve as many of the issues raised as you can. This would be to the benefit your application and the benefit of the site, to avoid a public enquiry. If you don't have another consultation now, you will submit an opposed DCO, we will have to maintain our objections and we will be sitting here with barristers. None of us want that.

KP – You're only doing consultation on one route. You're missing an entire step around site selection and how you got to that point. Organisations should be able to understand the decision about the chosen route, even if they disagree with it, and then you can move forward in the DCO with your preferred route without opposition.

JB – KWT will need the evidence before we could even consider that we would accept that you could carry on without us opposing. The NNR and its designations are fundamental. We have been open to these things in the past, but we are not convinced that you've given the NNR an adequate weighting. We believe that if you give it an adequate weighting, it is not appropriate for yet another development on that site.

HJ – If the DCO was submitted with all of that information that you require, would that be sufficient for you to support the application?

KP + others – No because we wouldn't have been consulted on it.

KP – You would be submitting it as a 'fait accompli' not as a consultation. The DCO should be submitted having had that information discussed and understood.

AS – The information should be discussed and agreed. We would give a response and therefore any responses to PINS would be included in the DCO. We may never agree on the route but we need that confidence and to be convinced. At present, no-one here is convinced.

JB – The views of most people involved in the process is that Vattenfall have been reluctant to share your reasoning. You've made huge assumptions about what the

outcome is going to be, minutes have been consistently produced long after a meeting and have often been challenged. The way you have conducted the process so far has been apparently designed to excite suspicion and concern amongst the people involved. There has been a lot of suspicion about how Vattenfall has been conducting this process right from the start and this meeting has not made it go away.

JB moved the meeting on.

DB mentioned some topics that he had planned to discuss including:

- Information on technical constraints of sandwich road which is why the options that involved routing down Sandwich Road were ruled out
- Landfall in proximity to the tidal pool
- Upon cancelling the Thanet cable replacement project, looked back at whether that changed the assumptions made about that route option,
- Nemo above ground crossing,
- HD into St Augustines

DB will provide the presentation to attendees following this meeting.

Agenda item 4 – Fees and Costs

HJ outlined the things that Vattenfall reimburse for in terms of stakeholders involved in the process (slide 22). Vattenfall can draft this for KWT and other consultees and clarified that payment reimbursement includes retrospective payment for the work done so far. Land agents will be covered by a separate undertaking that Tom is dealing with.

DB – Payments wouldn't cover activities during DCO examination

HJ – We will need some information from KWT so we can build up a quote code for a PO

DB – For councils, we have planning performance agreements so we have a structure in place

Action – Vattenfall to send information regarding reimbursements

Action – KWT to provide Vattenfall with the information required in order for a quote code/PO to be established

Agenda Item 5 – The NNR

JB – You are commenting about judgements on the other routes and accept the significance of treelines, however you are targeting on the NNR a 1000 year old dune system. There aren't many of those around. You need to seriously reflect on how you're making these comparative judgements.

JM – The point was made repeatedly that the trees west of Stonelees, bordering the Sandwich road are there because of a previous development which separated the western extreme of Stonelees from the main body of the reserve. The area couldn't be grazed, which is the principle ecological means of maintaining the dune and marshland

biodiversity. This meant that the ecological succession moved away from marshland and grassland and became scrubland and is now secondary woodland. These are the sorts of factors that a previous development has influenced and nobody foresaw that at the time.

JM - The last sliver of ancient semi-natural dune grassland and dune slack is at Stonelees, which is already compromised by 2 developments. The first development led to consequences from progressing the ecological succession, which hasn't been addressed; the second is the Nemo link development. Their working corridor was wider than anticipated and it damaged a bed of tansy which is a restricted plant. VA is monitoring the recovery of this plant. There were nationally rare moths and other invertebrates associated with tansy and restricted to the site. We still don't know the adverse impact of that development on that ecological assemblage.

VA – The proposed route going through Stonelees wipes that entire tansy patch out. There are breeding nightingales, turtledoves, and reintroduced natterjack toads at Stonelees so if that hasn't been considered, then this may be significant.

JB – Referring back to the treelines, a treeline can be repaired as a visual aspect in 20 years. A 1000 dune system can't.

KP and LG left the meeting due to other commitments elsewhere.

Agenda Item 6 – Project Timetable

DB was asked prior to the meeting to cover the estimated timetable of the project. DB went through information (slide 26 of presentation):

- Submission of the application: end of June 2018
- Anticipated start of examination: October 2018
- Examination closes: March 2019
- Consent decision: September 2019
- Construction start (onshore) –earliest 2020
- Construction start (offshore) –earliest 2022
- Project completion –earliest 2023

Agenda Item 7 – Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan (LEMP)

DB – The mitigation plan for the proposed options include restoration and reinstatement measures, mitigation for protected species and biodiversity enhancements where in line with national policy. Things not included in the LEMP, e.g. management of PBCP, will sit with people in this room if that is progressed.

DB had already asked KCC (in the meeting on 19th April) to help define the principles that should be secured and now asked other stakeholders if they would also do the same.

HJ – Considerations of these things doesn't prejudice your current objection

DB – The LEMP document would be subject to application pre-construction. The document would outline questions about how reinstatement or management would be undertaken. We would value comments on it before it is submitted.

AS – This hasn't been consulted on and so far it's only gone to one party (KCC). Unless we are officially consulted on it, then we can't respond.

DB – Consultation can take many forms and I hadn't appreciated that the current meeting wasn't a consultation or that there wasn't the ability to have these discussions.

AS – Any information produced post Section 42 consultation has to be re-consulted on, even if only on an informal basis. We can't comment on it if you don't ask us, and if you do ask us, can you ask us properly please.

ND – This can only work if you've got all the ecological knowledge available prior to DCO.

DB – We have undertaken significant amounts of surveys to inform the EIA so we do understand the area. That information was in the PEIR and will be in the ES.

ND – If you change your route, if you change things, however small in terms of planning or on a map, if that's affecting different species then that has to be known about to inform that.

DB – I agree. The changes to the RLB don't lead to additional environmental impacts as the RLB is being reduced here and no new areas are being introduced. The option to go through Stonelees was in the PEIR.

MO asked if Vattenfall have a timescale on the deliberation and investigation which will inform the decision to horizontal drill, trench or have a berm.

HJ – Once we have the results of the SI we can rule options out. We'd like to do that as soon as possible, but it depends on having permission to do the SIs.

DB – This will determine whether the berm or the trench option is most viable but the trenched installation and HDD options are likely to remain in the application assuming that we can bury the cables.

MO – Will this alter your timescale in terms of submitting your proposal/application?

HJ – It wouldn't alter the submission. We take into account the points raised today about consultation and the request for more information and the request to be consulted upon it as opposed to having it as part of the submission.

DB – We are happy to pass on questions that went to KCC on Friday.

There was some confusion around table as to why only KCC received the questions.

JB – Given that there are 4 landowners, why had these only gone to KCC?

DB – At the time, we were struggling to get this multi-party meeting. In April, Vattenfall gave a presentation to KCC similar to the current presentation but more detailed. KP made it clear that she wouldn't be able to comment on behalf of the NNR steering group. It was agreed at the meeting that Vattenfall would supply KCC with the questions from the presentation and consider the answers as appropriate.

JB – Why did KCC get them first? KCC are not the major landowner.

HJ – It was the natural outcome of the meeting. The information was presented, some questions came up afterwards which are now with KCC. We're here today to talk to speak to members of the NNR steering group so if you want the same information we can send the same to you. This plan would have to have input from everybody.

JB – It should have gone to the landowners and to the steering group but it hasn't.

DB – Part of the issue was trying to arrange a meeting with the steering group. We were unsure whether that was going to be possible so in the interim a meeting with KCC was arranged.

AS – In principle, if you have information or a document, then you should circulate it to all parties.

ND – Given that the LEMP is for the whole red line area, Thanet DC and Dover DC also need to be included as well as landowners and the steering group,

Agenda Item 8 - Surveys

DB – Additional surveys were requested by NE. Our view is that whilst they're not required for a robust EIA, we did agree to undertake them as part of the process. Due to numerous responses we committed to undertake SI works to ascertain the possibility of trenching. In terms of survey licensing, the survey license for the bat activity survey and the pond survey weren't provided. Rationale was given in terms of dissatisfaction of the site selection. We haven't reached an agreement at this meeting.

JM – This is the first and only time KWT, either independently or on behalf of the steering group, has ever refused permits for surveying. The reason for declining is because of the lack of clarity, namely regarding the justification for coming across the NNR. We feel we are being pushed into providing licenses/study permits for you to come across our site and we're not seeing any evidence of what you're doing to justify this route. Give us that clarity and then we will issue study permits.

HJ – We need to take it back and discuss what we can provide to you but are you saying that until that point we can't have access to carry out surveys?

JM – I will take it back to the steering group and we will reconsider but that is the position.

JB – We are involved with a number of large scale developments around Kent. The decision was not taken lightly.

DB – Understood. We'll undertake activity surveys where we're allowed to access. The other survey that has been requested is the SI works. Not wishing to speak on behalf of KP, but at the meeting held with KCC, it was suggested that it would be a KCC license that is required. It wasn't confirmed whether a KWT license or NNR steering group approval would be needed for those works so we wanted to confirm this.

HJ – We understand if you want to take that question away and discuss with KCC.

JB – There is concern about whether you're allowing yourself enough time. It would appear that you are moving along your timetable regardless of any outcomes of this meeting or other conversations.

DB – SI works have been requested by many stakeholders for us to be able to consider the underground options. If we're not able to do those, then the assessment on all 3 options including the above ground berm will continue to be progressed and we'll have to seek consent for those. Given the commitments that we've made on the SI and the level of request for them, we will have to consider whether there are other options open to the project to be able to secure those investigations. As an NSIP there are powers with the planning act that we could seek that would allow us compulsory right of access for our surveys. We don't want to do that, but the examining authority is likely to ask why we haven't done the surveys we were requested to do by a number of stakeholders. If the current situation holds, we will say we didn't do them because we didn't have the appropriate license. The examining authority will then ask if we considered using the NSIP powers available. As a project we have to consider how we would respond to that.

JM – If we had received the information we asked for and which we were promised, you would have had your license.

AS – The logical response will be 'why were you not given that access?' The question may not be about using the power of NSIPs, but why access was denied.

DB – It is far from uncommon for a DCO project to not be given access on some parts of their routes

JB – It is uncommon for us. You are pursuing the single route. You're going to pursue that without continuing a consultation in ways that might be appropriate. You will be abusing the NSIP process to achieve your ends.

VG – There are simple criteria to get a license which we have stated, and getting a license is the easiest way forward.

DB – Agree.

AS – What's the rush with the timescale? To re-consult on all the things we've talked about today would add two months into the timescale and probably reduce the amount of time spent at a public enquiry. I don't want to attend a public enquiry having all these arguments all over again when we could resolve them now.

HJ – We would not be abusing the NSIP process by going ahead as planned but there is a significant push from you so we would need to look at the impacts of an additional consultation.

AS – Please do

JB – You have threatened us with the process and powers you have, you are not presenting us with options. We are not being obstructive; we have given you every opportunity to provide the information. You are abusing the NSIP process to achieve your outcomes without appropriate consultation.

DB – That is not the case. I presented what is a reasonable process that we would be asked about from the examining authorities and it would be remiss of me not to mention that now.

JB – You have not adequately demonstrated the process behind the judgements you have made and that’s been the focus of this whole meeting. You are abusing the NSIP process.

DB – Understood

VA – The NSIP is nationally significant but the site is internationally significant so why does national significance outweigh international significance?

AS – A public enquiry will cost everybody a huge amount of time and money. If we can resolve most of these issues beforehand it would take two months out of your programme now, or six months if it goes to public enquiry. If you provide the information and judgements that we’re asking for, we can then respond and you’ll have a much better DCO and it will work better for everybody.

Agenda Item 9 – AOB

AM mentioned the RIAA and asked if this was going to be sent to other organisations.

HJ – It should have been sent to all those parties with an interest so it should be with someone at each organisation. We will check this.

AS asked that everybody be included when information is distributed as it is more transparent and allows everyone to understand the whole project better.

Action – JM to send up-to-date steering group contact list to DB for circulation purposes

JB thanked everyone for coming.

JM – The next steps will be the responses we can get, and the responses we can give.

Action	Responsibility
DB to send attendees information about trench diameters	DB
DB to look for examples for similar offshore wind projects or other energy projects regarding AC cables going through public spaces	DB
Vattenfall to send information regarding reimbursements	HJ
KWT to provide Vattenfall with the information required in order for a quote code/PO to be established	JB
JM to send up-to-date steering group contact list to DB for circulation purposes	JM

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.12: Email of First Contact with KWT (27/09/2016)

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 21 October 2016 13:53
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Potential extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm - introduction to KWT

Dear Helen

I am sorry, it seems that I didn't copy you into my response to your colleague Julie below.

I would add to this information below that having spoken to Sue Young, we would be unlikely to have the capacity to contribute to subject topic groups and would prefer to concentrate our efforts on contributing to official consultation stages on the scoping/screening of EIA and comments on the Environmental Statement.

However, I would add to this that it is not clear from your email whether there will be additional infrastructure proposed across our reserve or any land take. If this is the case, then our Head of Reserves East John McAllister and our Chief Executive John Bennett will need to be involved directly with this separate matter.

With kind regards
Vanessa Evans

From: Vanessa Evans
Sent: 05 October 2016 09:21
To: 'Julie Drew-Murphy'
Cc: Vincent Ganley; Sue Young
Subject: RE: Potential extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm - introduction to KWT

Good morning Julie

I have forwarded your email to Sue Young, our Head of Conservation, Policy and Evidence for consideration.

I think it is likely that I would contribute to the broader EIA process, as this is directly linked with planning and any forthcoming planning application. However, I doubt whether I would be able to attend individual subject topic groups. We are a charitable organisation with limited resources; I am part-time and cover most of Kent for forward plans and strategic applications.

It would be helpful I think if you would be kind enough to let us know exactly what the topic groups cover and then perhaps we can take it from there? I have asked Sue for guidance on whether our Marine team might want to contribute to subject-specific topic groups.

Thanks for getting in touch.
Kind regards
Vanessa

From: Julie Drew-Murphy [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 October 2016 10:06
To: Vanessa Evans
Subject: RE: Potential extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm - introduction to KWT

Dear Vanessa

Further to Helens email below, I am working on behalf of Vattenfall to set up the Evidence Plan process.

The aim of the evidence plan process is to set out and agree the scopes of work and assessments to be undertaken to inform the HRA for the potential project, Vattenfall would also like to use this process to agree the same for the EIA as much of the evidence required is applicable to both assessments. The process involved all stakeholders involved with the project with a view to reaching consensus between all parties.

We are in the process of establishing the Steering Group who will be responsible for overseeing the process ensuring progress and consistency. As part of the process we are also proposing to establish expert topic groups who will be discussing evidence requirements specific to individual topic areas. We would like the involvement of the Wildlife Trust in these groups for your specific topics of interest (eg onshore ecology, ornithology etc).

We are keen to start the process given that early feasibility work is currently being undertaken and are gathering feedback from Stakeholders regarding their interest in progressing with an Evidence Plan. We are currently trying to arrange the initial meeting of the steering group and following this we will set up some meetings/workshops for the expert topic groups, dates for these are yet to be confirmed but are likely to be in the new year.

I'd be grateful for your thoughts on this and whether you would be happy to be included within the Expert topic groups,
Kind regards
Julie

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 27 September 2016 17:04
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Julie Drew-Murphy [REDACTED]
Subject: Potential extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm - introduction to KWT

Good afternoon Vanessa

I wonder if you can help me. I am looking to provide Kent Wildlife Trust with some information regarding a potential extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and I was provided with your details by Sarah Parker at Thanet District Council. Although plans are at an early stage, Vattenfall would appreciate some feedback from KWT pre-Scoping, for example on key receptors for consideration in the impact assessment, the approach to onshore ecological surveys and how KWT would like to be engaged with during the planning process should the project move forward. I would be happy to arrange a meeting with KWT to discuss plans in more detail, if you can provide me with some potential dates in October/early November and a list of required attendees.

We will shortly be initiating an Evidence Plan process with The Planning Inspectorate and, should KWT wish to participate, we can facilitate this also.

In the meantime if you would like to discuss anything further please give me a call.

Kind regards
Helen

Helen Jameson
Offshore Wind Project Manager
Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd
Development Offshore

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

We have recently changed the registered offices of a number of our companies. The following are now registered [REDACTED]
Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd, Border Wind Ltd, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.13: Minutes of Meeting with KWT (23/08/2017)

Minutes

Date: 23 August 2017 10.30 to 12.30

Meeting at: Vattenfall Wind Power Limited,
Ramsgate, Kent

Subject / purpose:

39080 - TEOWF – Pegwell Bay Landfall Options Review

Attendees:

Jennifer Wilson (JW) – Environment Agency
Morgan Sproates (MS) – Thanet District Council (TDC)
Luke Glover (LG) – TDC
Nick Gill (NG) – Kent County Council (KCC)
Charlotte Beck (CB) – KCC
Rebecca Frier (RF) – KCC

Apologies:

Sean Leake - GoBe Consultants

Damian Martin (DM) – Vattenfall
Oliver Gardner (OG) – Amec Foster Wheeler (AFW)
Richard Cartlidge (RC) – AFW
Vanessa Dahmoun (VD) – AFW
Matt Logan (ML) – AFW

Minutes:

Action by:

- 1 Introductions were made and OG thanked all for attendance. OG explained that the main purpose of the meeting was to review the proposals for the Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm (Thanet Extension) export cables making landfall at the Pegwell Bay Country Park. AFW would also provide a brief summary of the results from the Phase 1 Geo-environmental Desk Study.
- 2 OG and DM gave an overview of the Thanet Extension project and of the programme.

DM confirmed that current programme is for Section 42/47 consultations to take place during October 2017, submission of DCO application in March 2018, and DCO examination from July to December 2018.
- 3 VD shared draft copies of the Phase 1 Geo-environmental Desk Study and gave a summary of the methodology and key findings.

Continued...

There was a discussion on the identified sources of contamination across the study area.

VD led a discussion on the Pegwell Bay Landfill (previously named Cliffsend Landfall), which is now the Pegwell Bay Country Park. Information on the history of the landfill had been obtained from an Envirocheck data search, with additional information provided by KCC and TDC. It was acknowledged that there was not much information available about the construction methodology for the landfill, NG stated that KCC have reviewed the old micro-fiche records but there was little historic information on the construction of the landfill available.

CB stated that the main concern for KCC is the lack of detailed knowledge of the landfill construction techniques, for example whether or not the landfill was lined, whether or not there is any shuttering along the edge of the landfill, the depth of the landfill.

CB also stated that there is a culverted surface watercourse/drain that runs beneath the landfill. The entrance is not known (assumed to be along the western edge of the country park adjacent to the road), but the exit at the eastern edge of the landfill close to the bird hide is marked and sampled by KCC (known as PB-S2). The outfall is beneath the rock armour (marked with yellow paint on the rocks) and has a tidal flap. DM noted that this location is likely to be close to the proposed location of the cable landfall. A 2016 water sampling report, including plans showing the surface water sampling locations and boreholes, has been provided to AFW by KCC. Another surface water drain runs around the southeastern edge of the landfill which is also regularly sampled (known as PB-S1). PB-S1 is collected from a small tributary of the River Stour.

The results from samples suggest that PB-S2 is predominately influence by the landfill and the leachates that it produces. Sample PB-S1 is partly effected by tidal water, a limited influence by the landfill has been recorded at PB-S1.

DM asked if the borehole logs from the 2016 water sampling are available.

AFW will review the report and identify the surface water outfall in relation to the development proposals.

- 4 DM gave an overview of the project and the proposals for the onshore export cable for the Thanet Extension project.

The offshore export cable will follow the route of the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm cable to make landfall at a location in the centre of the Pegwell Bay Country Park. There are offshore constraints, e.g. the Nemo Link Cable, the Ramsgate Harbour channel, which need to be avoided. Offshore the worst case will require four offshore export cables, these will need to transition to onshore cables within a transition pit.

From the transition pit the cable will run above ground through the country park using a similar technique to the Nemo Link project, first inland to where the Nemo Link cable runs, then parallel to the Nemo

Continued...

Link to the south. The proposed sub-station is within the former Richborough Port, the connection to the National Grid Electricity Transmission Network is within the Richborough Energy Park.

There is an access to the cable corridor through the country park car park to the north, the existing Nemo Link working compound within the country park will be reused during construction.

CB asked if the project could make landfall adjacent to the Nemo Link project and then follow the same route running alongside the Nemo Link cable.

MS asked if any landfall options that could avoid a landfall within the country park were explored,

DM stated that the options of landfall adjacent to the Nemo Link project and further north were looked at, but there is not enough space due to constraints including the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm export cable, the Cliffs End petrol station, the former Ramsgate Hoverport and ecological constraints.

There are currently three options for the landfall and location of the transition pit which are being assessed for the Preliminary Environment Information (PEI) report:

1. Transition pit constructed within the intertidal area;
2. Transition pit on the top of the Pegwell Bay Country Park, close to the existing footpath;
3. Transition pit further inland within the Pegwell Bay Country Park.

All three options will require the construction of new rock armour defences to create an area in front of the landfill for the cables to be buried in order to rise onto the top of the country park; this will avoid the need for any excavation within the former landfill. This will require some land take from the salt marsh, which is a SSSI. JW said a concern for the EA would be the loss of the salt marsh habitat, and that the EA would want to see more detailed design in order to determine the potential impact on the saltmarsh. DM stated that engineering solution would look to reduce the land take within the salt marsh as much as possible.

CB asked if the existing rock armour defences will be left in place. DM stated the construction technique has not been set, and could either leave the existing rock armour defences in place, or remove them depending on the status of the sea defences and landfill and any potential effects.

JW stated recommended keeping the existing sea defences in place as this was likely to have the least impact on the historic landfill. MS of TDC agreed to this position.

Option 3 would require the 'off shore' cables to run on-land from the landfall to the transition joint bay. As these are larger the land take

Continued...

and above ground construction within the country park would be larger.

RF asked how close to the Nemo Link project the cables will run. DM stated that discussions are taking place to agree the separation distance, however there would need to be a gap for thermal protection.

RF stated that KCC would be concerned if any excavation was undertaken within the country park (no holes in the side of the landfill). KCC would also need to have continued access around the country park on the existing footpaths and access tracks.

- 5 There was a discussion on the ownership and construction of the existing sea defences around the Pegwell Bay County Park.

JW stated that these are not Environment Agency sea defences.

LG/NG will determine whether it is TDC or KCC who are responsible for the sea defences.

KCC/TDC are not sure when the sea defences were constructed. LG will look into the TDC records for any information on the age of the sea defences.

NG stated that the landfill was formerly operated by TDC but would have been transferred to KCC following the 1974 Local Government Act. NG has some memory that there was steel shuttering around the edge of the landfill adjacent to the sea defences, but cannot be sure.

CB suggested consultation with the Pegwell Bay Country Park group should be undertaken.

- 6 AOB

MS asked if there was any potential for a build-up of landfill gasses within the cable ducts and inspection pits that cross the landfill. The transition pits in the design, particularly in Option 1, are at a lower point than the cable ducts are they cross the landfill. Therefore, if there were any pathway for the ingress of landfill gasses into the sealed concrete cable ducts (broken seal, etc...) there is the potential for pooling/concentration of denser gasses in the inspection pits (ie. CO₂ – asphyxiant).

DM stated that the ducts would be sealed plastic pipes within a sealed concrete box, therefore it would not be possible for gas to enter the ducts. OG also stated that the construction works and operational procedures for any maintenance works would include standard HSE protocols, such as a Confined Spaces Procedure, to mitigate any risks. MS even with above controls given the very rapid effects of entering a space with high levels of potential asphyxiants, consideration of passive ventilation of the inspection pits (or other mitigation) as part of the design may be desirable.

Currently no GI/SI is planned pre-construction but DM stated that it would be undertaken during the construction phase, but ML asked if any was undertaken in the country park would KCC support. CB

Continued...

stated that KCC would like to see details of any planned works for review and approval. JW confirmed there would be no need for a FRAP for any works adjacent to the country park sea defences as the defences do not belong to the EA, however the EA would like to see any proposals before work commences as there may be an impact on the saltmarsh. LG stated TDC should also be consulted but have no formal consenting/approval process.

CB asked if there will be a preferred option for the landfall when the DCO is submitted. DM confirmed that it was the intention to present one landfall option in the DCO application.

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E1.14: Minutes of Meeting with KCC (19/04/2018)

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN MEETING MINUTES

MEETING ORGANISER: VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD

DATE 19TH APRIL 2018

ATTENDEES: SEAN LEAKE (GOBE CONSULTANTS)
SAMMY MULLAN (GOBE CONSULTANTS)
HANNAH CLEMENTS (KENT COUNTY COUNCIL)
KATE PHILLIPS (KENT COUNTY COUNCIL)
NICK GILL (KENT COUNTY COUNCIL)
DAN BATES (VATTENFALL)
DUNCAN WATSON (SLR CONSULTING)
STUART CARGILL (OPITIMISED ENVIRONMENTS)
REBECCA FRIAR (GEN2 PROPERTY LTD)

APOLOGIES/MEMBER NOT REQUIRED FOR PARTICULAR MEETING: N/A

Agenda item	Topic for discussion	
1	Project Update (Post-PEIR) - Programme	
2	Project Update - RLB	
3	Site Investigations	
4	Ecological Surveys	
5	Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	
6	Reinstatement	
7	Species	
8	Enhancements	
9	Business Impacts	
Notes & Actions	Notes	Action
1	<p>Project Update (Post-PEIR) - Programme</p> <p>SL presented the indicative programme of the project. DCO is anticipated to be submitted at the end of June. Drafting of the application (prior to print) will be complete end of May. The Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) is an evolving process and will continue to evolve beyond submission. An outline LEMP will be submitted with the application.</p> <p>All presented dates are subject to the award of Contracts for Difference.</p>	<p>SM to provide a copy of the presentation with the minutes. – provided 27th April.</p>
2	<p>Project Update - RLB</p> <p><i>Array</i> Up to 34 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) maintaining the same foundations types as PEIR will be taken forward in the application. The array Red Line Boundary (RLB) has evolved based on S42 comments - primarily from Shipping and Navigation. The final decision of the array RLB will be made in the coming weeks but likely to be that presented in the slides.</p> <p><i>Offshore Export Cable Corridor</i> The landfall RLB has been refined since PEIR but remains largely unchanged. There will be an area around the approaches of Ramsgate Harbour where no cables/infrastructure will be placed but will be maintained within the RLB to allow works, such as anchor handling.</p> <p><i>Onshore Cable Corridor</i> SL presented a comparison between the PEIR RLB (purple) and the RLB (red line) to be assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES). The larger landfall extension option, in PEIR, has been removed, i.e. there will not be a Transition Joint Bay (TJB) in the saltmarsh.</p> <p>The cable route Option to cut into Sandwich Road has been dropped based on engineering constraints and the received S42 consultation.</p>	

	<p>There will be no interaction (for infrastructure or access) with the carpark in Pegwell Bay Country Park (PBCP). Therefore, the works will be further from the play area than proposed in PEIR.</p> <p>The RLB has been reduced in PBCP and Stonelees Nature Reserve (NR). It has been extended in the Bay Point Club to align with the land parcel boundaries. Access into the Bay Point Club has been maintained.</p> <p>The existing access into the substation location has been removed from the RLB. The RLB has been extended in the proposed substation area to enable the relocation of the existing tenants. No works will be undertaken in this area. The RLB has been clipped to the land parcels.</p> <p>The routes within REP are uncertain but on-going consultation is being held with National Grid, Nemo and other tenants.</p> <p><i>Landfall</i></p> <p>Three options for landfall are being assessed and presented within the ES, and to be taken forwards in the application.</p> <p>DB confirmed that any soil removed during trenching of PBCP will be disposed of appropriately, i.e. it will not be reinstated.</p> <p>Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) (Option 1) – The proposed drills would be from the country park into the intertidal area. This will remove interaction with the sea wall and the saltmarsh. The cable would be trenched onwards in PBCP. A construction compound would be required for the drilling equipment and the works.</p> <p>Option 2 – Two extensions of the sea defences were proposed in PEIR – one larger (TJBs in the saltmarsh) or a smaller one with (TJBs on the country park). The smaller sea wall extension has been retained for the application. The dashed area indicates where the TJBs could be located and subject to on-going design. The cables would be laid in a berm as per assessment in the PEIR. The figure illustrates areas where full access will be achieved across the berm (a 1:12 gradient has been assessed within the ES). The green dashed area indicates possible location of the seawall extension. A temporary construction will be required.</p> <p>Both Options 2 and 3 will require a cofferdam to prevent contamination risks.</p> <p>Option 3 – If HDD is not possible, such as if it would create contamination pathways, a trenched option is proposed through the sea wall. The TJB and cables would be buried within PBCP.</p> <p>KP sought clarification that the green area for construction compound is the proposed area. SL confirmed and highlighted the two access routes (to be a one way system) into the compound. The compound would be heras fenced and likely to be hardstanding or Geotech mats. This would be designed/confirmed post-consent.</p>	
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	<p>The cable installation through Stonelees will be trenched, as per PEIR, and soil will be reinstated as soon as reasonably practical. SL presented the onwards cable route and the substation.</p>	
<p>3</p>	<p>Site Investigations</p> <p>The findings of the SI works will report during examination, which will enable a decision of the three landfall and onwards cable options. VFs preference is for assets to be buried. The SI works are currently being procured.</p> <p>SI works are anticipated to be undertaken July/June. KP noted that it is a peak visitor time. KP highlighted that KCC and VF will need to work closely to ensure safety and mitigate impacts on the customers of the PBCP. Information/ notice boards will be required.</p> <p>NG – requested a method statement for the SI works, this should include details on waste disposal and backfilling.</p> <p>RF noted that a permit will be required for the SI works. Louis Grover (LG) is the senior ranger, and would act as a point of contact for practical/ logistics SI works on site.</p> <p>VF’s assumption is that a permit would need to be secured from KWT to undertake the SI works in PBCP.</p>	<p>DB to provide further information on the method statement, programme and duration of works. [Post meeting note – information to be provided post-application submission].</p> <p>DB to contact land agent (for VF) to begin discussions with KCC for access and permits for SI works. [Post meeting note – VWPL’s land agents will be contacting KCC via a letter within the next few weeks].</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Ecological Surveys</p> <p>Seasonal sensitive surveys. Our understanding is that a permit is required to undertake these surveys in the PBCP.</p> <p><i>KP raised concerns over the cable route selection process and that the route is through an ecologically sensitive area.</i></p> <p>KP noted that if the route were to go ahead then it would be their (KCC’s) preference to have all infrastructure to be buried in the PBCP. This is noting that they are objecting to the current route.</p> <p>DB noted that the application is proceeding with the route [presented in the slides].</p> <p><i>SL noted that engaging in meetings and providing land access does not infer endorsement of the project (or the route selection).</i></p> <p>DW has been engaged with consultation with NE over further ecological surveys (for great crested newt and bat activity). DW does not believe that the outstanding surveys are critical to the assessment, although it would be preferable to complete them, both in terms of informing the assessment and in avoiding discussion over lack of access in examination.</p>	<p>KCC to provide a copy of the management plan for PBCP – provided 17/5/18.</p>

	<p><i>KP highlighted further site selection information is required to provide understanding of how the final route has been selected.</i></p> <p>The site management plans are closely linked between the KCC, KWT and the designations, to ensure all plans are aligned with the NNR future visions. DW requested a copy of the site management plan for PBCP to inform the development of the outline LEMP.</p> <p>RF noted that KWT are the tenants of KCC within a small part of the PBCP.</p>	
<p>5</p>	<p>Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)</p> <p>VF intend to submit an outline LEMP with the application. A more detailed LEMP would then be produced and implemented post-consent. The outline LEMP will provide an overview of the principles as specifics cannot be provided until more detailed design has been undertaken.</p> <p>A detailed LEMP would form a DCO requirement, for approval by TDC/DDC, in consultation with other bodies as appropriate (which can include KCC) prior to construction. This will be informed by the outline LEMP provided in the application.</p> <p>VF seek to understand the KCC vision/ long-term plan of PBCP and whether there are any strong preferences or <i>bêtes noires</i> in terms of landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancements.</p> <p>The outline LEMP will provide mitigation options separately for a berm and buried infrastructure, on the basis that both options are still possible at this stage. The outline LEMP will include the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and re-instatement proposals; • Screening proposals at the substation; • Protected and Notable species mitigation; • Landscape and ecological enhancements; and • Monitoring. <p>A separate Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) will cover dust, noise etc. and will be provided in the application.</p> <p>KP noted that grazing may not occur when construction is occurring and other methods would be needed to manage the land and there may be a loss of grazier business long-term. A discussion was held about the possible issues of crossing the Nemo berm to get grazing animals in. It is thought that grazing didn't occur during Nemo's construction. The gradient of berms should be considered in relation to suitability for grazing.</p> <p>An access management plan will be developed, by VF, to ensure there will be no park closures and uses are maintained use (such as park run).</p> <p>KP raised concern over the narrow path between the construction compound (heras fencing) and the Nemo berm over a prolonged period</p>	<p>Outline LEMP to consider the maintenance of existing habitat management regimes, through grazing or alternative management (e.g. cutting).</p> <p>VF to provide a list/ overview of questions on which KCC input is requested. KP to seek opinion/ discuss the provided information with relevant parties and respond. Further suggestions are also welcomed [attached to end of minutes].</p> <p>The outline LEMP to include that the berm design must be sympathetic to the existing Nemo berm where they run in parallel.</p> <p>The outline LEMP to include that the berm would need to be capped in nutrient poor substrate to</p>

	<p>of time. This would reduce the enjoyment of users despite maintaining access.</p> <p>KP stated that Nemo is not considered best practice and should be used for lessons learnt.</p> <p>In the section where the Thanet Extension cable would run parallel to the Nemo cable KP wouldn't want an 'M' of two berms or one high peak. A gentle gradient and usable space would be needed.</p> <p>DB clarified that where Thanet Extension runs parallel to it the RLB includes the centre line of the Nemo berm, to allow the potential of filling between two berms, noting agreements would be required.</p> <p>KP considered the cumulative effect of multiple berms is more significant than the installation of the Nemo berm. There may be possible compartmentalisation of the PBCP. The project seeks to reduce this through low gradients on paths.</p> <p>DW – if required the Outline LEMP will contain a number of options but the project's preference would be to discount (KCC's) non-preferred options at this stage, if possible.</p> <p>Berm substrate options could include–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalk • 'ameliorated' chalk – to speed up the establishment. • Neutral sub-soil <p><i>Agreement was reached that restoration of the berm should aim for species rich grassland using a nutrient poor substrate. KP was unable to provide a definitive KCC view on preferred substrate at this stage.</i></p> <p>DW stated that a berm could either be seeded or left to colonise naturally. DW noted that natural colonisation can take time but in time may result in a more natural vegetation community (of greater conservation value). The project has no strong preference and would like a steer from KCC as landowners as to their preference.</p> <p>PBCP is advertised as low flat coastal area and suitable for customers with accessibility requirements. KCC would like this to be maintained.</p> <p>KP highlighted that additional work/cost/resources/operations may be required on an on-going basis depending on habitat/land/distance between the two berms and effects on grazing compartments.</p> <p><i>Note: KP noted that she is not directly involved in the day-to-day management of the site and will need to discuss with the ranger team before providing comments on the different options. It was agreed that VF would provide a list of questions on which they would like input from KCC in respect of the Outline LEMP.</i></p>	<p>promote plant species diversity.</p> <p>The Tourism and Recreational (T&R) chapter will present a plan showing all informal paths throughout the PBCP.</p>
6	Reinstatement (or trenching)	

	<p>The project assumes that KCC’s preference would be grassland based communities rather than scrub and trees? KP noted that generally she would prefer reinstatement to grassland which is consistent with the site being a coastal lowland. DW noted that reinstatement to trees and scrub would not be possible above the cables for operational reasons.</p> <p>Ephemeral pools within Stonelees – a small number might be within the route corridor, so the project is assuming that the features should be replaced elsewhere in the land parcel – to be discussed with KWT.</p> <p><i>Substation</i></p> <p>Propose woodland screening on the perimeter of the substation and habitat enhancement (open mosaic habitat for invertebrates).</p> <p>Screening tree types to be agreed but likely to be consistent with native and locally appropriate trees.</p> <p>Fencing – will be dependent on location of building and infrastructure.</p>	
7	<p>Species</p> <p>Species-specific mitigation measures will be described in the outline LEMP. Pre-construction survey and standard protection measures will be deployed and an Ecological Clerk of Works will be employed.</p> <p><i>Invertebrates</i> – Aim to manage habitat in the substation site. Species-specific mitigation and enhancement measures would also be employed in PBCP and Stonelees, if required. Further survey would be carried out post consent to determine detailed mitigation requirements.</p> <p><i>Birds</i> - Standard measures will be applied. Due to the presence of non-breeding birds – a seasonal restriction will be applied to works within the intertidal (Oct – Mar) and at the landfall. Screening would also be employed to avoid visual disturbance where required (within 250m of the intertidal). Signage may be used to discourage displaced visitors from walking over sand flats and an ECoW would monitor potential disturbance from displaced visitors and seek to discourage disturbance, if required.</p> <p><i>Other Species</i> – mitigation proposals were only covered briefly due to lack of time. Further details are provided in the slides.</p>	KCC to ask biodiversity team to review the presentation slides and provide any initial comments.
8	<p>Enhancements</p> <p>To be provided in the outline LEMP. Possible landscape enhancements were presented including path enhancements or building of a view point.</p> <p>VF would like more information to understand the aspirational vision of the park and obtain KCC preferences on potential enhancements.</p> <p>Enhancement works undertaken outside the RLB would need to be secured to ensure delivery. Side agreements could be used to secure to KCC satisfaction – contractual basis.</p>	

	<p>A request for KCC input in relation to potential enhancements to be included in list of questions to KCC.</p>	
<p>9</p>	<p>Business impacts</p> <p>The O&M impacts is assessed the ES and associated impacts of maintenance. The project lifetime is assumed to be 30 years.</p> <p>KP queried where the assessment of the projects impact on the business of the park. SL – The T&R chapter has been revised since PEIR and focusses on the PBCP as a receptor and considers the impact on the business. The chapter considers cumulative impacts with Nemo.</p> <p>The loss of income and opportunity will be difficult for VF to quantify. Following submission of the application, meetings with KCC will be held. VF’s preference is for practical solutions to be employed but compensation could also be discussed. This would need to be resolved prior to the end of the DCO process. [post meeting note: any compensation for business impacts would be picked up through the land agreement]</p> <p>KP highlighted close working would be required to ensure that visitor experience is maintained and continued income. Thanet Extension may affect investment decisions for the provision of additional visitor services – such as catering or seating areas. The recovery of business should also be considered.</p> <p>DB – VF would prefer to support KCC to achieve the aims, through a positive route, rather than preventing or hindering them.</p> <p>All plans in the park have to complement the NNR plans and visions.</p>	

OUTLINE LEMP – LIST OF ISSUES ON WHICH INITIAL COMMENTS REQUESTED

Restoration and Reinstatement

If an above-ground solution in the country park is unavoidable the overall aim for restoration of the berm would be the creation of species-rich grassland. The intention is for the Outline LEMP to retain a number of options for how exactly this would be done, with the detail to be agreed within the detailed LEMP, post consent. However, we would welcome initial views on the following issues so that certain options can either be promoted or discounted now, at the outline stage, if it is appropriate to do so.

- Choice of substrate, e.g. virgin chalk, ameliorated chalk or more neutral subsoil
- Whether to allow the berm to colonise naturally or augment vegetation establishment by seeding

If burial of cables within the country park is possible, we would welcome views on whether reinstated ground should be allowed to colonise naturally or whether seeding should be used to speed up establishment and potentially create a more diverse grassland community?

Mitigation for Protected or Notable Species

VF would welcome comments on the proposed mitigation measures outlined in the slides tabled at the meeting.

Enhancements

VF would welcome initial views on potential biodiversity and landscape enhancements within the country park, relevant and proportional to the effects of the project, which VF could contribute to. As raised at the meeting, some initial ideas include:

- Additional ponds / pools (outside the landfill area)
- Creation of reptile refugia / hibernacula
- Erection of bat and bird boxes
- Creation of small area of sacrificial crop (for seed-eating birds)
- Potential for viewing platforms on bund at existing path crossing points
- Potential for path improvements between landfill and compound
- Potential tree and scrub planting

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E2.1: Minutes of Meeting with Craig Mackinlay MP (07/03/2017)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Mary Thorogood Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Senior Stakeholder Adviser Project Manager	Date 07.03.17
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Interaction details

Subject Project Update	07.03.17	Time	Location Westminster	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Craig Mackinlay MP	MP		Houses of Parliament, Westminster		

Minutes/Notes of interaction

<p>Purpose of meeting to brief CM about the Thanet Extension project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CM expressed concern regarding layout and proximity pilot boarding stations and questioned whether economics was the driving factor in location of turbines. VF explained at a high level how the wind farm development area was defined. • Talked through our engagement to date and explained that the consultation process is designed to highlight these issues and that we were taking this matter seriously and would collate our own data before engaging fully again. He was pleased to hear this and seemed satisfied for now. • CM said that impact on visual amenity is the biggest concern coming into the constituency office although he was more relaxed about this. • CM asked about the fishermen. VF reported that our engagement with the fishermen was well underway.. • CM explained that himself, Roger Gale and Julian Brazier have big concerns around NEMO/pylons. VF confirmed that, although the project is likely to connect at Richborough, there would be no overhead lines associated with Thanet Extension. • CM enquired about extra jobs in Ramsgate. VF to consider in their ongoing analysis of socioeconomic benefits. <p>VF agreed to keep him well informed and requested he get in touch with any specific queries arising..</p>

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file in Livelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E2.2: Minutes of Meeting with Craig Mackinlay MP (21/11/2017)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Mary Thorogood Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Senior Stakeholder Adviser Project Manager	Date 21.11.2017
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Interaction details

Subject Project Update	Date 21.11.2017	Time	Location Westminster	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Craig Mackinlay MP	MP		Houses of Parliament, Westminster		

Minutes/Notes of interaction

The purpose of this meeting was to provide Craig Mackinlay with an update on the Thanet Extension project and to provide a preview on messages and material that we will be showing at the PIDs.

- CM has heard an issue about potential impact on period drama filming – have we considered? Helen replied that we are well engaged with the councillor in question and have engaged with voluntary tourist groups as well. CM didn't see this as a concern.
- Talked through the views of the fishermen and CM comfortable with Vattenfall's engagement.
- Talked through the survey of local people and what benefits are important to them
- Understands the rationale but 'not happy' about 'bigger and nearer' turbines, believes this will be a common view in the community. Concerned around the use of the shipping lanes and visual impact. We talked through the shipping aspects and how we are/will be engaging with Estuary Services as well as the PLA. He accepted this. We also talked through his (and our) view that landscapes have and must evolve over time – with respect to Goodwin Sands – he accepts and supports this view as well.
- MT and HJ Encouraged CM to attend a PID so as he can use the visualisation and talk through in more detail.

Follow up – MT to send CM PID dates and chase to attend. Offer to take the visualisation to them if they can't make any of them.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E2.3: Minutes of Meeting with Roger Gale MP (06/02/2017)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Mary Thorogood Andrew Paine	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Senior Stakeholder Adviser	Date 06.2.2017
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Interaction details

Subject Project Update	Date 06.2.2017	Time	Location Westminster	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Roger Gale MP	MP		Houses of Parliament, Westminster		

Minutes/Notes of interaction

The purpose of this meeting was to provide Roger Gale MP with an update on the status of our project so far.

RG had been contacted by the PLA who had briefed him on what they saw as the challenges with respect to the layout/pick up points. PLA's concern was that it would prevent them attracting business to the port, particularly post Brexit.

RG voiced concern that VF had not engaged with the PLA on what was a significant issue.

AP talked RG through the engagement with PLA to date and the DCO process itself, i.e. - that it is designed to tease out precisely these kind of issues.

RG also asked if VF had received any queries about shipping lanes to which VF responded that it had not received anything specific other than feedback received at meetings with PLA and other shipping industry consultees.

Otherwise RG was supportive and not surprised that we had had good feedback from the local community. He was however surprised at the length of time the consenting process takes.

MT

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E2.4: Minutes of Meeting with Roger Gale MP (21/11/2017)

Vattenfall Thanet Extension Stakeholder Contact Report

Owner details

Name Mary Thorogood Helen Jameson	Organisation Vattenfall	Title Senior Stakeholder Adviser Project Manager	Date 21.11.2017
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Interaction details

Subject Project Update	Date 21.11.2017	Time	Location Westminster	Method Meeting
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Stakeholder/participant details

Name	Position	Organisation	Address	Telephone	Email
Roger Gale MP	MP		Houses of Parliament, Westminster		

Minutes/Notes of interaction

The purpose of this meeting was to provide an update to Roger Gale MP on the Thanet Extension project and to provide a preview on messages and material that we will be showing at the PIDs.

- Pleased we are engaging with the PLA – have we spoken with the RNLI who he expects will have similar issues?
- Talked through our relationship with the fishermen and the impact (positive and negative) that Thanet/KF/KFE have had.
- Talked through the survey of local people and what benefits are important to them
- Believes we engage well with the local community and supports THX, understands the rationale behind 'bigger and fewer' turbines and – on the basis with the visuals shown at this meeting – comfortable with the visual impact
- Believes the economic benefit of our assets well understood, we should speak more clearly about the power benefit 'to' Kent. Eg 'Kent breweries run, houses powered' etc to bring it to life for locals
- Will try and attend one of the PIDs to hear from attendees and use the 3d visualization.

Follow up – MT to send RG PID dates and chase to attend. Offer to take the visualisation to them if they can't make any of them.

Related documents

Title/name of document	Description	Attached?	Upload to file inLivelink??

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E3: Emails Notifying Local Elected Representatives of the Project

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 03 January 2017 14:01
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Thanet Extension - local engagement

Craig,

A very happy new year to you, I trust you had time for an enjoyable break.

As we have discussed previously, we are developing a proposal for an extension to Thanet. This week, we are sending out a newsletter to around 65,000 people in the consultation area across your and Roger's constituencies, including councillors and other stakeholders. The newsletter outlines the benefits of an extension, our expected timeline and upcoming dates where the team will be available locally to meet with residents.

<https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension>

Very pleased to meet up to discuss our plans in more detail if James would like to suggest a suitable time in Westminster or locally? In the meantime, please do get in touch with any feedback you receive from constituents.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Best,
Mary

Mary Thorogood
Stakeholder Relations Adviser UK

Vattenfall UK
1st Floor
One Tudor St
London
EC4Y 0AH



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 03 January 2017 14:05
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Thanet Extension - local engagement

Sir Roger,

A very happy new year to you, I trust you had time for an enjoyable break.

As we have discussed previously, we are developing a proposal for an extension to Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. This week, we are sending out a newsletter to around 65,000 people in the consultation area across your and Craig's constituencies, including councillors and other stakeholders. The newsletter outlines the benefits of an extension, our expected timeline and upcoming dates where the team will be available locally to meet with residents.

<https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/thanetextension>

Very pleased to meet up to discuss our plans in more detail if Suzy would like to suggest a suitable time in Westminster or locally? In the meantime, please do get in touch with any feedback you receive from constituents.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Best,
Mary

Mary Thorogood
Stakeholder Relations Adviser UK

Vattenfall UK
1st Floor
One Tudor St
London
EC4Y 0AH



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

Appendix E: Non-Statutory Consultation

Appendix E4: List of Non-Statutory Meetings and Stakeholder Engagement

Onshore Ecology RP	Offshore ornithology	Offshore ecology RP	HRA	Steering Group meetings	Evidence Plan	
					Consultation Activity	
						Jan-16
						Feb-16
						Mar-16
						Apr-16
						May-16
						Jun-16
						Jul-16
						Aug-16
						Sep-16
				21-Oct		Oct-16
						Nov-16
	09-Dec					Dec-16
						Jan-17
28-Feb	28-Feb	28-Feb				Feb-17
						Mar-17
	25-Apr					Apr-17
		26-May				May-17
	13-Jun			26-Jun		Jun-17
11-Jul	12-Jul	12-Jul	11-Jul & 12-Jul			Jul-17
						Aug-17
						Sep-17
03-Oct	04-Oct	04-Oct	02-Oct			Oct-17
						Nov-17
	12-Dec					Dec-17
		26-Jan				Jan-18
08-Feb						Feb-18
						Mar-18
19-Apr						Apr-18
17-May		17-May				May-18
						Jun-18



Non-statutory Stakeholder Engagement					
Consultation Activity	Offshore Historic Environment RP	Onshore Historic Environment RP	Ground Conditions, Contaminated Land and Flood Risk RP	Human Environment RP	Landscape and Visual RP
Jan-16					
Feb-16					
Mar-16					
Apr-16					
May-16					
Jun-16					
Jul-16					
Aug-16					
Sep-16					
Oct-16					
Nov-16					
Dec-16					
Jan-17					
Feb-17	28-Feb	28-Feb	27-Feb	28-Feb	
Mar-17	28-Mar		28-Mar		
Apr-17					
May-17			17-May		
Jun-17	17-Jun		13-Jun		
Jul-17	11-Jul	11-Jul	11-Jul	07 & 12-Jul	
Aug-17		23-Aug			
Sep-17					
Oct-17	03 & 04-Oct	03-Oct	03-Oct	04-Oct	
Nov-17			16-Nov		
Dec-17		08 & 18-Dec			
Jan-18				31-Jan	
Feb-18				08-Feb	
Mar-18				09-Mar	
Apr-18	19-Apr				
May-18					
Jun-18					

Consultation Activity	Two rounds of early engagement	Early PIDs	Meeting with Craig Mackinlay MP	Meeting with Roger Gale MP	Meetings with KCC
Jan-16					15-Jan
Feb-16					
Mar-16					
Apr-16					
May-16					
Jun-16					
Jul-16					
Aug-16					
Sep-16					26-Sep
Oct-16					
Nov-16					
Dec-16					
Jan-17	Jan-17	20-Jan – 28-Jan			
Feb-17					
Mar-17			07-Mar	06-Mar	
Apr-17					
May-17	May-17				
Jun-17					
Jul-17					
Aug-17					
Sep-17					
Oct-17					
Nov-17			21-Nov	21-Mar	
Dec-17					
Jan-18					
Feb-18					
Mar-18					
Apr-18					
May-18					
Jun-18					

Consultation Activity	Meetings with TDC	Meetings with KWT	Meetings with TFA	Meetings with Ramsgate Harbour	Meetings with PLA
Jan-16					
Feb-16	16-Feb				
Mar-16					
Apr-16					
May-16					
Jun-16					
Jul-16					
Aug-16			05-Aug		
Sep-16	20-Sep	27-Sep (email)		29-Sep	
Oct-16					
Nov-16					
Dec-16					
Jan-17					
Feb-17					
Mar-17		17-Mar			
Apr-17			06-Apr		05-Apr
May-17					
Jun-17					
Jul-17					
Aug-17		23-Aug			
Sep-17					14-Aug
Oct-17					
Nov-17					
Dec-17					
Jan-18					
Feb-18					
Mar-18					
Apr-18					
May-18					
Jun-18					

Consultation Activity	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Meetings with Pegwell Bay Steering Committee																						05-Oct								
Meeting with THLS and MCA																										Feb-18				
Meetings with LSA																											14-Mar			
Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve Steering Group																												02-May		

Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

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 - 3.2 Regulation 24 Response (Netherlands)
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 - 3.4 Regulation 24 Response (France)

Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

Appendix F1: EIA Regulation 24 Notice

Notice details

Type

Planning
> Town and Country Planning

Publication date

19 July 2017, 14:16

Edition

The London Gazette

Notice ID

2826822

Notice code

1601

Issue number

61999

Page number

13803

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Town and Country Planning

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

PLANNING ACT 2008 (AS AMENDED)

INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (EIA) REGULATIONS 2017

NOTIFICATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN ANOTHER EEA STATE

PROPOSED THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM (THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT) BY VATTENFALL WIND POWER LIMITED (THE APPLICANT)

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited has formally notified the Secretary of State, of its intention to submit an Environmental Statement.

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 Regulations) came into force in England and Wales on 16 May 2017. Regulation 37 of the 2017 Regulations provides transitional arrangements for the continued applicability of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) 2009 Regulations (as amended) (2009 Regulations). The transitional provisions apply to any application for an order granting development consent or subsequent consent where an Applicant has requested the Secretary of State or the relevant authority to adopt a Scoping Opinion (as defined in the 2009 Regulations) before the commencement of the 2017 Regulations in respect of the development to which the application relates.

On 4 January 2017, the Applicant requested the Secretary of State to adopt a Scoping Opinion in respect of the Proposed Development. Since the Applicant's request for a Scoping Opinion was made before the 16 May 2017, the 2009 Regulations continue to apply. Subsequent references to 'the EIA Regulations' in this document are therefore made in relation to the 2009 Regulations unless otherwise stated.

The Proposed Development would be located approximately 8km from the Isle of Thanet off the Kent coast at its closest point. The Proposed Development comprises an offshore generating station (wind farm) of up to 34 turbines with a generating capacity of up to 340MW. In addition to the turbines, the wind farm would also include inter-array subsea cables between the turbines (approx. 80km of cabling); high voltage alternating current (HVAC) subsea export cables to the shore (66kV or 132kV/220kV) (approx. 20-25km cable length) with fibre optic cabling for system control and data acquisition (SCADA); an offshore substation platform (if required, depending on export cable option); mattresses or other protective substrate associated with cable crossings (if required); and scour protection around foundations and export cables (if required). Electricity will be exported from the wind farm via export cables to the Kent Coast and approximately 2km inland to a new substation near the site of the former Richborough Power Station. The Applicant currently proposes two onshore cable route options, one from Pegwell Bay and the other from Sandwich Bay.

Information about the Proposed Development and about its likely significant effects is available in the scoping report and the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion, which is available electronically on the Planning Inspectorate's website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/south-east/thanet-extension-offshore-wind-farm/>

and in hard copy at the following location:

The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN

Based on the current information provided by the Applicant to the Secretary of State, and applying a precautionary approach, the Secretary of State is of the view that the Proposed Development is likely to have significant effects on the environment of the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany and Denmark. In accordance with Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations, the Secretary of State has provided information to the above mentioned EEA States about the Proposed Development and its likely significant effects, and these States have been asked to indicate by 30 August 2017 whether or not they wish to participate in the procedure for examining and determining the application under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008).

The Proposed Development is currently at the pre-application stage of the process. The applicant has not yet submitted an application to the Secretary of State. If the application is accepted for examination, the application will be examined in public and, subject to the provisions of the PA2008, the examination must be completed within a period of six months. Further information about how to participate in the examination procedure under the PA2008 and the way in which the Secretary of State will notify and consult EEA States in accordance with Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations is available on the Planning Inspectorate's website: www.planningportal.gov.uk/infrastructure.

Following examination of the application and having taken the environmental information into consideration, the decision maker may refuse or grant development consent. If development consent is granted, this may be subject to requirements which, if necessary, will secure measures to avoid, reduce or offset the major adverse effects of the Proposed Development.

Date: 17 July 2017

Signed by the Planning Inspectorate for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

Appendix F2: Regulation 24 Transboundary Screening Document



Transboundary screening undertaken by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS)	
Project name:	Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm
Address/Location:	8km from the Isle of Thanet with onshore connections to the east coast of Kent.
Planning Inspectorate Ref:	EN010084
Date(s) screening undertaken:	First Screening – 7 July 2017 following the Applicant’s request for a scoping opinion.
EEA States identified for notification:	First Screening: The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany and Denmark

FIRST TRANSBOUNDARY SCREENING UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE	
Document(s) used for transboundary Screening:	Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report to Inform Scoping ('the Scoping Report') (December 2016)
Screening Criteria:	PINS Comments:
Characteristics of the Development	<p>The Proposed Development is for an offshore generating station (wind farm) with a total generating capacity of up to 340MW.</p> <p>The offshore area of the Proposed Development is approximately 70km² and surrounds the existing operational Thanet Offshore Wind Farm (TOWF) (100 no. 3MW turbines) as shown in Figure 1.1 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Offshore</p> <p>The key offshore structures proposed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 34 no. turbines (each with a generating capacity of up to 10MW, maximum height of 210m and maximum blade diameter of 180m); • inter-array subsea cables between the turbines (approx. 80km of cabling); • high voltage alternating current (HVAC) subsea export cables to the shore (66kV or 132kV/220kV) (approx. 20-25km cable length) with fibre optic cabling for system control and data acquisition (SCADA); • an offshore substation platform (if required, depending on export cable option); • mattresses or other protective substrate associated with cable crossings (if required); and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scour protection around foundations and export cables (if required). <p>The foundation types for the offshore structures are yet to be determined but the options under consideration include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monopiles; • three-legged jackets (pin piles or suction caisson anchoring); and • four-legged jackets (pin piles or suction caisson anchoring). <p>It is possible that more than one type of foundation would be used for the offshore structures.</p> <p>Array cables are likely to be installed using either water jetting or ploughing technique. The installation methods for the export cables also include these options as well as a cable injector installation method.</p> <p>Burial depths for the offshore cables would be subject to a detailed burial risk assessment but is likely to be located c.1-3m below the seabed.</p> <p>A description of the Proposed Development’s offshore components is provided at Section 1.4.1 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Onshore</p> <p>Up to four export cables will be brought ashore at the landfall location through either open trenching or horizontal directional drilling (HDD) techniques. Up to 7km of onshore cabling will be required per cable, depending on the landfall option chosen. Transition pits will be required to connect the onshore and offshore cabling with up to four onshore trenches required to take the export cables inland to the substation. Jointing pits will also be required at regular intervals along the cable route (approximately every 500-1000m).</p> <p>The cables will connect to a new 400kV substation located within a 200m x 130m compound (including associated buildings) at Richborough.</p> <p>A description of the Proposed Development’s onshore components is provided at Section 1.4.3 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Construction, Operation and Decommissioning</p> <p>Onshore enabling works are due to commence from 2020 onwards. The installation of landfall ducts, cables and substation plant is expected to commence in 2021. Offshore construction is also expected to commence in 2021.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will be decommissioned at the end of its operational lifetime. The Scoping Report does not specifically state what the expected operational lifetime of the Proposed Development is.</p>
Geographical area	The extent of the area of likely impact under the jurisdiction of another EEA State is not specifically provided in the Scoping

	Report.
<p>Location of Development (including existing use)</p>	<p>Offshore</p> <p>The offshore area of the Proposed Development is located 8km from the Isle of Thanet off the Kent coast and surrounds the existing TOWF which has been operational since 2010. The offshore export cable extends approximately 20-25km in a westerly direction to the Kent coast where there are currently two landfall options at Pegwell Bay or Sandwich Bay. Figure 1.1 of the Scoping Report shows the offshore array, export cable routes and landfall locations being considered.</p> <p>There are also other users and features of the marine environment in proximity to the Proposed Development’s offshore area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deep water shipping routes and other navigational features; • other offshore wind farm developments; • aggregate dredging; • oil and gas exploration and development; • military practice areas; • subsea cabling; and • known shipwrecks. <p>Such features are shown on Figures 2.9 – 2.13 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>The Nemo link, an electrical interconnector between the UK and Belgium, has been consented and will intersect within the Proposed Development’s export cable corridor once constructed. Further, the Nemo Link’s UK landfall location will be at Pegwell Bay.</p> <p>The Scoping Report does not specify the distances between the Proposed Development and any other EEA States.</p> <p>Onshore</p> <p>The Scoping Report contains two onshore cable route corridor options (dependent on the landfall options at Pegwell Bay or Sandwich Bay) as shown on Figure 1.2 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Both cable route options extend from the from the respective landfall locations to the point of the proposed connection to the National Grid at the Richborough substation site as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pegwell Bay landfall: cable route will likely run parallel to Sandwich Road (although an alternative route may be necessary). The Scoping Report does not identify any land uses for the onshore cable route for this landfall option; and • Sandwich Bay landfall: cable to be routed along Guilford Road before heading north across Sandwich Haven and requiring a crossing under the River Stour via HDD.

	<p>The expected grid connection point and infrastructure required at the substation are only defined in high level in the Scoping Report. The proposed substation location is shown on Figure 1.2 and includes land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occupied by an existing UK Power Networks substation; • where the NEMO link converter station is currently under construction; and • where a new National Grid Grid Supply Point (GSP) substation would be constructed.
<p>Cumulative impacts</p>	<p>Offshore</p> <p>Paragraph 205 of the Scoping Report states that offshore cumulative impacts may come from interactions with the following activities and industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other wind farms; • aggregate extraction and dredging; • licensed disposal sites; • navigation and shipping; • commercial fisheries; • sub-sea cables and pipelines; • potential port / harbour development; and • oil & gas activities. <p>In the context of the Infrastructure and Other Users section of the Scoping Report, Table 2.25 and Figure 2.12 list the nearest offshore wind farm developments as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOWF; • London Array; • Kentish Flats and Kentish Flats Extension; • Gunfleet Sands I, II & Demo; • Greater Gabbard; • Galloper; and • East Anglia Zone. <p>Paragraph 664 of the Scoping Report explains that a screening process will be undertaken by the Applicant, in consultation with key stakeholders during the EIA process, to identify projects or plans that have the potential for cumulative impacts with the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Onshore</p> <p>Onshore plans or projects that may be considered as part of the Applicant's cumulative impact assessment would include (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other energy generation infrastructure;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building/housing developments; • installation or upgrade of roads, cables and pipelines; • coastal protection works; and • National Grid enabling works. <p>The Scoping Report does not set out specific plans or projects to be included in the onshore cumulative impact assessment.</p> <p>As per paragraph 664 in relation to offshore cumulative effects, paragraph 1009 describes the same process being applied to the consideration of plans and projects relevant to the onshore cumulative impact assessment.</p>
<p>Carrier</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to highly mobile designated/protected species through air or water eg. Disturbance, displacement, loss of habitat, barrier effects, collision mortality and indirect impacts to prey species; • Impacts to foreign commercial fishing fleets and international shipping eg. Displacement and loss of traditional fishing grounds, collision risk and indirect impacts through the displacement of fish species; and • Impacts upon known and / or previously unrecorded archaeological assets.
<p>Environmental Importance</p>	<p>Offshore</p> <p><u>Designated sites (Section 2.15 of the Scoping Report)</u></p> <p>The Proposed Development’s offshore area lies within the Southern North Sea proposed Special Area of Conservation (pSAC).</p> <p>The offshore area also lies within approximately 10km of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanet Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC); • Margate and Long Sands Site of Community Importance (SCI); • Outer Thames Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA); • Outer Thames Estuary potential SPA (pSPA); • Thanet Coast SPA and Ramsar sites (nb the export cable and onshore cable routes pass through these sites); • Thanet Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); • Thanet Coast Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ); and • Goodwin Sands recommended MCZ (rMCZ). <p>The offshore area also lies within 20km of the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandwich Bay SAC; • Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI; and • Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve (NNR). <p>The offshore export cable and onshore cable routes</p>

passthrough these sites.

The Proposed Development's export cable corridor runs through the Kent North coastal water body as designated in accordance with the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

These designated sites are shown on Figures 2.14, 2.15 and 2.16 of the Scoping Report and described further in Section 2.15 of the Scoping Report.

Benthic and Intertidal Ecology (Section 2.5 of the Scoping Report)

Large aggregations of *Sabellaria spinulosa* reef communities are known to be within the TOWF site area and are a listed habitat under Annex I of the Habitats Directive. There are also a number of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) habitats of principal importance within the area of the Proposed Development including:

- mud habitats;
- *s. spinulosa* reefs;
- subtidal sands and gravels;
- subtidal chalk;
- peat and clay exposures; and
- coastal vegetated shingle.

Fish and shellfish (Section 2.6 of the Scoping Report)

The Scoping Report identifies a number of fish species as being present in or around the **Proposed Development's offshore** area. Site surveys undertaken for the TOWF identified; lesser spotted dogfish; plaice; dabs; bib; dover sole and lemon sole.

Seven species of elasmobranch were found in the Proposed **Development's offshore area**; starry-smooth hound; thornback ray; lesser spotted dogfish; spotted ray; tope and thresher shark. The Scoping Report sets out that the Proposed Development area itself was not deemed an important spawning ground or nursery area for commercially important fish species.

Shellfish relevant to the Proposed Development includes lobster and crab in the area of the proposed wind turbines (and existing TOWF turbines) and cockles in the export cable route corridor.

Marine mammals (Section 2.7 of the Scoping Report)

The Proposed Development's offshore area lies within the Southern North Sea pSAC, proposed to be designated for harbour porpoise populations.

The Scoping Report notes a number of cetaceans as being present in the southern North Sea; however, harbour porpoise were the only cetacean species to be recorded during surveys for TOWF. In relation to pinnepeds, the Scoping Report notes that there has been sightings of both grey and harbour seal in

the TOWF area.

Ornithology – offshore (Scoping Report Section 2.8)

In relation to sea birds, the Scoping Report identifies the Outer Thames Estuary SPA (wintering red-throated diver), Outer Thames Estuary pSPA (terns), Foulness SPA and Minsmere to Walberswick SPA (terns) as having potential connectivity to the Proposed Development's offshore area.

In addition, the Alde-Ore SPA has potential connectivity for breeding lesser black-backed gulls and the Flamborough Head and Filey Coast pSPA (including Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA) for breeding kittiwake and gannet.

Red-throated diver, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, Herring gull, kittiwake, guillemot, razorbill, northern fulmar, gannet, sandwich tern and common tern were all recorded during surveys of TOWF and therefore are assumed to be an important consideration in respect of the Proposed Development. Other seabirds and sea ducks recorded include; common scoter, eider, black-throated diver, little gull, black-headed gull, Artic skua, great skua, cormorant and shag.

Commercial fisheries (Section 2.9 of the Scoping Report)

The Scoping Report notes that the Proposed Development is located within the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) statistical block 31F1 sub-square 2 which is in the jurisdiction of Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries Inland Fisheries Conservation Authority (KEFICA).

Seven fishing ports are located in an area with potential access to the Proposed Development's offshore area. The main ports amongst the seven are; Ramsgate, Folkstone and Whitstable. Species landed include: eels; sole; plaice; thornback ray; cod; herring; sprat bass and spurdog. Shellfish include; lobster; king scallop; brown crab; whelk and oyster.

Shipping and navigation (Section 2.10 of the Scoping Report)

The Scoping Report references Dutch, Belgian and French fishing vessels in addition to the English fleet using the Proposed Development's offshore area. In addition to these, the Proposed Development's offshore area is also used by recreational vessels, cargo vessels, tankers, dredger vessels and commercial ferries.

The Scoping Report notes that there are high levels of vessel traffic in the area, some of which requires piloting for safe access in and out of the ports.

The Kent coastal area to the west of the Proposed Development's offshore area is classified as a Marine Environmental High Risk Area (MEHRA) due to environmental sensitivity and high risk of pollution from ships. All of the waters in the Proposed Development's study area (as defined by the Applicant) are classified as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) because of their need for special protection due to

recognised ecological, socio-economic or scientific reasons which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities.

Offshore archaeology and cultural heritage (Section 2.11 of the Scoping Report)

Around the Proposed Development's offshore area, over 25 live wrecks have been found. Figure 2.10 of the Scoping Report shows the location of wrecks and obstructions in relation to the Proposed Development.

Aviation and Radar (Section 2.13 of the Scoping Report)

NATS and the Ministry of Defence (MOD) operate radar systems which may be affected by the Proposed Development. Manston Airport is the closest airport (30km); however, this is currently not operating. The closest operational airport is Southend airport (63km). The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and Port of London Authority (PLA) operate two radars in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

Military Practice Area X5122, used by the Royal Navy, overlaps with the **Proposed Development's offshore area**. Firing practice area x5123 is located south of the Proposed Development; this is also a mine disposal area.

The Scoping Report does not identify any overlap between the Proposed Development and aviation and radar operated by other European countries.

Infrastructure and Other Users (Section 2.14 of the Scoping Report)

Figure 2.12 shows the locations of other wind farms. Figure 2.13 illustrates locations of disposal sites, aggregate application and licence areas and subsea cables. The Proposed Development's offshore export cable corridor crosses two in-service telecommunications cables. There are cables operated by BT that would also need to be crossed. To the west of the **Proposed Development's offshore area** lie two further out-of-use cables which would not require crossing.

Aggregate dredging takes place 24km north of the Proposed Development and therefore the Applicant identifies that shipping and navigation to and from the Proposed **Development's offshore area** will require further consideration.

Onshore

The Scoping Report identifies a number of nationally and internationally designated ecological sites within proximity of the **Proposed Development's** onshore area as described above and shown on Figure 3.6 of the Scoping Report.

Ecology / Ornithology (Sections 3.6 and 3.7 of the Scoping Report)

Table 3.8 of the Scoping Report describes the relevant features of the designated sites identified by the Applicant.

	<p>References are made to ornithological data collected from a walkover survey undertaken for TOWF, noting that 50 different bird species have been identified within a study area 1km either side of the cable route. The Scoping Report does not set out a full list of the species found; however, it is noted that Schedule 1 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 species found include Cetti's warbler, peregrine and hobby falcons. Table 3.13 of the Scoping Report sets out the Birds of Conservation Concern noted within the onshore area of interest.</p> <p>The Applicant's Scoping Report does not anticipate transboundary impacts associated with any of the onshore topics in relation to the Proposed Development. Onshore impacts have therefore not been considered further within this screening document.</p>
<p>Extent</p>	<p><u>Designated sites</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report does not identify whether designated nature conservation sites within another EEA State would be directly affected by the Proposed Development.</p> <p><u>Benthic Ecology</u></p> <p>On the basis of the localised and small scale nature of the impacts on benthos, the Applicant considers that impacts on other EEA States are unlikely in this context (paragraph 309 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p><u>Ornithology</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report acknowledges the potential for impacts on birds from other EEA States due to the wide-ranging nature of some seabird species. However, the Scoping Report has not identified any known migration routes or relevant European sites in other EEA States at this stage.</p> <p><u>Fish and shellfish</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report acknowledges the potential for transboundary impacts on fish and shellfish, specifically as a result of development also taking place in waters of other European States, but does not identify which EEA States could be affected.</p> <p><u>Marine mammals</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report acknowledges the potential for transboundary impacts on marine mammals, noting the level of development being undertaken in the north sea and given their highly mobile nature. The Applicant recognises potential for transboundary impacts with Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark (paragraph 374 of the Scoping Report).</p> <p><u>Commercial fisheries</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report recognises the potential for transboundary impacts upon fisheries specifically in relation to Dutch, Belgian and French vessels and potential for displacement as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>

	<p><u>Commercial shipping</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report does not make reference to impact on shipping (of any type) which originates from another European State being affected. It does, however, note that the location of European wind farm developments would be considered in relation to vessel routing or international ports.</p> <p><u>Marine archaeology and cultural heritage</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report sets out that where non-British wrecks are located, this will be considered further as part of the EIA process.</p> <p><u>Aviation and radar</u></p> <p>Due to the location of operating airports in relation to the Proposed Development, it is not considered that air space conflicts would result in a significant impact. The Scoping Report deems conflicts with radar unlikely. However, the Applicant intends to consult with relevant Dutch and French aviation stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Infrastructure</u></p> <p>The Scoping Report notes that there is little possibility of impact as impacts rely on physical overlap.</p>
<p>Magnitude</p>	<p>The magnitude of potential transboundary impacts has not been specifically identified in the Scoping Report at this stage. However, the Scoping Report has identified the potential for transboundary impacts on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fish and shellfish; • marine mammals; • offshore ornithology; • commercial fisheries; • shipping and navigation; • aviation and radar; and • offshore archaeology and cultural heritage. <p>These will be assessed further throughout the EIA and mitigation strategies will be developed which may reduce the magnitude or occurrence of impact.</p>
<p>Probability</p>	<p>The Scoping Report has not identified the probability of impacts occurring. However, should the Proposed Development proceed, PINS considers the impacts identified by the Applicant would be difficult to avoid and therefore are considered highly likely to occur.</p> <p>The Scoping Report does note that for offshore archaeology, known features would be avoided and Archaeological Exclusions Zones (AEZs) applied within the Proposed Development area.</p> <p>The Scoping Report also notes that mitigation strategies would be developed during the EIA; this may reduce the probability of some impacts occurring, and / or the magnitude of those</p>

	impacts.
Duration	<p>The Scoping Report does not specifically identify the duration of impacts. The operational life of the Proposed Development is not stated but Table 1.1 of the Scoping Report describes that onshore and offshore construction will commence in Q4 2020 and Q1 2021 respectively with commissioning of the Proposed Development in Q4 2021.</p> <p>Taking into account the nature of the impacts considered by the Applicant, PINS considers the likely duration of impact would be as follows:</p> <p><u>Ornithology</u></p> <p>Displacement and disturbance due to construction activities would be temporary during the construction phase. During operation, impacts of displacement and disturbance, plus collision risk, would last for the lifetime of the Proposed Development.</p> <p><u>Direct impacts to fish, shellfish, marine mammals and indirect impacts to commercial fisheries</u></p> <p>The potential impacts on fish, shellfish, marine mammals and commercial fisheries which could result from increased noise levels (particularly from piling) would be temporary during the construction phase. Potential impacts during operation due to underwater noise, impacts upon prey species, vessel interaction, loss of habitat, suspended sediments, electromagnetic fields (EMF) and physical disturbance would last for the lifetime of the Proposed Development.</p> <p><u>Shipping, offshore archaeology and cultural heritage and aviation and radar</u></p> <p>Any impacts would likely be long term during both the construction and the operational phase.</p>
Frequency	<p>The Scoping Report does not identify the frequency of impacts. However, bearing in mind the nature of the impacts considered by the Applicant, PINS considers the likely frequency of impact would be as follows.</p> <p><u>Designated sites and ornithology</u></p> <p>Potential impacts are likely to be based on natural patterns of use/migration during construction, operation and decommissioning. Frequency will vary with individual species' seasonal use/migration patterns.</p> <p><u>Fish and marine mammals</u></p> <p>Potential impacts from disturbance/displacement are likely to be intermittent during construction and decommissioning, when associated with particular activities. Impacts could be more frequent during operation due to the generation of underwater noise, impacts upon prey species, vessel interaction, loss of habitat, suspended sediments, EMF and physical disturbance,</p>

	<p>which could last for the lifetime of the Proposed Development.</p> <p><u>Commercial fisheries and shipping and navigation</u></p> <p>Potential impacts on commercial fisheries and international vessels are likely to be most frequent during construction and decommissioning due to the likely implementation of safety exclusion zones around construction vessels and installation activities. Intermittent impacts may be experienced during operation when maintenance is required and safety zones are applied.</p> <p><u>Offshore Archaeology and cultural heritage</u></p> <p>Potential impacts are likely to be intermittent during construction and operation.</p> <p><u>Aviation and radar</u></p> <p>Potential impacts are likely to be intermittent during construction and frequent during operation due to permanent structures obstructing air space.</p>
<p>Reversibility</p>	<p>The Scoping Report does not identify the reversibility of impacts. However, bearing in mind the nature of the impacts considered by the Applicant, PINS considers the likely reversibility of impacts would be as follows:</p> <p><u>Designated sites and ornithology</u></p> <p>Bird fatalities would not be reversible. Disturbance, displacement and barrier effects may be reversible following decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p> <p><u>Fish and marine mammals</u></p> <p>Marine mammal fatalities would not be reversible. Displacement and disturbance may be reversible following decommissioning; however, barrier effects may still remain if foundations are not removed and there could be further impacts on colonising species and their predators if they are removed. The populations of some species may take considerable time to recover from certain impacts.</p> <p><u>Commercial fisheries and shipping</u></p> <p>The loss of fishing ground and shipping routes may be regained once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned and the turbines removed. If the turbine foundations are left in-situ this may result in the loss of the fishing ground and shipping routes being irreversible.</p> <p><u>Offshore Archaeology and cultural heritage</u></p> <p>Disturbance or destruction of assets as a result of the construction would be irreversible.</p> <p><u>Aviation and radar</u></p> <p>The loss of the airspace within and around the Proposed Development's offshore area may be regained once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned and the</p>

turbines removed.

Transboundary screening undertaken by the Secretary of State

The transboundary screening of the Proposed Development has been considered taking into account the transitional provisions in Regulation 37 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 2017 EIA Regulations). The Applicant has requested the SoS to adopt a scoping opinion in respect of the development to which the screening relates prior to 16 May 2017 (the date of the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations). The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the 2009 EIA Regulations) are therefore considered to be the applicable EIA Regulations.

Under Regulation 24 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations) and on the basis of the current information available from the applicant, PINS is of the view that the Proposed Development **is likely** to have a significant effect on the environment in another EEA State.

In reaching this view PINS has applied the precautionary approach (as explained in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 12: Transboundary Impacts Consultation); and taken into account the information currently supplied by the applicant.

Action:

Transboundary issues notification under Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations is required.

States to be notified:

The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany and Denmark

Date: 7 July 2017

Note: The SoS' duty under Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process.

Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

Appendix F3.1: Regulation 24 Response (Belgium)

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Thanet Extension](#)
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm - notification
Date: 18 July 2017 08:34:14
Attachments: [S1 Notification letter to EEA State Pre-app.pdf](#)

Dear,

We acknowledge receipt of the notification on the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm.

Belgium intends to participate in the EIA procedure under Regulation 24 in relation to this Proposed Development.

Thanks for this opportunity.

Regards,
Steven
Belgian federal Espoo-focal point

Steven Vandendorre

Attaché senior Jurist Marien Milieu | Leefmilieu | Mariene Milieu
Eurostation | Victor Hortaplein, 40/10 | 1060 Sint-Gillis | België
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Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

Appendix F3.2: Regulation 24 Response (Netherlands)

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Thanet Extension](#)
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Notification on behalf of the Secretary of State of transboundary screening of effects for Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm
Date: 24 July 2017 09:21:31

Dear colleague

We would like to confirm receipt of your notification under the EIA Regulations that the Proposed Development of Thanet Extension Wind Farm is likely to have significant effects on the environment in an EEA State.

We would appreciate to be kept informed about this application but it is not needed to participate, considering the size and location.

Please send further information in due course to this email address and the persons mentioned in the cc.

Kind regards

ir. L.P.M. de Vrees

Senior adviseur/senior advisor

Rijkswaterstaat Zee en Delta/RWS Sea and Delta

Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu/Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Bezoekadres: Lange Kleiweg 34, Rijswijk

Postadres: Postbus 556, 3000 AN Rotterdam

T (+31)(0)6-27038234

Kijk voor meer informatie op www.rijkswaterstaat.nl

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Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

Appendix F3.3: Regulation 24 Response (Denmark)

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]; [Thanet Extension](#)
Subject: Danish response to notification regarding Transboundary impacts of Thanet Offshore Windfarm Extension.
Date: 06 September 2017 08:32:55

Dear Katherine,

Public consultation and consultation of relevant authorities and interest organizations in Denmark are now over, and I have not received any wishes for participation in the EIA process on cross-border environmental impact.

Denmark therefore does not want to participate in the continued EIA process of Thanet Offshore Windfarms Extension.

Best regards

Karin Anette Pedersen,

Point of Contact for Notifications and Focal Points for Administrative Matters (Espoo)

Naturforvaltning

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Environmental Protection Agency

Ministry of the Environment and Food of Denmark | Haraldsgade 53 | 2100 København Ø | Tlf.

+45 72 54 40 00 | mst@mst.dk | www.mst.dk

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From: [REDACTED]
To: [Thanet Extension](#) [REDACTED]
Subject: Responce regarding deadline to the Notification on behalf of the Secretary of State of transboundary screening of effects for Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm
Date: 09 August 2017 08:53:12

Dear Kathrine,

As Denmark's point, I hereby confirm receipt of the notification for "Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm".

I hope you received an autoresponder from my email, because I was on vacation, when you wrote on July 17th, and I can see you that you have not contacted my replacement.

Yesterday was my first day at work after my vacation, it means that the case regarding Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm will be sent in Public consultation and consultation of affected authorities in Denmark today.

This delay means, that I can first answer whether Denmark wishes to participate in the Espoo process at the end of week 36.

I hope for your understanding of the need to change the date of reply?

Best regards

Karin Anette Pedersen,

Point of Contact for Notifications and Focal Points for Administrative Matters (Espoo)

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Environmental Protection Agency

Ministry of the Environment and Food of Denmark | Haraldsgade 53 | 2100 København Ø | Tlf.

+45 72 54 40 00 | mst@mst.dk | www.mst.dk

Fra: Thanet Extension [<mailto:ThanetExtension@pins.gsi.gov.uk>]

Sendt: 17. juli 2017 16:06

Emne: Notification on behalf of the Secretary of State of transboundary screening of effects for Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Sir/Madam

Please find attached a letter notifying you of consultation on Transboundary impacts of Thanet Offshore Windfarm Extension.

Kind regards

Katherine

Katherine King MRTPI

EIA and Land Rights Advisor

Major Applications & Plans

The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN

Direct line: 0303 444 5078

Helpline: 0303 444 5000

Email: [REDACTED]

Web: infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk (National Infrastructure Planning)

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Appendix F: Transboundary Consultation

Appendix F3.4: Regulation 24 Response (France)

From: Point Focal Convention d'Espoo - CGDD/SEEIDD/I3DPP1 emis par FRITSCH Corinne (Adjointe Chef de Bureau) - CGDD/SEEIDD/REAE3 [mailto: [REDACTED]]

Sent: 30 August 2017 16:04

To: Thanet Extension; Katherine King

Subject: Re: Notification au titre de la Convention d'Espoo : Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Dear Mrs King,

After having seized the competent local authorities and the services of the Ministry, I can confirm you that France wishes to participate to this consultation concerning the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm.

The French authorities are asking questions about the following issues :

- Management of marine heritage, marine public resources, maritime safety and public order at sea ;
 - the safety of maritime navigation: an extension of the wind farm to the "Hinder 1" crossing is planned (located north of Traffic separation (DST)). The Hinder 1 crossing constitutes a highly accidentogenic zone. A modification of the Gray Nez Traffic area is currently being studied as well as a modification of the route of the Pas de Calais DST. An analysis of the evolution of the route to be followed by ships and its indirect impacts on traffic within the DST channels under French responsibility is necessary ;
 - the proximity of the traffic separation system and the possible presence of professional fishermen or boaters, not far from zone of implantation (French historical rights in the zone of the 06-12 miles of the English coasts - uncertainties related to the Brexit) ;
 - Steering the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive within the maritime sub-region Channel - North Sea: it appears that the project should be subject to an impact assessment (effects on certain migratory species which have led to the designation of the following French N2000 sites):
 - Under the Birds directive (Wintering and Breeding Birds) : ZPS Cap Gris Nez FR3110085 and ZPS Bancs des Flandres FR3112006 ;
 - Under the Habitats directive (Harbor porpoises, Gray seals and sea-calf): ZSC Bancs des Flandres FR3102002, ZSC Ridens et dunes hydrauliques FR3102004 and ZSC Récifs et Caps Gris Nez Blanc Nez FR3102003
- and potentially marine biodiversity issues of the natural marine park Estuaries Picardy and Opal sea.
- maritime spatial planning under the framework for maritime spatial planning Directive (EMP Directive): maritime activities planned and/or implemented in the Channel East - North Sea, in particular in waters under the jurisdiction of other Member States Members, which can impact on the process of preparing the strategy document on the façade (DFS).

You will find attached all the observations in French.

I apologize for these sentences in an approximate English.

Kind regards,

Corinne Fritsch

Chargée de mission juridique évaluation environnementale, sport et tourisme
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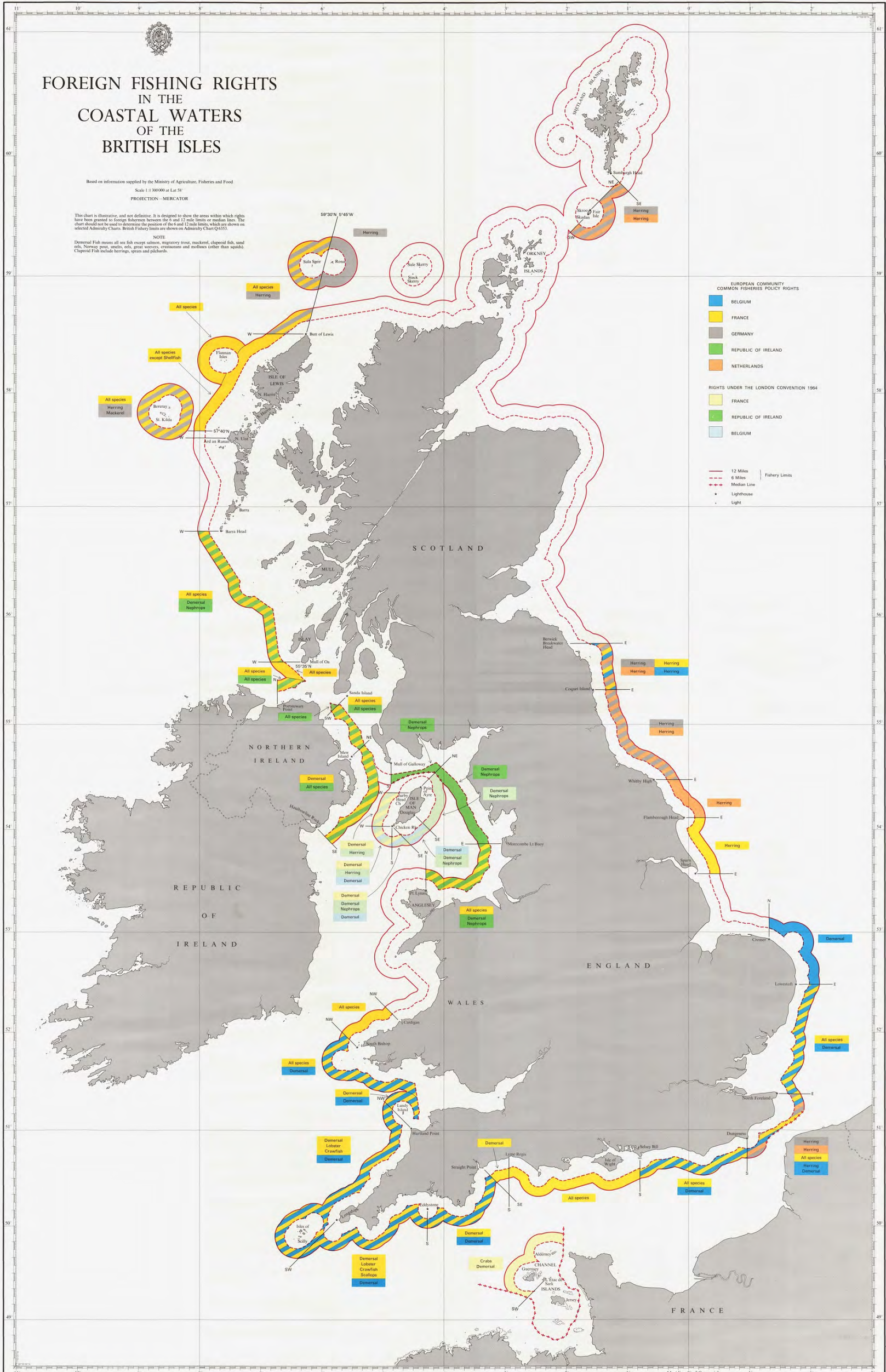
Nouvelle adresse pour les courriels relatifs à la Convention d'Espoo et au Protocole de Kiev : point-focal.espoo@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

FOREIGN FISHING RIGHTS IN THE COASTAL WATERS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Scale 1:3 200 000 at Lat 55°
PROJECTION - MERCATOR

This chart is illustrative, and not definitive. It is designed to show the areas within which rights have been granted to foreign fishermen between the 6 and 12 mile limits or median lines. The chart should not be used to determine the position of the 6 and 12 mile limits, which are shown on selected Admiralty Charts. British Fishery limits are shown on Admiralty Chart Q 6353.

NOTE
Demersal Fish means all sea fish except salmon, migratory trout, mackerel, clupeoid fish, sand eels, Norway pout, smelts, eels, great wevers, crustaceans and molluscs (other than squids). Clupeoid Fish include herrings, sprats and pilchards.



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COMMON FISHERIES POLICY RIGHTS

- BELGIUM
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
- NETHERLANDS

RIGHTS UNDER THE LONDON CONVENTION 1964

- FRANCE
- REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
- BELGIUM

12 Miles Fishery Limits
 6 Miles Fishery Limits
 Median Line
 Lighthouse
 Light

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

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Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	All	The PEIR refers to mitigation which is to be secured through reports (e.g. Marine Pollution Contingency Plan, Marine Mammal Mitigation Plan). When the DCO and Page 4 of 27 embedded DML is drafted, any such reports which require approvals must be secured via conditions within the DML.	Response noted. Reports which require approvals are secured via conditions in the DMLs.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	All	The Project has included the possible installation of one operational met-mast although the PEIR states that the installation of this is considered unlikely (Volume 2, Chapter 1 - Project Description, para 1.4.89). The impact from the inclusion of a met-mast installation needs to be assessed in all relevant chapters; it does not currently appear to have been assessed in all relevant chapters.	Response noted. This has been included in all relevant chapters as appropriate.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	All	Vattenfall has used a matrix to calculate the significance of effects of the proposed Project (e.g. Volume 1, Chapter 3 – EIA methodology Table 3.1 and replicated in subsequent 'Offshore' chapters). There are instances where the impacts are not defined as negative (adverse) or positive (beneficial) magnitude according to the matrix rules. In addition there are instances where potential impact conclusions do not correlate to the matrix methodology.	Definitions of Adverse and Beneficial have been added to all chapters. The EIA methodology chapter has been updated to reflect this.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	All	The potential cumulative and disturbance effects the replacement of the existing Thanet cable will potentially cause.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Example Volume 2, Chapter 5 Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology Table 5.18 cumulative effects, cumulative long term habitat loss/change has concluded minor impact, however the sensitivity has been assessed as high and magnitude has been assessed as low, which equates to a moderate effect according to the matrix. Paras 5.13.25 and 5.13.26 show a discrepancy of the magnitude of impact. Volume 2, Chapter 5 Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology para 5.11.17 concludes negligible, Table 5.18 impact shows minor.	ES chapter updated.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	How do we know the Sabellaria reefs in this area have limited longevity compared to the Wash? Is there long term data and evidence to support this assertion?	ES updated to provide justification.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE do not feel the references used are appropriate for chalk reef, as they were designed for stony reef in the first instance. At Navitus for example, the Wildlife Trust challenged the use of the Irving paper as they felt it was inappropriate to use for bed rock reef. It may be more appropriate to use the MCZ chalk reef definition.	The ES chapter has been updated to reflect this.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	The heterogeneous nature of sediments across the site suggests to NE cable installation may not be straightforward and may involve a variety of techniques to successfully bury the cable.	Installation methods are described within the offshore project description chapter, and the maximum design scenario is fully assessed in the Benthic Ecology chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	The MMO considers the predicted impacts due to construction, O&M and decommissioning of the proposed Thanet extension presented in the PEIR benthic chapter are in line with those presented on other PEIRs.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Turbid wakes should be considered as a potential impact on benthic communities during the operation of the wind farm, and the effects of turbid wakes may need to be monitored. See also point 4.9.	Clarification provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	The intertidal biotopes detailed in the PEIR chapter (Volume 2 Chapter 5-Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology) do not match those that were determined during the intertidal characterisation (Volume 4 Annex 5-1-Benthic Intertidal). Please review and revise as necessary (see also comments below points 5.9 and 5.10) on intertidal biotopes determined in the characterisation report. Biotypes are subjective and need to be supplemented with the actual information gathered during the survey.	The biotopes within the intertidal have been updated to those identified in the intertidal characterisation surveys, alongside a brief description of the most common species recorded.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Volume 2 Chapter 5 Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology para 5.7.33 states that Pegwell Bay is characterised by rocky platforms with <i>Lanice conchilega</i> and <i>Mytilus edulis</i> at the top of the shore. This does not correspond with the information provided in the intertidal characterisation report (Volume 4 Annex 5-1-Benthic Intertidal). The MMO notes neither species were documented in the characterisation survey undertaken in 2017.	The dominant species identified within the intertidal have been updated to those recorded in the intertidal characterisation surveys.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Embedded mitigation for Annex I habitats has been included in the project design. Further details are required regarding the assessment of 'core reef' areas, as these appear to be the only areas where the Project is proposing to avoid.	A proposed methodology to the core reef assessment along with proposed mitigation zones around core reef features has been produced and submitted for review to the EP participants and is also presented the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	The description of the biotopes identified are misleading as they are based on the species most likely to be encountered in the biotopes (taken from the Marine Nature Conservation Review (MNCR) description) rather than the species actually encountered in the samples. For example, stations mainly located in the north east of the array have been assigned as <i>Fabulina fabula</i> and <i>Magelona mirabilis</i> with venerid bivalves and amphipods in infralittoral compacted fine muddy sand (SS.SSa.IMuSa.FfabMag) along with <i>Nephtys cirrosa</i> and <i>Bathyporeia</i> spp. in infralittoral sand (SS.SSa.IFiSa.NcirBat) and suggest these stations have a high prevalence of the bivalve <i>Fabulina fabula</i> , the polychaete <i>Magelona</i> , amphipod <i>Bathyporeia</i> , and polychaete <i>Nephtys cirrosa</i> . However, the data presented in the characterisation report suggests otherwise. Whilst the majority of these stations do indeed contain low numbers of the polychaete <i>N. cirrosa</i> , only 2 stations have one or two <i>Bathyporeia</i> , no <i>F. fabula</i> are present within any sample and <i>M. johnstoni</i> is only present in two samples. The species are therefore only loosely associated with these biotopes and may also be characteristic of other biotopes. The MMO suggests that biotopes are reviewed and the description of the characterising species is revised detailing the species that were actually found in the samples. If the data do not fit into a particular biotope then the samples should be assessed at a higher sedimentary level with additional detail on the species actually recorded.	The report refers to mosaic of biotopes (SS.SSa.IMuSa.FfabMag and SS.SSa.IFiSa.NcirBat), not single biotopes specific to individual stations, and the stations containing the mosaic of biotopes were identified by the multivariate analysis (section 5.5.2 and 6.2.4). The report clearly presents these results in relation to the taxa actually recorded within the survey area, and discuss them, highlighting how changes in sediment composition, however small, reflect on changes in associated faunal communities. Assigning a biotope to single stations would not provide any meaningful information (and would however results in a mosaic, just as referred to in the report); this is exactly why the multivariate analysis is used; to identify patterns. In addition, several stations hosted fauna which are characteristic of more than one biotope, and are typical of transitional areas from one biotope to another, in line with the description outlined in the Marine Habitat Classification for Britain and Ireland (NcirBat may grade into FfabMag, as the mud content increases making the sediment more compact). And this is why assigning a single biotope to a single station would not be possible in this case, because even a single station may have elements of multiple biotopes. The degree of fit to the biotopes assigned was considered in relation to biological (species composition) and physical characteristics (sediment type, depth), which were taken into account and presented in Table 5.14.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	The samples in the north east of the site have been assigned to the same biotope code as those in the south, whereas the data (sediment and fauna) suggest these areas contain different habitats. The analysis undertaken for the characterisation actually suggests these are two different habitats (A1 and A2 – based on sediment and faunal analysis) but then ignores this evidence and considers them all as one habitat. The samples from the north west of the Array were classified as muddy sands according to the sediment description but have later been assigned to a mixed sediment biotope. The data needs to be reviewed and reassigned into the appropriate biotopes based on both sediment and fauna information. It may be necessary to review each sample separately.	The report specifies that multivariate group A comprised a mosaic of SS.SMX.CMx.MysThyMx and subgroups SS.SBR.PoR.SspiMx , with elements of the former prevailing in subgroup A1 and elements of the latter prevailing in subgroups A2; prevalence of selected fauna does not imply absence of other fauna, hence the report refers to mosaic of biotope. Evidence from all the results (sediment analysis, macrofaunal and video footage) were taken into account when assigning biotopes (as outlined in Section 5.5), to ensure that habitat assessment was comprehensive of all data acquired during the survey. Considering single stations would provide information of a single point source, the extrapolation of which to a larger scale would carry uncertainty when compared to the assessment which considers data alone and in combination.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Not all the samples assigned to the <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> on stable circalittoral mixed sediment (SS.SBR.PoR.SspiMx) biotope actually contain any <i>S. spinulosa</i> . The data should be reviewed and reassigned accordingly. The sediment data/analyses suggest some of the samples should be assigned to a coarse sediment biotope rather than a mixed sediment biotope. All samples should be checked and reassigned appropriately.	As per reply to comment 2: the report refers to a mosaic of biotopes, with prevalence of selected fauna at some stations. Sediment data of all stations were taken into consideration when assessing biotopes, as reported in Table 5.14; when looking at the percentage of main sediment fractions in each of the multivariate groups, group A fits the description of mixed sediment, whereas group B that of sandy (as detailed in section 5.4.4 and changes in the median sediment particle size presented in Figure 5.31). All samples were assessed individually and in combination (multivariate analysis) during the biotope classification, also considering data from the seabed video footage. Considering single stations would provide information of a single point source, the extrapolation of which to a larger scale would carry uncertainty when compared to the assessment which considers data alone and in combination.
	MMO	S42	Benthic	The intertidal biotopes assigned in the characterisation report (Volume 4 Annex 5-1-Benthic Intertidal) are misleading as the (European Nature Information System (EUNIS) code A2.23 [Polychaete/amphipod-dominated fine sand shores] has been assigned to the muddier samples near the Stour. However according to EUNIS/MNCR this biotope is characterised as fine sand with no mud content. These should be revised accordingly. The MMO notes that characterisation surveys use EUNIS codes whereas the PEIR uses the MNCR codes, however they are interchangeable in most cases. (See also point 5.4)	Response noted. Updates have been made to the annex to reflect this, with updates made to the descriptions of the biotopes.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	The biotope A2.242 [Cerastoderma edule and polychaetes in littoral muddy sand] has been assigned to many of the stations within the intertidal at Pegwell Bay. This biotope is characterised both by fine and muddy sand and by abundant cockles (Cerastoderma edule), however C. edule was only present in very low abundances (1 or 2 individuals) at many of the stations. Note that the bivalve Limecola balthica (formerly Macoma balthica) was also found at these stations in low numbers, which is characteristic of A2.241 [Macoma balthica and Arenicola marina in muddy sand shores] (Arenicola marina is also a characteristic species of Pegwell Bay but is not characteristic of the biotope A2.242). The MMO suggests either reassigning these stations to a higher level e.g. A2.24 [Polychaete/bivalve-dominates muddy sand shores], to account for all characteristic species observed, or assign both biotopes to the stations but state that M. balthica and C. edule were only found in low abundances. (See also point 5.4).	Response noted. Updates have been made to the annex to reflect this, with updates made to the descriptions of the biotopes.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	There is no information in the PEIR regarding benthic monitoring. The MMO expects that monitoring will be undertaken post construction to verify the predictions in the ES. It is likely that this will be secured through licensing conditions within the DML.	Response noted. Confidence in the ES predictions are high based on the site specific knowledge gained from the post-construction monitoring undertaken for Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. Baseline surveys will be undertaken prior to the start of construction and it is proposed that post-construction monitoring only occurs if core reef is identified within the order limits.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Volume 2 Chapter 5 Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology, para 5.7.18. Actiniaria are not sea stars, they are sea anemones.	ES updated.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	Volume 2 Chapter 5 Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology para 5.7.21 states that no reef was observed in the grabs. The benthic characterisation report states that a Hamon grab was used to collect faunal samples. The grab type mixes the sample and will break up any reef encountered.	Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic	The chalk reef assessment undertaken in the characterisation report (Volume 2 Chapter 14 Inter-relationships) is not appropriate for bedrock such as chalk reef. The classifications used by Irving and Limpenny relate to cobble/stony reef. None of the criteria used to assess 'reefiness' are appropriate for chalk reef. The video images indicate that chalk bedrock is present, therefore the MMO considers no further assessment is required.	Further clarification has been provided in the ES, with references to relevant literature.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Benthic	A large extension of the existing sea front is proposed in the plans. This will cause direct and unacceptable loss of mudflat and saltmarsh at the landfall location.	The design of the seawall extension has been refined and reduced to prevent any fragmentation of the saltmarsh.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Benthic	What will the long term effects on fragmentation of the habitat be?	The reduction of the seawall extension design will prevent any fragmentation of the saltmarsh.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Benthic	What thermal effects will the cable have on the mudflat, given that it is only going to be just below the surface (c 1m)? If the cables heat the ground, as seems to be the case from the information presented, then how will this change the habitat? Are these changes acceptable or will they cause degradation of the habitat?	The ES has been updated with clarification from the scoping report. Where relevant, additional wording has also been provided in ES chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	The permanent loss or relocation of up to 4,811 m2 of Saltmarsh in an area designated as an SPA and SSSI.	The project design has been refined since PEIR, resulting in a reduction in the loss of saltmarsh.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Natural England feel that more focus needs to be given to installation areas with more sensitive habitats, such as chalk and potential Sabellaria reef.	This has been addressed in the ES and a draft Sabellaria Mitigation plan has been included with the application.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	It needs to be made clearer whether the effects of sediment plumes have been sufficiently assessed.	Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Considering the problems with the installation and maintenance of the original Thanet Cables Natural England need further reassurances around installation techniques and potential O&M scenarios, and whether the actual worst case scenario has been assessed.	O&M assumptions have been refined and additional information included in the PD chapter, which has been assessed in all relevant chapters.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	We also welcome discussions around the core reef approach and are keen to discuss this further, however its use and determination of core reef value will depend on the available data for the area. In the absence of agreeing a core reef approach a pre-construction survey will be required to determine whether there are any habitats of conservation importance that require micro-siting.	The approach to core reef assessment has been consulted on with Natural England and is included as an appendix to the chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Habitats of Conservation importance: Natural England notes that there is a large amount of detail regarding Sabellaria and Drillstone reefs which is missing from the benthic chapter. This would be better captured within the benthic chapter or with improved signposting to ensure it is captured adequately.	The Benthic Ecology chapter has been updated to reflect this.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	This drill stone reef represents a large, most likely, biogenic Sabellaria reef that is considered an habitat of conservation importance and every effort should be made to microsite around this structure. Furthermore, there seems to be much more detail within this chapter on Drillstone reef than within the benthic chapter, we would like to see this better translated across	Further information has been provided within the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Sensitive habitats: The habitats are generally referred to as widespread and common with a large amount of focus on the more ubiquitous sands and gravels and not enough focus on installation areas with more sensitive habitats – chalk, potential sabellaria reef etc. It should also be recognised that gravels recover much more slowly than mobile sands which should be considered throughout the assessment.	No chalk reef was identified during the characterisation surveys and S.spinulosa reef was only recorded at one location which was classified as of low reefiness. Reef habitats will be subject to mitigation as habitats of conservation importance and as such any significant effects will be avoided and have not been assessed. Consideration of effects on chalk bedrock has been presented in the Physical Process chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Sediment plumes: it is unclear whether impacts of sediment plumes have been assessed in benthic chapter. Improved signposting is required if it is covered elsewhere. In addition Natural England advise that impacts of elevated levels of suspended sediment on fish, birds and marine mammals is considered.	The effects of sediment plumes were included within the assessment of the impacts from increases in SSC and sediment deposition. Clarification has been provided of the contribution from sediment plumes to these impacts.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Sandwave clearance and cable maintenance: There is no full assessment of impacts of sandwave clearance or cable maintenance. It should therefore be noted that these would not currently be permitted in a DML.	An assessment of the impacts from sandwave clearance has now been provided in the ES. The full range of O&M activities have been assessed in the ES following a review of the activities presented in the PEIR.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	There is insufficient discussion of the impacts of visible chalk plumes from export and inter-array cable installation that have been known to occur at this and other projects installing in chalk habitats. Potential for smothering from chalk particles that are not usually encountered in the water column should be assessed.	The impacts of chalk plumes have been included within the assessment of the increases in SSC and deposition with sopecific discussion of the impacts from the chalk plumes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Confidence in installation techniques: Natural England highlight the issues experienced with inter-array cable burial at Thanet and the need for repeated export cable repairs. Further assurance is required that techniques have been selected that Vattenfall are confident will be successful and/or that a realistic number of reburial/repairs have been adequately assessed. The various installation techniques and a realistic worst case scenario of remedial works should be fully assessed as part of the application in order for it to be complete.	The installation methodologies have been selected based on lessons learnt from the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm experience and Vattenfall are confident that the methodologies selected will be sufficient.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	□ Avoidance of Annex I terminology: Natural England wish to highlight that in order to avoid confusion we want to move away from generic use of the term “annex 1 habitat” as it has caused confusion and that instead any they should be referred to as “habitats of conservation importance.” Habitats and species should be listed as those of conservation importance along with the relevant legislation they are protected under e.g. Section 41 of the NERC Act, Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive, OSPAR etc.	Noted. The relevant sections of this report have been updated accordingly.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	<p>Given that Defra are now in the process of considering a third tranche of MCZs we would like to see further consideration of this site, as recent applications by other developers have done. Goodwin sands was identified during the Regional Project stages of the MCZ process as being nationally important due to the presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate energy infralittoral rock • Moderate energy circalittoral rock • Subtidal coarse sediment • Subtidal sand • Blue mussel beds • Rossworm reef (<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i>) • Eastern English Channel outburst flood features <p>The most sensitive habitats within this site are rock (likely to be subtidal chalk) and sabellaria. It is noted that chalk and sabellaria have already been flagged within the PEir of being of importance, but they should be considered along with the other recommended features within the context of the MCZ. The site has large areas of subtidal sand and subtidal coarse sediment, and these are likely to be the features that directly interact the most with cabling activity. The impact to rMCZ features from cable laying, including sand wave clearance, dredging and any disposal should be assessed. Natural England advise that any sediment removed for cable laying should be kept within the system.</p> <p>Also, given the highly dynamic nature of the site, monitoring of the cable route after construction would be advisable to ensure that it remains buried. Proposals for dealing with any cable exposures should be covered in the application.</p>	As discussed at the EP meeting on 29/01/18, the habitats and features of the Goodwin Sands rMCZ have been assessed as part of the ES. The impact assessment has demonstrated no likely significant adverse effects on the features of the rMCZ.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	A Phase 1 intertidal habitat survey is mentioned in 5.4.5 and states the scope was agreed in the evidence plan meetings. The only surveys we can see are in vol4 annex 5-1 and it doesn't seem to go into detail about saltmarsh quality?	The survey scope was agreed through the EP as discussed at the EP meeting on 29/01/18 and saltmarsh was not sampled.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Although monitoring studies have shown that operational noise is marginally above ambient noise levels for existing projects, this project has the potential to use much larger turbines. This has the potential to raise these sound levels. If these larger turbines are consented we would suggest this to be revisited, even if it is just to collect operational data on these sound levels and validate the statements made.	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Although NE don't disagree with "loss of habitat" and "colonisation of hard substrate" being considered as an O&M phase impact, we still consider it is also a result of the construction and/or decommissioning phases and should be mentioned in the relevant sections.	The long-term impacts of 'loss of habitat' and 'colonisation of hard substrate' (including foundations) have been considered as an O&M phase impact due to the long-term impacts of these, rather than them being short-term impacts only relevant during the construction and/ or decommissioning phases. The loss of the colonised habitat has been considered as a separate impact during the decommissioning phase.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	It would be good to see the data for the Thanet OWF included in these figures as well to see how similar the substrate is and thus how likely the same installation techniques are to work. As a variety of substrates have been identified within the offshore red line boundary, from past experience it may be likely that that there will be installation difficulties. For example, for the original Thanet OWF the developers experienced difficulties using a plough to bury the cables as they could not get them deep enough. As a result, more detail and consideration is needed regarding the techniques and tools that will be used to bury the cables in the differing substrates and across cable lengths. It would be also be good to fill in the substrate map for the original Thanet OWF to see how the whole site marries up.	The data for the original Thanet OWF is not available for inclusion within the ES, however, further detail on the sediments within the Thanet OWF array area has been provided in section 5.7. Full consideration of the challenges arising during the installation of Thanet OWF have been considered when identifying the installation methodologies for Thant Extension.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE acknowledge that metals were below CEFAS AL1 and Canadian TEL, while hydrocarbons, organotins and PCBs were all at very low level and/or undetectable for the offshore array area.	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Why is there sections of the OECC missing from the sediment classification map? Is it because data has not yet been collected?	The characterisation surveys were carried out on the OECC boundary presented at scoping which has now been revised. The survey data is available up to the point of the working depth for the survey vessel.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Despite the quality of the saltmarsh north of the river Stour being of a "lower quality" it still represents an important habitat to a range of species and should not be disregarded.	Noted. The quality of the saltmarsh has not been incorporated in the impact assessment however this point has been made to identify the differing quality of the saltmarsh throughout the region.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	See NE's comments on section 4.10.10 regarding Option 1A and the quality of saltmarsh in areas around the proposed landfall compared to saltmarsh further north.	The statements with regards saltmarsh quality refer to information received from inter alia Natural England at an evidence plan meeting in 26th May 2017.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	These NERC (BAP) habitats listed under Section 41 should be afforded protection from any damaging works, as they provide an important habitat for a range of species.	Mitigation measures for habitats of conservation importance will be agreed prior to construction.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	It is important to be sure, as stated here, that any changes to the methodology post-consent will not represent a worse worst case scenario.	Noted. The worst case for each receptor has been presented so that any changes from that described here will be of a lesser impact.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Direct disturbance to the intertidal from cable installation operations, including in the saltmarsh - It would be good to provide an overall area figure here. Using a spider plough like the one utilised during TOWF would also be a good method to consider. Shouldn't the tracking of vehicles be also considered and added here?	Noted. The disturbance was presented in the impact assessment and has now been included in the table.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Permanent loss of saltmarsh habitat at landfall – Would this not sit in the construction phase as well? As stated in previous comments NE are concerned by the proposal of a permanent loss of saltmarsh and further alternative options should be considered and/or appropriate mitigation presented. The direct disturbance from cable installation is confusing as it gives total for 4 cable installation corridor widths then single figure for sand wave clearance, it would be helpful to see a proposed total for all 4 cables. The same for intertidal cable installation, what are the total figures? The direct disturbance to the seabed from maintenance operations – no figures are provided given for cable repairs. Given that most operational windfarms now have O&M licenses permitting a certain number of cable repairs, we would expect this to be reflected in this assessment for an average proposed number of repairs. Repairs have been required at Thanet OWF which have required additional marine licenses. Should the potential footprint of repair works not be assessed as part of the application we consider the application incomplete and additional marine licenses will have to be applied for any remedial cable repairs once operational.	As previously mentioned, the permanent loss of the saltmarsh is presented in the operational phase impacts due to the long term duration of the impact. The table has been updated to provide more clarity and provide totals of all impacts. It should be noted that the project design has been refined to reduce the extent of the permanent loss of saltmarsh.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	A core reef approach has not been agreed. Natural England are keen to discuss this option, however its use and determination of core reef value will depend on the available data for the area. In the absence of agreeing a core reef approach a pre-construction survey will be required to determine whether there are any habitats of conservation importance that require micro-siting. Any potential use of a core reef approach is more applicable to areas where there will be long-term structure installed such as wind turbines or scour/ cable protection. For cable installation it is more appropriate to micro site around what is there at the time of installation due to the more immediate and short term nature of the impact. Overall, more data needs to be provided to determine the area of these habitats of conservation importance/ reefs. For this core reef approach to be brought forward NE need to be in agreement beforehand.	Noted. A proposed methodology for the core reef approach has been submitted for discussion with the EP group and also is submitted as part of the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE would like to see more consideration of sensitivity and recovery of all habitats across the array and cable area in the text, rather than just the dominant habitats that are more likely to display recovery. This is covered in table 5.12.	The impact assessments have been updated to include additional information on the less common habitats. It is noted that significant adverse effects on habitats of conservation importance will be avoided through the development of a mitigation plan with Natural England.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	There doesn't seem to be much discussion around the effects of the permanent loss of saltmarsh habitat and the magnitude of these effects. NE would not consider the effects to be minor in EIA terms considering the permanent loss of saltmarsh and other associated disturbance.	The discussion of the impacts on the saltmarsh has been expanded with further justification of the assessment outcomes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE feel it is wrong to state that there will be a single event in each location. Lessons learnt from the original Thanet OWF and other projects highlights that cable repairs often have to occur once they have been buried originally. Take the Thanet OWF cable replacement for example. A lot more information needs to be provided regarding the number, area and potential impact regarding O&M.	Further information on the O&M activities is provided in the chapter and included within the assessment.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Can this be carried out on a low tide to reduce the distance to the seabed so the distribution of sediment will likely to be lower? Does the sediment need to be released at the surface? Can it be released at the seabed?	The worst case potential impact is a surface release on a high tide as this creates the largest plume, which has been assessed. Restrictions on timings would be excessively onerous and would severely restrict and extend the construction schedule.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Are all these species smothering tolerant?	As identified in paragraph 5.10.36 the biotopes are highly resitant to changes in SSC and also to smothering from sediment deposition.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	In order for sandwave clearance to be permitted in the DML the worst case scenario needs to be assessed including volumes, location of deposition and potential impacts. NE need more detail on the volume and sediments to be removed.	Further information on sandwave clearance has been provided and discussed within the assessment.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Has the potential of trenching through chalk and the associated SSC from this substrate been considered?	The impacts of chalk plumes have been included within the assessment of the increases in SSC and deposition with sopecific discussion of the impacts from the chalk plumes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Until/ unless core reef areas are agreed with NE then any reef areas should be avoided.	Noted. A proposed methodology for the core reef approach has been submitetd for discussion with the EP group and also is submitted as part of the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE understood it was difficult to monitor turbine colonisation at Thanet, therefore what evidence is there for no non-natives? We do not think there is enough evidence to support claims that Thanet would not act as a stepping stone. Studies under the INSITE program are demonstrating that there is a larval connectivity between structures in the North Sea. The extension will only extend area for any colonisation though as the existing windfarm is there.	Noted. This section has been clarified to note the limitations of the colonisatino studies at Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and provide the clarification that the addition of Thanet Extension will not significantly increase the risk of spread of non-native species.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE disagree that this permanent loss of saltmarsh is of minor significance. The magnitude seems to be based purely on the size of the impact, but what about considering the function and splitting the saltmarsh in half.	The design of the seawall extension has been refined and reduced to prevent any fragmentation of the saltmarsh.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE disagree with the conclusion that the permanent loss of saltmarsh in this area is assessed as minor in EIA terms – this related to table 5.18 also.	The design of the seawall extension has been refined and reduced to prevent any fragmentation of the saltmarsh.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Does not assess area of impact from cable maintenance therefore cannot be permitted within the DML.	Further information on the O&M activities is provided in the chapter and included within the assessment.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE appreciate that the timescales will not overlap, however what needs taking into account is the ability of species to withstand the repeated high SSC events even though they are not cumulative in time. Does this decrease or impact the resilience of the species?	The short life time and rapid reproduction rate of the characterising species, plus the likelihood of recolonisation from surrounding areas contributes to the overall resilience of both the species and the biotopes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Will there be additional mitigation for saltmarsh loss? Furthermore, mitigation has also not been agreed for Sabellaria.	A saltmarsh monitoring plan has been produced and submitted as part of the ES and no further mitigation beyond the construction footprint restrictions is proposed. The core reef assessment methodology has been submitted as part of the EP process and submitted as part of the ES.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	NE has no further comments regarding this report.	Noted
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	The video images presented in Figure 5.1 are poor and the use of a sonar camera may be more appropriate for capturing images of Sabellaria here. Further/ better work needs to be carried under discussion with NE.	The use of a sonar camera will be considered for the post-consent surveys, the scope of which shall be agreed with the MMO and its advisors in advance.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Benthic	Sabellaria is clearly an important species in this area as it was found in 33% of the samples.	Further surveys showed only one sample contained potentially low grade s. spinulosa reef (Paragraph 5.7.38). Other samples contained fragments of crust or individuals. Pre-construction surveys will assess the location of S. spinulosa reef and microsite any construction to avoid direct impact.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic, fish, NTS, inter-relationships, CIA	Since establishment of the TOWF, turbid wakes have been observed. These have been investigated by Cefas and Hull University (Forster, 2017) to determine whether they are present due to scour, but have been shown to be due to resuspension of sediment near the seabed. The study did not however investigate the effects of these wakes on the benthic invertebrates and fish in terms of reproduction and food availability to the bed. Turbid wakes therefore should be considered as a potential impact on both benthic and fish communities during operation of the windfarm. They should also be included in the Non-technical summary. This impact also needs to be considered under cumulative effects and under the inter-related effects chapters. The effects of the wakes on the benthos and fish may need to be monitored during the lifetime of the project. Further consultation on this will be required. See also point 5.2.	Turbid wakes have been assessed in the relevant ES chapters.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Benthic/ Landfall	Does this include an impact assessment in respect of changes to the coastline and an increase of between 20 and 50m. The 50m shoreline change appears to have been given limited consideration.	Clarification has been provided in the ES.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Benthic/ Landfall	Assumptions on the impact on the saltmarsh during construction can surely be more defined due to previous experience.	Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Benthic; NTS	Direct and indirect seabed disturbances leading to the release of sediment contaminants has been included in Table 5.10 (Volume 2 Chapter 5-Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology) but has not been assessed in further detail in para 5.10. This impact is also not mentioned in the Non-technical summary.	Noted. The ES has been updated accordingly.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Benthic; Physical Processes	What effects on erosion, sediment transport and deposition will there be on the affected and surrounding area of mudflat?	The proposal to extend the sea defence has been reduced in extent. All potential effects from this have been assessed within the relevant ES chapters.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	CIA	Volume 4, Annex 3-3 Cumulative Impact Assessment. The use of the MMO Management Information System (MIS) http://mis.marinemanagement.org.uk/ interactive map can also be used as a data source to identify, among other data, marine licence applications.	Noted. Reference has been added to the MIS.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_22_22/12/2017	RWS (Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment)	S42	Comm Fish	I have looked at the documents and have consulted with my colleagues, and concluded that we will not participate in the consultation process for this project.	Noted. No action required.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	concern about being pushed into the same grounds as the Dutch fisherman and being outcompeted.	This has been included in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	While the Dutch Fishing vessels, and their consistent activity, cannot be classed as a development, we feel they must be recognised as part of the cumulative impact on TFA vessels that will be caused by the TE proposed development.	Noted. Included in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	It has long been recognised that data for the Under 10-meter fishing fleet is lacking and difficult to quantify. While this report does recognise that VMS data is not directly relevant to the under 10's, the main data sources are still based upon ICES rectangles and MMO surveillance sightings, both of which are flawed when used with any connection to the inshore vessels.	The MMO and ICES rectangles data is the best available. This has been supplemented with Succorfish data where possible.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	While no additional commercial fish surveys have been required, TFA will propose that bottom drift surveys, and trawl surveys, are undertaken for all drifts and tows that cross into the proposed TE footprint.	VWPL noted that the area has been extensively surveyed and sufficient data existst to robustly characterise the receiving environment.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	• Permanent loss of ground. If TE is constructed, the footprint will be permanently lost to bottom drifters and certainly lost to some Trawlers.	Response noted.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	• Loss of method. The construction of turbines will mean the bottom drift method will no longer be possible in that area.	Noted. Captured in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Increases in the use of mattresses and remedial measures also has a lasting effect on the Fishermen and what methods can be used. Considered likely that repair work to export cable and array cables will be required.	Noted. Included in the outline Offshore Operation and Maintenance Plan and captured within the Fisheries co-existence plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'Whilst professional judgement and experience will support the official data in assigning receptor sensitivity and impact magnitude, qualitative assessment may be required.' The end results of low/ minor suggest qualitative and improved assessment is definitely needed. This can hopefully be partially achieved through the Succorfish project.	Noted. ES updated.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The TFA Fishermen would consider the impact of the TE development will be significant on their living and the fisheries they pursue. It is noted that for EIA purposes, major and moderate effects are classified as significant and through the following pages of the PEIR, almost all of the conclusions manage to arrive at a verdict of minor or negligible, therefore not significant for EIA purposes. This is a serious concern for TFA.	The impact was not identified as being significant. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The table shows a scale from very high to very low sensitivity. How has the description/ reason been arrived at? The description of Very high states 'very low spatial adaptability due to limited operational range and ability to deploy only one gear type'. Arguably the inshore fleet, and the methods they use, all fit the criteria of 'Very high'. The vast majority of vessels can only deploy one gear type at a time (especially with the one net rule), you will not find a trawler shooting bottom drift nets just as you will not find a Whelk potter switching to trawling. It must also be considered that the cost of switching method is significant, so Fishermen do not always have multiple other gear types immediately to hand. While some of the smaller vessels, in Pegwell Bay for example, will pot and net, each vessel is very limited in what it can do at any one time. The TFA vessels have had to become adaptable due to restrictions, quotas and changes in season and specie, as mentioned in the PEIR, not because they choose to be adaptable.	The impact was not identified as being significant. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Section 9.7.1 states that 'the majority of surveillance sightings of the local UK fleet are close to the shore and along the OECC, although some activity does occur within the proposed development area at a lower level. Presumably this is the overflight and IFCA data referred to in 9.3. The offshore annex on commercial Fisheries indicates that the overflights are undertaken weekly, but we are not convinced that this is the case. How was the data interpreted by the MMO, the chart does not differentiate between vessels that are steaming and vessels that are fishing. The high intensity of green Gill netter sightings near the shore would suggest these vessels are steaming elsewhere, as there are no drift grounds along the shore, and potters are shown independently in yellow. We would seriously question the validity of the surveillance data in connection with the inshore fleet. Table 9.7 has limited relevance for the inshore fleet. ICES rectangle 31F1 is a very large area, not fully shown in table 9.2, and the TFA vessels are only capable of working a part of that rectangle. The vessel/ gear method percentages shown in table 9.7, while they may give perspective on the spread of international vessels, would look very different with the inshore fleet alone.	Noted. The ES has been updated to reflect this, and the assessment has been supplemented with Succorfish data. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Several methods are employed by the inshore vessels as correctly stated, but it is important to differentiate between surface and bottom drifting. These two methods use different gear and are undertaken on different grounds. While both will be impacted by the proposed TE development, the importance of bottom drifting to the TFA vessels is far more significant. This is also apparent in 9.7.6, the drift net fishing grounds referred to (figure 9.5) are a mixture of bottom and surface drifted areas.	Noted. ES updated.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Bottom drift netting is the main fishing method of many of the Ramsgate vessels.	Noted. ES updated.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Should this read 'Figure 9.10 and Figure 9.11'?	Response noted. ES has been updated.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Figures 9.6 and 9.7 are presumably based on ICES rectangle data coupled with the overflight data? The financial/method breakdown cannot be correct if the inshore fleet are included in this table. The total landings values for drift nets are wholly inaccurate for the under 10's for ICES 31F1, although the landings figures quoted in the commercial fisheries annex for Ramsgate and Whitstable seem correct. The inaccuracies in this data are very relevant to the TFA Fishermen and for the benefit of this report are being used to assist ascertaining impact. If the data is incorrect, the impacts cannot be correct.	Noted. The ES has been updated to reflect this, and the assessment has been supplemented with Succorfish data. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	It is recognised in this report but to reiterate, VMS data is not relevant to the under 10 meter vessels.	Noted. The ES has been updated to reflect this, and the assessment has been supplemented with Succorfish data. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The Ramsgate potters use around 20/25 Lobster pots per string, largely due to the size of the vessels. Whelk pots are often worked in longer strings.	Noted. Clarification added.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'Bottom' drift nets are deployed across the tide and left for a period of normally three to six hours to drift over the seabed with the tidal current. Surface drift nets are deployed across the tide and drift along the surface.	Noted. Clarification added.

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TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Permanent loss of ground should be part of the worst-case scenario for site clearance and construction (as per table 9.9). Once the turbines are under construction, the ground loss to the bottom drift netters, and potentially the trawlers, will not be temporary or restricted, it will be permanent.	Noted. This has been clarified in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Table 9.9 Maximum design scenario assessed.	Response noted.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Permanent loss of ground for bottom drifters/ trawlers.	Noted. Clarification added.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	<p>Most of the local fleet operate multiple gear types allowing flexibility in their target species and also under monthly quota allowances. The majority of this activity is concentrated within the 12-mile limit, thus avoiding interaction with large Dutch beam trawlers.</p> <p>The wording of the above suggests multiple gear types allowing flexibility in their target species is always a choice but this flexibility is driven by restrictions, quota, tides and increasingly by construction developments. Flexibility has become part of survival for the under 10-meter fleet and should not be seen as mitigation that can be used by developers. This statement about flexibility is later used to mitigate the impact that the TE development will have and this is not the case. It also needs to be pointed out that not all methods are pursued by all vessels. Only a few of the netters also pot, and even less of them trawl. It is the case that the inshore fleet activity is largely inside the 12-mile limit, partially to avoid the Dutch beamer fleet, but by recognising this, it must also be recognised that the TE development will push the vessels that use the TE ground towards the grounds used by the Dutch, this is effectively a cumulative impact.</p>	Clarification provided in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	<p>'Whilst these local vessels are multi-purpose, due to the restriction on operational range, seasonal target species and quota constraints, the sensitivity of these vessels is considered to be medium.'</p> <p>TFA does not agree with the conclusion of medium sensitivity during construction. TFA considers that all of the inshore vessels have limited operational range, as previously stated, the majority of vessels work within 20 miles of the harbour most of the time. In table 9.4, this should put them Very high or High on the Receptor Sensitivity/ Importance scale. Bearing in mind it has been stated that the inshore fleet uses multiple gear types, the scales in table 9.4 mean it is not possible for these Fishermen to achieve the Very High or High sensitivity levels for any fishery. The medium conclusion states 'an ability to use alternative gear type' but this is not as straight forward as the table implies. Switching gear type or method is not a daily option and again is dictated by tides/ species/ availability/ season/ quota etc. During the 2016 TE surveys, the bottom drift netters worked the grounds in and around the proposed TE extension area (specifically the North, North East and South East) consistently. The reason they were working there was because that ground was the only local ground producing Dover Soles at that time, on that basis the sensitivity of those Fishermen and that method was 'Very High' based upon the sensitivity table 'Very limited spatial tolerance due to dependence upon a single ground'. There was not an alternative gear type that they could have switched to with only one main specie available (Dover Sole) and heavy restrictions on Bass and Skate had they been available.</p>	ES updated to ensure operational range is considered.

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TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The charts provided to TE by TFA showed the grounds used by local vessels for bottom drifting, static netting and potting. The frequency of how these grounds are used by the inshore fleet, and to what extent, has not been measured, unless we are unaware of it, and is very difficult to measure consistently. 'Due to the discrete nature of these grounds and the intensity of the fishing activity, the magnitude of this effect has been assessed as low' How? How was the intensity measured? The definition of Low in the magnitude table is 'A minor proportion of total annual landings weights/values derived from fishing within the Thanet Extension and/ or the change is temporary but recovery within a reasonable timescale is not possible'. This conclusion can only be drawn from the ICES and VMS data and that is not representative for the inshore vessels.	Noted. The ES has been updated to reflect this, and the assessment has been supplemented with Succorfish data. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Therefore the overall significance of the effect as minor is not correct for the inshore vessels.	Clarification has been provided, with reference to the Succorfish data.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The Lobster potting is focussed in the NW and NE of the proposed TE area.	ES updated.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The sensitivity level for the local vessels is again incorrect. The two main areas of Lobster/ Crab ground are within, and around, the proposed TE development area. There are not alternative grounds to switch to when these grounds are vacated for construction. Any alternative grounds, which are generally along the shore or are very small, are already utilised by other vessels. This situation occurred during last year's TE surveys when hundreds of pots were moved, some were then shot on ground already being used and others were not re shot at all. This is the same situation on the OECC in Pegwell Bay which goes through a recognised Lobster ground. There is a limited amount of ground that consistently holds Lobsters. These boats are again limited in their adaptability at any one point in the year and have limited spatial tolerance due to their dependence on a single ground. Again, the conclusion for the Lobster and Crab potters should be high or very high.	Response noted. Re-evaluation undertaken and clarification provided in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	While it is accepted that the trawlers have a wider operational area than some other methods, the grounds to the North of TOW are consistently worked by the trawler operating from Ramsgate. The time that he has spent on that ground this Summer highlights that this is a very important and productive ground to a local vessel. This ground is also trawled by Whitstable vessels at times. With Fishery policy in the midst of significant change, TFA also has to consider that small scale trawling could return as it has in the past, and be undertaken by more of the fleet. Again, the conclusion of minor significance is not reflective of the loss of the ground to trawling.	Noted. Clarification added in ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'Risks to Fishing vessels would only occur if infringements of advisory safety areas occurred, but the ultimate responsibility with regard to a vessels safety lies with the master on board' Not so, during the survey, construction, O&M and repair of TOW, LAL, KF and KFE we are unaware of any incidents caused by a Fishing vessel breaching a safety zone yet there have been multiple safety risk incidents. These have included near misses with high speed windfarm craft, excessive wash created by high speed craft while Fishermen are hauling, unlit anchor markers, unannounced vessel operations such as PLGR, harbour collisions, speeding in fog etc.	Risks have been clarified in the chapter, as well as in the Fisheries Coexistence Plan and the Shipping and Navigation chapter.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	During the construction of TOW, the TFA vessels were allowed passage through the construction area if they observed the safety zones around vessels and structures. If the TE development were to go ahead these small vessels would look for the same access to minimise disruption to journey times.	Clarification provided in the ES and in the Fisheries Coexistence Plan.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'Overall it is not expected that the construction phase of the proposed development will have any discernible impact on Fishing vessels steaming routes'. This will not be the case for the inshore fleet as the TOW windfarm is already used as a regular transit route by the Ramsgate vessels, as shown on the radar report presented by Marico. The closure of the construction areas of the additional TE site, in conjunction with closing access to the TOW site, will increase the steaming times greatly. This will not be of minor significance.	Response noted. Clarification provided in the ES chapter and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'As such, the significance of the effect is considered to be negligible for towed gears and the impact of interference with static fishing activities during construction is therefore considered to be of minor significance.' This passage relies upon mitigation being in place as per paragraph 9.10.49. At this stage it cannot be taken for granted that mitigation will be agreed and experience from other projects, away from Thanet, shows that if Fishing vessels and developers cannot agree on the mitigation necessary, then interference with Fishing activities and the likelihood of conflict increases. Without a construction programme in place, which means there is no proposed mitigation in place, how can there be a conclusion that the significance of the effect is considered negligible?	Clarification on how the significance level was reached has been provided in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Displacement of fishing activity into other areas. 9.10.53 This again relies upon significant mitigation being in place. The conclusion of minor takes for granted that this mitigation can be reached. For the benefit of this report, saying that mitigation will be put in place does not mean that it will or that it will be adequate. The significance of each of these activities, displacement/ interference, should be recognised as highly significant unless substantially mitigated, not as of minor significance because it is assumed they will be mitigated.	Noted. A Fisheries Coexistence Plan has been drafted.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'Windfarms may be a hindrance to longlining, drift netting and to a lesser extent trawling.' The fishing that resumes within the TE area, if constructed, will be limited to static netting and potting with the possibility of some trawling dependent upon the final layout. Surface and bottom drifting will almost certainly not be pursued on this traditional ground as the likelihood of collisions between gear/ fishing vessels and turbines/ maintenance craft will increase drastically. The footprint of the turbines, dependent upon the final layout, will also eliminate a number of the drifts that are currently used. On this basis we agree that the magnitude on drift netting is major as stated in 9.11.8.	This is being managed through liaison with TFA which is reflected in the ES. Detail has also been provided in the ES chapter.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	UK potters - Is this still referring to the construction period? If so, why is there reference to potters being known to work inside operational windfarms? The magnitude for potters, specifically Crab and Lobster potters, during construction will again be high/ very high as stated in table 9.5 'a high proportion of total annual landings weights/ values derived from fishing within Thanet extension and/ or the changes that may be permanent.' How has a low magnitude been arrived at?	Further clarification has been provided in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	As above, the magnitude cannot be negligible for demersal trawlers.	Clarification in ES of how magnitude conclusion was reached ihas been provided in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The magnitude of impact to Belgian Beam trawlers and French trawlers has been assessed as the same (minor) as the local potters and static netters, how can that be correct?	Clarification has been provided in the ES.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	<p>This section mentions safety zones implemented around maintenance craft, there is no mention of the numbers of repairs that are undertaken post construction and the closed areas that these necessitate. It is a reality of windfarms that scour/ breakdowns and cable replacements are a necessary part of the ongoing project just as repair and maintenance are. This is more probability than possibility and should be recognised as an impact on Fishermen post construction.</p> <p>TE is aiming to move further North onto sandier ground, more suited to bottom drifting, and the scour that is associated with those types of ground in a dynamic area. That also brings the potential for future scour and remedial works. TFA is currently in discussions with Nemo about matressing works and the impact on different methods alongside the safety implications of this.</p>	Noted. This has been reflected in the assessment within the ES chapter.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	<p>'Within the 12 mile limit, fishermen who wish their gear to be avoided, should ensure that their surface markers are visible during daylight hours and ideally the hours of darkness.' The Fishermen mark their gear within the 12-mile limit under the regulations enforced by the IFCA. This does not require static gear or pots to be lit. While some netters may add radar reflectors to one end of a fleet, this is not a legal requirement. Potters are not required to use anything other than a small float. We agree that Fishermen should mark their gear properly but with increased maintenance craft coming into areas that have always been fished, the suggestion that Fishermen should change their gear marking to mitigate a possible conflict and to use this to help reduce the magnitude to low is incorrect.</p>	Clarification on lighting has been provided in the ES, noting that lighting is beneficial to all parties.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	<p>' the UK vessels that undertake trawling, dredging and potting, should not suffer a significant loss of fishing areas as these techniques can be operated in operational OWF's.' Therefore the impacts on these fleets is considered to be negligible. For the local fleet of netters, there will be some displacement due to the challenges of operating drift nets with the constraints of a windfarm site and therefore the resultant displacement impact on this fleet is considered to be minor.' This paragraph shows more understanding is needed of the fishing methods it refers to. Not every piece of ground can be towed by a trawl or drifted by bottom gear. Yes, there will be areas that potting can return to but if the footprint of a turbine, especially using the jacketed option, plus the exclusion zone are on the best of the ground, that ground cannot be fully returned. In addition, many potters and netters will argue that the TOW windfarm has changed the ground within the site considerably as TE will most certainly alter the ground that it takes. Areas that were once soft are now harder and the Fishing has changed accordingly. The tidal effect produced by the mono-piles clearly alters the ground and sediment drop, as any obstruction does in a tidal flow.</p> <p>Equally, trawlers have tows that are rarely in straight lines, trawler-men spend years plotting the seabed to avoid fastenings and if the footprint of a turbine is on that tow then the tow is lost. It is not a simple case of towing around the turbine. The conclusion of negligible impact is not accepted, and it is not accepted that this won't then displace trawling and potting activity to other areas. Regarding netters, this is even more significant, the challenges of operating drift nets within a windfarm are such that it is prohibitive. Bottom drift ground is specific as are the drifts. The impact of losing this ground will be major for the drifters, and the vessels it displaces will have significant effect on the rest of the fleet. To suggest this has a minor impact on displacement following construction is completely wrong.</p>	Noted. No significant impacts were found, with clarification on the arrival at this conclusion provided in the ES.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	TFA has made multiple representations to the Crown Estate, DEFRA and the MMO about the continued development of the Inner and Outer Thames Estuary. The criteria considered for measuring cumulative impact are not sufficient to measure the cumulative impact on the inshore fleet. Current operational windfarms should be part of the list of cumulative impacts, as are the proposed interconnectors for the Thames Estuary. Dutch pulse beaming, operating on the edge of the 12-mile limit must also be considered a cumulative impact on the local fleet, especially as the development of TE will undoubtedly push the inshore fleet into the same grounds as the Dutch. Almost every project listed in table 9.11 has no significance to the local fleet at all and yet the very impacts that do are not mentioned.	Clarification on the cumulative assessment has been provided in the ES chapter.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	'The contribution of Thanet Extension to the overall cumulative impact assessment is assessed as minor.' To the inshore fleet, the addition of the Thanet Extension project to the other projects and restrictions already in place, coupled with looming additional losses of ground, is a major cumulative impact. TE may be considered small compared to other developments, but to a Fishing vessel with an average radius of 20 miles it is considered huge. The conclusions at 9.13.25, 9.13.26 and 9.13.27 are therefore not accepted as reflecting the cumulative impact of TE on local vessels.	Clarification has been provided demonstrating that the contribution of Thanet Extension to cumulative impacts is relatively small.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	There was no community benefit payment scheme. TFA distributed financial compensation between all of its members (on an even basis), which consisted of 35 vessels at the time.	Clarification has been provided in the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	Taking into account the mitigation listed above and the positive and long standing relationship between TFA and TOWF, there is a possibility that the significance for drift nets could be reduced to not significant levels, see table 9.13. TFA agrees that the relationship with TOWF has been good but the mitigation necessary to achieve the reduction of the impact on drift netters would need to be very significant. The loss of ground has become such a large issue with local Fishermen this will not be easily achieved.	Mitigation has been discussed in the ES in detail.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The PEIR uses data sets relevant mainly to larger vessels using VMS and ICES rectangle data, though we accept this is partially due to a lack of data for the local vessels.	Noted. The ES has been updated to reflect this, and the assessment has been supplemented with Succorfish data. Clarification provided in the ES and Fisheries Coexistence Plan.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	While there is acknowledgement that the inshore vessels work the area of TE, it appears the conclusions on significance and magnitude have attempted to quantify the impact on the inshore fleet alongside the offshore fleet and this is very unbalanced. In table 9.13 the impact on all local Fishing methods is considered minor and this cannot be accepted. The scales used for sensitivity and magnitude are not considered by TFA to be representative and therefore the conclusions drawn from a flawed scale are also not accepted. The impact conclusions that are drawn, and the way they are drawn, suggests that TE could extend again in 5 years and the impact on commercial fisheries would still be minor when this is clearly not the case.	A Fisheries Coexistence Plan has been drafted in liaison with TFA. Data has been supplemented using Succorfish where possible.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	The report refers to 'impacts that could be sustained' and a fleet that is 'flexible because it is adaptable'. The tone of the report is positive regarding what the Fishermen can sustain rather than neutral, the suggested 'worst case scenario' is not the worst case scenario for the inshore vessels and is not reflected in the tables of either sensitivity or magnitude. The scales are skewed so that a medium impact is almost unachievable, and yet the Fishermen undoubtedly feel the impact this project will have is very high.	Clarification on the outcomes of sensitivity/magnitude conclusions have been provided in the ES.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Comm Fish	TFA acknowledges a very good working relationship with VWPL and a vastly improved consultation with significant early engagement. TFA recognises that Fishermen and wind energy are now asset sharing and the Fishermen's ability to control that is very small, however, we do have to express and protect the interests of our Fishermen as best we can. Locally, the pressure on the inshore fleet is at a level that has not been seen before and wind energy is undoubtedly part of that pressure. The loss of ground from multiple developments and proposals has already had a substantial impact on the local vessels and the impact of the TE development will be a significant additional loss. Many of the Fishermen feel this development will signal the end of this local inshore fleet as we know it. On this basis, we are objecting to the proposed Thanet Extension on the unanimous behalf of our members.	Response noted. Liaison with TFA is ongoing.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Comm Fish	The MMO considers that appropriate consultation with UK and foreign fishing industry has been carried out to date. The PEIR acknowledges that there will be a loss or restricted access to traditional fishing grounds during construction. The MMO advises that a reduction in access to or exclusion from potting grounds is likely to involve compensation payments to fishers as mitigation for construction activities within the proposed cable corridor, in accordance with the current FLOWW Best Practice Guidance for Offshore Renewables Developments (January 2014) referenced in the report. The MMO strongly encourages continued open communication with commercial fishing interests throughout the Project planning and development process. As is noted in 6.17, additional requirements for fisheries consultation (such as Fisheries Liaison Officer's etc.) remain undiscussed.	A Fisheries Coexistence Plan has been drafted in liaison with TFA. Data has been supplemented using Succorfish where possible.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Comm Fish	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Comm Fish	The data used to establish the status of the French fishing patterns inside the selected study area are already old and thus don't provide an accurate view of the stakes and impacts on this activity. We invite you to consult with the French authorities in charge of commercial fisheries as well as representative associations for commercial fishing. Attached are some additional detailed analyses on this point. Please do not hesitate in contacting me for any additional questions. You may also contact the coordinating agency for marine public services at: mico.dirm-memn@developpement-durable.gouv.fr	Response noted. Further clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Comm Fish	9.4.4 Obtaining more recent data on French fishing activities was not possible. The IFREMER 2014 data used, although very useful, are not enough. More recent data from IFREMER and a consultation with the Comite Regional des Peches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins (CRPMEM) of the Hauts de France region, in order to gain access to the VALPENA data would have been useful. The developer however deemed that the VALPENA access costs were disproportionate (cf. 9.4.7). A study grant by the FEAMP could have been considered. In addition, a consultation with the Direction for Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (DPMA in French) could have also been considered.	Cumulative assessments have been carried out during the EIA process. Thanet Extension is following current UK legislation. Marine protected areas, other fishing activities and Brexit are not considered projects in the context of cumulative assessments. Options for obtaining VALPENA data were investigated but were cost prohibitive, and grant programme schedules are not in line with the Thanet Extension programme of works. A request for current data from IFREMER was sent but no data has been received to date. Regarding the IFREMER data restrictions, these have been addressed above. (Another call will be set up with the CRPMEM to update the project with additional information on French fishing activity in the area and to discuss French skipper's views on the wind farms). It is known that UK vessels operate trawls <u>successfully within operational windfarms.</u>
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Comm Fish	9.5.1 The evaluation criteria used are relevant. However, one can question the fact that the fishing activity report anticipates other offshore wind projects, and marine protected areas during the next few months and years. It would be perhaps more pertinent to use a reporting schedule of, for example 5 years, given the project density in 7d and 4c (main zones of CIEM report). Taking into account cumulative effects and a prospective and dynamic projection in that time seems essential to us.	Cumulative assessments have been carried out during the EIA process. Thanet Extension is following current UK legislation. Marine protected areas, other fishing activities and Brexit are not considered projects in the context of cumulative assessments. Options for obtaining VALPENA data were investigated but were cost prohibitive, and grant programme schedules are not in line with the Thanet Extension programme of works. A request for current data from IFREMER was sent but no data has been received to date.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Comm Fish	9.5.6 The location of fishing activities varies according to the abundance of species in an area and the market price of the species: an area with limited fishing activity one year could be have considerable fishing activity the following year. Averaging the fishing activity over several years (e.g., 2012,13,14,15) is therefore advised.	Response noted.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_41_04/12/2017	Visned	S42	Comm Fish	Request GIS shapefiles of RLB.	Response noted. Shapefiles were provided by VWPL.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Comm Fish	It is recognised that the collection of data to inform the potential impacts of the proposed Project is an iterative process and more up to date information is likely to be available to inform any ensuing application. The MMO suggests the use of 2016 and 2017 data on commercial fishery landings and vessel movements, which can be provided by the MMO to ensure that potential impacts on commercial fisheries can be based upon the most current available data.	The most recent data available has now been included in the ES.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Comm Fish	A more detailed analysis of the direct and indirect impacts of the extension project on the French fishing fleets is necessary (access to resources, activity reports, increase in journey time, interference between activities...). This analysis must highlight the cumulative impacts with other marine activities (including Marine Protected Areas, Brexit,...). In the context of a continuously growing development of marine activities in the Channel and North Sea, and the emergence of new uses of maritime spaces, a prospective analysis of cumulative impacts seems essential to satisfy the needs for marine spatial planning.	Cumulative assessments have been carried out during the EIA process. Thanet Extension is following current UK legislation. Marine protected areas, other fishing activities and Brexit are not considered a project in the context of cumulative assessments. Options for obtaining VALPENA data were investigated but were cost prohibitive, and grant program schedules are not in line with Thanet Extension programme of works. A request for current data from IFREMER was sent on 22/2/2018 but has not been received to date.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Comm Fish	9.16.1 French fishing activities in the area are carried out under the historic rights of the 1380/2013 regulation, so called "PCP". The argument put forward that fishing activities using towed gear (trawlers and seiners) will be able to continue in the zone, based solely on the individual assessment of skippers is not satisfactory, and even questionable. In fact, it seems that for safety reasons, and particularly in bad weather, trawler skippers avoid offshore wind farms. A study (survey or consultation) with the CRPMEM would have been more useful. In addition, assessing the impact on the French trawling fleets as "minor" is questionable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing says that French fishermen will continue to use the zone (cf. supra) if they consider it dangerous. • The quality of the data used for the French fleet can be improved (cf. 9.4.4). • The location of fishing activities varies according to the abundance of species in an area and the market price of the species: an area with limited fishing activity one year could be have considerable fishing activity the following year. Averaging the fishing activity over several years (e.g., 2012,13,14,15) is therefore advised. 	Regarding the IFREMER data restrictions, these have been addressed above. (Another call will be set up with the CRPMEM to update the project with additional information on French fishing activity in the area and to discuss French skipper's views on the wind farms). It is known that UK vessels operate trawls successfully within operational windfarms.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Comm Fish; PD	Paragraph 9.13.34 refers to an offshore construction timescale of 2018-2019. This appears to need updating as Project programme presented at Evidence plan meetings anticipate offshore construction commencement around Q1 2021. It should be noted that the MMO would expect submission of pre-construction documents for approval a minimum of 6 months prior to commencement of construction, to be secured as condition within the DML.	Text has been amended to reflect the current programme of works.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Conclusions	However, as has been noted throughout the response, there do remain a number of areas where the MMO seeks clarity from the applicant. These areas must be addressed in any ensuing ES and the MMO would welcome engagement from the applicant to ensure that all environmental information and assessment is appropriate for the project.	Response noted.
LA_44_15/12/2017	Essex County Council	S42	Consultation	The proposed development is a strategic cross-boundary matter and ECC wish to engage with this process as both an interested party and a statutory consultee. It is noted that the applicant sought to engage with the Essex District Councils (Rochford, Maldon and Tendring) in June 2017 but no comments were received (as set out in PEIR, Volume 2, Chapter 12: Seascape, Landscape and Visual (SLVIA)). That said, and as advised in our previous responses (31 May, 22 June & 5th July 2017), there remains an ongoing need to formally consult with the Essex coastal authorities of Rochford DC, Maldon DC and Tendring DC (in the two tier area) and the unitary authority of Southend on Sea Borough Council as the appropriate neighbouring statutory consultees, in accordance with the NSIP process.	These authorities were consulted through the SLVIA process, through no comments were received. The project has since formally consulted with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and Essex County Council as the appropriate neighbouring statutory consultees. This has been reflected in the Consultation Report and the relevant ES chapters.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	It should be noted that the Outer Thames Estuary Extension pSPA has now been designated, and should be treated as one whole site with the relevant new features.	Details of Outer Thames Estuary SPA have been updated to include new features gained by extension (Paragraph 8.7.13 and Table 8.5
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Saltmarsh is a notified feature of Sandwich Bay and Hacklinge Marshes SSSI and the permanent loss of habitat would be considered an operation likely to damage the special interest of the site. As a result, consent from Natural England would be required to carry out any operations within this area. Therefore, we encourage further consultation with ourselves to mitigate and compensate any potential significant impacts or losses, respectively.	A saltmarsh mitigation plan has been submitted with the ES. This plan outlines pre- and post-construction surveys and any remediation steps which may be required. Consultation about survey results and remediation steps will be undertaken with the appropriate statutory bodies.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Goodwin Sands rMCZ: As previously stated, NE advise that Vattenfall should assess impacts to the site in order to future proof their project/application and should follow the route taken by other developers recently, who have fully considered the site.	As agreed through the Evidence Plan, a full assessment on the rMCZ has not been undertaken in the absence of conservation objectives for the site. Consideration has been given to the site in the context of the habitats and features of conservation importa
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	□ Pre- construction data: The remit for further pre-construction surveys should extend further than Annex 1 habitats and should include a review of habitats of conservation importance including those listed on section 41 of the NERC Act which may be potentially affected by the project as well.	This chapter specifically assess designated sites, clearly stating the reason for designation. NERC Section 41 habitats and species are assessed, when present, in specific chapters of the ES. E.g. Volume 2, Chapter 5: Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology; Chapter 4: Offshore Ornithology; and Volume 3, Chapter 5: Onshore Biodiversity
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Cofferdam: Further information needs to be provided on the expected size and specification and the installation method of a cofferdam, particularly as it will be occurring within the saltmarsh habitat.	More detail has been provided in the ES, Volume 2, Chapter 1: Offshore Project Description and Volume 3, Chapter 1: Onshore Project Description
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Goodwin Sands rMCZ - Given that Defra are now in the process of considering a third tranche of MCZs we would like to see further consideration of this site, as recent applications by other developers have done. Please see comments above regarding Table 5.5 within the Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology Chapter.	The impacts of Thanet Extension will be considered at the post-consent design stage if interaction with Goodwin rMCZ is deemed necessary.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Please refer to comments provided on the Ornithological chapters in regard to this uncertainty.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	The saltmarsh is considered an important supporting habitat for the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA species. As a result, the large amounts of disturbance and proposed permanent loss of saltmarsh within the bay is of concern, particularly on the effects of SPA birds.	A saltmarsh mitigation plan has been submitted with the ES. This plan outlines pre- and post-construction surveys and any remediation steps which may be required. Consultation about survey results and remediation steps will be undertaken with the appropriate statutory bodies.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	The Outer Thames Estuary Extension pSPA has now been fully designated.	Details of Outer Thames Estuary SPA have been updated to include new features gained by extension (Paragraph 8.7.13 and Table 8.5
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Further comments on the SSSI are provided in the summary of comments for the introductory site selection chapter. However, certain permissions from NE may be required under the wildlife and countryside act, particularly if such large levels of disturbance are proposed to be occurring.	Mitigation plans will be submitted for key habitat/ species within the scope of the development. These will be reviewed with the relevant statutory bodies to gain any licences or permissions required before construction.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	NE welcome and acknowledge that further pre-construction data will be collected to identify areas of habitats of conservation importance. The remit for these surveys should extend further than those listed under Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive and should include a review of habitats listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act which may be potentially affected by the project as well.	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	NE welcome and acknowledge that the reef assemblages of <i>M. edulis</i> and <i>S. Spinulosa</i> will be identified and avoided during intertidal works.	Response noted.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	Further information on the potential use of a cofferdam needs to be provided as soon as possible. This should include the size and specification and any installation methods that may be used. The installation may be quite damaging in itself, regardless of it protecting the leaking of leachate into the environment. Overall, the proposed landfall locations at Pegwell Bay sited throughout this PEIR seem to display many uncertainties and are damaging in several instances. As a result, NE repeat that we are particularly concerned with these landfall options and the potential damage they might cause.	More detail has been provided in the ES, Volume 2, Chapter 1: Offshore Project Description and Volume 3, Chapter 1: Onshore Project Description. A saltmarsh mitigation plan has been submitted with the ES. This plan outlines pre- and post-construction surveys and any remediation steps which may be required. Consultation about survey results and remediation steps will be undertaken with the appropriate statutory bodies
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Designate Sites	For further comments on the environmental assessments please see the more specific offshore chapters.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_19_19/12/2017	Natural England	S42	Designated Sites, Offshore Ornithology and Policy	<p>I am writing to you to inform you that the following marine Natura 2000 site has been included in the Register of European Sites in England required under Regulation 13 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 were amended as of the 30th November 2017. Under the amended Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), Regulation 13 becomes Regulation 17 after the amended Regulations came into force i.e. 30th Nov 2017. The site was included in the Register of European Sites in England prior to this date and therefore references the 2010 Regulations accordingly..</p> <p>This follows classification on 31st October 2017 by UK Government and submission of this site to the European Commission for registration on 14th November 2017. This site is now subject to the provisions of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.</p> <p>The site is: Outer Thames Estuary SPA. The site is an extension of Outer Thames SPA (UK9020309) and stretches across the following coastlines; Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent (both inshore and offshore waters). Further information including the site citation and map is available on the Gov.uk website: https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/outer-thames-estuary-special-protection-area-extension-comment-on-proposals. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 were amended as of the 30th November 2017. Under the amended Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), Regulation 13 becomes Regulation 17 after the amended Regulations came into force i.e. 30th November 2017. The site was included in the Register of European Sites in England prior to this date and therefore references the 2010 Regulations accordingly.</p>	The wording has been updated in all relevant chapters to reflect this.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Designated Sites; MCZ assessment	The MMO notes that The Goodwin Sands recommended marine conservation zone (rMCZ) has been scoped out of the PEIR (Volume 2 Chapter 8 - Designated sites, table 8.4) as it has not been taken forward for consultation, and that consideration has been made with regards to the habitats and features inside the proposed boundary of the Goodwin Sands rMCZ in the benthic ecology chapter (Volume 2, Chapter 5). The MMO recommends that an assessment of the rMCZ is undertaken in order to future proof the project as the status may change if it is put forward prior to the proposed Project construction. The MMO reiterates that it is at the applicant's risk to not include an assessment of the rMCZ.	A full MCZ assessment of the potential effects on the Goodwin Sands rMCZ has not been undertaken, however the assessment has included an assessment in the context of the habitats and features of the site in the absence of any conservation objectives or advice for the site.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Designated Sites; MCZ assessment The MMO defers to Natural England on the suitability of the assessment of the Thanet Coast MCZ.	Response noted.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Disposal characterisation	The report describes a potential for dredge and local disposition within the array area (Volume 2 Chapter 2, Table 3.9). This will require a disposal site to be designated, under OSPAR guidelines which can be achieved when the parameters of any disposal activities are known. A 'disposal site characterisation' report is required to support an application for site designation. The MMO anticipates that all the information/data required for disposal site characterisation would be available from the pre-existing studies of the area and recommends use of the following guidance: 'Birchenough, A. and Vivian, C. (2009). Case Studies to Demonstrate the Selection of Dredged Material Disposal Sites at Sea. Cefas'.	A disposal site characterisation report has been included with the application.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Evidence Plan	Natural England recognises the importance of the pre-application stage of the consenting regime and we welcome the opportunity to engage at this stage. As such we seek to make this process as effective as possible. We have been engaging in a number of topic-specific Expert Working Groups (EWGs) and contributing via Evidence Plan Meetings (EPMs) since early 2017. However, certain aspects of the project, such as the cable landfall options, could and should have been discussed in further detail with SNCBs and other relevant stakeholders before we reached this stage. However, Natural England is pleased to note that a number of agreements have been reached as a result of pre-application discussions.	This has been included in the Evidence Plan Report.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	The MMO considers that the surveys carried out follow best practice to provide a general description of species in the windfarm area. The points below should be considered in the EIA process and the MMO would welcome the outcome of our suggestions in the subsequent ES.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Within Volume 2 Chapter 6 para 6.4.6 and Figure 2, it is noted that in the fish characterisation strategy there are 5 sites proposed along the cable route, but only four have been detailed in the PEIR (the site closest to shore has been lost). Also, there are no reference sample sites outside the extension area. These are required to check that if there are any changes (occurring during/post construction) and if these are occurring within the windfarm region only or if the pattern is being observed over a wider area.	Clarification has been provided in the ES with reference to the Evidence Plan agreement that a control was not necessary.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.7.8 and 6.7.9 summarise the spring and autumn surveys and the fish species found especially in abundance. However, these surveys are only a snapshot in time and the MMO recommends the results of the surveys should therefore be used with caution. For example, the surveys were undertaken outside the herring spawning periods: the spring survey was undertaken in May and the Thames substock spawns February to April; the autumn survey was undertaken in early November and the Southern North Sea substock spawns end of November to January.	Clarification has been provided in the ES with reference to the Evidence Plan agreement that a control was not necessary.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.7.23, the proposed development is in proximity to nursery grounds for seabass. Fishing regulations have now been implemented to protect juvenile stocks of seabass (Kent and Essex IFCA, 2014). Seabass has also been placed under special protection measures. The new protection measures include the waters in and around Sussex, Kent and Essex (MMO, 2016) therefore this should be considered in the ES. The MMO would expect that the EIA considers seabass in the context of the current special measures in place.	The ES was updated accordingly.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.10.34 states that 'Construction activities, particularly the pile-driving of foundations for offshore structures, will result in high levels of underwater noise that will be audible to fish over tens of kilometres around Thanet Extension'. Therefore the MMO would expect the study area to be increased to the extent of the modelling. See also comment 6.9 below.	The ES has been updated accordingly.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Regarding Volume 1 Chapter 3, Table 3.2, whilst search areas are a useful starting point to focus the assessment, these search areas should be extended where assessments show potential impacts beyond this search area.	Response noted. Clarification has been provided on the extent of the study areas for various impacts.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	In Volume 2 Chapter 1, Para 1.4.29, the MMO welcome the proposal to use soft start procedures and recommend the soft-start duration should be a period of not less than 20 minutes. Should piling cease for a period greater than 10 minutes, then the soft start procedure must be repeated in line with JNCC (2009) guidance.	Response noted. Though not strictly relevant to Fish and Shellfish, soft-start is also referred to in the MMMP.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Within Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.4.3, the PEIR states that the study area for fish and shellfish was based on expert judgement. The MMO would expect the study area to have also been informed by modelling of underwater noise and physical processes to ensure all potential impacts and receptors have been considered (see also point 6.5)	Response noted. Clarification has been provided on the extent of the study areas for various impacts.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.7.4 provides a list of fish species found within the area using the surveys and references to date however, as per MMO scoping advice, the proposed development is in proximity to nursery grounds for mackerel and sandeel (Coull et al, 1998; Ellis et al, 2012). The MMO seek clarification as to why these species have not been included.	The ES has been updated accordingly.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Within Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.10.24, whilst noting that Sandeel eggs are subject to some turbulence and must therefore have a certain level of tolerance to sediment movement, there is little information on how much sediment deposition is acceptable. Therefore, if the sediment deposition is to be higher than normal around spawning time, there is the potential for an adverse effect.	The ES has been updated accordingly.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Volume 2 Chapter 6, para 6.10.24, states 'High intensity spawning sites for sandeel do not occur within the Thanet Extension study area and the main area of spawning is to the North, and so effects on sandeel spawning are not expected'. It is unclear how this conclusion was reached. Coull et al 1998 and Ellis 2012 indicate the area is used for spawning, although note that this is towards the western edge of the windfarm. Sandeels spawn close to their substrate habitat, and one of the common species of sandeel (<i>Ammodytes. marinus</i>) spawns November to February; the MMO notes that this timing coincides with the sandeel 'dormancy' period, when they emerge just to spawn during this time.	The ES has been updated accordingly. See also the Natural England responses.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	In order to assess how much preferred sandeel habitat lies in and around the windfarm, a short specialised sandeel survey is recommended, and to carry out the Marine Space assessment procedure, using sediment samples to inform the sediment type (Latto, 2013).	The ES has been updated accordingly. See also the Natural England responses.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	The MMO considers that the PEIR and associated documents are well written and thorough. The report accurately reflects that in the proposed development area, potting for crab, lobster and whelk, and dredging for cockles and mussels take place.	Response noted.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	The MMO previously advised that a cockle survey of Pegwell Bay be undertaken in the absence of any more recent available data (post 2014) from the Kent and Essex Inshore Fishing and Conservation Authority (IFCA) to ensure an up to date characterisation of the Pegwell Bay cockle population. In the current report, Haywood et al., (2016) is cited (K&E IFCA) as evidence that Maplin and Foulness Sands, along the Essex coast, are the principle cockle grounds, which are considerable distances from the proposed development. The MMO considers this sufficient to address our previous comments.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Volume 2 Chapter 6 para 6.11.58 states that: 'During the operational phase of Thanet Extension, the intensity of fishing activities (including trawling and potting) may be reduced inside the array area. This has the potential to enhance fish and shellfish populations by providing refuge from fishing activities for certain species targeted by commercial fisheries. Conversely, this also has the potential to increase the intensity of fishing activity outside of the array area as fishing activity is displaced, to the detriment of fish populations there.' The MMO considers enhanced shellfish populations within the proposed area would not be noticeable in the short-term, except for a potential brief-period around the construction phase. If shellfish abundances are then enhanced due to lack of fishing effort, it is likely that an abundance of predator species would then also follow, assuming prey items are in sufficient abundances for the shellfish species to be sustained.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	Regarding Volume 2, Chapter 6: Fish and Shellfish, the MMO supports that underwater noise during both the construction and operation of the project has been considered.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF	For the construction phase, the assessment focuses on underwater noise from pile-driving for the installation of foundations for offshore structures. The report states that 'while other activities such as cable laying, dredging and vessel movements will result in underwater noise, these have the potential to affect a relatively small area in the immediate vicinity of activities and are therefore insignificant in the context of the underwater noise from piling operations'. The MMO seeks further clarification as to why the potential effects of these other activities on marine mammals have been considered in more detail, but not for fish/shellfish.	Clarification was provided in the ES, with further information on noise from other activities provided.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	We also advise that links between prey availability and bird species are made. The construction area overlaps with certain spawning areas which may represent a food source for a range of birds. If these aggregations move to other areas or are dispersed it may cause a loss in prey or require further foraging requirements. A similar situation may occur for populations that just move out of the area during disturbance.	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	A map of the cumulative projects would also be helpful to include here.	A map of cumulative projects has been included in the ES chapter. Further information can be found in the CIA Annex.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantitative assessment in tabulation form: In general the documents read well, are well structured and include a large quantity of supporting evidence provided within the documents. The main chapter would benefit from additional tables summarising the quantitative impacts both at a project and cumulative level, i.e. a summary table of each anticipated impact and the quantitative assessment in relation to the relevant receptors. The recent Norfolk Vanguard PEIR chapters provided good examples of tables where all the relevant assessment information is summarised in one place. It is currently difficult to draw out individual figures without picking through the individual sections.	The ES was updated accordingly.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Operations and Maintenance works: Further detail should be provided within the assessment with relation to the anticipated operations and maintenance activities throughout the lifetime of the project. Natural England point the TEOW team towards the Vattenfall O&M assessment recently provided for the Norfolk Vanguard OWF. Anticipated justified quantities are required in order for a realistic assessment to consider the extent of the impacts.	Further detail on the O&M works has been provided in the PD chapter. This has been cross referenced and assessed in all relevant chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Concerns regarding impacts to herring and sandeel spawning and nursery grounds from SSC's and loss of habitat: We query whether mitigation options could be considered out of best practice to avoid impacts to herring and sandeel spawning/nursery grounds (see point 5 below for full details).	It was agreed through the Evidence Plan that further mitigation measures were not required. Additional assessment on the potential for preferred spawning habitat has been provided in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	□ The cumulative assessment: We have several outstanding concerns with regards to the cumulative assessment undertaken including why only three tiers have been applied (this also applies to the Commercial Fisheries Chapter 9); the request for a map depicting the plans/projects considered in the cumulative assessment and whether oil and gas pipelines have been considered within the assessment.	The approach to the cumulative assessment has been agreed in the Evidence Plan. A map has been provided in the chapter illustrating the projects screened into the cumulative assessments.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	□ Referral to previous tables: Throughout the chapter previous tables are referred to with no further text. For example at paragraph 6.15.1 it is stated that embedded mitigation is identified in table 6.8. In such instances it would be helpful to include a statement summarising the information as well as cross referencing to the appropriate table as it becomes difficult to read. i.e. a sentence in brackets (soft start approach; pollution contingency plan etc). This is also true throughout the cumulative assessment section.	Cross references to different sections have been checked, and clarification provided where appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Herring and sandeel spawning/nursery areas: Natural England acknowledge that the herring spawning areas appears to have migrated south (according to the IHLS data) and that only a small portion of the lower intensity habitat will be impacted by direct disturbance. Natural England also note that overall there is only a minor significant impact in terms of EIA, however we query whether there would be scope under best practice to avoid cable installation between 15 Aug and 15 Oct. This would be in line with the current ICES advice which details a precautionary approach in relation to disturbance of herring noting that the project boundaries fall within the herring spawning area (albeit the lower intensity parts). Sandeels are anticipated to be present in large numbers within the project area. Due to their high site fidelity and limited ability to recolonise they are at risk of being adversely affected. As a result, the potential to microsite/ avoid these prime areas could be a potential method of mitigation under best practice. Further data collection to provide PSA to inform where areas of preferred sandeel habitat may be present would be helpful.	This was discussed through the Evidence Plan, and it was agreed that further survey was not necessary. Additional assessment on the potential for preferred spawning habitat has been included in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Map depicting sediment types: A map depicting the sediment types would be helpful in order to make a comparison between potential suitable substrate and the estimated spawning/nursery grounds of herring and sandeel.	In line with the above, maps have been included to illustrate the potential for preferred spawning habitat.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Maximum design scenario: We have several outstanding concerns with regards to the WCS considered. 1- Impacts through disturbance from site preparation works has not been included. 2- Habitat disturbance from cable reburial, repairs and replacements has not been included within O&M. 3- Impacts of operational noise in relation to the potential effects this is having on fish behaviour, in relation to disturbance of communication should also be considered. 4- Decommissioning: The permanent effects of leaving cables and therefore cable protection in situ need to be considered. Particularly if these locations occurred within the herring and sandeel spawning/nursery grounds and also the Sandwich Bay SPA where indirect impacts to prey resource could be witnessed.	The maximum design scenario has been updated, especially with regard to site preparation works and O&M activities. This has been cross referenced to the PD chapter and assessed in all relevant chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Embedded mitigation: We advise that an initial draft PEMP should be provided at time of submission of the application.	As discussed with the Evidence Plan, a draft Project Environmental Management Plan will not be included with the application as it relates to environmental management practices that will be determined post-consent in the detailed design phase

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Consideration of egg and larval stages of fish: It should be made clear that the sessile eggs and less mobile larvae are at risk of direct damage.	Clarification has been added regarding the sensitivity of sessile eggs and less mobile larvae in the relevant assessment sections.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Herring and sandeel spawning/nursery areas: As above at point 5 we query whether mitigation options could be considered out of best practice to avoid impacts to these vulnerable species and their habitats of importance.	Additional study has been undertaken regarding potential herring and sandeel spawning habitat. Additional mitigation measures are not deemed necessary.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Auditory impacts to fish: We welcome the level of assessment regarding the auditory impacts to fish. However, we query the conclusion that there is no overlap between herring spawning grounds, Figure 6.10 depicts an overlap between the Coul et al spawning grounds and with the IHLS data lower and moderate density areas of larval abundance. Can Vattenfall provide further clarification regarding this statement.	Further clarification has been added in paragraph 6.10.51 et seq. as regards auditory impacts and overlap with spawning grounds for herring.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Habitat loss: There seems some discrepancy between the terms long term habitat loss and permanent habitat loss. The term "long-term duration, continuous and irreversible (during the lifetime of the project" is used and both long-term and permanent are referred to intermittently in this section. Natural England would consider long term habitat loss to occur within the lifetime of the OWF project. Permanent habitat loss should consider the situation where infrastructure will not be removed at the time of decommissioning, i.e. in the case that foundations and cable protection are left in situ. These differences and the anticipated effects should be made clearer within the assessment. Reference should be made to vulnerable species such as herring and sandeel which would be more greatly impacted from a permanent loss or change in habitat, particularly at a cumulative level.	The terms have been clarified throughout the assessment. 'Long-term' refers to effects that are experienced throughout the O&M phase. Clarification is provided in paragraph 6.12.2 as to 'permanent' effects which are longer lasting than the 30-year lifetime of the project.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Impacts from underwater noise: Disturbance and avoidance is considered impacts from underwater noise during operation, however there is no mention of less direct impacts such as disturbance to communication or disturbance/displacement to prey.	Additional documentation has been referenced in paragraph 6.11.23 et seq.as regards operational noise impacts to fish communication and disturbance/ displacement to prey.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Operations and maintenance works: As above at point 4, further detail should be provided within the assessment with relation to the anticipated operations and maintenance activities throughout the lifetime of the project. Natural England point the TEOW team towards the Vattenfall O&M assessment recently provided for the Norfolk Vanguard OWF. Anticipated justified quantities are required in order for a realistic assessment to consider the extent of the impacts. In particularly the impacts of SSCs from sediment disturbance and the introduction of additional cable protection is relevant to the impacts to fish and shellfish. As recently advised for other OWFs in relation to operation and maintenance works we advise that a regulatory review (such as the 5 yearly reviews within the Aggregates industry) should be implemented in order to ensure that the monitoring evidence will be used to inform further works (see advice to the MMO in relation to the Race Bank OWF "1429 227964 Race Bank OWF Operations & Maintenance - Transmission Assets NE 081117".	Additional information has been added to the assessment in relation to O&M activities (Table 6-7). specifically, areas of temporary habitat loss and disturbance due to O&M activities have been added, and the impact of increases SSCs and associated sediment deposition has been included.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Cumulative assessment: We have several outstanding concerns with regards to the cumulative assessment undertaken. 1- We query why only the three tiers are described. It has been standard practice to consider a number of tiers for the last few years, we again point TEOW towards table 1.1 in chapter 10.4 of the Norfolk Vanguard PEIR for reference where the standard six tiers are considered (in addition to this we would suggest that a further tier is included between tier 4 and 5 to consider those projects that are at the stage of submitting a PEIR).	Noted. The three-tiered approach was agreed in the Evidence Plan process. Additional justification for this approach has been referenced in Volume 1, Chapter 3: EIA Methodology (Document Ref: 6.1.3).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	We also query whether oil and gas pipelines have been considered?	No oil or gas interests were located within the study area. The projects considered for the cumulative assessment are described in Table 6-14 and illustrated in Figure 6.14.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	We acknowledge that the projects screened into the cumulative assessments are within table 6.15 however it would be helpful to list them within the text rather than redirecting the reader to tables 6.15 (which then redirects to 6.14) at every section.	Noted. Projects have been listed, where relevant, and an additional figure (Figure 6.14) has been included illustrating the projects screened in for cumulative assessment.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Cumulative impacts of SSC's and sediment disturbance: A greater level of detail is required within this section to tabulate and justify the conclusions. There is currently not enough detail within the quantitative assessments in order to conclude minor adverse. We note that the Nemo Interconnector will result in a volume of 94,308m ³ of displaced material. We acknowledge that the Nemo cable is scheduled for 2017/18 and TEOW not until 2019 but welcome the consideration of the cumulative impacts in the case that timeframes were to slip. We query what the actual duration of construction is proposed to be for the NEMO interconnector, as the difference in construction scenarios may only be a couple of months apart. The Thanet replacement cable is mentioned very briefly. We advise that more detail is provided where possible acknowledging that the licence application is yet to be provided in the public domain. Further details for the final application would help to define the assessment as the cumulative assessment is currently unclear. This is particularly important given the importance of the herring and sandeel spawning and nursery grounds.	The approach to the Nemo Interconnector was agreed in the Evidence Plan. Additional information on volumes of displaced material has been incorporated into the cumulative assessment. The TCR project has since been withdrawn and is not required to be included in the cumulative assessment.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Cumulative habitat loss: We refer to our comments above at point 12 regarding the consideration of long term versus permanent impacts. In line with our comments above at point 16 we advise that a greater level of detail is required within this section to tabulate and justify the conclusions. There is currently not enough detail within the quantitative assessments in order to conclude minor adverse.	Clarification has been provided in relation to 'long-term' vs. 'permanent' habitat loss.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Mitigation: Given the lack of detail regarding proposed O&M activities and the lack of a quantitative cumulative assessment we are unable to agree that no specific mitigation is necessary, in particular in relation to the impacts from SSCs and changes in habitat type to spawning and nursery grounds for herring and sandeel. Further detail is required in summarising the quantitative information.	Additional information has been included regarding O&M activities in Table 6-7 and has subsequently been incorporated into the assessments.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Fish & SF	Mantis shrimp: We note that the mantis shrimp was also recorded at sampling location BT02 was which is scarce around the UK and has only been recorded a small number of times off the east coast of the British Isles.	Noted. This has been described in the baseline environment section (paragraph 6.7.4et seq.).
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Fish & SF	The environmental baseline for fish ecology identifies that TEOWF are within or nearby spawning areas for several important species as sole, herring, whiting, plaice, seabass, cod, sandeels, sprat and lemon sole. The proposed area is also in proximity of nursery grounds for thornback ray, sole, sandeels, seabass, tope shark, sprat, lemon sole... (Coull et al, 1998; Ellis et al, 2012). It has to be noted that Thornback ray (<i>Raja clavata</i>) is on the OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species. It also must be noted that across the region, important shellfish resources include lobster <i>Homarus gammarus</i> , edible crab <i>Cancer pagurus</i> , brown shrimp <i>Crangon crangon</i> , king scallop <i>Pecten maximus</i> and queen scallop <i>Aequipecten opercularis</i> . Moreover, significant fisheries in the area target the common whelk <i>Buccinum undatum</i> and more recently along the ECC, blue mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> (Ocean Ecology, 2016).	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Fish & SF; comm fish	The development will incur a temporary loss of access to fishing grounds, which may create gear-conflict if their pots are relocated elsewhere and as such, the MMO would like to see consideration given to the potential impact of temporary loss of access to fishing grounds. The MMO recommends liaising with pot fishers from the <15m fleets to determine the severity of the potential impact. Additional requirements for fisheries consultation (such as Fisheries Liaison Officer's etc.) remain undiscussed.	Response noted. Cross reference has been made to the Commercial Fisheries chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	General	the lack of certain data sets and evidence in some chapters has curtailed our response and prevented us from providing as full advice as might have been possible. We therefore reserve the right to provide further advice and highlight that agreement is not to be assumed where no comment is made.	Additional information has been included within the Evidence Plan report.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	Regarding the TEOWF project, we focussed on the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) process to evaluate potential interactions with marine mobile species, such as seabirds and marine mammals for which French Natura 2000 sites have been designated. For this analysis, we will focus on qualifying features with Natura 2000 French sites.	The screening assessment within the RIAA has taken account of transboundary sites for mobile species.

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PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	We recommend considering "minor " effects as potentially significant in EIA terms as well, in regards to potential cumulative, cross-border and inter-related effects. Therefore these effects must be fully assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) or Appropriate Assessment (AA).	The RIAA takes account of the potential for effects from the project alone and in-combination, including transboundary issues. Also, see edits to the EIA methodology which address this issue.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	2. As nesting seabirds and their foraging areas that could overlap TEOWF (criteria 3): The main significant effect during operation and maintenance is linked to the collision risk for the most sensitive sepcies, thus potential LSE could be identified for: - SPA << Banc des Flandres >> (M1) which has been designated for Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Lesser black-backed gull and Great black-backed gull.	This site has been included in the HRA assessment of transboundary sites - Bancs des Flandres - and was screened out. Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	We raise particular cncern on the breeding colonies of Leser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull in "Bancs des Flandres" and Kittiwake in SPA "Cap Gris Nez" which forgaing areas could overlap the TEOWF array (Thaxter et al, 2012).	These sites have been included in the HRA assessment of transboundary sites - Bancs des Flandres & Cap Gris Nez - and were screened out. Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	The barrier effect should be considered for the sensitive species of birds that regualrly commute around a wind farm (Speakman et al. 2009). Given the large gulls and Kittiwake are moderately sensitive, we also recommend to further take into consideration breeding colonies of Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull in SPA "Bancs des Flandres" and Kittiwake in SPA "Cap Gris Nez", which foraging areas overlap the TEOWF (Thaxter et al, 2012) during breeding season (although species are lesser sensitive to barrier effect than to collision risk).	These sites have been included in the HRA assessment of transboundary sites - Bancs des Flandres & Cap Gris Nez - and were screened out. However, if references to foraging ranges and other assessment methods are rquired to firm up the screening out of these sites this will be presented in the revised HRA. Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	3. As seabirds and qualifying features that use wintering/migration routes that could overlap the TEOWF: The distrubance and displacement for offshore avifauna might be more significant during operation and maintenance, than in construction phase, and this effect will last for the lifetime of TEOWF. Given the seabird species most sensitive to disturbance and displacement, potential LSE have to be identified for: - SPA <<Bancs des Flandres>> (M1) which has been designed for Razorbill, Guillemot, Red-throated diver. - SPA << Cap Gris Nez >> (N2) which has been designed for Red-throated diver, Razorbill and Guillemot - SPA "Estuarire de la Canache" (N3) which has been designed for Red-throated diver. - SPA "Littoral Seino-marin"(N5) which has been designed for Red-throated diver, Razorbill and Guillemot,	Two of these sites have been included in the HRA assessment of transboundary sites - Bancs des Flandres and Cap Gris Nez - and were screened out. The other sites raised will be reconsidered for screening where applicable. Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	The barrier effect must be considered as a significant effect, considering Red-throated diver which has a great wintering area nearby TEOWF and is a highly sensitivity species to barrier effect (very high for Artic diver); therefore these species must be taken into account in the Environmental Statement/ Appropriate Assessment. Red-throatsed diver is a qualifying species for SPA << Bancs des Flandres>> for SOA <<Cap Gris Nex>>, for SPA "Estuaire de la Canache" and for SPA "Littoral Seino-marin".	We would consider that emphasis on the barrier effect for rtd may be being confused with D&D. The assessment of barrier effects is therefore not required to be changed. Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	Finally, it is necessary to take into account these qualifying species in an Appropriate Assessment to ensure sustaining Good Environmental Status and the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features. These interest features species need to be considered in ES or AA in order to complete the assessment and identify mitigation measures and a management plan when needed.	The screening assessment within the RIAA has taken account of transboundary sites for mobile species.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA	A general recommendation should be raised on sharing information and technical data, between cross-corder OWF dvelopers in the southern part of the North sea and eastern parts of the Channel. For instance, the development planning of OWF infrastructures and their EIA should be shared as soon as possible, in order to further assess the cumulative effects and define more coherent mitigation measures leading to an Environmental Management Plan more effective at a larger scale. In this respect, we advise the TEOWF developer and the British authorities to take advantage of the environmental risk assessment studies for the Dunkirk OWF call-for-tender, which will be made publicly available by the end of year 2018.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals during screening for the RIAA. Consideration to the transboundary projects made more widely within the ES.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	We understand that only effects that are likely to be significant should therefore be taken into account in further stage (Environmental Statement/ Appropriate Assessment), and effects that are not likely to be significant are not required to be fully assessed and included in the EAI process/ HRA process. In this PEIR, it is considered that only "moderate" and "major" significance of effects will be considered as significant in EIA terms.	The method followed for assessment alone and in-combination within the RIAA is defined within that report.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	1. As qualifying mobile species that may interact with potential effects associated with TEOWF (criteria 2): The main significant effect during construction is linked to underwater noise emitted from the pile driving operation that could have a range of effects on marine mammals at a large distance and overlap SPA "Bancs des Flandres", which has been designed for Harbour porpoises and Grey seals as these two species are particularly present (Harbour porpoises concentration in winter/ some haul out sites for Grey seals). The foraging range of Harbour porpoise, Harbour seal and Grey seal, for which SAC "Bancs des Flandres", SAC "Récifs Gris Nez Blanc Nez" and SAC "Ridens et dunes hydrauliques" have been designed, could overlap TEOWF acoustic impact area, resulting in a loss of foraging areas for these marine mammals during construction. The Dieppe-Le Tréport OWF project must be considered as a development which has been submitted but not yet determined. This project, developed by Engie, has an array area of 83 km ² and is composed by 62 8MW wind turbines, for a 496 MW generation capacity. Offshore construction is anticipated to take around 2 years and is expected to start in 2020. This OWF would be operational for a period of up to 25 years. The construction is expected in 2020. Through cumulative processes, TEOWF and this project will create a range of effects linked to underwater noise emitted from the pile driving and drilling that could have a greater effect on Harbour porpoises, Harbour seals and Grey seals in the Southern part of the North Sea. Another French OWF is planned in the area, 5 or 10 km offshore Dunkirk, adjacent to the Belgian waters. However the call-for-tender has been initiated in late 2016 and is not attributed yet to an applicant.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites and projects during screening for the RIAA.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	<p>2. As nesting seabirds and their foraging areas that could overlap the TEOWF (criteria 3): In regards to the collision risk of the most sensitive species, potential LSE could be identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPA « Bancs des Flandres » (N°1) which has been designed for Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Lesser black-backed gull and Great black-backed gull. - SPA « Cap Gris Nez » (N°2) which has been designed for Northern gannet and Kittiwake. - SPA "Littoral Seino-marin" (N°5) which has been designed for Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Razorbill, Guillemot, Lesser black-backed gull, Herring gull and Great black-backed gull. <p>We raise concern, particularly, on the breeding colonies of Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull in SPA "Bancs des Flandres" and Kittiwake in SPA "Cap Gris Nez" as their foraging areas overlap the TEOWF array (Thaxter et al., 2012) (see Fig. 3 below).</p> <p>The Calvados OWF, Fécamp OWF (permitted applications but not yet implemented) and Dieppe-Le Tréport OWF (submitted but not yet permitted) and potentially Dunkirk OWF (not yet attributed) will contribute to the cumulative effects of collision risk on offshore avifauna during their operation and maintenance on offshore avifauna. The barrier effect must be considered for the sensitive species that may have a greater impact on birds that regularly commute around a wind farm (Speakman et al. 2009).</p> <p>Given that large gulls and Kittiwake are moderately sensitive, we also recommend to further take into consideration Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull in SPA "Bancs des Flandres" and Kittiwake in SPA "Cap Gris Nez" which foraging areas that overlap the TEOWF (Thaxter et al., 2012) during the breeding season (although species are lesser sensitive to barrier effect than to collision risk).</p>	Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites and projects during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	<p>3. As seabirds are qualifying features that use wintering/migration routes that could overlap the TEOWF: The disturbance and displacement for offshore avifauna is more significant during the operation and maintenance phase than during the construction phase. This effect will last the lifetime of TEOWF. Based on the seabird species which are the most sensitive to disturbance and displacement, potential LSE have to be identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPA « Bancs des Flandres » (N°1) which has been designed for Razorbill, Guillemot, Red throated diver. - SPA « Cap Gris Nez » (N°2) which has been designed for Red throated diver, Razorbill and Guillemot. - SPA "Estuaire de la Canche" (N°3) which has been designed for Red throated diver. - SPA "Littoral Seino-marin" (N°5) which has been designed for Red throated diver, Razorbill and Guillemot. <p>The barrier effect must be considered as a significant effect, considering Red throated diver which has a great wintering area nearby TEOWF and is highly sensitive to barrier effect (very high for Artic diver) ; therefore these species must be taken into account in the Environmental Statement/ Appropriate Assessment. Red throated diver is a qualifying species for SPAs « Bancs des Flandres », « Cap Gris Nez », "Estuaire de la Canche" and "Littoral Seino-marin".</p> <p>Regarding the cumulative effects of disturbance, displacement and barrier effect, the assessment of TEOWF needs to take into account the OWFs of Calvados, Fécamp (and upcoming Dieppe-Le Tréport and Dunkirk) as the most sensitive species, mainly divers and auks, as well present in the French OWFs areas during migration.</p> <p>Ecological areas supporting functional roles for the species (especially for seabirds, marine mammals, fish and shellfish) should be acknowledged further regarding potential effects of the TEOWF construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases.</p>	Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites and projects during screening for the RIAA.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	Foraging and feeding areas could be reduced by the cumulative effects of: the increasing noise during construction for marine mammals and fish communities (avoidance of a large area); changes in prey availability and resources linked to a change in habitats (operation and maintenance phase); the disturbance and displacement for seabirds during migration bio season and breeding periods.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted effects during screening for the RIAA. Consideration is also given within the ES
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	We recommend considering the potential LSE on functional areas for top predators especially with regards to the cumulative aspects, as significant in EIA terms. These functional areas must be taken into account for a full assessment of the significant cumulative effects.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted effects during screening for the RIAA. Consideration is also given within the ES
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA	The above qualifying species must be taken into account in an Appropriate Assessment to ensure sustaining Good Environmental Status and the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features. These interest features species must be considered in ES or AA in order to complement the assessment and identify mitigation measures and management plans when needed. A general recommendation could be raised on sharing, between cross-border OWFs in the southern part of the North Sea and eastern part of the English Channel, the development planning of infrastructures and their EIAs. Such good practices would enable to further assess the cumulative effects and to define more coherent mitigation measures, leading to a more effective (while not necessarily more expensive) Environmental Management Plan as it would cover a larger scale.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites (and associated species) during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	HRA	am informing you that in line with the "Marine Strategy Framework Directive" (n.2008/56/CE of June 17th 2008), our action plan for the "Channel-North Sea" marine environment (PAMM MMN), whose environmental objectives are achieving or maintaining a good ecological status of marine waters by 2020, has been operational since April 2016. These objectives are intended to guarantee the protection of species of common interest and their habitats.	Response noted.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	HRA	The extension of the Thanet offshore wind farm could impact some species and habitats listed as French natural sites under the framework directives "Habitats/Wildlife/Flora" Directive (Directive cadre n.92/43/CEE of May 21st 1992) and "Birds" Directive (Directive Cadre n.2009/147/CE of November 30th 2009), which are inside your project's study area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIC FR3102002 « Bancs de Flandres », listed for its populations of Grey seals and harbour porpoise. • SIC FR3102004 « Ridens et dunes hydrauliques », listed for its populations of Grey seals, common seals, and harbour porpoise. • SIC FR3102003 « Recifs Gris Nez Blanc Nez », listed for its populations of Grey seals, common seals, and harbour porpoise. • ZPS FR3112006 « Blancs des Flandres », listed for its populations of Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull, Northern gannet, and Black-legged kittiwake. • ZPS FR3110085 « Cap Gris-Nez », listed for its populations of Northern gannet, Black-legged kittiwake, Razorbill, Red-throated diver, and Guillemot. • ZPS FR2310045 « Littoral seino-marin », listed for its populations of Northern gannet, Black-legged kittiwake, Razorbill, Red-throated diver, Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull, Herring gull, and Guillemot. • ZPS FR3110038 « Estuaire de la Canche », listed for its populations of Red-throated diver. 	Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites and species during screening for the RIAA.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	HRA	<p>To ensure the project doesn't challenge the conservation status of these sites and thus jeopardize the achievement of the environmental goals of the descriptor 1/4 "Biodiversity and food web" of PAMM MMN, I have gathered the opinion of the "Channel-North Sea" branch of the French Agency for Biodiversity (Agence française pour la biodiversité – AFB). If the data and analyses provided so far within this project are accurate, the environmental assessment would gain in precision if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional elements were included that would help justify the choice to rule out certain impacts, deemed non-significant, on species of common interest with France. Providing this complementary information (specifics of which will be included in AFB's detailed technical expertise which will be sent to you during the week 03/2018) seems justified given the growth in marine renewable energy development in the Channel and North Sea, whose cumulative impacts must be assessed. In this respect, we invite you to better consider this component by consulting with the developers of the French offshore wind projects of Fecamp, Courseulles s/Mer, and Dieppe – Le Treport, to share experiences and improve the environmental assessment. This consultation could also lead to discussions on the development of a shared environmental management strategy for the projects in the Channel (East) and in the south of the North Sea. • Additional elements will allow potential impacts (direct or indirect) to be measured, on certain marine mammals and sea birds, and their functional areas (See AFB detailed technical expertise). 	please see AFB responses.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Française pour la Biodiversité Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>Direct disturbance and displacement during construction, operation and maintenance. This effect concerns offshore avifauna and especially seabirds during the migration-free breeding and wintering bio-seasons, which are sensitive to displacement and disturbance (Bradbury et al. 2014, and more recently SNCB interim guidance SNCBs, 2017). This effect might be more significant during the operation and maintenance phase than during the construction phase, as all the WTG will be implemented.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For this effect, none of the French SPA and qualifying species was identified, raising some questions.</p>	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals, species and designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Française pour la Biodiversité Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>A screening exercise has been undertaken to focus the assessment on disturbance and displacement during the operation and maintenance phase, regarding species recorded in the TEOWF area and their sensitivity to disturbance and displacement (Table 4.12): Red-throated diver, Northern gannet, Razorbill and Guillemot. We strongly recommend considering the potential inter-annual variability of seabirds for foraging range and wintering area, thoroughly explained by numerous factors (weather, fish migration, water quality, pollution ...).</p> <p>Considering the high number of Red-throated divers during the spring migration bio-season, estimated by aerial surveys, it might be more cautious to review this screening exercise using enhanced data from the Environmental Statement/ Appropriate Assessment.</p>	This has been considered in the RIAA, but two years of data provides a stronger basis on which to make assessments and reduces the uncertainties surrounding potential issues such as inter-annual variation. In addition a separate report on historic data and its comparison to more recent data collected has been included as an annex to the ES Chapter (Doc ref: 6.4.4.2).
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Française pour la Biodiversité Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>As the mortality rates associated with displacement are not known for any seabird species, a precautionary mortality rate of 1 to 5 % has been identified in order to assess the significance of displacement and disturbance for potentially affected seabirds.</p> <p>How has this rate been identified? What is the reference used? We would welcome further information about this.</p>	There is no reference defining actual rates, but as many other factors are precautionary in the consideration of D&D impacts it has always been assumed that low rates of mortality would be associated with this potential effect.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>It seems that the significance of effect is evaluated with regards to the estimated number of seabirds potentially subject to mortality during the different bio-seasons, compared to the number of total biogeographic population (BDMPS) and the average baseline mortality. Indeed, this methodology allows a quantitative assessment. However, the effect is not only produces mortality but also a loss of foraging or resting areas. The significance of effect should not be evaluated only with regards to the number of potential mortality events. It would be relevant to complete this assessment with the potential loss of foraging areas for birds.</p> <p>Regarding the cumulative effects of disturbance and displacement, the assessment of TEOWF should take into account the OWFs of Calvados, Fécamp (and upcoming Dieppe-Le Tréport and potentially Dunkirk) in terms of the most sensitive species, as divers and auks are well present in the French OWFs areas during migration. Given these elements (sensitivity to displacement and disturbance, species predicted as being potentially subject to mortality during the operation and maintenance phase, cumulative aspects), potential LSE can be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPA « Bancs des Flandres » (N°1) which has been designed for Razorbill, Guillemot, Red-throated diver. - SPA « Cap Gris Nez » (N°2) which has been designed for Red-throated diver, Razorbill and Guillemot. - SPA "Estuaire de la Canche" (N°3) which has been designed for Red-throated diver. - SPA "Littoral Seine-marin" (N°5) which has been designed for Red-throated diver, Razorbill and Guillemot. 	Response noted. Clarification has been provided on the assessment of effects and the cumulative assessments in the relevant chapters.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>Collision risk</p> <p>This effect concerns seabird species sensitive to collision risk which may fly through the proposed development site whilst foraging for food, commuting between breeding sites and foraging areas, or when on migration. This effect occurs mainly during the operation and maintenance phase and to a lesser extent during the construction phase.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For this effect, none of the French SPA and qualifying species was identified, raising some questions.</p>	Response noted. Key species have been identified and assessed in the RIAA and relevant ES chapters.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>Regarding the cumulative effects of collision risk, the assessment of TEOWF should take into account the OWFs of Calvados, Fécamp (and upcoming Tréport, and potentially Dunkirk) in terms of the most sensitive species, as Black-backed gulls and large gulls, Kittiwake and Gannet are well present in the French OWFs areas. Given these elements (sensitivity to collision risk, species predicted to be potentially subject to mortality during the operation and maintenance phase, cumulative aspects), potential LSE can be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPA « Bancs des Flandres » (N°1) which has been designed for Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Lesser black-backed gull and Great black-backed gull. - SPA « Cap Gris Nez » (N°2) which has been designed for Northern gannet and Kittiwake. - SPA "Littoral Seine-marin" (N°5) which has been designed for Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Razorbill, Guillemot, Lesser black-backed gull, Herring gull and Great black-backed gull. <p>We bring your attention that during the breeding season Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull in SPA "Bancs des Flandres" and Kittiwake in SPA "Cap Gris Nez" exhibit foraging areas that could overlap the TEOWF (Thaxter et al., 2012).</p>	Response noted. Clarification has been provided on the assessment of effects and the cumulative assessments in the relevant chapters.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	Therefore, acknowledging "Vol2chap4-ornithology", the assessment of collision risk raises some questions and remarks. A Collision Risk Model (CRM) has been used in this assessment to estimate the potential risk for birds associated with the proposed development. The method is based on the most recent version of the Band collision risk model, i.e. the Masden model (Masden, 2015) that has been designed specifically for the application to OWF developments (Band, 2012; Masden, 2015). It was agreed that only five seabird species would be simulated using the CRM for the PEIR: Gannet, Kittiwake, Herring gull, Great black-backed gull and Lesser black-backed gull (with regards to the most sensitive species). The mortality numbers for each biological season are given for each species and then compared to the relevant BDMPS population mortality estimates of each species.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	This assessment concludes that the predicted levels of mortalities at any bio-season or total annual levels for all five species assessed for collision risk fall well under the 1% threshold relative to the baseline mortality rates (the level of loss would only be between 0- 0.16 % increase in mortality). Thus, the significance of the collision effect is indicated as a "Minor" adverse significance.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening	We understand that "Changes in prey availability" results from the changes in benthic population community (introduction of hard substrate which could be colonised by non-native species and could perhaps result in an increased biodiversity) that could in turn change fish communities and thus lead to a loss of prey resources for top predator such as marine mammals and offshore avifauna (indirect effect). On the other hand, "Indirect impacts through effects on habitat and prey species" is defined as effects on habitat and prey species resulting from the potential changes in fish communities related to changes in benthic community, production of EMF,... which could result in lesser prey being available for top predators. We suggest that both of these types of effect include the same impacts and effects. More precisely, the "changes in prey availability" impact on top predators is part of the "indirect impacts through effects on prey species", and results in the same effect on top predators (which may be termed as "change in trophic resources" effect).	Response noted. The RIAA draws on the assessment of fish ecology made in the ES to help inform the assessment of risk to prey resources.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA Screening	1. As qualifying mobile species that may interact with potential effects associated with TEOWF (criteria 2 & criteria 3): The main significant effect during construction is linked to underwater noise emitted from the pile driving operation that could have a range of effect on marine mammals at a large distance and overlap SAC "Bancs de Flandres" for which Harbour porpoise and Grey seal have been designed and are particularly present (Harbour porpoise concentration in winter/some haul out sites for Grey seal). The foraging range of	Consideration has been given to the highlighted designated sites and projects during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening	4.1 Environmental baseline The data used for the environmental baseline seems to be sufficient at this stage of PEIR. Information and data from the TOWF project survey and environmental management plan have been used and additional site-specific surveys for Thanet Extension project have been added.	Response noted.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening	Main anticipated effects have been identified on relevant receptors. However, we raise several remarks about the effect and different range of effect on which we are particularly concerned in regards to cross-border effects (seabirds, marine mammals and diadromous fish species and fish ecology).	The RIAA takes account of relevant species and their associated designated sites within the screening process.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening	Increase in underwater noise resulting from the construction activities (particularly foundation pile driving) which generates a direct effect on diadromous fish species and marine mammals; The range of increase in underwater noise effect is anticipated to reach around 55 km for diadromous fish and around 26 km for marine mammals. Is it the distance of the noise footprint or the perceived noise by fish or marine mammals according to their acoustic sensitivity? What does this distance represent exactly: TTS, behaviour change, avoidance? What reference is used? We will welcome further information about this.	The use of screening ranges is explained within the RIAA screening and, where relevant, within the RIAA itself.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening	Changes in prey availability and behaviour caused by the disturbance, the suspended sediments and the increased underwater noise may lead to the avoidance of the area by prey species. This avoidance would result in an indirect effect on marine mammals and offshore avifauna, through a loss of trophic interest in This area for top predators. For marine mammals, the range of effects for the changes in prey availability and behaviour seems to be associated with the effect from temporary increases in suspended sediment (about 10 km), whereas for offshore avifauna this range is estimated up to 55 km. What is the reason of this difference? The changes in prey availability and behaviour might also be related to the range of effect of the underwater noise that will impact fish prey species and will have an indirect effect on marine mammals through a reduction of prey resources. We recommend taking into account a larger range of effects for the changes in prey availability and behaviour, by including the range of effect of increasing underwater noise on fishes.	The use of screening ranges is explained within the RIAA screening and, where relevant, within the RIAA itself, with these ranges having been agreed with statutory advisors.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening	Offshore wind farms are also represented, using different colours depending on if they are operational (dark red), under construction (red) and ongoing project (light red). The Calvados OWF and Fécamp OWF in French central northern coastal waters are permitted applications (but not yet implemented): - Calvados OWF : 75 6MW WTG; 50 km ² ; monopile foundations; construction expected for 2019; further information on http://www.parc-eolien-en-mer-du-calvados.fr/le-parc-eolien-en-mer/agenda-du-projet/ Fécamp OWF: 83 6MW WTG; 63 km ² ; gravity foundations; construction expected for 2019; further information on http://parc-eolien-en-mer-de-fecamp.fr/le-parc-eolien-en-mer/presentation-du-projet/ For your information, Dieppe-Le Tréport OWF is a submitted application (but not yet determined) and is important to consider as it is at less than 130 km from TEOWF. - Dieppe-Le Tréport : 62 8MW WTG; 83 km ² ; construction expected for 2020 ; further information on https://dieppe-le-treport.eoliennes-mer.fr/	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals during screening for the RIAA. Consideration is also given in the ES

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening Offshore Ornith	<p>It seems that none of the offshore avifauna species for which French SPAs are designed has been identified in the HRA process, whereas the migration or wintering areas of several of these species overlap the region of TEOWF. In regards to the results of the TOWF and TEOWF surveys and the occurrence and abundance of the recorded seabirds, we will recommend to screen in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPA « Bancs des Flandres » (N°1) which has been designed for Northern gannet, Razorbill, Guillemot, Kittiwake, Northern fulmar, Common scoter and Red-throated diver. - SPA « Cap Gris Nez » (N°2) which has been designed for Red-throated diver, Northern fulmar, Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Common scoter Razorbill and Guillemot. - SPA "Estuaire de la Canche" (N°3) which has been designed for Red-throated diver. - SPA "Littoral Seino-marin" (N°5) which has been designed for Red-throated diver, Northern fulmar, Northern gannet, Kittiwake, Razorbill, Guillemot, Lesser black-backed gull, Herring gull and Great black-backed gull. <p>We can notice a breeding colony of Northern Gannet in Alderney (Les Etacs, Ortac, Little Burhou, Coque Lihou) where there is a RAMSAR site, the Alderney west coast and Burhou islands. Alderney Wildlife Trust recorded in 2014 up to 7000 individuals. This RAMSAR site might be considered too.</p>	<p>Two of these sites have been included in the HRA assessment of transboundary sites - Bancs des Flandres and Cap Gris Nez - and were screened out. The other sites raised will be reconsidered for screening although it is already known, based on tagging studies, that the gannet from the Alderney Ramsar site do not move as far up the Channel as TEOWF.</p> <p>Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening Offshore Ornith	<p>Indeed these species might occur in the TEOWF outside their breeding season, during migration or wintering, and could be affected by effects from TEOWF through collision risk, barrier effect and loss of foraging areas (Fig. 4).</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening Offshore Ornith	<p>Criteria 3: SAC with qualifying species whose mean maximum foraging or migratory range overlaps with Thanet Extension SPA site is outside the offshore zone but has interest features that whilst nesting onshore, forage offshore during the breeding season</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening Offshore Ornith	<p>It seems that none of the French SPAs has been identified in the HRA process, whereas the foraging area for the seabirds breeding in these SPAs may be affected by potential effects of TEOWF.</p> <p>In regards to the standard reference of the mean maximum foraging range (Thaxter et al., 2012), we encourage to screen in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lesser black-backed gull (141+/-50.8 km) and Great black-backed gull (?), which are breeding seabirds in SPA "Bancs des Flandres" ; - Northern fulmar (400+245.8 km) and Kittiwake (60+23.3km), which are breeding seabirds in SPA "Cap Gris Nez" - Northern fulmar which are breeding birds in SPA "Littoral Seino-marin" 	<p>Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening Offshore Ornith	<p>This figure below (Fig. 5) shows for example the mean range (24.8 ± 12.1 km) in orange and the maximum range (120 km) in yellow from the 4 nearest colonies of Black-legged Kittiwake. None of the mean ranges from the French colonies overlaps TEOWF. However, when using the mean maximum range (60.0 ± 23.3) as mentioned in the screening criteria, the colonies of Cap Blanc Nez and Boulogne-sur-Mer appear in interaction during the breeding season with effects from TEOWF (collision risk and loss of foraging area).</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.</p>

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; marine mammals	TEOWF project is particularly concerned by Harbour porpoises which have been numerous recorded by aerial surveys, mainly between February and April (about 198 individuals from March 2016 to March 2017). Harbour seals and Grey seals were also recorded by aerial surveys as they forage at sea (feeding radius up to 50km for Harbour seals, and up to 100km for Grey seals). Both of the two seals species use haul-out sites in the vicinity of the proposed project (the Goodwin Sands (at 13 km), Goodwin Knoll (at 2km), South Goodwin Sand, South Kelleet Gut), and especially the Harbour seal that uses Pegwell Bay as haul-out (52 individuals in August 2015), located where the Thanet Extension export cable landfall location is proposed. The Environmental Statement of TOWF identifies a variety of preys for Harbour seals including sandeels, gadoids, herring and sprat, flatfish, octopus and squid (SCOS 2016), and for Harbour porpoise, small fish such as herring, sprat, sand-eel, whiting, saithe and Pollack, and potentially also dab, flounder, sole and cod. We recommend to assess the importance of the recorded species in TEOWF surveys within a regional context, to ensure that species in trivial numbers but for which the proposed development represents an important area are considered. What proportions of the regional populations of these species are recorded in the TEOWF surveys?	Response noted, however such regional populations can be appropriately defined. Consideration to relevant species associated with designated sites is given within the RIAA screening
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	SAC "Ridens et dunes hydrauliques" which has been designed for Harbour porpoise, Grey seal and Harbour seal, has been forgotten in the screening HRA process. This SAC is located at less than 70 km from TEOWF array. Harbour porpoises in this SAC have been numerous recorded in 2011, 2012 and 2014 and raise 2.3% of the total population in French waters ² . Therefore this SAC has a great responsibility in maintaining of the Harbour porpoise French population. Furthermore, this area seems to be used as a breeding area for Harbour porpoise. The Management Plan which is being prepared has identified Harbour porpoise conservation as an important issue. Harbour porpoise must be taken into account as a mobile specie qualifying feature	Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	Grey seals use the SAC "Ridens et dunes hydrauliques", SAC "Recifs Gris Nez Blanc Nez" and SAC "Bancs des Flandres" as haul-out and/or feeding areas. The closest colonies are located in SAC "Bancs des Flandres", between Calais and Dunkirk (Fort-Vert bank near Walde lighthouse) and to the east of Dunkirk (Hills Bank). These are considered as non-breeding colonies at the present day, but their individual numbers their distribution pattern is wide as this specie can move at a large distance reaching up to 1200 km from their haul-out site (C. Vincent et al., 20173). The map below (Fig. 3) shows the grey seal telemetry tracks from Molene archipelago (MOL- 15 individuals between 1999 to 2003 in light blue and 19 between 2010 to 2013 in dark blue), and from Somme Bay (BDS- 11 individuals in 2012 in green). This shows connectivity between haul-out sites (red dots) located in the eastern English Channel, where grey seals tracked from BDS crossed the English Channel moving to South-eastern England and the Wadden Sea. This suggests that French haul-out sites of grey seals	Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	effects associated with TEOWF (Criteria 2), particularly during the construction phase related to the increasing noise and the changes in prey availability and behaviour. We recommend to screen in Grey seal as a mobile specie and qualifying features for SAC "Bancs des Flandres" (N°1), SAC "Recifs Griz-Nez Blanc-Nez" (N°2) and SAC "Ridens et dunes hydrauliques"(N°3).	Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	Increase in underwater noise effect on marine mammals during construction phase. For this effect, there are 22 cross-border sites for which Harbour porpoise are qualifying species. However, only one site falls within the range applied to UK Harbour porpoise for screening effect (at 26 km): the SAC "Bancs des Flandres". It isn't clear how this range of 26 km has been defined, and it requires at least some further information.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	Harbour and Grey seals have a low sensitivity qualified for PTS threshold: We do not agree about this qualifying sensitivity either. The authors argue that seals are less dependent on hearing for foraging than cetaceans, and only rely on sound for communication and predator avoidance (e.g. Deecke et al. 2002). They add that the Wash harbour seal population has been increasing during Lincs OWF construction. We consider that both of these arguments lack scientific evidence and result from a simplistic view.	The sensitivity of seals to PTS has been reassessed as 'medium'. VWPL notes that no comment was raised by Natural England.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	It would be wise to consider a greater sensitivity to seal for permanent loss of hearing, considering uncertainties that prevent an accurate prediction of the individual and population consequences of exposure to noise. Moreover, it has not been clearly demonstrated that Lincs OWF has no effect on the Wash seal's population. Even if they are less dependent on hearing for critical activities, marine mammals are gradually disturbed by noise level above the background noise leading to behavioural avoidance in response to the discomfort and injuries. We therefore recommend to enhance the sensitivity for PTS threshold for Harbour porpoise and Harbour and Grey seals	The sensitivity of seals to PTS has been reassessed as 'medium'. VWPL notes that no comment was raised by Natural England.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design include a one hour soft-start for all piling activities and a Marine Mammal Mitigation Plan to cover the construction area (soft-start procedure, monitoring and other mitigation option). The aim of the MMMP is to reduce to negligible the potential risk of physical injury or death of marine mammals associated with the piling operation. The potential for exposure to noise levels that could cause PTS over the whole piling sequence can be reduced by extending the mitigation zone out to the maximum range (across all species) predicted at 960 m according to the NOAA thresholds, as mentioned in the assessment. Moreover, it seems appropriate to complete the soft-start procedure with noise reduction technologies, such as big bubble curtains for example, to reduce the amount of noise emitted. This mitigation could be defined as an embedded mitigation measure as well.	The MMMP has been taken into consideration during the RIAA and Marine Mammals chapter. The exact details of the mitigation proposed as part of the MMMP will be determined post-consent, however a draft MMMP has been included with the application. Consideration of the need, feasibility and cost-effectiveness of all possible mitigation measures will be made at this point.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Marine Mammals	Given the fact that another OWF project is proposed in SAC/SPA "Bancs des Flandres", it is necessary to take into account these qualifying species and their functional areas in an Appropriate Assessment to ensure sustaining Good Environmental Status and the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals, species and designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore ornith	The future Dunkirk OWF project is only at the call-for-tender stage but will be attributed in the course of 2018. Even if this project is at an early stage, it should be considered in the present analysis as it will be located only 50 km from TEOWF. - Dunkirk : 250 to 750 MW; up to 123 km ² ; construction expected for 2022; further information on the call-for-tender on is available on these web pages: http://www.cre.fr/documents/appels-d-offres/dialogue-concurrentiel-n-1-2016-portant-sur-des-installations-eoliennes-de-production-d-electricite-en-mer-dans-une-zone-au-large-de-dunkerque http://www.geolittoral.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/consultation-au-large-des-cotes-de-dunkerque-a1002.html The consent of this wind farm is likely to occur later than TEOWF, so cumulative impacts will probably be avoided during the construction phase. However during the operation and maintenance phase there will be potentially cumulative aspects to take into account, particularly concerning offshore avifauna.	This has been considered, however the lack of ornithological data makes this difficult to assess. The UK approach to cumulative assessment also does not typically consider non-UK projects. Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore ornith	Criteria 2: SAC supports for mobile populations of qualifying features that may interact with potential effects associated with Thanet Extension SPA has interest features that nest and raise their young within the site during the breeding season and then occur in the region of TEOWF outside breeding season, either on migration, or throughout the winter	This has been considered in the context of the transboundary elements of the HRA. Consideration has been given to the highlighted species and the relevant designated sites during screening for the RIAA.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	Barrier effect This effect concerns migratory and foraging routes of seabird species which are sensitive to barrier effects and could result in long term changes in birds movements. <input type="checkbox"/> For this effect, none of the French SPA and qualifying species was identified, raising some questions.	It has been considered for all seabirds and colonies within UK. This is highly unlikely to be any different when considering French sites, but this has been considered.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>is noted (table 8.1) that barrier effect is not assessed as significant, and therefore has no potential LSE.</p> <p>We raise your attention on Red-throated diver which has a great wintering area nearby TEOWF and is a highly sensitive specie to barrier effect (very high for Artic diver) and therefore must be taken into account in the Environmental Statement/ Appropriate Assessment. Red-throated diver is a feature interest for SPA « Bancs des Flandres » (N°1), for SPA « Cap Gris Nez » (N°2), for SPA “Estuaire de la Canche” (N°3) and for SPA “Littoral Seino-marin”</p> <p>We also recommend to further take in consideration Lesser black-backed gull, Great black-backed gull in SPA “Bancs des Flandres” and Kittiwake in SPA “Cap Gris Nez” whose foraging areas could overlap the TEOWF (Thaxter et al., 2012) during breeding season (although these species are less sensitive to barrier effect than to collision risk).</p>	<p>Barrier effect on rtd is not likely to be more than minimal.</p> <p>Seabirds breeding in France too far from Thanet Extension to present a significant barrier effect, further clarification has been provided in the ES chapter and similarly in the HRA transboundary screening.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Offshore Ornith	<p>Changes in prey availability during construction, operation and maintenance phases. This effect results from habitat disturbance and an increase of underwater noise, leading to a change in benthic and fish communities. Therefore the feeding areas of top predators can be reduced. Indeed the increase of underwater noise will also impact fish communities during construction (in particular due to pile driving). The noise sensitivity differs according to fish species, associated with the presence or the absence of swim bladder at the vicinity or in connection with the inner ear. For instance, clupeids fish, such as herring and shad, are the most sensitive species that could detect ultrasonic frequencies up to 180 kHz. Herring, cod and whiting are considered to be of medium vulnerability (behavioural response expected to occur over the range of tens of kilometres). As the Environmental Statement of TOWF identifies a variety of preys for Harbour seals including herring (SCOS 2016), and for Harbour porpoise, small fish such as herring, whiting and cod, this effect might affect the prey-predator relations. With regards to the construction and decommissioning phases, the potential changes in habitat and disturbance may impact the larval and planktonic stages of sandeel population, which in turn might have an indirect impact on top predators as sandeels represent a great trophic interest. Although this effect for certain a likely significant effect (table 8.1), considering all the development activities in this part of the English Channel and North Sea, the loss of foraging areas should be taken into account in Environmental Statement / Appropriate Assessment.</p>	<p>The ornithology chapter relies on assessments from other chapters, none of which considered that significant effects would occur on prey species, so therefore would not be significant effects indirectly on birds.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Ornithology	<p>Species included within the assessment are those recorded during site-specific surveys and considered to be at potential risk from the proposed development due to their presence in high abundances, their potential sensitivity to OWFs, or to their species-specific characteristics (such as flying at rotor swept heights).</p> <p>□ The explanation and reason(s) why species are scoped out from the assessment are lacking. We would welcome further information about this.</p> <p>We would also recommend for this topic to assess the importance of the species recorded in TEOWF surveys within a regional context, to ensure that all species for which the proposed development area is important are considered, even if they were recorded in trivial numbers. What proportions of the regional population of these species are recorded in the TEOWF surveys?</p>	<p>This has been addressed through the Evidence Plan process with NE and in response to the data provided in Baseline Technical Report. Therefore no additional tables on this topic have been added.</p> <p>The RIAA takes account of relevant species and their associated designated sites within the screening process.</p>
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	HRA Screening; Ornithology	<p>It is also problematic to assess the migration importance only by aerial surveys because of the high day-to-day variability in bird fluxes. Consequently, we recommend taking further precautions to estimate the significance of the migration routes.</p> <p>We recommend reviewing this list of bird species to be considered in the ES with additional data from future aerial surveys and we will welcome the addition of radar surveys to consider the high day-to-day variability.</p>	<p>Response noted. France are known to favour boat-based surveys. The point regarding migrant birds is captured in comments above and has been subject to additional consideration.</p> <p>The RIAA takes account of relevant species and their associated designated sites within the screening process.</p>

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	HRA, Physical Processes, Benthic, ground cond, WQ	Natural England's key concerns regard the proposed landfall options, this is mainly due to the proposed permanent loss of saltmarsh within this area, which is a supporting habitat for the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA, and is a notified feature of the Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI. Not only do the developers proposed options result in this permanent loss of saltmarsh, but there is no assessment of potential impacts to changes in physical processes, potential for leachate contamination issues or functional importance of the loss of habitat for SPA/SSSI birds.	The project design has been refined since PEIR. Information on the landfall options and the cofferdam has been included and considered in the ES chapter.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA; Marine Mammals	Regarding the cumulative effects of underwater noise, it is important to consider particularly the proposed development of Dieppe-Le Treport OWF for which pile-driving and drilling operations will create a range of effects. Mitigation measures such as reducing the amount of noise emitted (through bubble curtains or other sound damper devices) are expected, in addition to soft-start procedure, to reduce the effect on marine mammals. The Dunkirk OWF project, which is currently at the call-for-tender stage, might be considered as well if its construction timetable occurs to overlap those of the TEOWF project.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals during screening for the RIAA and in the Marine Mammals chapter.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite	S42	HRA; Marine Mammals	We recommend taking into account the pile driving and drilling operations of the construction of Dieppe-Le Treport OWF, and eventually Dunkirk OWF. In the AA in order to assess the cumulative potential effect of these operations. If further mitigation was to be defined, avoiding the overlap of the piling driving and drilling operations or the nearest OWFs could be a relevant mitigation measure.	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals during screening for the RIAA and in the Marine Mammals chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Infrastructure	Further clarity is required on the intention to include UXO removal/detonation within the ES. Volume 2, Chapter 11 table 11.3 Summary of consultation relating to infrastructure and other users (line 6) states "UXO clearance would be subject to a separate marine licence post-consent." However UXO removal is referred to as preparatory works (Volume 2, Chapter 1 - Project Description para 1.4.57)	The ES chapter has been updated to ensure consistency.
TechO_9_02/01/2018	BritNed	S42	Infrastructure	Regarding the letter from Vattenfall dated 22nd November 2017. From the information that I have received and the info from their web site I believe that they are constructing / constructed approximately 3 miles from our cable and therefore do not present any issues from their works. The only point of note that I would make is that they refer to London Array as the "nearest" utility at 11km, therefore my only request to Vattenfall is that they modify their documentation to reference us in the utilities section.	The ES chapter has been updated accordingly.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Marine Mammals	As the ecological interest for this proposal is predominantly within Thanet District and offshore, Dover DC is content to defer to Natural England, Kent Wildlife Trust and the Marine Management Organisation views; although it wishes to reiterate its concern regarding the Harbour seal haul-out area on the bank of the River Stour.	Potential impact upon harbour seal haul outs at the Stour/Pegwell Bay has already been assessed but further text was added in the ES. Effects from the cofferdam installation has also been fully assessed in the ES.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Marine Mammals	Harbour seals are known to be in the area and have been reported near Pegwell Bay. The impact on seals does not appear to be addressed sufficiently in the PEIR.	Potential impact upon harbour seal haul outs at the Stour/Pegwell Bay has already been assessed but further text was added in the ES. Effects from the cofferdam installation has also been fully assessed in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	The MMO welcomes the assessment of non-piling noise during the construction phase and notes the conclusion the effect will be of minor significance.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	The MMO welcomes the assessment of operational noise during the construction phase and note this has been assessed as negligible. The MMO notes there is no measured data available for WTGs with a rated power of 3.6MW and would welcome any operational noise monitoring for these larger turbines, to reduce uncertainty in the assessment of risk from noise produced by these WTGs.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	The potential for UXO clearance has not been assessed within the PEIR; the MMO notes that a full assessment will be carried out and presented in the ES.	UXO clearance has been assessed in all relevant chapters of the ES.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	Volume 2 Chapter 7 Marine Mammals para 7.10.55 (and Tables 7.20 – 7.21 and Figures 7.13 – 7.15): the reports state 'applying the NOAA weighted SELss 155 dB threshold, the impact ranges are higher for pin piles compared to monopiles, despite the lower hammer energy used and the smaller diameter pin piles'. Note that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) 155 dB thresholds (for high frequency (HF) cetaceans) is based on the SELcum, not SELss (the report uses SELss, see example Table 7.20 below). According to the NOAA criteria the peak SPL metric should be used for single strike. The peak SPL however has also been provided in these tables and this is appropriate, however the method used to derive this metric requires clarification.	The ES has been updated accordingly. SELss have been removed from the 'instantaneous PTS' assessment. This had been presented as a comparison to other projects that have used the SELss metric in this way (as had been agreed through EP process).
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	The above (point 7.6) can also be said for para 7.10.72 and Tables 7.26 and 7.27 (and Figures 7.23 – 7.25). The Southall threshold of 186 dB and the NOAA threshold of 185 dB for pinnipeds should be based on the SELcum, not SELss.	The ES has been amended.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	In Table 7.23, the impact ranges for possible avoidance appear like they could be a bit small. These should be checked and confirmed as accurate.	Response noted. Impact ranges have been checked and confirmed in the ES chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S42	Marine Mammals	After reviewing the marine mammal sensitivity assessment criteria used across a range of offshore wind farms, we have concerns regarding inconsistencies in approaches. The Wildlife Trusts will be reviewing this in more detail and will be happy to speak to Vattenfall about any concerns we have regarding assessment methodology used as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.	Response noted. Small edits to the definitions of magnitude and sensitivity have been made to ensure consistency with other current OWF projects.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	Sections 7.10.80 – 7.10.83 and Table 7.29: Again, the Southall SEL threshold of 171 dB should be based on the SELcum not the SELss. Furthermore, Table 7.29 shows the estimated impact range for TTS/fleeing for seals based on the 171 dB threshold. The impact ranges are small, presumably because TTS is being used as a proxy for the onset of fleeing, which likely underestimates the risk. Since TTS and fleeing are not the same thing, the report should be clear here what impact is being addressed. Noted that on page 89 of the Marine Mammals – Piling Noise Impact Assessment (Volume 4, Annex 7-2) however, that this point is somewhat acknowledged: 'The use of an exposure level that elicits TTS, as frequently done for seals, and in some cases also adopted for other species, is not considered appropriate by the report. TTS is a physiological change in the hearing abilities of an animal, not a behavioural reaction. While Southall et al. (2007) acknowledge that one could use the TTS-threshold as a compromise for the evaluation of single pulse sound sources, they expect that significant behavioural effects are commonly elicited at lower sound levels for multiple pulses. It has to be considered that pile driving is a multiple pulse event.'	This was originally agreed through the Evidence Plan process to allow direct comparisons. This has been amended in the ES with references to TTS in behavioural assessments removed.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	Following on from point 7.9 above, the MMO notes that TTS has not been assessed in accordance with the NOAA criteria. The MMO recommend that TTS is considered in the assessment, using the NOAA noise exposure criteria.	The ES has been updated to include TTS using the NOAA criteria. This was also further discussed through the Evidence Plan.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Marine Mammals	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Regarding the cumulative assessment for marine mammals we believe that all the wind farms that have the potential to overlap with Thanet Extension's construction period should be assessed together. Further information and monitoring on operational noise with regards to these larger proposed turbines would also be welcome, to be able to update the evidence in this area and be assured assessments are valid.	The CIA is structured so that each additional Tier is assessed along with the previous Tiers, the Tiers are not assessed in isolation. The titles of these sections and the text were amended to make this clearer.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	7.6.24 and 25 – Are there any available turbidity data (e.g. from the Environment Agency, Cefas or information from Capuzzo et al, 2015) for the greater Thames Estuary to provide confidence in the assumption that all porpoise in the top two meters of data are available for detection? Capuzzo et al (2015) suggest that the Secchi depth in the wider region is only on average 1.1m during spring and autumn. If the assumption cannot be met, what is the developer's plan for providing a more robust density estimate or for additional text to highlight the density estimate used in the assessment is under estimating the densities of porpoise?	Secchi disk measurements in the area from previous published studies have been included (including the Capuzzo 2015 study). These data are mostly old (1990's) and very patchy in both time and space. From the Capuzzo 2015 study the spring/autumn estimate was 1.1m but the summer estimate was 5.52. The Aarup (2102) data shows an average depth of 2.3m. But depths were highly variable. There is no compelling evidence that the average visible depth is <2m. In the absence of survey and site specific data, we propose to keep the 2m correction factor. If the actual visible depth is >2m (as has been shown on average from Cappuzzo and Aarup) then we are in fact over-estimating the number of porpoise in the area. Clarification has been provided in the ES and this was also further discussed at Evidence Plan meetings.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England request clarification as to whether any of the known seal haul out sites overlap with the PTS or TTS/Fleeing zones? Is there a potential for animals to be 'trapped' on haul out sites, or alternatively, be prevented from returning (potentially to pups in the case of harbour seals)? Clarification is requested.	A section was added to the text on the overlap between noise contours and haul out sites and the potential for noise to act as a barrier to movement.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Cumulative assessment – While Natural England agrees with the principle of placing wind farms at different stages of the process into tiers, we believe that all the wind farms that have the potential to overlap with Thanet should be assessed together i.e. potential disturbance from Tiers 1 and 2 (and 3 and 4 if more information becomes available) should be assessed at the same time and not split into different sections. A Moderate adverse effect is concluded for porpoise, but no further mitigation is to be considered. Natural England suggest this decision is premature without the HRA being completed. Discussions on potential mitigation will be required once the HRA is complete.	The CIA is structured so that each additional Tier is assessed along with the previous Tiers, the Tiers are not assessed in isolation. The titles of these sections and the text were amended to make this clearer. As discussed with the Evidence Plan, no mitigation is able to reduce the cumulative impact.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	□ Operational Noise - Natural England notes that the majority of operational turbine noise measurements were taken during Round 1 and therefore do not capture the subsequent increases in turbine size and developments or changes in the design and engineering of turbines. We would welcome further work to be undertaken to monitoring the operational noise of larger turbines to update the evidence in this area and our understanding of it.	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Section 4.3 – The input parameters section states that the max time for piling monopiles was eight hours. However, Table 7.14 in the marine mammal chapter states for the worst case piling scenarios that the maximum piling time will be six hours. Similarly, section 4.3 states the total blows per pin pile is 2,680 (totalling 10,720 for each foundation), however table 7.14 states a total number of blow for each foundation of 8,400. In addition, Annex 7.2 states that the maximum blow rate will be 20 strikes per minute, while this is given as 30 blows per minute in the marine mammal chapter. Natural England request clarification on what is the worst case, and whether these differences have any impact on the modelling and subsequent assessment.	This has been checked and amended as appropriate in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Tables 4-4 and 4-5 - The SELcum distance should be larger than the SELss, but this does not appear to be the case for many of these values. Please could clarification be provided.	Response noted. Clarification provided in the ES. This is not necessarily true - the SELcum takes into account the ramp up over the whole piling period and the animal moves away from the start of piling and therefore most scenarios predict that individuals can escape a dose that would cause PTS even when starting relatively close. Whereas the SELss ranges are based on the 'instantaneous' impact range maximum hammer energy reached at the end of the ramp up and can be larger than SELcum ranges. However, as discussed with NE & MMO, SELss has been removed from the assessment in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Offshore EPS licensing is not managed by NE, it is managed by the MMO. The text requires amendment.	Text has been amended in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Bottlenose dolphins are missed off the list as requiring SACs for their protection. The text requires amendment.	Text has been amended in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	The pSACs were proposed by Northern Ireland, not Ireland. This section also does not say how far away the Southern North Sea cSAC is from the site (as per the nearest harbour and grey seal sites). The text requires amendment.	Text has been amended in the ES.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Assessment of the options to reduce piling noise at source should be provided within the ES, not left until post consent, as noise reduction methods can help to reduce residual impacts which informs the assessment process.	No project specific mitigation at Thanet Extension will be able to reduce the cumulative assessment significance level. Text added: <i>If the impact of Thanet Extension were to be removed from this cumulative assessment, a moderate adverse effect would still be predicted for harbour porpoise based on the levels of impact from the other projects considered. Given this, it would not be possible to reduce this conclusion from a Moderate significance in EIA terms by the application of any mitigation specifically at Thanet Extension.</i> This was discussed with NE & the MMO.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	... 'or integrity of the protected site' should be removed from the high magnitude definition. These definitions are only suitable for the EIA, not the HRA. The text requires amendment.	Text has been amended in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	What was the coverage of the area that was analysed? i.e how many photos were taken, what is the potential to have missed animals in between photos being taken? Were all the photos analysed?	Further information has been added to the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	It should also be noted in this paragraph, that while there are uncertainties in the modelled distributions due to uneven survey effort, the areas that subsequently became cSACs for harbour porpoise were formed of high confidence data. The text requires amendment to reflect this. This is also shown by figure 4.5 in the marine mammal baseline Annex. The last sentence should also be amended to read cSACs instead of pSACs and it is Northern Ireland, not Ireland that designated the sites.	Text has been amended in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	This paragraph should also state that SMRU do not carry out surveys of grey seals in England. The surveys in England consist of ground counts by various organisations, although SMRU does opportunistically count grey seals hauled out in August in Donna Nook as part of the harbour seal count in The Wash. The text requires amendment.	Text has been amended in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	It should be noted that the SCANS II abundance estimate for harbour porpoise has been revised. Please can it be clarified whether the abundance figure given (from Hammond et al, 2013), is this revised figure. If not, then the revised figure should be provided.	Text has been amended and further information added in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Please could some more text be provided to provide context that the amount of analysis is sufficient to provide a robust estimate of harbour porpoise abundance.	Further text has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	As per the previous point, these paragraphs should note that despite the noted uncertainties in the data, the areas that subsequently became cSACs for harbour porpoise were formed of high confidence data. The text requires amendment to reflect this. In addition, It is also important to note that harbour porpoise density varies significantly in space and time as evidenced by Thanet's own results (0 – 4.3 porpoise per km ²), the higher Thanet density of 4.3 porpoise per km ² being above that predicted by the Heinänen and Skov model.	Text has been clarified highlighting the large spatial and temporal variations in density.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	There are now ZSL counts from 2016. These should be added in to the baseline data and assessed as part of the EIA process as they continue to show an increase in both harbour and grey seals in the region.	2016 counts have now been included and considered in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Additional text is required to clarify whether any grey seals were seen on the 13 months of the aerial survey. Natural England thinks that the three seals were seen during the aerial survey rather than the vessel survey, with the one additional unknown seal species being seen during the vessel survey.	Text has been amended in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	The 2014 data on grey seal pup production should be updated with 2016 data.	The chapter has been updated to include the 2016 data.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Clarification is requested of what is considered 'active' piling. While the maximum foundation time of 6 hours per monopile (x28 monopiles) equals the maximum total 'average' piling time of 170 hours, this is not the case for the quadropod/jacket foundations, where the maximum total 'active' piling time is 230 hours, rather than 340 hours (max piling time of 10 hours for 34 foundations). In addition, no average 'active' piling figure is given for the quadropod/jacket scenario. Please could this additional information be provided?	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England note this paragraph, but request further text is provided to demonstrate why a 10% increase in vessel numbers should not be considered significant.	Response noted. Text has been amended in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England query whether there are further data sets regarding turbidity within the Thames Estuary in relation to confidence in the assumption that porpoise can be detected in the top two meters of water. What do the developers propose if the assumption cannot be met? Further still, we do not believe the SCANS III summer estimate should be chosen as the most robust abundance assessment until the remaining nine months of aerial survey data is available for review.	We agree that SCANS III is not the most robust estimate and does not provide good temporal resolution, which is why we have presented both the SCANS III estimate and the APEM aerial survey density estimate (which provides a much higher temporal resolution but much more limited spatial coverage compared to SCANS III) to provide a range. The argument for using both estimates can be expanded to highlight this.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	We also request clarification as to whether any of the known seal haul out sites overlap with the PTS or TTS/Fleeing zones.	Maps and text have been added to the ES to show this. Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England agree that cable laying and other similar activities are quieter than pile driving, but does not think it is appropriate to directly compare RMS with SPLpeak values. The text requires amendment.	Previously, Subacoustech have provided estimated noise levels for cable laying, rock placing and trenching which are considerably lower than that produced by pile driving, therefore, during the period of piling operations it is considered unlikely that these activities will impact marine mammals receptors at anything other than immediate proximity.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England note and accept that the UXO underwater noise assessment will be presented as part of the ES and suggest an average of 40 UXOs should be taken (as per other wind farms in the region). The NOAA criteria should be used within the modelling, with SPLpeak values provided.	Response noted. This has been included within the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England can confirm that we recommend the use of the NOAA (or NMFS) 2016 revised thresholds for PTS.	The NOAA thresholds have been assessed against in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England queries why the dose response curve for porpoise hasn't been provided here, or a link provided to figure 7.18, which is 12 pages later in the text.	Text has been amended in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England doesn't agree that the conclusion of 'harbour seals are increasing in the Wash despite noise levels that could cause PTS, therefore they have a lack of sensitivity to the effect of PTS, therefore their sensitivity is assessed as low'. There are too many other factors that could be affecting the population to be able to draw this conclusion.	Text has been amended in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England thought that the porpoise 155dB NOAA threshold was for SELcum, is it appropriate to use it as SELss? According to the NOAA criteria, the peak SPL metric should be used for single strike.	This had been included in the PEIR as a comparison to other projects that have used the SELss metric in this way (as had been agreed through EP process). This has now been removed from the ES.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England request clarification over the planned ramp up after the first 20 minutes at 10% hammer energy. In addition, this paragraph suggests that the SELcum values given is the starting distance the animal has to be away from the piling location to prevent SELcum (with the assumption being the animal starts to swim away with the commencement of the soft start). However, Table 7.22 labels this distance as the impact range for PTS due to prolonged exposure, which is not quite the same thing. Please could clarification be provided in the text.	Text has been amended in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	The impact ranges in this table look slightly on the low side, further clarification is required regarding these values.	Ranges have been checked and amended as appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England do not disagree with this paragraph but also note that the SCANS III estimate is a summer estimate and this area has been shown to be more important in winter – therefore this estimation is under representing the number of porpoise potentially affected.	Text has been added on the limitations of the SCANS data. Both SCANS and APEM density estimates were taken forward for impact assessment for this reason.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	The differences between the NOAA and Southall criteria are not consistent across the functional hearing groups further clarification is needed.	Clarification has been added to the chapter and the NOAA criteria have been used in the assessment.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England understands why this threshold (TTS/Fleeing) has been used for seals. However, given the results of the Russell paper which showed seals disturbed up to 25km away, Natural England believes that the text should more strongly reflect the fact that disturbance is likely to occur at much lower levels (and greater distances) than the TTS/Fleeing threshold allows.	A new seal dose-response curve has been created based on the results of Russell et al 2016. This shows that seals are only disturbed at SELs values of 155 dB and above.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	In considering possible disturbance at haul out sites, Natural England recommend that the developer considers avoiding sensitive times of the year when conducting disturbing activities near seal haul out sites.	Further information regarding seal haul outs has been included in the chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England note that we have very little information to undertake an assessment of the impact of operational turbine noise as much of the previous monitoring was undertaken on much small turbines with smaller power ratings. There may be a benefit in undertaking some noise measurements to fill this evidence gap.	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England ask for some context to be placed around these evidence sources, such as the size, the energy rating and the type of turbine monitored in each study.	Text has been added to provide some context around the referenced studies.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	No port and harbour developments are provided in the previous list (table 7.32).	CIA list checked and Mersea Yacht Club Pontoon Extension was added. No other port or harbour developments were scoped in.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England accepts that no further information may be available for a number of wind farms, however, we expect this information to be updated (if possible) for the ES or the examination. PEIR information is likely to be available from several of the Tier 3 developments.	The projects considered under T1 and T2 have been reconsidered and updated in light of available information.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	There are a number of important caveats, assumptions and uncertainties associated with the Booth et al (2017) iPCoD modelling. These should be presented. Additional text is required.	Additional text has been included to highlight these uncertainties.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	There are some inconsistencies in paragraph numbering. For example, p94 goes from 7.13.38 to 7.13.1... and then restarts at 7.13.1 again under the heading Tier 3 and 4. Numbering should be checked throughout.	Formatting has been checked throughout the chapter and amended where relevant.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Contains similar minor comments as per Chapter 7. (e.g. It is Northern Ireland, not Ireland that were part of the cSAC designation process and the updated SCANS II estimates should be presented). Natural England has not repeated these comments in this section, any changes to the text should be made in all reports as required.	Response noted. Text has been amended in all relevant documents.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England requires clarification as to why despite a 2dB higher threshold, the NOAA SPLzp of 202dB re 1µPa resulted in a 25% smaller impact zone compared to the Lucke threshold of 200dB re 1µPa. The authors make an important point concerning the TTS value for seals being used as a disturbance threshold, which is very likely to underestimate the potential for disturbance based on recent work by Russell et al (2016). This should be reinforced within the ES as well as in the Annex.	The NOAA thresholds have been assessed and TTS has been removed as a measure of behavioural disturbance. Further clarification has been provided in the ES.

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PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Marine Mammals	However, paragraph about the sensitivity of marine mammals to each threshold (table 7.17) mentioned that : - Harbour porpoise has a medium sensitivity qualified for PTS threshold: We do not agree with this qualifying sensitivity, considering that piling noise includes a larger frequency range from low to medium frequencies (20Hz-20kHz4) unlike what is entioned on p-51. "Most piling noise is relatively low frequency, and therefore the effect of PTS at low frequencies, on a high frequency specialist species, such as the harbour porpoise, may be minimal." Indeed, we consider that all frequencies above 1 kHz are medium frequencies, so the noise emitted will overlap part of the frequency range of the Harbour porpoise.	The ES has been updated and harbour porpoise sensitivity is now assessed as High, follwing other recent assessments. It is noted that Natural England did not rais any concerns.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Marine Mammals	In terms of cumulative effects, it is important to consider particularly the proposed development of Dieppe-Le Tréport OWF. This future project will occupy an array area of 83km ² and will include 62 8MW wind turbines for a 496 MW generation capacity. Piled jacket foundations are proposed for the 62 WTG: 90% will be installed by pile driving and the 10% left by drilling. These operations will create a range of effects linked to the emitted noise of pile driving and to a lesser extent of drilling. Mitigation measures such as reducing the amount of noise propagated (bubble curtains) are expected in addition to soft start procedure to reduce the effect on marine mammals.	The relevant projects have now been screened in to the cumulative assessments.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Marine Mammals	We recommend taking into account the pile driving and drilling operations of the construction of Dieppe Le Tréport OWF in the AA in order to assess the cumulative potential effect of these operations. If further mitigation was to be defined, avoiding overlapping in time the pile driving and drilling operations of the 2 OWFs could be a solution to consider. Given these elements (sensitivity of the species in presence, percentages of population predicted to be affected across the duration of the piling construction, embedded mitigations measures, and cumulative aspects), potential LSE are identified: - for Harbour purpose, and Grey seal as a cross-border effect in SAC "Bancs des Flandres" (criteria 4); - for Harbour porpoise, Harbour seal, Grey seal as TEOWF overlap the foraging range: SAC "Bancs des Flandres", SAC "Récifs Gris Nez Blanc Nez" and SAC "Ridens et dunes hydrauliques" (criteria 3).	Consideration has been given to the highlighted proposals, species and designated sites during screening for the RIAA and the Marine Mammals chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Table 7.13 – Natural England do not believe the SCANS III summer estimate should be chosen as the most robust abundance estimate for the assessment until the remaining nine months of aerial survey data is available for review. Site specific data have shown that the area is important in winter and spring at potentially much higher densities, therefore by taking just one summer estimate of density, the impact from the development may be underestimated (as also highlighted in the marine mammal and noise technical report). Natural England requests that this decision is made when all available survey data is available and suggests the SCANS III density should be used alongside the site specific density value. Natural England also requests that the JCP data is also presented.	We agree that SCANS III is not the most robust estimate, which is why we have presented both the SCANS III estimate and the APEM aerial survey density estimate to provide a range. The argument for using both estimates has been expanded to highlight this.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Clarification is required as to why the grey seal MUs to be assessed includes the Scottish east coast MU. Other wind farms further north are not using this MU in their assessments.	The assessment has been revised to include only the English MUs.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Why do the dose response curves include behavioural reactions down to 120 dB SELs? Other studies have used 145 dB SEL (after Lucke, 2009) and this would seem more realistic given background noise levels of 135 dB. Clarification is required.	The 145 dB SEL is a fixed threshold (assumes 100% response within and 0 response outwith). Whereas the data behind the dose response curve does suggest very small responses in harbour porpoise out to 120 dB. The response range is between 120-180 because the Subacoustech report stated that noise levels were usually above 120 and a maximum of 135.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Please can some clarification be provided as to why out of 198 sightings, 163 sightings (82%) were of insufficient quality to identify to species level.	This was due to the poor quality of photographs available. Further explanation has been provided in the ES chapter. The assumption that 100% of unidentified sightings were porpoises makes the assessment more precautionary.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England asks whether there is a reason for the soft start for the OSS to start at 20 blows per minute, compared to 15 blows per minute for the WTGs? Clarification to be provided.	Clarification on the soft start procedure has been provided in the PD chapter, which is cross referenced to and used in all relevant assessments.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	It should be noted that sub bottom profiler surveys are voluntary notifications only, therefore there may be more surveys that recorded on the Marine Noise Registry.	Text has been amended in the ES to highlight that this is likely to be an underestimate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Marine Mammals	Natural England request clarification as to why the UK reference population has been used instead of the South East MU?	This has been amended in the ES.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Marine Mammals	In regards to the "vol2chap7-marine mammals", the piling driving noise will probably concern cross-border effects. In this assessment of underwater noise, monopile foundations (case of 12 MW WTG) using 5000 kJ hammer energy scenarios were determined to present the worst-case spatial impact, whereas jacket foundations with pin piles (case of 10MW WTG) using 2700 kJ hammer energy would result in the worst-case temporal impact (table 7.14). We appreciate a consequent effort for this quantitative assessment of underwater noise and effect on marine mammals which take the best knowledge available at the moment. The noise sensitivity thresholds (Parvin et al. 2007; Southall et al. 2007; NOAA guidance 2016) allow the modelling of noise impact footprints. By combining with the number of animals likely to be present (density estimated from SCAN III), the model provides the number of animals potentially impacted within the noise sensitivity area. Moreover, the number of animals that might be affected by the piling noise has been evaluated based on the dose response approach (estimated density/ total area/ dose responding curve/ total population).	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	MCZ assessment	Natural England advises Vattenfall to consider Goodwin Sands rMCZ within their assessment in order to future proof their project/ application, in line with other developments in the area.	As agreed through the Evidence Plan, a full assessment on the rMCZ has not been undertaken in the absence of conservation objectives for the site. Consideration has been given to the site in the context of the habitats and features of conservation importance to the site.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	MCZ assessment	NE acknowledge and agree that that due to the proximity of the proposed project to the Thanet Coast MCZ a MCZ assessment will be undertaken to assess any likely significant impacts to the MCZ.	As agreed through the Evidence Plan, a full assessment on the rMCZ has not been undertaken in the absence of conservation objectives for the site. Consideration has been given to the site in the context of the habitats and features of conservation importance to the site.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	MCZ assessment	Goodwin Sands rMCZ: We wish to highlight that the decision to designate the Goodwin Sands rMCZ is still under discussion and therefore the impacts to this site may need revisiting in the future if designation is progressed. Vattenfall should consider it within their assessment in order to future proof their project/application and should follow the route taken by other developers recently, who have fully considered the site.	As agreed through the Evidence Plan, a full assessment on the rMCZ has not been undertaken in the absence of conservation objectives for the site. Consideration has been given to the site in the context of the habitats and features of conservation importance to the site.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	MCZ assessment	Annex 8.2 Marine Conservation Zone Assessment contains incorrect references to Annex 5.3, which does not appear to exist.	Text has been amended in the ES chapter.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	We note from paragraph 13.10.5 of chapter 13 that a draft or outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has not yet been drafted although it is considered as embedded mitigation. Whilst in principle this is not an unusual approach for offshore renewable developments, it is apparent that this proposal does present some unique areas of seabed that may be impacted in different ways through the design and structure of the proposed wind farm extension. Therefore we would wish to see a WSI produced to draft and outline how mitigation can be effectively completed, and reported upon in good time before any construction is planned, and prior to any consent being formally considered. The rationale for this request is with regard to the current extent, coverage and line spacing of geophysical and geotechnical survey data and its associated capabilities and limitation, weighted against the apparent high potential for archaeological remains within the upper layers of seabed stratigraphy.	A draft WSI has been produced outlining how mitigation can be effectively completed in time to inform the final project design. It includes details about further geophysical and geotechnical survey work.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	<p>Within Table 13.11 (Maximum design scenario assessed), the second listed 'Potential Effect' from construction should include more detailed attention as to the maximum burial depth of the export cable (between 3 and 5 metres might be necessary in soft sediments) in relation to permanent physical loss and/or disturbance of known and potential heritage assets, that may be buried, from construction activities where activities penetrate the seabed. Within Table 13.11 (Maximum design scenario assessed), the second listed 'Potential Effect' from construction should include more detailed attention as to the maximum burial depth of the export cable (between 3 and 5 metres might be necessary in soft sediments) in relation to permanent physical loss and/or disturbance of known and potential heritage assets, that may be buried, from construction activities where activities penetrate the seabed. The justification for this is apparent from the detailed assessment of maritime and aviation archaeological potential highlighted within this PEIR specifically along the export cable route close to the Goodwin Sands) and the marine geophysical assessment of Multibeam Bathymetry, Side Scan Sonar and Magnetometer data which demonstrate a large amount of magnetic anomalies without any associated seabed disturbance within the proposed Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm export cable corridor. It is therefore necessary for the application to consider what steps are required to understand and mitigate impacts to potential heritage assets that may be contained within the proposed maximum dredged depth (5m), and how they can be effectively identified, and accurately positioned prior to development occurring, should consent be obtained. In doing so, this will enable the Applicant to plan, design and appropriately microsite infrastructure and thereby avoid presently identified seabed features of possible archaeological interest by employing Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs). We therefore welcome such measures as set out in Tables 13.15 (Sites recommended for AEZs in the array area) and 13.16 (Sites recommended for AEZs in the export cable corridor). However should avoidance not be possible a plan can then be formulated to carry out survey, recording and/ or excavation prior to the impact occurring (as detailed in paragraph 13.16.12), at any depth likely to be impacted; such action would reduce the need to depend upon the Offshore Renewables Protocol for archaeological Discoveries (as published by The Crown Estate and Wessex Archaeology, 2014).</p>	<p>Updates have been made in the ES to Table 13.11 with details from the updated project design and will review mitigation referring to potential heritage assets within maximum dredged depth (5m), regarding identification and positioning. The WSI includes AEZs and mitigation measures for A2s and unexpected discoveries.</p>

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PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	As we have previously explained, a WSI will set out when, how and why (additional) archaeological mitigation measures recommended in the Environmental Statement are to be implemented through detailed and direct scheme specific method statements. The delivery of such mitigation measures, must bear in mind when survey commissioning, interpretation and reporting are programmed, so that the eventual engineering design selected for delivery of this project, should consent be obtained, is fully informed and guided by professional archaeological advice. In summary, as there are a large amount of anomalies rated as "A2" (Wessex Archaeology classification scheme: "uncertain origin of possible archaeological Interest"), a rationale for discrimination and a strategy detailing prescriptive survey and investigation techniques, as outlined within a Project Written Scheme of Investigation, will be necessary to inform relevant method statements. This is best illustrated by the dispersed and clustered extent of anomalies and features on pdf pages 235 to 237 of Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Offshore Archaeology - Geophysical and Geotechnical Report (PEIR Volume 4, Annex 13-2) although it was noted that no figure numbers were attached to any of the associated figures. There is also a requirement for a complete and thorough survey to be undertaken at Pegwell Bay, where no geophysical survey data presently exists. The requirement for information to be made publically available, to support appreciation and enjoyment of the Historic Environment, but also enable further academic research and inform marine plans should be considered more consistently within Chapter 13. Therefore whilst we welcome the use of the beneficial effects in terms of the magnitude of impact (Table 13.6) and significance of potential effects (Table 13.7), the statements within paragraphs 13.11.7 and 13.11.11 whereby "In some cases, the application of appropriate mitigation, such as archaeological investigation of seabed anomalies prior to impact could lead to effects of Minor to Moderate beneficial significance" needs to be elaborated upon to consider how these benefits will be fully achieved as has been done so in subsequent paragraphs, such as 13.16.13 and 13.17.8.	The WSI indicates that mitigation measures must be undertaken and completed in time to order to inform The decision on The engineering design for this project. The WSI details a rationale for discrimination of A2s and a strategy detailing prescriptive survey and investigation techniques. It also indicates the importance of Method Statements for various archaeological investigations, which will be written prior to survey work, in order to provide a detailed methodology for any work. The ES has been updated to include recommendations for further survey to be undertaken at Pegwell Bay, where no geophysical survey data presently exists. Due to shallow water, there could be limitations on the quality of geophysical survey data, particularly close in shore. However, the area will likely be covered by UXO survey, and this will be informed by archaeological requirements. The ES and WSI include the requirement for information to be made publicly available, and this will be discussed more consistently. The ES also includes elaboration on how effects of potential minor to moderate beneficial significance can be fully achieved.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	We do however welcome the specific inclusion of the statement within paragraph 13.16.13 that the archaeological assessment of UXO/ROV survey or diver survey data (directed with archaeological input) for the purposes of characterisation; and subsequent reporting, could lead to minor to moderate beneficial effects. As such, the dissemination of investigative and visual outcomes of a development can provide insightful and significant information, bringing about greater awareness of the historic environment on both local and national levels, which in turn can engender local pride.	The ES and WSI include the UXO/ROV survey and recommendations for dissemination of investigative and visual outcomes.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	Paragraph 13.7.36 states that Historic Seascape Characterisation (HSC) was not identified within the Scoping summary of potential impacts to be scoped in to the PEIR assessment. However, it is a stated intention that the archaeological Desk- Based Assessment attempts to understand the perceptions of character spatially identified across the proposed project development area. In this regard it is important that the assessment seeks to examine how those perceptions of historic seascape could change given the nature of the proposed development. We do not accept the statement regarding the EIA Scoping Report and it is our advice identifying potential change should be part of any Environmental Statement prepared for this proposed project.	The ES includes an assessment of the potential changes to the perception of historic seascape.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	However, we did feel that the assessment was reliant upon geophysical data, and did not essentially form an adequate Stage 1 evaluation of geotechnical logs, and that clearer referencing would be necessary to attain a stronger understanding as to the nature of the archaeological potential within the sedimentary deposits found within the offshore study area.	The Offshore Archaeology Geophysical and Geotechnical report has been updated with regards to the Stage 1 evaluation of geotechnical logs and includes clearer referencing.

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PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	For instance we request that a figure is included to delineate the survey coverage undertaken by the three separate survey vessels (Valkyrie, MV Discovery and MV Fugro Pioneer) as it is not distinguishable where the "offshore section" of the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm cable corridor extends to (as referenced within paragraph 2.3.2). Furthermore there is no detail as to the location of all the 12 vibrocore's used to inform the Fugro Geoconsulting Ltd. (2016) Geotechnical Report, Field Operations and Preliminary Results Report, Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm Geotechnical Site Investigation 2016, Wallingford, unpublished report (reference: GEO51/WPE- 01(02)). Whilst we acknowledge vibrocores were selected, clarification is required as to whether a continuous sequence is contained within the cores, and if these cores have been stored appropriately and not undergone excessive interference and destructive testing. This has connotations as to the coverage for which this assessment work and its interpretations are principally based upon, and what further work is necessary.	The Offshore Archaeology Geophysical and Geotechnical report have been updated with a figure to delineate the survey coverage undertaken by the three survey vessels. More detail has been included regarding the location of all of the vibrocores used to inform the report. Of the 12 planned vibrocores, vibrocores from only 9 of the planned locations (plus 2 CPT only locations) were acquired. The report was amended to reflect this. Clarification was included regarding the sequence of the cores, and their current status.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	Although we specifically note that the five phases of Unit 2 (currently only found within the array area) have the potential to illustrate the development of a prehistoric landscape, it should be clarified in this report as to whether these phases have been recently observed or relate to the 2006/2007 work. This is also important in reference to the subsection titled 'TEOWF cable corridor' on page 14, as it is not readily apparent what level of information was used to determine the generalised stratigraphy of the export cable route, and therefore what further work (through ground-truthing) may be required to attain full confidence that less prehistoric potential exists in this section of the proposed development.	The Offshore Archaeology Geophysical and Geotechnical report clarifies the assessment of Unit 2, in order to inform potential further work.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	As such, we understand that Phases 1, 3, 4 and 5 of Unit 2 are considered terrestrial features deposited during periods of known human occupation of the UK, and therefore of high archaeological evidential value (as defined by Conservation Principles 2008). Although such an interpretation is still uncertain, and the phases presented need testing by geoarchaeological boreholes during the next phase of geotechnical work. A geoarchaeologist should work with the developers contracted geotechnical team to select locations for geoarchaeological boreholes (which would be sub-sampled for dating) and used for a palaeoenvironmental assessment. Additionally the interpretation of the sediment sequence from the cable route also needs testing in this way (as commented above).	The Offshore Archaeology Geophysical and Geotechnical report has been updated. The WSI and ES detail that the phases need testing by geoarchaeological boreholes during the next phase of geotechnical work, and that a geoarchaeologist should work with the developers contracted geotechnical team to select the ideal locations for geoarchaeological boreholes. Further palaeoenvironmental assessment will be needed for future boreholes. The interpretation of the sediment sequence from the cable route will also need to be tested in this way.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	Therefore although we agree with the recommendation made in paragraph 5.1.5 that further geotechnical sampling should be undertaken within the development site (e.g. vibrocore or borehole), with samples acquired from within identified Pleistocene/Early Holocene features made available for geoarchaeological assessment, the locations chosen should look to maximise the most continuous sequence possible, and the cores recovered should be managed to ensure subsequent sampling and dating is not compromised. Furthermore, as the assessment did not include the landfall area, geotechnical material should be acquired from this area and corroborated with geophysical data to generate a full assessment of the proposed cable route(s). Historic England would wish to see a Method Statement provided for comment for this geotechnical programme of work, as enabled by an agreed project archaeological WSI. It is important that geoarchaeological boreholes are continuous samples. The vibrocores already taken and mentioned in the text (5.1.6), which are recommended for the next stage of geoarchaeological assessment should be kept and used exclusively for geoarchaeological analysis and interpretation.	The production of method statements are included in the WSI. The state of vibrocores already taken is discussed in the ES.

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PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	Geoarchaeological input to your Environmental Statement should therefore include wider consideration of the evolution of the Wantsum Channel and of the Stour Valley (both would span the onshore and offshore elements of the project) plus a consideration of the offshore survival of the Loess and associated buried soil horizons exposed in the cliffs at Pegwell Bay. Potential linkages between the offshore channel network and the drainage pattern, Pleistocene history and Palaeolithic archaeology of mainland Kent have not been adequately made in the assessment reports produced for this PEIR.	The Offshore Archaeology Geophysical and Geotechnical report have been updated and the ES has been updated with additional information.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	In summary, it is also important to note that despite the identification of a single unit of high potential, there are complex landscape characteristics that will need to be explored and understood in more detail across the proposed development area.	The Offshore Archaeology Geophysical and Geotechnical report have been updated, and the ES and WSI have been updated to reflect this.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	Consequently there is a need for timetabling liaison meetings with Historic England's Marine Planning Unit and the South East Science Advisor early and throughout the project, post PEIR, to ensure objectives are maintained and outcomes are achieved such that a suitable draft or outline WSI is prepared in support of any eventual application to the Planning Inspectorate.	A meeting was set up with HE to ensure objectives are maintained and outcomes are achieved and that a suitable draft WSI is prepared.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	We add, that the draft WSI includes a log of archaeological work undertaken, samples collected and their whereabouts, as well as technical reports produced. This log should be appended to each technical report submitted for review so that staff and contractors have a clear chronology of work completed.	The draft WSI includes a log of archaeological work undertaken, samples collected and their whereabouts, as well as technical reports produced to facilitate ongoing work.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Offshore Archaeology	KCC notes the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) identified a number of deposits of high archaeological potential, as well as deposits that may be of archaeological interest. The DBA also recognises the potential for further significant remains to be present and provides a good summary of the significance of this area due to its proximity to the Goodwin Sands, the mouth of the Wantsum Sea Channel and the coastline being a historic gateway to new peoples, trade, ideas and invasion.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	KCC welcomes the commitment to agree an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) with KCC and Historic England, which will include agreement of the Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs). KCC agrees that the AEZs should be used to influence the final design and layout of the scheme. There are currently no buffers or AEZs proposed for the A2 level anomalies and these will be further assessed and agreed on an individual basis as the scheme design develops. KCC agrees with the observation in the PEIR that these features may include remains that are as important or exceed the importance of remains already identified in the AEZs.	A draft WSI has been produced with agreement from KCC and Historic England, including AEZs.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Offshore Archaeology	KCC welcomes the intention to undertake further sampling of cores from the array area and to agree further works that may be needed based on the analysis of these. KCC agrees that further specialist archaeological input should be included in designing any additional geotechnical or geophysical survey works proposed especially in those areas that have yet to be surveyed. KCC also supports the proposals for the implementation of the protocol set out in the Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (TCE/Wessex Archaeology 2014) in the event that previously unknown sites or deposits are encountered during construction or operational works.	ES and WSI includes recommendations for further sampling of cores, and for archaeological input into any additional geotechnical or geophysical survey works. The ORPAD protocol has been recommended in the ES and WSI for unexpected discoveries.
PrB_20_13/12/2017	JNCC	S42	Offshore General	Thank you for contacting JNCC regarding your consultation for the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm. JNCC advice regarding renewables in English water have been delegated to Natural England and our understanding is this project falls within 12nm of the coastline. Therefore we will not be responding and defer to Natural England in this matter. Please do not hesitate to get in touch should you have any further questions	Noted. No response required.
PrB_39_03/01/2018	The Crown Estate	S42	Offshore General	Thanks for your query; I can confirm that my colleague Claire Muir received the Thanet Extension consultation documents that you sent through, however, we don't have any comments to make and don't plan to respond to the formal consultation.	Noted. No action required.

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PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Offshore General	In addition, given that work to replace another cable is proposed, not enough consideration is given to the in-combination effects of the two projects – at two different sites – on the affected habitats at each site.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Offshore Ornith	Therefore, acknowledging “Vol2chap4-ornithology”, the assessment of displacement and disturbance raises some questions and remarks. We appreciate a consequent effort for this quantitative assessment which combines disturbance ratings of species, a distance of 4 to 6 km for potential displacement for the most sensitive species, an estimated number of birds from recorded abundances and mortality rates associated with displacement	Further clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	Offshore Ornith	We believe this effect is not sufficiently assessed in “vol2chap4-ornithology”. It is mentioned that barrier effect may have a greater impact on birds that regularly commute around a wind farm (e.g. birds heading to/ from foraging grounds and roosting/ nesting sites) than on migrating birds that would only have to negotiate around a wind farm once per migratory period, or twice per annum, if flying the same return route (Speakman et al. 2009). Indeed some species avoid wind farms by making detours around WTG arrays, what potentially increases their energy expenditure. For instance Stern, Cormorant, Kittiwake, Atlantic puffin and Guillemot energy expenditure is estimated to a 10 to 25 % increase (Masden et al., 2010).	Thanet Extension is not within foraging range of any significant populations of breeding seabirds, so this effect is not relevant even for seabird colonies, including those within France. The barrier effect on seabird during migration is considered to be negligible, as any diversion to avoid the proposed OWF is minimal in comparison to overall migratory effect and distance travelled by an individual.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We note that the data the PEIR offshore ornithology chapter is based on 13 months of data (March 2016 to March 2017). We also note that an additional 9 months of analysed digital aerial data will be included in the Environmental Statement. As a result of this we note that the figures presented in the PEIR for the assessments of displacement and collision risk are likely to change following the addition of this data. Therefore, we are mindful that all assessments and conclusions will need to be revisited once the full data set is available. Thus Natural England reserves the right to revise the advice provided here based on the best available evidence presented.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.7.6 states “The Offshore Ornithology Baseline Technical Report (Annex 6.1) presents the abundance and density estimates ...” However, the Offshore Ornithology Baseline Technical Report is Annex 4 -1. This error of referring to Annex 6.1 occurs throughout the document. We agree with the species identified as the species most sensitive to the potential impacts from this project.	Text amended within the ES chapter.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Overall, we consider that the PEIR appears comprehensive, with relevant information being highlighted although not always in the clearest way and at this point still incomplete as data collection is ongoing. We are aware that further studies are also being undertaken and we look forward to commenting on the further data and studies in due course.	Response noted. The full 24 months of data are included within the ES and layout has been adapted to present assessments as clearly as possible.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Impact significance. The RSPB is unable to agree at this stage with the magnitude of the impacts of this project as currently one year/ 13 months of data has been collated for the onshore and offshore assessments respectively. In addition we do not currently agree with the scope of the assessment for some aspects of the offshore ornithology and therefore do not think the magnitude of impact has currently been fully assessed for these elements (see the appendix).	Response noted. The full 24 months of data are included within the ES. Comments with regards to impact significance are mostly in relation to the assessment of disturbance and displacement.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Methodology: While for both the onshore and offshore ornithological surveys, we are content with the approach and methodology used to collect baseline data, the RSPB has several remarks on the way the offshore impacts has been assessed. We have highlighted these remarks in detail in the appendix section.	Response noted. Comments with regards to methodology are mostly in relation to the assessment of disturbance and displacement.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Red-throated diver is a species of key concern within the region that the proposed Thanet extension is situated. There are several aspects of the assessment of this species that do not meet either SNCB guidance (SNCBs (2017)), or follow the advice given by Natural England (NE) and ourselves during consultation meetings prior to the PEIR preparation.	Response noted. Clarification has been provided in the ES.

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NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	In addition, the use of the 2013 post-construction monitoring data/ reporting from the Thanet site (Royal Haskoning DHV, 2013), to inform the assessment of the extension was not discussed in detail during meetings prior to the preparation of the PEIR. Therefore we did not have the opportunity to comment on the suitability of these data in relation to the current assessment nor could we provide our feedback as to how this information is best used to inform the assessment before the PEIR was finalised.	This was discussed through the Evidence Plan, and additional clarification has been provided in the ES. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Although 13 months of data is currently presented, it is our understanding that Vattenfall is committed to collecting two years survey data. As per SNCB guidance and our advice, this should be used for the final assessment. It is especially important that two winter / spring seasons are captured given the importance of the areas for wintering red-throated divers.	The final baseline and subsequent assessments are based on a full 24 month set of survey data, as the amended project programme extended beyond the original one therefore allowing for these data to be collected, processed and included. The project has the benefit of 24 months of aerial digital survey data, 3 months of recent boat data and multiple years of historic data from the pre- and post-consent monitoring programmes to make it a very comprehensive set of data.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Clarity is needed on how abundance was derived within the Baseline Offshore Ornithology Report and within the assessment of displacement in Chapter 4 of the PEIR. For any assessment of displacement impacts these should be the mean seasonal peak values, calculated as per the most recent SNCB guidance. If overall 'mean' values were calculated, due to the current given temporal limitations of the data, these should be adjusted to mean peak values for final assessment using the longer time-range of data.	This has been discussed through the Evidence Plan and agreement was put in place on how to prepare data appropriately for use in the ES Chapter, which has subsequently been completed as per agreement.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.2: This currently states that "NE and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) raised the possibility of using historical data in order to verify any months of the current survey programme without two years of data available."; however this is not the case. Our position, in line with that of NE, has consistently been that the collection of a full 24 months of baseline data is needed for the assessment. This could be supplemented with the use of other data for context but 'historical' data should not be considered as a substitute for a full two years of data collection. Our position on this has been clear throughout the consultation.	24 months of data was collected and available in time for the baseline and assessments. This has been clarified in the ES.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We recommend that a displacement rate of up to 100% should be considered for redthroated diver (as per the assessment of operational impacts). A displacement rate of 80% is not a sufficiently precautionary estimate of possible displacement during this phase. Using a 'matrix' to present impacts (as set out in the next section) may be advisable to help present this wider range of scenarios with clarity.	Multiple matrices have been provided in the ES for disturbance and displacement, for which the use of displacement levels is more in line with site-based evidence. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.12: The current assessment does not use any buffer to assess displacement during construction and therefore excludes the possibility that any red-throated divers would be displaced beyond the Thanet Extension footprint. Our advice and that of the SNCB advice note would be to use the full 4km buffer as part of this assessment. Both for construction and operational impacts for red-throated diver, we do not agree that the spatial extent of the displacement assessment should be limited to the presentation of impacts on birds within the extension footprint and both should include a 4km buffer.	Multiple matrices have been provided in the ES for disturbance and displacement, for which the use of displacement levels is more in line with site-based evidence. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	impacts for the winter bio-season (and for the spring bio-season) should preferably be calculated using the abundance across the site plus 4km buffer (see comment above). But even within the current spatial scope, we note that the assessment appears to have slightly underestimated the impacts; with the 5% mortality impacts during construction and operation appearing to have been incorrectly calculated as zero as follows and should be corrected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.11.3 States that a 5% mortality on 29 individuals would be zero, but 5% of 29 is 1.45 (even if rounding this would be at least 1 individual). Table 4.13 contains an apparent error which means the conclusion of a zero impact during the winter bio-season also incorrect. 5% of 32 is not zero, the impact here rounds to 2 individuals, meaning the number of birds impacted is not zero.	Multiple matrices have been provided in the ES for disturbance and displacement, for which the use of displacement levels is more in line with site-based evidence. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.

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NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Auk displacement during construction should be considered out to 2km as per SNCB guidance, even if the currently 1km scenario is also presented alongside this. - see full paragraph	Multiple matrices have been provided in the ES for disturbance and displacement, for which the use of displacement levels is more in line with site-based evidence. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases. However, guidance is guidance and the use of site-specific evidence to support opinion should also be used, as stated in the very same guidance.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.26: Various densities and abundance estimates are provided and appear to suggest a 1km buffer was used for assessment, however the legend of Table 4.17 suggests the site only was used: we urge the developer to clarify the spatial extent of the buffer used to assess displacement.	Text has been corrected in the ES.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.28: Similarly to the above comment, various densities and abundance estimates are provided and appear to suggest a 1km buffer was used for assessment, however the legend of Table 4.17 suggests a 2km buffer was used: again, we urge the developer to correct this. As with the construction assessment, we recommend that the assessment of displacement includes a 2km buffer. Again we suggest following SNCB guidance and using site-specific information to indicate the likelihood of a scenario rather than only considering a more restricted range of scenarios on the basis of this evidence.	Presentation of different disturbance and displacement scenarios are available in the Displacement Annex (Doc ref; 6.4.4.3).
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.37: We agree with NE's position, that whilst there is uncertainty around the validity of the outputs of the R-based stochastic CRM ("Masden" model- Masden (2015)) then the previous spread-sheet based Band model should be reverted to, whilst still incorporating some uncertainty. If a version of the stochastic collision risk model that has been tested and 'signed-off' by SNCBs within the time-frame of the current project, we would very much welcome its use in any assessment as this would be our preferred approach, but understand this is unlikely to be the case for this project. We recommend using 24 months of site-specific data where possible, but agree with the use of the BTO flight height distributions where site-specific sample sizes are deemed to be too low. The current assessment contains 13 months of data. The final assessment should incorporate as much data as possible. We strongly recommend the use of 24 months of data to capture environmental and seasonal variability.	This is reflected in the ES, with CRM now completed using Band 2012 and used a full set of 24 months of data.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.19 appears to show avoidance rates rather than the proportion at risk height as stated in the legend.	Table has been amended in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Whilst the collision risk to all species is likely to be not significant for project alone, we need to see the results based on the full survey data before any final agreement can be made.	Response noted. CRM has now been undertaken using the Band 2012 method and a full set of 24 months of data.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We agree with presenting cumulative tables based on the Basic Band Options 1 and 2, and to base them on the totals agreed at East Anglia 3 hearing.	Response noted. No action required.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.23 We found this table to be a useful summary.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	NE has no further comments regarding this document however much of the information and comments above also apply here.	Response noted. Amendments made above for the chapter are also reflected in the technical annexes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	NE has no further comments regarding this document however much of the information and comments above also apply here.	Response noted. Amendments made above for the chapter are also reflected in the technical annexes.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.26 & 4.14.30: A full cumulative assessment has only been done for red-throated diver. We agree that this is the main species of concern but assume this could be subject to change pending the full survey program being completed.	Following final data sets a revised disturbance and displacement screening for cumulative is required once alone contribution calculated. Clarification has been provided in the ES.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.27: As stated for the "site-alone" assessment, we suggest that a 4km buffer should be the spatial extent under consideration, rather than the footprint only (as appears to have been used).	We have agreed to provide multiple matrices for disturbance and displacement, for which we will opt for the use of displacement levels more in line with site-based evidence, though all levels will be provided, mostly in appendices. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.14.34 / Table 4.27: The ES data being used will vary due to the data collection methods, spatial extent of surveys and predicted impacts applied. These inconsistencies in historical ES data could mean the relative contribution of the TEOWF and that the overall cumulative impact assessment, as currently presented, is unreliable. We accept that this assessment is problematic as are the multiple issues surrounding the use of 'historical' data. To circumvent these issues, we suggest the use of a 'common' underlying dataset of diver abundance, which covers the region of interest; to which the same impact (100% displacement over 4km buffers) could be applied to all sites of interest. This, for example, could use the SeaMaSTs data set and previously discussed during consultation meetings. We understand that the current cumulative assessment is subject to change, and is likely to adopt the approach suggested above or similar. We look forward to commenting on the revised cumulative assessment.	A revised assesment based on these principles was agreed through consultation with RSPB and NE on this topic and an updated assessment included.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.31- The cumulative impacts of collision mortality are not currently as clear as they could be, in the context of other developments within the southern North Sea region. For gannet and kittiwake in particular, whilst we agree that the contribution of the TEOWF is likely to be negligible based on the information currently available, there is already a significant cumulative impact from other developments, for these species, in this region. It should be made clear as to what is meant by "impact" for the cumulative effects in this table: is this the contribution of TEOWF to the cumulative impact rather than the cumulative impact itself? The cumulative collision impacts for some of the species listed across multiple sites will not be negligible.	The ES has accounted for any uncertainties on cumulative CRM and made it clear on what TEOWF's contribution is to these totals.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.50: Agree these are likely to be negligible for species seen at Thanet extension.	Response noted. No action required.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.18.1 It is not possible to agree with confidence with the summary of effects at this stage when there is more survey data to be gathered and incorporated. In addition, the methods by which displacement and collision have been calculated are not currently consistent with SNCB advice, therefore we would want to see assessments carried out using recommended methodology before commenting on conclusions relating to the magnitude impacts.	Noted. As this is addressed by previous comments, no action is required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Natural England note that a lot of the data and figures presented in the PEIr for the assessments of displacement and collision risk are likely to change due to the addition of new data. Therefore, we are mindful that all assessments and conclusions will need to be revisited once the full data set is available and should be included in the environment statement.	The final baseline and subsequent assessments are based on a full 24 month set of survey data, which will enable more robust conclusions to be assessed by NE.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We also currently disagree with the assumption that no red-throated divers are displaced from the 4 km buffer to the proposed extension. We advise that the assessment should be based on an assumption of 100 % displacement occurring out to 4 km, as per the 2017 joint SNCB advice note on assessing disturbance. In addition to this, we deem it inappropriate to assess the cumulative impacts on red throated diver by taking figures from environmental statements, and instead data should be taken from a single source such as JNCC designation data.	The use of site-specific evidence on displacement levels continues through the final ES Chapter. However, provision of multiple additional displacement matrices are provided in the Displacement Annex of the ES Chapter. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	we have outstanding concerns regarding the need for further displacement mortality assessment in order to include all species across all phases including across cumulative assessments for all seasons. Although we welcome the use of the Masden model for collision risk modelling, it is still currently undergoing testing and we advise that the Band (2012) model is used.	Presentation of disturbance and displacement for annual potential impact is included in the final ES. The Band (2012) CRM model has been used in the ES calculations.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Natural England disagrees with the assumption that no red-throated divers are displaced from the 4km buffer to the proposed extension. Given the growing evidence (Dierschke et al, 2016) that red-throated divers are displaced several kilometres from windfarms, the assumption that no divers are displaced outside of the footprint this is not a realistic assessment. We advise that the assessment should be based on an assumption that 100% displacement occurring out to 4km, as per the 2017 joint SNCB advice note on assessing disturbance.	The use of site-specific evidence on displacement levels continues through the final ES Chapter. However, provision of multiple additional displacement matrices are provided in the Displacement Annex of the ES Chapter. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	The method for assessing cumulative impact on red throated diver by taking figures from Environmental Statements is not appropriate. Instead, it would be more appropriate to base the assessment of cumulative effects by taking a diver density distribution from a single source (e.g. JNCC designation data) and overlaying all the OWF footprints and a 4km buffers. This approach was agreed in the Evidence Plan process, but it was acknowledged that such an approach will be included in the Environmental Statement, but would not be in the PEIR. Therefore there is a need to base any conclusions on an assessment using the agreed methodology.	A revised assesment based on these principles was agreed through consultation with RSPB and NE on this topic and an updated assessment included.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	□ Displacement assessments - assessment of displacement mortality for each season is presented separately without consideration of impacts on populations across the whole annual cycle. As stated in the SNCB advice note on Displacement (SNCBs, 2017) Natural England advise that displacement impacts calculated for individual seasons should be summed across seasons to allow assessment of the annual impact on the population. This does not appear to have been undertaken. This also applies for cumulative assessments and all seasons, including the breeding season, should be included where birds have been recorded on the site.	Presentation of disturbance and displacement for annual potential impact is included in the final ES. The assessment of potential cumulative impacts was subject to screening for each species, but in general this point is accounted for.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We note that collision risk modelling have been undertaken using the Masden model (Masden, 2015). Whilst we welcome the attempts to use a stochastic model, we note that Masden (2015) is still undergoing testing and we would currently advise that the Band (2012) model is used and that the outputs are presented from the Band model that account for variability in the input parameters – especially densities of birds in flight, flight heights and avoidance rates. Therefore outputs should be presented, using of the upper and lower confidence limits for each parameter	The Band (2012) CRM model has been used in the ES calculations.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.1 contains some mistakes/omissions – the Habitats Directive protects SACs not SPAs. SSSIs are afforded protection by W&C Act 1981 (as amended by CRoW act 2000 and NERC Act 2006).	The table within the ES has been updated where appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.2 (summary of consultation relating to Offshore ornithology) contains some inaccuracies. Under ETG1 it is stated: “NE and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) raised the possibility of using historical data in order to verify any months of the current survey programme without two years of data available.” The suggestion of using historical data was actually raised by the applicant’s consultants. NE’s (and RSPB’s) position was that collecting a minimum of 2 years of project specific survey data was preferred. The applicant suggested that historical data could be used in the	The assessment has now been based on a full 4 months data. The table within the ES has been amended. Full CRM figures have been completed using Band (2012) model and the methods used, including parameters and variations, are provded in the CRM annex to the ES Chapter. Minutes for ETGs have been amended where appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Whilst we note that a number of species have been excluded from this PEIR assessment on the basis that they are species not commonly recorded from the site-specific surveys (within Thanet Extension and a 4 km buffer), we advise that these are re-assessed once all of the survey data have been collected. These may include skua species and little gull that are likely to pass through the area, which may not get picked up during a snap shot survey. These shouldn’t be screened out just because they were recorded in small numbers, and consideration needs to be given to flux/turnover of birds through the area. Similarly, it is not clear if there has been any consideration/risk of non-seabird migrant collision.	Further assessemnt and screening was completed for the ES Chapter with the key species remaining the same, as no significant changes to species present. In comparison to other OWF projects species included for both CRM and displacement are included at level of abundances that would not normally be screened in, so we feel that this ES Chapter provides a precautionary approach. Migrant seabirds and non-seabirds have been addressed in the ES Chapter, though no additional work was completed, by referring to other projects with agreed minimal impacts on this topic and noting that this is an extension / small too.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	"The evidence from the TOWF during-construction monitoring surveys is that displacement of red-throated divers within the site was 80% and beyond the site boundary there was no displacement (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2013)." Natural England advise that figures assuming up to 100% displacement within the windfarm footprint are also presented. We also advise that 100% displacement is considered out to 4km, recognising that there is evidence for displacement occurring out to 6km (Percival 2014) 9 km (Webb et al, 2017) and 13km (Petersen et al, 2014) from operational offshore windfarms.	The use of site-specific evidence on displacement levels continues through the final ES Chapter. However, provision of multiple additional displacement matrices are provided in the Displacement Annex of the ES Chapter. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.7 states that "The assessment of O&M disturbance and displacement does not consider such effects on birds on migration for the majority of seabirds. This is because birds are most at risk from the effects of displacement when they are resident (e.g. during the migration-free breeding or wintering bio-seasons) and any displacement of migrating individuals is captured by an assessment presented in the section on barrier effects." This is not consistent with the SNCB joint advice, which advises that when a multi-season assessment is taking place, the predicted mortalities from these various tables should be summed across seasons.	Consideration of different bio-seasons for inclusion in species-specific assessments have been given, though a screening process is included in order to rule out any bio-seasons where so few birds occur that an assessment is not possible.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.9 states "The species identified as at risk were then assessed within the bio-season/s within which an effect was most likely to occur (e.g. guillemot in the migration spring bio-season)." Again, this approach is not consistent with the joint SNCB advice on assessing displacement. The joint SCNB displacement advice note recommends that when a multi-season assessment is taking place, the predicted mortalities from these various tables should be summed across seasons. However, an alternative approach for EIA may have to be taken where the appropriate population scale varies with each season. In these instances, the assessment of potential impacts may need to be undertaken against the most appropriate population scale, for each season in turn, although the default position is to assess the summed annual mortality against the largest population scale in the annual cycle for EIA.	As above comment, but in addition annual displacement assessments have been carried out in order to fulfil this request.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.12 states that "the TOWF post construction evidence found no divers were displaced beyond the site boundary, which has been used for this assessment". This appears to have been used by the Applicant to justify not assessing displacement beyond the boundary of the project. Natural England advise that an approach which assumes 100% displacement out to 4km is used to assess potential displacement for the most sensitive species such as divers and seaduck.	As above. The use of site-specific evidence on displacement levels continues through the final ES Chapter. However, provision of multiple additional displacement matrices are provided in the Displacement Annex of the ES Chapter. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.14 and 4.12.16 make reference to zero red-throated divers being displaced from the 4km buffer, which we feel does not sound realistic. We advise that the assessment is revised based on the assumption that 100% of divers are displaced out to 4km.	As above. The use of site-specific evidence on displacement levels continues through the final ES Chapter. However, provision of multiple additional displacement matrices are provided in the Displacement Annex of the ES Chapter. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.19 states that Table 4.16 has been populated with data for gannets within the Thanet Extension site only, with no buffer. SNCB advice is to assess displacement out to 2km for gannet displacement, therefore Natural England advises that the displacement matrix includes birds from within a 2km buffer. Also there is no mention of adding any mortality from displacement to mortality from collision. As advised in SNCB note displacement impacts and collision impacts should be added together for assessment of total impacts – this is of particular relevance for gannet. We acknowledge that in summing the predicted mortalities that may arise via these two mechanisms, there is a risk of double counting. Thus it is acknowledged that this simplistic approach will therefore incorporate a degree of precaution. However, the extent of that is hard to gauge given that the predictions of the number of fatalities due to collisions depends critically upon application of an assumed overall avoidance rate (i.e. an assumed percentage of individuals which alter their flight behaviour to avoid collisions) which in some cases can be considered to incorporate some degree of macro-avoidance of entire wind farms and might otherwise be classed as barrier impacts. The SNCBs are seeking further evidence from ongoing and proposed studies into avoidance rates that will help clarify the relationship between collision risk, displacement and so called 'macro' avoidance.	Mostly covered above, but need to consider species-specific assessments of CRM & disturbance and displacement for key species. Gannet mentioned, but it is well known to avoid OWFs and as it is a wide ranging foraging species the loss of a small area of sea would be negligible - most likely resulting in zero mortalities.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We note that displacement for razorbill has been considered within a 1km buffer based on post consent monitoring report from Thanet OWF. Whilst we recognise that site specific evidence from TOWF is given as the reason for assessing out to 1km, we advise that that displacement rates are considered at 100% out to 2km as set out in the 2017 SNCB advice note on Displacement, are also presented.	As above
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	As above the displacement distance for assessing impacts should include the scenario of 100% displacement out to 2km.	As above
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We note that collision risk modelling has been undertaken using the Masden model (Masden, 2015). Whilst we welcome the attempts to use a stochastic model (Masden), we note that Masden (2015) is still undergoing testing and we would currently advise that the Band (2012) model is used and that the Applicant presents outputs from the Band model that account for variability in the input parameters – especially densities of birds in flight, flight heights and avoidance rates.	Full CRM figures have been completed using Band (2012) model and the methods used, including parameters and variations, are provided in the CRM annex to the ES Chapter. Minutes for ETGs have been amended where appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Natural England questions whether the advice to use the Band (2012) model instead of the Masden came too late for a recalculation of all the collision risk predictions in this chapter. However, given that the CRM would have to be undertaken again once the surveys have been completed in March 2018 there would seem little point in recalculating the CRM until all the survey data have been collected. We agree that the central predictions are likely to be similar to the outputs produced by the Band model. We expect that the collision estimates in the Environmental Statement are based on Band (2012) with the upper and lower confidence intervals for key parameters (densities of birds in flight, flight heights and avoidance rates) used.	Full CRM figures have been completed using Band (2012) model and the methods used, including parameters and variations, are provided in the CRM annex to the ES Chapter. Minutes for ETGs have been amended where appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	It is not clear how the potential collision height (PCH) has been derived. It needs to be specified whether site specific flight heights have been derived from the digital aerial surveys, or whether it has been possible to obtain any flight height data from the ORJIP Bird Avoidance Study undertaken at Thanet Offshore Windfarm. An action at an ETG meeting was to check if this data would be available to inform the assessment of this project.	CRM was completed using SOSS 02 data for the ES Chapter, due to uncertainties in the site-specific data sets from aerial digital and ORJIP. The aerial digital survey data was used to undertake a parallel set of CRM that are presented in an appendices to the CRM annex of the ES Chapter. Due to multiple uncertainties in the ORJIP data and how to use it and other CRM parameters appropriately no assessments are included using these data.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.19 should include the PCH used in collision risk modelling but it incorrectly displays the Avoidance Rates.	Text has been amended in the ES chapter.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	4.12.39 states that Option 1 with a generic percentage of PCH is used, and therefore seems that no site specific height data is being used. It is not clear why option 2 is not being used if there is no site specific flight height data. We advise that wherever possible, site specific flight height data is used for CRM.	There are differences in using SOSS PCH in BO1 in place of site-specific data. This has been updated for the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Table 4.22 has 'Annual Total (mean)' – it is not clear what this is the mean of, but should be the total of annual predicted collisions.	This relates to the mean rates provided in the CRM, i.e. not the min or max provided in Band model outputs. However, methods and terminology are explained in the CRM annex to the ES Chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	The predictions for the project alone for red-throated diver need to be assessed according to SNCB advice, i.e. by considering displacement up to a 4km buffer. It is not correct to assume that zero will be displaced in the buffer, and as part of any in-combination assessment of displacement a 4km buffer will need to be applied to the Thanet Extension site. Similarly, for gannet, razorbill and guillemot a buffer of only 1km (rather than the 2km buffer recommended by Natural England) have been applied. Natural England advises that the displacement figures for gannet, razorbill and guillemot are assessed against a scenario of displacement to 2km.	The use of site-specific evidence on displacement levels continues through the final ES Chapter. However, provision of multiple additional displacement matrices are provided in the Displacement Annex of the ES Chapter. This is likely to be an area of likely non-agreement running through subsequent project phases.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We note that it is proposed to screen out to have a quantitative assessment on razorbill and guillemot. We note that this has been made on the basis of assessing displacement to 1km only, and based on one year of recent aerial survey. Therefore we recommend that any decision is taken based on using the SNCB guidance on displacement, and based on having all the survey data available. Table 4.26 does not include all the survey data that will be available when the Environmental Statement is produced, and therefore we advise that it is not used at this stage to determine Thanet Extension's contribution in relation to the overall in-combination displacement totals.	New assessments have been completed for the ES using full data set and disturbance and displacement assessed from site-specific data whilst offering SNCB guidance rates in appendices.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	The point that not all the aerial survey results are not yet available, and therefore any decision is being based on incomplete data also applies to gannet.	Response noted. No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	For red-throated diver the point that there is incomplete survey data also applies. Also, Natural England have concerns over how the displacement totals have been calculated. In particular, the assumption that no divers are displaced from the 4km buffer is not a realistic assumption, and the evidence suggests that divers will be displaced up to and beyond 4km. Therefore the proportion at risk of displacement will be higher when methods advised by Natural England are applied.	Response noted. See above points.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	We note that the Environmental Statement is not available for some projects. This is one of the reasons why we agreed in the Evidence Plan meeting to endorse an approach which does not rely on old Environmental Statements, but instead follows an approach of taking a diver density distribution from a single source, for example the SeaMaST seabird mapping tool has been suggested in an Evidence Plan Meeting, and overlaying all the OWF footprints and a 4km buffers to obtain relative proportions. To undertake a quantitative assessment it will be necessary to incorporate the JNCC designation data (Webb et. al., 2009 and Lawson et al 2016). Another issue is that many previous assessments have been based on boat based surveys, which are not as effective as digital aerial methods due to birds being flushed by boats. An example of the disparity is in Table 4.27 of the PEIR, where Lincs OWF is reported to have 28 divers at risk of displacement, when taken from the ES based on boat-based surveys. In contrast, the third year post construction monitoring (based on digital aerial surveysS0report (Webb et al 2017) estimates an average of 443 divers displaced - significantly greater number than 28 predicted in the ES.	An agreed methodology has been used in the revision of this assessment in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	The cumulative total suggested is not accurate, as there are a great many projects which have N/A in the number at risk of displacement. Before a meaningful assessment can be carried out an assessment using the methods discussed in the last Evidence Plan meeting needs to be carried out.	As other points on disturbance and displacement, this has been addressed appropriately in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	Before it can be assessed what contribution Thanet Extension makes to the cumulative levels of displacement, the methods for calculating both the project alone and cumulative displacement levels need to be adequately assessed.	As other points on disturbance and displacement, this has been addressed appropriately in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore Ornithology	It is not possible to agree with confidence, the summary of effects at this stage when there more survey data to consider. In addition the methods that displacement has been calculated is not consistent with SNCB advice, therefore we would want to see assessments carried out using recommended methodology before impacts can be fully assessed.	Response noted. See above points.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	Within the PEIR, the extent to which operations and maintenance (O&M) activities have been assessed is limited to vessel movement round trips (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description Table 1.19). Cable repair to “rebury/ replace and carry out repair works on subsea cables should this be required” (Volume 2, chapter 5 table 5.10) has not been defined with maximum parameters.	This has been included in the maximum design scenario. And outline Offshore Operations and Maintenance plan has been produced.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO notes that an O&M operational plan will be developed once the O&M activities parameters are known (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description para 1.6.2.). In order for O&M activities to be consented within the DCO/DML, the maximum scope of identified O&M activities must be clearly defined and assessed within the Environmental Statement (ES). This would include but is not limited to parameters of each type of activity, maximum amount of each activity, duration, impact footprint and location. Should the O&M activities not be consented within the DCO/DML, it should be noted that a separate application to the MMO for a marine licence will be required.	This has been included in the maximum design scenario. And outline Offshore Operations and Maintenance plan has been produced.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO notes the assumption in the maximum design scenario that up to 25% of the offshore cable corridor may require cable protection where burial is not an option, with protection methods including concrete mattresses, rock placement or proprietary separation layer (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description, para 1.4.78). The MMO is concerned that no clear justification of this 25% figure is provided here and it is not apparent how this figure has been reached and if it is an accurate prediction. The MMO reiterates that the realistic worst-case figure should be provided here to ensure that the ES provides a suitable envelope for environmental assessment.	This is considered to be a precautionary number/ worst case assumption based on Nemo and TOWF. Further information has been provided in the ES where appropriate.

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PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO does not support the introduction of plastic into the marine environment by the potential installation of frond mattress protection (Volume 2, Chapter 1 Project Description, para 1.4.52). The placement of frond mattresses may result in breakages of the fronds and subsequent release into the marine environment. There may also be a possibility of deterioration/damage of the fronds over time and possible breakages on recovery during decommissioning. These need to be considered as possible impacts.	Response noted. The most appropriate scour protection will be determined post-consent.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	Confirmation is required that the Offshore substation is banded to ensure that the total volume of fluids cannot be released into the marine environment.	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO notes that Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) has been omitted from the potential list of export cable installation techniques (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description, paragraph 1.4.78).	HDD has been considered as one of the potential options for the installation of export cables at landfall.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO notes that a cofferdam is required during construction at the landfall location in order to mitigate against the leachate from the historic landfill at Pegwell Bay and the detailed design is ongoing, with full parameters and assessment of the associated impacts relating to the temporary installation of the cofferdam to be included as part of the final application.	The ES chapter has been updated to reflect this.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO notes that there are two options for jointing the offshore cable with the onshore cables at the transmission joint pits on the landward side of the landfall site. (Volume 2 Chapter 1 Project Description para 1.4.86- 1.4.88. Both options include the extension of rock armour sea defence. Further information and impact assessment is required in the PEIR on the loss of saltmarsh habitat from the installation of extended rock armour and backfill.	The ES chapter has been updated with the most up to date project design information.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	The MMO notes that at the end of the operational lifetime of the wind farm it is anticipated that all structures above the seabed level will be completely removed. It may be decided that removal would lead to greater environmental impacts than leaving components in situ, in which case certain components may be cut at or below the seabed (e.g. piles), or left buried (e.g. cables) (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description para 1.7.1). The MMO's position remains, however that all infrastructure should be removed from the seabed so that no lasting legacy remains. The MMO support the comments made within Volume 2, Chapter 1, para 1.7.2 which state that 'a decommissioning plan and programme would be required to be submitted prior to the construction of Thanet Extension' and that 'The decommissioning plan and programme would be updated during the lifespan of the wind farm to take account of changing best practice and new technology'. The MMO will seek to reflect this commitment through licence conditions within the DML. The MMO acknowledges the necessity of assessing the decommissioning stage of the Project for EIA purposes, however it has not yet been agreed or confirmed that any granted DML would authorise decommissioning activities. The MMO would welcome engagement with the applicant to discuss the approach to decommissioning. The MMO does appreciate that due to the longevity of the operational lifetime of the windfarm (25 years) and changes or updates to technologies, policies and/or environmental conditions, the decommissioning plan may need to incorporate some flexibility.	The ES chapter has been updated. The Decommissioning Plan produced post-consent would be updated throughout the project lifetime to reflect best practice and techniques available at the time.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	Volume 2 Chapter 1 para 1.4.63, as per our scoping response (comment 21) it is recommended that cables are buried to minimum of 1.5 m based on National Policy Statement EN3 (Department of Energy & Climate Change, 2011). Inclusion of a map in the burial assessment which would illustrate the areas where cable burial is limited and indicate the areas where magnetic field strength would be greatest would be beneficial. The MMO notes that where minimum burial depth cannot be achieved, it will be necessary to use alternative methods such as rock placement however, the permitted extent of rock placement is yet to be confirmed.	Response noted. A CBRA will be undertaken post-consent.

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PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Offshore General	Particular attention should be paid to cabling routes and where appropriate burial depth for which a Burial Protection Index study should be completed and, subject to the traffic volumes, an anchor penetration study may be necessary. If cable protection is required e.g. rock bags, concrete mattresses, the MCA would be willing to accept a 5% reduction in surrounding depths referenced to Chart Datum. This will be particularly relevant where depths are decreasing towards shore and potential impacts	Response noted. There are no chartered anchorage areas within the RLB.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Offshore General	Based on the information provided the PEIR does not provide all the information that we expected. If an application for development was made using it, we would object to the application due to insufficient information, details of which are below.	Response noted. The project design has been refined since PEIR and further information has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	MoD	S42	Offshore General	The potential for the offshore development area to contain unexploded ordnance needs to be taken into account in relation to all elements of the scheme that will entail construction in the marine environment. It is recommended that the locations identified for foundations and cable corridors are surveyed for unexploded ordnance, and other hazardous items, to inform the final selection of development locations and prior to the commencement of any intrusive works.	UXO clearance has been assessed in all relevant chapters of the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	Many of the concerns stated above also relate to Option 2 as there is still an extension to the sea defence and country park, albeit a slightly smaller permanent loss. As a result, from the two options brought forward option 2 represents the better option in our view. However, it should not be assumed we support option 2.	Text has been added to the chapter regarding the options taken forward for the application. The project design has been refined since PEIR and this is reflected in the PD chapter and all relevant assessments.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	NE would like to see the use of HDD being revisited and discussions around mitigation and further landfall options, either further north or south and both within and outside of Pegwell Bay, to continue.	The project design has been refined since PEIR to include an option for HDD at landfall.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	We welcome further site investigation works to consider the viability of burying cables and the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) within the country park, which we hope will remove the necessity of extending the country park and sea defence, in the event that the agreed route is through this part of Pegwell Bay.	The project design has been refined since PEIR to include options for undergrounding cables within the Country Park. This is reflected in the PD chapter and all relevant chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	It would be useful if the maximum design scenario for foundation scour protection presented the total maximum area on the seabed alongside maximum volume and weight.	The project design has been refined since PEIR with further detail provided in the PD chapter. This information has been cross referenced to in relevant chapters and assessed accordingly.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	Any helicopter use would have to be designed carefully with certain parameters to ensure disturbance to sensitive receptors such as overwintering birds would not occur. These parameters would include flight height, flight speed and the rate at which the helicopters would ascend and descend.	The project design has been refined since PEIR, and helicopters are no longer considered.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	Why can't this transition in height between the saltmarsh and country park, take place within/under the existing sea defences and country park? We assume it is because of the former landfill, but if this option could occur and the TJB was located onshore it would mean there would be no loss of saltmarsh. Further site investigations of the landfill would allow this option to be determined.	Wording on SI works within the Country Park has been included in the ES, with options for undergrounding infrastructure included within the project design.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	It is stated piles may be installed via vibro-piling – it is noted that any noise emissions will be kept within the limits of the envelope consented for hammering. We highlight that such alternative methods need to be fully assessed throughout the ES, particularly under the marine mammal and fish sections to ensure that all impacts are considered.	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	Various scour protection methods are listed. It should be noted that Ørsted have recently identified through their research that mattresses move and can easily be lifted by anchors.	Response noted. Scour protection methods have been clarified in the PD chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	A greater level of detail would be anticipated with regards to the Operations and Maintenance proposals. For example detail on the estimated annual number of cable replacements and cable repairs work events and the WCS should be included in order to consider the associated impacts within the assessment.	Further details on the O&M activities have been provided in the PD chapter, with this information cross referenced and assessed in all other relevant chapters.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	Again regarding Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description, para 1.4.78, the location of cable protection measures has not been specified in the PEIR. Whilst the MMO notes that the applicant requires flexibility in the type, location, depth of burial and protection measures for export cables (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description, para 1.4.72), further location-specific considerations must be made. The proposed export cable route passes through a number of designated marine protection areas and therefore the significance of the impact of cable protection measures within these locations will be higher than in other areas of the proposed route. It is not currently possible for the MMO to comment on the potential impact of cable protection measures on a range of potential receptors without a clearer indication as to where along the proposed export cable corridor the protection measures are likely to be required.	The maximum design scenario has been updated and is described in full in the PD chapter. Cable protection measures could be installed anywhere within the Red Line Boundary but will not be installed in the intertidal zone.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Offshore General	Volume 2, Chapter 1 Project Description, para 1.4.53 Table 1.7 would benefit from an additional line showing the number of devices to clarify whether the number of structures explains the reduction in total weight of scour protection for the 10 MW device.	The ES chapter has been updated to reflect this.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Offshore General	The cables coming to shore are shown to have a 10 metre separation distance, there is no explanation about why this is required and what impact these cables might have on the mudflat/salt marsh being buried at a shallow depth. This separation increases the footprint of the route.	This has been clarified within the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	Oil spill contingency plans should be put in place to ensure any accidents are quickly and professionally dealt with.	The provision for a PEMP has been included in the draft DML and will be agreed post-consent. An outline Code of Construction Practice has been included with the application.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore General	Natural England welcome the approach and commitment to further refine the project design at the time of submitting the ES with the application in order to provide more realistic Worst Case Scenarios on which to base the assessment.	It was agreed through the Evidence Plan that further mitigation measures were not required. Additional assessment on the potential for preferred spawning habitat has been provided in the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Offshore PD; Benthic	The disturbance caused by construction vehicles upon other protected sites and species within the vicinity of the landfall proposal.	Additional clarification on the potential for vehicles within the saltmarsh has been provided in the ES chapter.
LA_111_12/01/2018	Swale Borough Council	S42	Ornithology. Fish & SF, Marine Mammals, Commercial Fisheries	The ecological and commercial fisheries impacts of the Thanet Extension Wind Farm are likely to extend as far as the many ecological designations in and surrounding Swale. I note from the Preliminary Environmental Information Report that the impacts on ornithology, fish, shellfish and marine mammals as well as commercial fisheries are generally deemed to be negligible to minor. Swale Borough Council would like to hear the views of Natural England, the Environment Agency, Kent Wildlife Trust, the RSPB and other relevant bodies on these conclusions before we are satisfied with this assessment and look forward to hearing the assessment of these bodies which will form an essential response to this current consultation.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	PD; Comm fish	A 'Rochdale Envelope' approach should be adopted for the methods used to remove boulders and other seabed obstructions at foundation locations and export cable route to enable assessment of this element of the project (Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Project Description, paragraph 1.4.59.). Further information and assessment on methodologies are required. Specifically, the applicant must provide details on how the boulders are to be relocated and what the potential resulting impacts may be.	A Rochdale Envelope 'worst-case design scenario' has been adopted for the assessment. Clarification on offshore works has been provided in the Offshore Project Description chapter and all relevant effects have been assessed in the topic chapters.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Physical Processes	The land take involved during the construction process and during operation is significant and is likely to have a long term effect. Have these effects been qualified, have different scenarios been considered. Will these permeant changes to the coastline shape have an effect of tides patterns, mudflats and movement of sediment?	An assessment of potential changes to coastal and seabed morphology was presented in the PEI and has been refined (using the latest project deisgn information) for the ES. We disagree that construction or operation of the wind farm will result in significant effects for Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes. Any changes to tides, waves and sediment transport will be highly localised and will not result in wider morphological changes.

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PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Volume 2, Chapter 2 In para 2.7.44 – Figure 2.14 ‘Seabed Sediment and Bedform Distribution Within the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm ECR’. The MMO would welcome the southern loop being given full categorisation and attention in any ensuing ES. In addition, a consistent particle size grading system (e.g. Folk and Ward) should be used; “Fine to Coarse sand” is not a recognised “particle size unit”.	Response noted. Further information has been included in the ES where appropriate.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Volume 2, Chapter 2 In para 2.7.44 - Figure 2.14. Please show sections of the chalk to show where there is a risk of chalk being exposed (dredging for construction, cabling, sand wave temporary removal) as well as drill cuttings if monopiles are used. The MMO notes that TOWF did not need to be drilled.	Response noted. Updates to the ES have been made where appropriate.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2, Chapter 2 para 2.10.58, the potential elevation of 1.7m in the shallow waters of Pegwell Bay would be significant in terms of changes to wave characteristics and subsequently sediment transport. This worst case change, and any associated impacts, must be considered in the ES.	Response noted. Further consideration of potential impacts from spoil berms have been included in the ES chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2, Chapter 2 para 2.11.12, it would be helpful to show the methodology for the indicated ~2.5% change in wave height and also graphically (and 2.11.18 for the ~2.7% change).	The approach for determination of the maximum adverse scenario for wave and current blockage is set out in Section 7 and Appendix B of the Marine Processes Technical Annex. The approach used employs standard empirical equations for the determination of blockage and the results are consistent with numerical modeling of similar sized structures at other UK wind farm locations. The method determines the maximum reduction in wave height along the downwind boundary. Because these values are found to be small in absolute and relative terms, they present no concern with regards to changes in sediment transport at the coast. Accordingly, it was not considered necessary to determine wave recovery rates in the lee of the wind farm, thereby enabling graphical representation of these changes.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2, Chapter 2 para 2.11.34, whilst the height of cable protection measures above the natural seabed may only be 0.5m, this may inhibit natural bedload transport especially when the cable is perpendicular to the transport pathway. The magnitude of potential impact on sediment transport in light of the proposed intra and export cable routes should be assessed in the ES. (See also point 4.8).	The magnitude of potential changes to sediment transport due to cable protection measures is assessed further within the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2, Chapter 2 In para 2.11.74, long term sediment winnowing by the virtually continuous suspended sediment plumes will be a slow process but is potentially significant. Detail on where and when the MES Ltd 2013 sediment samples were taken should be provided along with any estimates that can be made of the rate of winnowing to determine when (and if) a significant change in particle size can be measured.	The locations of the MES Ltd 2013 sediment samples are shown in the ES. It is not possible to determine potential rates of long term change with any confidence as short term baseline rates of sediment erosion and deposition (causing seabed texture to vary naturally on timescales of hours or less) will vary over flood-ebb, spring-neap, seasonal, and other cycles. Changes to surficial texture by natural process (modified or not by turbid wakes) are likely to be limited to the upper few millimetres or centimetres of the seabed. The potential significance of a change to a coarser surficial substrate are considered within the benthic ecology chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	With relation to Volume 4, Annex 2-1 Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes Technical Report, para 8.4.2, TOWF had to install over 200km of post construction cable protection due to insufficient cable burial depths, along with a proposed Cable Burial assessment report. Impacts on sediment transport from even relatively low cable protection measures could be significant if this length of protection is required again (item 4.6).	The magnitude of potential changes to sediment transport due to cable protection measures is assessed further within the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	Response noted. The TCR project has since been withdrawn and is therefore not considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Whilst it is recognised that assessing detailed scour depths is not required at this point in the pre-application process, the MMO would welcome development of a Scour Protection Plan linked with the proposed Cable Protection Plan to determine the likely scour depth and volumes associated with the final design and to justify proposed mitigation measures (Volume 2, Chapter 2 – Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes Table 2.17).	Response noted. A Scour Protection Plan will be developed post-consent.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2 Chapter 2, para 2.10.16, the removal of 9,600 m3 is required for each suction caisson – an explanation of how this figure is calculated is required (a 0.1m dredge would result in a square of 309m sides)	Noted. Clarification on how figures were calculated has been provided in the ES chapter.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2, Chapter 2 para 2.11.8, a diagram showing the size and orientation of the theoretical "80 diameters" impact on turbulence is recommended along with clarification as to whether this extends beyond the proposed Project area.	Response noted. This has been included in the ES chapter, noting that it provides a conservative basis for assessment.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	With relation to Volume 2, Chapter 2, para 2.11.87, the MMO wish to have clarity on how the natural variability of the sandbanks has been determined; further detail of this should be provided e.g. exert judgement or by observation.	Further clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 4, Annex 2-1 Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes Technical Report (Technical Report) para 5.4.5 (figure 11), please explain the differences between DTM (Digital Terrain Model) and DSM (Digital Surface Model) and how this impacts on the interpretation.	Further clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Volume 4, Annex 2-1 Technical Report para 6.2. The Partrac Metocean study and the Vattenfall (2017) interpretation should be explored in detail in the EIA. For instance, what are the physical driving process for the extreme tidal events?	Outputs from the Patrac study have been used to inform baseline understanding of the hydrodynamic and wave regime and this was reported within the PEIR chapter. However, further discussion of the surge related influences has been added to the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Volume 4, Annex 2-1 Technical Report para 7.4. Table 23 shows four different water depths for the assessment further clarification should be provided whether if this 4 different Acoustic Wave and Current meters (AWAC) deployments or if the data has been interpolated onto different water depths.	The water depths in Table 23 do not relate to AWAC deployments. These depths are illustrative of the range of water depths encountered within the array and are used to determine nearbed orbital current velocities. These are of relevance in the determination of bed shear stress and sediment mobility. Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Volume 4, Annex 2-1 Technical Report, Appendix A.4.1 Consideration should be given to presenting the AWC data.	Appendix A summarises the results of a search for pre-existing relevant data/ literature to support the investigation. As such, the results of the project-specific surveys have not been included in this Appendix. Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Physical Processes	The PLA provided comment on the Scoping Opinion for this scheme, where we advised: "A significant extension to the windfarm is planned and while previous surveys of the windfarm as well as others have shown minimal impacts on coastal processes, the edge of the proposed extension is now only approx. 2.5km from the NE Spit. Although the Spit has exhibited stability over time, it is subject to routine survey by the MCA due to its significance for shipping entering and leaving the Thames Estuary. This critical area must be considered in the assessment of coastal processes". The PEIR doesn't appear to address this concern in either the physical processes or navigation chapters although impacts to sand bank receptors more generally are considered, the following quote does add some weight to PLA concern "...whilst the separate lines of evidence ... suggest general southerly transport across much of the Thanet Extension array area, the geophysical survey data from the Thanet Extension array area suggests that this may not be the case within the north-west of the Thanet Extension array area. Here, the asymmetry of the mapped bedforms is clearly indicative of a north-westerly direction of transport, towards the Thames Estuary. (Vol 2 Chap 2 S2.7.25). With reduced sea room as a result of the proposed development, the migration of sandwaves into navigable waters becomes of greater concern	The NE Spit has been considered in the marine processes assessment (although not by name) and it has been concluded that the changes to waves, tides and sediment transport processes will be of insufficient magnitude to cause morphological change to the feature. Specific reference to the NE Spit feature has been made in the ES. Whilst sandwaves are understood to be migrating in a general north-westerly direction in the north-west of the Thanet Extension, the rate of migration and macro-scale morphological characteristics of these features is not expected to change with the operational wind farm in place.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Physical Processes	The impact assessment of the windfarm extension on the surrounding sandbanks concludes: "... the sand banks within the study area are considered to be of High sensitivity/ importance. Margate sand bank is internationally designated whilst the Goodwin sand banks are within the Goodwin Sands rMCZ. South Falls is immediately adjacent to the Dover Straits shipping lane and therefore any modification to the position of the feature is potentially of particular concern. However, these sand banks within close proximity to the Thanet Extension array area are understood to be naturally dynamic features which are insensitive to minor changes in tidal and wave conditions" (Vol 2 Chap 2 S2.11.86). While the Dover Strait may be the world's busiest shipping lane, the assessment fails to recognise the navigational significance of the North East Spit, the very eastern tip of Margate Sand. With the above in mind, a key concern for the PLA is that the extension would result in adverse impact on the coastal processes highlighted above, reducing the amount of room within the navigational channel for vessels to pass through, and on this basis objection is raised.	The NE Spit has been considered in the marine processes assessment (although not by name) and it has been concluded that the changes to waves, tides and sediment transport processes will be of insufficient magnitude to cause morphological change to the feature. Specific reference to the NE Spit feature has been made in the ES. Whilst sandwaves are understood to be migrating in a general north-westerly direction in the north-west of the Thanet Extension, the rate of migration and macro-scale morphological characteristics of these features is not expected to change with the operational wind farm in place. Further consideration has also been made in the Shipping and Navigation chapter.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	The effects of extending the sea defence and country park upon the natural physical processes such as erosion and accretion within the bay.	The larger landfall extension option has been removed from the project description going forwards for the ES. Therefore, the transition joint bays will in/ on the Pegwell Bay Country Park (PBCP) as opposed to in the intertidal. Notwithstanding this, some modification to the existing sea defences will be required and these are assessed within the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Installation techniques and scour prevention: Further detail and justification is required regarding the following: a) the proposed installation techniques in areas including seabed ridges and rocky outcrops; b) the need for scour prevention; c) the assumptions made for material during the jetting of inter array cable; d) sandwave clearance, disposal of dredged material and sediment plumes; and e) the permanent loss of saltmarsh, and increasing the sea defences seaward.	Further information regarding installation techniques, the need for scour protection, sandwave clearance and the loss of saltmarsh has been included in the PD ES chapter, which has been cross referenced to and assessed in all relevant chapters. Full details regarding the assessment of sandwave clearance, disposal of dredged material and sediment plumes are provided in the Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes Technical Report. The potential impacts to marine processes arising from modification of the existing sea wall has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Natural England advise that impacts to the Goodwin Sands rMCZ are assessed. Please see comments below regarding Table 5.5 within the Benthic Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology Chapter.	As agreed through the Evidence Plan, a full assessment on the rMCZ has not been undertaken in the absence of conservation objectives for the site. Consideration has been given to the site in the context of the habitats and features of conservation importance to the site.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	NE understand this is the maximum adverse scenario, however seabed protection for approximately 25% of the route seems quite high. How has this been assessed?	The assessment of potential changes to hydrodynamics and sediment transport has been undertaken using a desk based assessment approach the considers (amongst other things) baseline rates of potential sediment transport, the angle of repose for the bed material and the height of the cable protection measures. This has been clarified in the chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Are the largest structures the worst case for turbid wakes? What about the impact of a higher number of smaller structures?	Consideration of the potential spatial extent of the turbid wakes is provided in the marine processes technical annex. This semi-quantitative assessment does consider the potential for an array comprising 34 foundations.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	More consideration needs to be given to the current landfall proposals presented in the PEIR and the potential effects of extending the sea defences outwards into the saltmarsh. This could have major effects on the sediment transport regime in the bay and cause unwanted erosion and accretion in other areas. This needs to be included and discussed in this section.	The landfall proposals have been revised for the ES and a full updated assessment is provided.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Although no major significant effects have been assessed, we disagree that mitigation will not be necessary for certain aspects associated with intertidal and onshore works. In particular both landfall options put forward and which have been mentioned previously in this sections comments.	The landfall proposals have been revised for the ES and a full updated assessment has been provided.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	NE has no further comments regarding this annex.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	NE has no further comments regarding this annex.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	NE has no further comments regarding this annex.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	NE has no further comments regarding this annex.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	The MMO considers the PEIR to be comprehensive for physical processes. It has captured the latest research on the suspended sediment plumes created by the structures at Thanet OWF (TOWF). The main concern lies with the degree of cable protection measures proposed and the transparency associated with determination of wave impacts at the coastline and also sandbanks.	The maximum design scenario table has been updated on the most recent project design information on cable protection measures. The approach for determination of the maximum adverse scenario for wave and current blockage is set out in Section 7 and Appendix B of the Marine Processes Technical Annex. The approach used employs standard empirical equations for the determination of blockage and the results are consistent with numerical modeling of similar sized structures at other UK wind farm locations.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	With relation to Volume 2, Chapter 2, para 2.10.62, the MMO seeks clarity on whether this figure should refer to Figure 2.20 rather than Figure 2.1.	The reference is to the existing Thanet OWF export cable which is shown in the Admiralty Chart underlay used in Figure 2.1
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes	Regarding Volume 2 Chapter 2, para 2.11.10, as with item 4.14. above, a diagram of the flood and ebb interaction between TOWF and the extension showing the orientation and size of the potential impact footprint along with proposed licence boundary would be beneficial.	A 2.4 km (80x diameter) buffer around the turbines is shown in the ES reporting. (This is a conservative representation as it assumes this change could occur in all directions.)

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	The array area is characterised by "the presence of active current induced bed forms." As a result of this ephemeral environment and these large bedform features it would be good to understand how export and array cables will be placed to avoid excessive and unwanted scour around these assets. Additional scour protections should only be a last option, and every effort should be made to place cables to avoid excessive scour.	Clarification was added to the ES chapter that this will be subject to the post-consent cable burial risk assessment.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	NE would like to see more detail on how cables will be installed in these areas of 'Numerous seabed ridges and outcrops that can be seen throughout the OECC where the underlying chalk geology is present at the seabed.'	Further detail on the installation methods has been provided in the PD chapter. Where relevant, this information is cross referenced and assessed in all chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Inter array cables - What is the assumption that 50 % of the material is actually ejected from the trench during jetting based upon?	The assumptions made for material release during jetting are based on the findings of field monitoring (e.g. BERR, 2008; James et al. 2017 etc).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Is the trench width stated here (10m) the cumulative width for the four cables or for each cable? This needs to be made clearer. If it is for individual cables, this seems a very wide trench width.	The assessment presented within the ES chapter has been updated based on the most recent project design information provided in the Offshore PD chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Disposal of any dredged material will have to be carefully placed to avoid any habitats of conservation importance within the array area. Consideration of where any sediment plumes may migrate to in relation to nearby protected sites must also be assessed.	A full assessment of sediment plume characteristics is provided in the marine processes technical annex. The implications of changes in SSC on ecological receptors is assessed elsewhere within the ES
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	The evidence as to whether sand wave clearance is an effective method to ensure burial of certain assets is still lacking. However, despite the disturbance from the actual clearance if it results in a sufficiently buried cable and means the use of additional scour protection is not needed it may be a better option. However, it will still require discussions with ourselves. Until there is more evidence as to the effectiveness of the approach, sandwave clearance in MPAs should not be the first option as it leads to additional disturbance to and removal of the feature. Any works in an MPA would be subject to further discussion and assessment.	Full details regarding the assessment of sandwave clearance, disposal of dredged material and sediment plumes are provided within the Physical Processes technical annex. Details of sandwave clearance requirements are provided in the PD chapter, with relevant chapters referring to and assessing the worst-case assumptions.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Any cleared sandwave material should ideally be deposited upstream in order to allow natural reworking of the sediment, this is particularly critical within an MPA.	Any disposal would be subject to a disposal licence post-consent, and material would be disposed of in the most appropriate place.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	Why is there no further discussion on the potential permanent loss of saltmarsh, and increasing the sea defences seaward? These proposals will surely have a significant impact on the physical processes surrounding this area, and has the potential to act as a barrier and split the saltmarsh into essentially two areas.	The PD for the landfall has been revised since the PEIR. The revised proposals have considered in full within the ES
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	It is interesting to note that the turbid wakes themselves are not a result of ongoing local scouring of seabed sediments, but are actually caused by a redistribution of suspended sediment in the water column due to increased vertical mixing in the monopile wake.	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes	As correctly stated the sandbanks are considered to be of high sensitivity and importance. Although minor changes in tidal and wave conditions are expected, these may be magnified by associated assets such as cable and scour protection. Lessons learnt from other OWFs is the insensitive placement of protection can have unwanted and unpredicted damage outside of this original expected range.	A full assessment of the potential for morphological change at the seabed has been presented within the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Physical Processes & WQ	The MMO suggests that the volume of material to be removed due to sand waves for the installation of the export cable should be fully defined in the ES (Table 1.12, Volume 2, Chapter 1 – Marine Processes). The extent and nature of any specific dredging activities is not currently clear. It is stated (Volume 2, Chapter 3 paragraph 3.4.10) that 'this is not a proposed dredging scheme' however in table 3.9 details of potential dredging activities are assessed (i.e. bed preparation with a trailing suction hopper dredger). However, the MMO accepts that the requirement for, and quantity of, any dredging is not yet known in detail.	The Maximum Design Scenario table has been updated with new PDS information on sandwave clearance volumes and dredging requirements.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes Benthic	The relatively large area of reef identified in the north east section of the array area may need further investigations and micro siting to avoid sensitive habitats.	The core reef assessment approach has been consulted on with Natural England and submitted with the application. Mitigation will be determined by surveys post-consent.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	physical processes; benthic	What does this net increase in SPM concentrations caused by turbid wakes mean for ecological receptors in the vicinity of this area? Is there any link between these turbid wakes and increased sediment transport within the array area, especially when coupled with strong tidal currents.	It is important to note that there will be no net increase in SPM, for the reasons set out in the marine processes technical report. The implications for ecological receptors due to the redistribution of suspended material through the water column is discussed elsewhere in the ES. There is (theoretically) potential for higher rates of sediment transport through the array due to the fact that a greater proportion of material will be transported higher in the water column where water is moving faster. However, these changes will be small in absolute terms and within the range of natural variability observed within/ nearby to the array.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes; Benthic	If the equilibrium of scour can be reached or determined relatively quickly, and the effects of the current scour are not severe, the preferred option would be not to use additional scour protection and monitor the situation more closely to see how the scour progresses.	Response noted. The requirement for additional scour protection is considered in the worst-case assumptions.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	physical processes; benthic	What are the SSC/ SPM background levels? What percentage elevation does this 10-30 mg/l increase represent?	Background levels in SPM/ SSC are highly variable, both in space (horizontal and vertical) and time. It is therefore not particularly meaningful to talk about a percentage increase in SSC. Moreover, this increase is only relevant to the upper water column/ surface layers. (At/ close to the bed there would be an equivalent reduction)
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes; Benthic	Although the impact on chalk feature may be minimal as a result of changes in physical processes we have concern over the potential impacts during other construction process such as cable laying and piling. If chalk habitats are encountered they are unlikely to recover as well as sand or gravel habitats and must be properly assessed and appropriate weighting afforded to them.	The potential impacts on chalk feature habitats have been considered in the Benthic Ecology chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	physical processes; benthic	Sand wave clearance should be a last resort and any predicted volumes and locations of any clearance should be clearly stated as soon as possible. Furthermore, any sand wave clearance must ensure it does not exacerbate further erosion elsewhere and thus require further rock protection, which again is an unwanted result. As within the benthic chapter, sandwave clearance must assess the maximum volumes, impacts and identify the disposal site to be permitted. This has not been sufficiently assessed.	Updated/ more detailed information requiring the maximum potential volume of material which may be associated with sandwave clearance has been considered within the ES.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	physical processes; benthic	Have the effects of coarsening in substrate been measured or predicted? There is the potential for this to change the underlying species which colonise these areas. Furthermore, has this been translated across to the benthic chapter? Whilst NE are more concerned with the impacts related to fish and bird species, it needs to be stated at the very least why the benthos will not be affected.	Existing seabed monitoring from the operational Thanet OWF does not show any evidence of seabed coarsening although it is noted that existing monitoring was not specifically targeted to measuring change in the footprint of the turbid wakes. Turbid wakes have been assessed in relevant chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Physical Processes; Benthic	Although the larger foundations i.e. 10m will unlikely double the turbid wake footprint, it is acknowledged that it will increase the extent of the area where the turbulence is elevated and increase the SSC relative to the baseline. Has this increase in SSC and the effects on nearby habitats been assessed within the relative benthic chapter sufficiently?	Impacts from turbid wakes associated with foundations have been assessed in relevant chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	General	Considering the above points Natural England would have anticipated much of this data to have already been included in the PEI. Thus, we have concerns regarding the proposed timeline put forward by Vattenfall for the DCO submission, considering a lot of data is still to be collected and presented to the stakeholders for comment.	Additional survey reports have submitted as part of the Evidence Plan process.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	RIAA	Although Natural England understand that a report to inform appropriate assessment (RIAA) will be submitted relatively soon, within the PEI and the eventual ES it should be highlighted that if there is any potential LSE upon protected habitats and species that they will be taken forwards into the RIAA. Consideration of the habitat regulations should not be excluded from each of the chapters.	Where potential LSE is identified, this is cross referenced to relevant chapters of the ES.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	states additional navigation buoys as mitigation for both the construction and O&M phases but additional buoyage is more likely to add to loss of ground and, unless in conjunction with the Fishermen's agreement, would not be considered mitigation.	Additional buoyage is no longer being considered. Clarification has been provided in the ES with reference to the Navigation Risk Assessment undertaken in the Shipping and Navigation chapter.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	While Fishing vessels are recognised in the Shipping and Navigation chapter, the full extent of the Fishing vessels involvement as traffic is less apparent. The Fishing vessels are consistently active in, around and through the TOW and proposed TE sites. During construction, TOW will be circumnavigated regularly by Fishing vessels, in addition to the other regular Ramsgate traffic. Should the TE project go ahead, and the Fishermen be pushed further North, they will then be in increasingly close contact with shipping that is in a decreasing water space.	This has been assessed in the Navigation Risk Assessment within the Shipping and Navigation chapter. Mitigation including safety zones have been included.
TechO_75_04/01/2018	TFA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	In addition to the potential hazards recognised in the Navigation report, multiple Fishermen have raised the issue of TFA vessels that navigate the TOW site regularly use the turbine platform lights to assist navigation through the site and these are often unlit or partially lit. We appreciate these lights are not classed as navigation lights and as such their maintenance is non-statutory (though we would suggest it should be) but an increase in turbines would see this problem also increase along with the associated risks.	Response noted. The use of lighting for assisting navigation has been considered in the assessment.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The simulation was carried out utilising only personnel that are expertly familiar with the area under focus. Obviously the launch crews needed to be representative of the people involved on a daily basis as should some of the pilots participating. However, there was NO input from ship masters, either any that might be familiar with visiting the area from time to time or more importantly ship masters that have never been to the NE Spit - particularly on the larger ships under consideration. This omission is very significant and although MARICO might disagree, finding suitable UK or near continental ship masters on leave available to participate in a research project like this should not be impossible. It should at least be attempted. To conduct such an important exploration project using highly skilled pilots whose perception of risk and dangerous clearing distances is completely different to a deep sea ship master is naïve to say the least. It is noted that one of the independent consultants was also until recently Dover HM and a pilot. The lack of ship master input seriously questions the validity of the research results.	Utilising local Pilots and drawing upon their knowledge, experiences and feedback from how different masters behave under the current conditions is felt to provide the strongest available insight for bridge simulation into how a breadth of masters and marine users might choose to act under the constrained conditions. Furthermore, it should be noted that the masters of vessels are qualified to a high international standard and have significant experience of navigating constrained waterways, even if they have not transited this particular route before. The value of having input from ship masters was discussed although it was not considered that it would significantly have impacted the conclusions that pilotage would still be feasible in the more constrained waters.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	That the simulation was carried out in the full knowledge that the full area under focus could not be explored also questions its validity.	The limitations of the area are noted although considered (in agreement with the participants) to be sufficiently represented in order to meet the objectives of the bridge simulation.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Also the replacement of the turbines in the simulation with oil rigs though well intentioned does in no way replicate the visual impact to strangers of the wind farm, especially at night. The radar image of the wind farm is also relevant especially at night and in restricted visibility.	It should be noted, at the stage of simulation, the exact locations, size and spacing of the turbines was unknown and thus the assessment relates to the red line boundary. Initial discussions with the PLA had determined that the study area and wind turbines of the existing Thanet wind farm were represented in the simulator (and thus the initial intention was to extend the existing turbines to the proposed red line boundary). On identification that this was not the case - this was reviewed with participants and it was agreed that, for the objectives of the simulation, representation of the red line boundary utilising oil rig structures placed along it's line would provide adequate representation to facilitate delineation of the boundary. These structures were replicated in the bridge radar and plots.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The wind speeds utilised throughout the simulation are clearly inadequate. 25kts is stated as the wind speed utilised. Whilst it might be an acceptable minimum wind speed for consideration to be used as a base line to determine that at lower speeds no additional wind related ship manoeuvring issues might arise, it is not unusual in winter months for boarding and landing operations to be performed at significantly higher wind speeds - depending of course on the wind direction. The research should have considered the maximum wind speed conditions that B/L operations have in the past been safely and successfully performed. It appears that ALL runs were conducted only at 25 kts wind speed.	It is accepted that metocean conditions (specifically wind/wave/direction/tide and their interaction) vary significantly creating a great number of metocean permutations - which relate differently to vessels. This was discussed in consultation with ESL and there is no recorded or defined relationship between metocean conditions (magnitude/direction) to identifying B/L operations or limits. This reflects the complexity of the metocean conditions and the importance of the Coxswain role and responsibility. Accordingly, some degree of generalisation was required and it was determined that wind direction would be considered the primary differentiator to provide a structured based points of the compass of the transfer heading (recognising that in some circumstances other metocean conditions may dominate over wind direction to determine the transfer heading) to understand the sea room required across pilot transfers. During the simulation setup session, 25 knots TWS was agreed as a challenging but regular condition to be operating in. It is recognised that NE Spit will remain on station at greater wind speeds although less regular (unless another metocean factor dominates and cause NE Spit to go off station).
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	It is not unusual for traffic to pass through the area during transfer operations and for it to behave unpredictably. This traffic does not appear to have been properly considered during the trials.	The inshore route between the existing Thanet site and North Foreland has approximately 10 transits per day. Most of the vessels using NE Spit would typically pass to the north of the wind farm and are dipping down to the station to reduce the duration of the pilotage trip. This manoeuvre, together with the additional background traffic of recreational and fishing boats, has been modelled and assessed as part of the NRA.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The PLA MARIN simulator has only two bridges, one of which is less than fully equipped as a ship's bridge.	Noted albeit the representation of the bridge itself was not critical to the objectives of the simulation. A full bridge simulator was utilised for the main bridge. The pilot launch was represented in the second simulator (noting that this was rolled as a tug model and with familiarisation/limits to satisfy it's adequacy and other ships (as introduced to progressively increase the traffic in the areawere remotely controlled from the control room by the Simulation facilitator who is a PLA Pilot (as per standard simulation procedures).
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	There is a statement within the simulation report that Emergencies were beyond the scope of the research. It is emergencies such as man overboard , engine and steering failures, unexpected traffic movements, sear and rescue operations etc. that need to be considered as part of any maritime research project. Emergencies were apparently considered beyond the scope of the study yet item 6 in the report tables mention them. This raises further concerns over the validity and integrity of the simulation research.	The focussed nature of this particular bridge simulation session precluded significant examination of emergency procedures (albeit they were noted as a potential assessment criteria). It should be noted that unexpected operational considerations (such as incorrectly rigged ladders) were considered.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Only 4 runs were considered at night yet the vast majority of B/L operations are conducted in hours of darkness where the background illumination from the existing wind farm is an important factor.	The ratio of day to night simulations was discussed with the participants and it was concluded after 4 runs at night that there was little difference in the results between them. Accepting that the familiarity of the pilots gave a greater appreciation of the background lights than would typically be expected of a master.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	There does not appear to have been any trial runs carried out with ships on an Easterly heading with other traffic coming in to ship a pilot especially from the North.	All scenarios were agreed beforehand with the attendees to be represented of the realistic scenarios experienced by the pilots in the Thames Estuary.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Within the report the statement is made that "the contingency latitude or 'room for error' has markedly reduced" This is from a familiar expert's perspective (pilots and launch crews). From a visiting mariner's perspective the reductions in safety margins will be considered much worse.	This is a fair assertion and this increased risk may necessitate alterations to pilotage arrangements which would have operational and commercial implications for the PLA/ESL. This has been reflected in the ES and NRA.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	In a number of places within the report, reference is made to the workload on the pilot boat coxswains and others. There is no reference in the report of the potentially significant increase of workload to the Bridge Teams of ships arriving and departing the NE Spit station or how through traffic might be compromised.	The reduction in sea room and the associated increase in risk of collision due to funnelling of traffic has been assessed through collision risk modelling as part of the NRA.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The recommendations concerning traffic management will require sophisticated VTS skills not currently available at ESL. To achieve such a system requires significant capital investment in equipment, personnel and training.	This is a recognised requirement for additional traffic control. It should be noted that ESL previously had an onshore controller managing pilotage transfers and it should not be impossible to renew this role.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Mention is made within the simulation report of not coming within "Dangerous Proximity" of the turbines. There is no definition of Dangerous Proximity. The term is very subjective. For a pilot it may be a distance of several cables or half a mile. For a deep sea ship master on a 250 metre ship or a 200 m car carrier in a SW gale it could be over a mile. The lack of ship master input is thus significant.	There is no defined measure of acceptability, historical evidence suggests that vessels regularly transit between 0.5nm to 1nm from the boundary of a wind farm, including Thanet. Pilotage transfers is however a different operation than transiting, the majority of the runs were no more than 1nm from the extension when completing their manoeuvre.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	When the Thanet Wind farm was originally considered, there was significant effort and research put into the location and shape of the turbine field so as to minimise the impact on traffic navigating on all sides of it. This study makes no reference to that work.	Whilst there has been reference made to this work by stakeholders, it has not been made available to the EIA team.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The simulation research is incomplete and significantly biased towards the skills of pilots whilst disregarding the general restricted skill sets of many ship masters.	Utilising local Pilots and drawing upon their knowledge, experiences and feedback from how different masters behave under the current conditions is felt to provide the strongest available insight for bridge simulation into how a breadth of masters and marine users might choose to act under the constrained conditions. Furthermore, it should be noted that the masters of vessels are qualified to a high international standard and have significant experience of navigating constrained waterways, even if they have not transited this particular route before. The value of having input from ship masters was discussed although it was not considered that it would significantly have impacted the conclusions that pilotage would still be feasible in the more constrained waters.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	We also question the "raison d'être" of the study. The report wording assumes that the wind farm will be built and thus the inference is clear that the study was not an independent research but was commissioned to prove that the construction will not compromise safety.	The consenting of the wind farm would only occur after the Secretary of State is content that the impacts to stakeholders are acceptable and that sufficient mitigation is put in place to manage them. The impact to pilotage, both in terms of safety and commercial implications, were raised early on by various stakeholders and thus the pilotage study and the simulation work was commissioned to investigate the themes of these responses more thoroughly in order to determine whether it was feasible for pilotage transfers to be conducted in the reduced sea room and what interactions might occur which would necessitate mitigation. The simulation was not a risk assessment but will inform one being produced as part of the NRA. The simulation also enabled a greater appreciation of the organisation and management of these operations at NE Spit to inform the NRA process through observing the interactions of pilot and coxswain.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	NOTE that currently, the Thanet wind-farm is not illuminated in line with international standards in that there are numerous additional white lights which obscure the navigation lights of shipping of all sizes transiting the areas around the wind farm. This can be clearly seen in the photographs on pages 40 and 42 of the consultation brochure.	The lighting of the extension would be in agreement with the MCA and Trinity House and submitted as part of the layout and Aids to Navigation Plan before construction.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	In considering the navigational safety effects of the proposed extension, it should be remembered that it is not simply a case of how the ships will have to be manoeuvred within the significantly reduced available sea-room to the west of the wind-farm. More importantly it is how much greater danger will result for the individual pilots engaged in the already seriously hazardous process of transfer from pilot boat to/from ships within the reduced areas, particularly at night and in adverse weather.	The risk to life is a key concern of the project and the NRA will assess whether the project's impact can be mitigated to ALARP.
TechO_79_10/01/2018	UKMPA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Finally, we believe that there is no reason for the expansion of the wind farm for anything other than financial gain. To achieve this the developers are suggesting a significant reduction of proven safety margins in favour of under-researched and significantly reduced established safety margins. This is in safety awareness terms symptomatic of a real "drift into failure" .	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Registered Objection.	Noted. No action required.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The impact of reduced space on the safety of navigation	The reduction in sea room would increase the encounters between vessels and therefore the collision risk. Approximately 10 vessels per day pass inshore of the wind farm with approximately a further 20 dipping down to NE Spit or the Margate Roads anchorages before returning to the north. The restriction of sea room for vessels transiting through this passage is not considered to be intolerable, however the risk would be heightened for vessels manoeuvring in this area. This will be modelled and assessed as part of the NRA.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The potential interference with marine navigational equipment	The impact on communications, radar and positioning equipment has been reviewed as part of the NRA. Evidence from existing developments and studies will be used to give an indication on the impact on this equipment.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The impact of any change to the pilot boarding station resulting in additional transit time, and associated Poort rostering implications.	The impacts to pilotage have been thoroughly investigated as part of the NRA, including through the use of simulation. The simulation concluded that whilst pilotage would still be feasible with the reduced sea room, there was a reduced margin for error. Mitigation strategies were identified and discussed to further improve the management of pilotage at NE Spit. If it is considered that pilotage should be relocated to either the south-east or to Tongue, there would be an operational impact on ESL and the PLA through wear and tear, increased journey time and rostering implications for pilots, which it is recognised there are a shortfall of. This may necessitate a two boat service from Ramsgate. It should be noted however that increased usage of Tongue would remove the hazard of vessels dipping down to NE Spit before continuing to the north of the wind farm, <u>creating a collision hazard of manoeuvring vessels.</u>
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The impact of additional transit time on wear and tear of pilot launches and the suitability of current launches to undertake any revised passage	The impacts to pilotage have been thoroughly investigated as part of the NRA, including through the use of simulation. The simulation concluded that whilst pilotage would still be feasible with the reduced sea room, there was a reduced margin for error. Mitigation strategies were identified and discussed to further improve the management of pilotage at NE Spit. If it is considered that pilotage should be relocated to either the south-east or to Tongue, there would be an operational impact on ESL and the PLA through wear and tear, increased journey time and rostering implications for pilots, which it is recognised there are a shortfall of. This may necessitate a two boat service from Ramsgate. It should be noted however that increased usage of Tongue would remove the hazard of vessels dipping down to NE Spit before continuing to the north of the wind farm, <u>creating a collision hazard of manoeuvring vessels.</u>
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Any impact upon our customer based due to the re-routeing of shipping as a result of reduction in sea room and impact on navigational safety.	The reduction in sea room has been investigated extensively as part of the NRA, including conducting collision risk modelling. It is not considered that the inshore route would be closed to navigation and the increased distance around the extension is minimal, suggesting that it would not make ports in the Thames Estuary less competitive.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	All these factors equate to a potential increase in cost of our operation and a commercial impact if shipping which currently chooses to use Medway Ports is affected.	Response noted. The impacts to pilotage, particularly if the pilot station is relocated, would impact the operational and financial activities of pilotage in the Thames Estuary. This has been fully assessed in the ES as part of the NRA.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The study at Reference A [Pilotage study note] is therefore most welcome and captures some of the issues highlighted above,	The pilot study was supported by simulation, which is reported as part of the NRA.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	It [Pilotage study note] identifies three courses of action for your consideration that PoS would endorse and would wish to be kept apprised of your intent in their regard.	The pilot study was supported by simulation, which will be reported as part of the NRA.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping & Navigation	We would endorse the Port of London's view that a full navigational risk assessment should be undertaken to establish the level of risk associated with this potential development...	A full NRA, compliant with MCA's guidance MGN 543, has been conducted as part of this assessment.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	As you are aware, we remain concerned about the reduction of available sea room the Thanet Extension leaves along the west/south western edge of the red boundary (e.g. the distance between the Elbow cardinal mark and turbines will be reduced by approximately a half), especially considering the development area carries a significant amount of through traffic to three major ports.	<p>The ES has been updated accordingly. The reduction in sea room to the west of the Thanet Extension has been investigated using a structured and comprehensive evidence base (incorporating traffic analysis, consultation, bridge simulation and collision modelling).</p> <p>The inshore route between the wind farm and North Foreland currently has approximately 10 vessel movements per day (not all requiring pilot transfer), with a further 20 vessels a day 'dipping down' to the NE Spit pilot boarding station or the Margate Roads anchorages and not proceeding through to the south-west of the wind farm.</p> <p>The background commercial traffic impacted by the western extension is on average one movement per hour (recognising that vessels are not evenly distributed across a 24hr period).</p> <p>A reduction in sea room to 2nm, whilst still navigable, would heighten risk but is considered to be tolerable. The red line boundary has now been amended to eliminate the western edge to reduce impacts to navigable sea room.</p>
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Initial analysis conducted by Marico detected several examples/scenarios where the remaining sea room would not be sufficient. For difficult transfers there would not be enough sea room for pilotage acts to be conducted safely with the vessel approaching shallows to the west or the windfarm extent to the east. However, I am aware the further pilot simulations/trials have alleviated some of these concerns.	Whilst the analysis of current pilotage operations did identify situations where more than two nautical miles was required to conduct a transfer, this does not necessarily mean that the manoeuvre could not be successfully completed with a reduced sea room, as masters may use greater space because it is available. The Pilot Transfer Bridge Simulations focussed on interrogating the feasibility of pilot transfers in the available sea room (specifically investigating scenarios identified in collaboration with key stakeholders - PLA and ESL). Simulations concluded that whilst transfers remain feasible - there is a reduced 'room for error'.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	From the information provided since our Scoping response, it remains difficult to see how the potential mitigating and monitoring measures in MGN 543 would be able to reduce the risks to navigation safety to ALARP. The traffic study and associated Navigational Risk Assessment chapters will need to focus on these concerns.	The NRA has considered each of the key hazards and impacts identified and scored the likelihood and consequence of each. Risk mitigation measures have been identified to control the hazards from a navigation safety perspective, albeit that some may be operationally or financially significant and may not be taken forward.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Looking at the summary tables for the predicted effects on shipping and navigation, some of the risk mitigation measures which resulted in a 'not significant' residual effect have significant cost, time and resource implications, mainly the suggestion of a new Marine Coordination centre (VTS) and implementation of a new routing measure, which is a lengthy process via the International Maritime Organisation (IMO). This is of particular concern with the impact on pilot boarding areas, where the impact is deemed likely, with high consequence and major impact.	The risk mitigation measures identified as part of the PEIR have been refined following stakeholder consultation into more practical measures for assessment within the NRA.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Therefore, based on the information provided to date, we would strongly recommend that Vattenfall reconsiders the extent of the windfarm boundary on the west/southwest side. The full Navigation Risk Assessment and the MGN 543 Checklist will be thoroughly reviewed at the ES application stage, and the MCA reserves the right to deem proposals unacceptable, where justified on the grounds of navigation safety.	The MCA's concerns with the western boundary are noted. The NRA has analysed the impacts of this corner on both pilotage and collision risk. The western boundary has since been reduced in extent to limit interaction with shipping and navigaiton interests.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The turbine layout design will require MCA approval prior to construction to minimise the risks to surface vessels, including rescue boats, and Search and Rescue aircraft operating within the site. As such, MCA will seek to ensure they align with the existing Thanet Offshore Windfarm and that all structures are aligned in straight rows and columns. Any additional navigation safety and/or Search and Rescue requirements, as per MGN 543 Annex 5, will be discussed and agreed at the approval stage and recorded in a SAR checklist.	A layout plan will be submitted for review in the DCO/DML once the final turbine positions have been determined, with impacts to SAR, lighting and numbering recognised as key constituents.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	MGN 543 Annex 2 Paragraph 6 requires that hydrographic surveys should fulfil the requirements of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) Order 1a standard, with the final data supplied as a digital full density data set, and survey report to the MCA Hydrography Manager. Failure to report the survey or conduct it to Order 1a might invalidate the Navigational Risk Assessment if it was deemed not fit for purpose. This information will need to be submitted, ideally at the ES stage.	Response noted.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Safety zones during the construction, maintenance and decommissioning phases are supported, however it should be noted that operational safety zones may have a maximum 50m radius from the individual turbines. A detailed justification would be required for a 50m operational safety zone, with significant evidence from the construction phase in addition to the baseline NRA required supporting the case.	The risk mitigation measures identified as part of the PEIR have been refined (considering stakeholder consultation) into more practical measures. Safety zones during the construction and decommissioning phases of 500m and 50m during the operational phase are recommended.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	An Emergency Response Cooperation Plan is required to meet the requirements of MCA guidance. The template is available on the MCA website at www.gov.uk . An approved ERCOP will need to be in place prior to construction. Particular consideration will need to be given to the implications of the site size and location on SAR resources. Attention should be paid to the level of radar surveillance, AIS and shore-based VHF radio coverage and give due consideration for appropriate mitigation such as radar, AIS receivers and in-field, Marine Band VHF radio communications aerial(s) (VHF voice with Digital Selective Calling (DSC)) that can cover the entire wind farm sites and their surrounding areas.	Response noted. An ERCOP plan will be submitted post-consent once the final turbine positions have been determined.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Further consultation with the CAA and MCA should be sought by the applicant due to the aviation lighting arrangements for the existing Thanet Offshore Windfarm. This also applies to the numbering of the turbines which will need to be carefully considered alongside the existing Thanet Windfarm.	A layout plan and aids to navigation plan will be submitted for review once the final turbine positions have been determined, with impacts to SAR, lighting and numbering recognised as key constituents (including as they relate to the existing Thanet Wind Farm).
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The radar effects of a wind farm on ships' radars are an important issue and the effects, particularly with respect to adjacent wind farms on either side of a route, will need to be assessed on a site specific basis taking into consideration previous reports on the subject available on the MCA website: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/offshore-renewable-energy-installations-impact-on-shiping	The impact on communications, radar and positioning equipment has been reviewed as part of the NRA. Evidence from existing developments and studies was used to give an indication on the impact on this equipment, and has been judged to be tolerable.
PrB_105_12/01/2018	MCA	S42	Shipping & Navigation	MCA would like to see continuous construction which is progressive across the wind farm with no opportunity for two separate areas to be constructed with a gap in the middle.	The construction methodology would be provided to the MCA for review once the turbine positions have been determined but it is likely to be a single phase of construction.
PrB_110_12/01/2018	THLS	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Due to the traffic density in and around the western section of this site, we strongly advise against developing to the west of the current Thanet OWF and in particular, any development to the north west section would pose an unacceptable risk to mariners.	The reduction in sea room would increase the encounters between vessels and therefore the collision risk. Approximately 10 vessels per day pass inshore of the wind farm with approximately a further 20 dipping down to NE Spit or the Margate Roads anchorages before returning to the north. The restriction of sea room for vessels transiting through this passage is not considered to be intolerable, however the risk would be heightened for vessels manoeuvring in this area. This has been modelled and assessed as part of the NRA, showing an increase in risk, but assessed to remain with ALARP. The impacts to pilotage have been thoroughly investigated as part of the NRA, including through the use of simulation. The simulation concluded that whilst pilotage would still be feasible with the reduced sea room, there was a reduced margin for error. Mitigation strategies were identified and discussed to further improve the management of pilotage at NE Spit. The western extension has since been reduced to address concerns over safety to shipping and navigation interests.
PrB_110_12/01/2018	THLS	S42	Shipping & Navigation	We do not feel that aids to navigation could satisfactorily mitigate the risk to the mariner posed by developing the western section of the proposed site.	The management of the safety of navigation at the western extent would require a range of additional mitigation measures to ensure the risk remains at ALARP. The proposed list of mitigation measures has been reviewed with consultees and during the NRA process and additional aids to navigation are no longer included.
PrB_110_12/01/2018	THLS	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Many of the "possible additional mitigation measures" detailed within chapter 10 of the PEIR such as VTS, routing measures, Co-operation Plan with PLA and relocating the pilot boarding station, would have huge long term financial implications, are likely to be extremely labour intensive and will have a significant impact on a number of 3rd parties, who will be requested to assist. Having also met with the PLA, we believe the aforementioned will be met with some resistance and in many cases are at best unlikely additional mitigation measures.	The proposed list of mitigation measures has been reviewed with consultees and during the NRA process. Many of the measures would have a recognised operational or commercial impact on operators and these will be highlighted as part of the NRA.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	This letter details the ESL objection to the proposed construction of the Thanet extension Offshore Wind project. Due to the increase in overall size and position of the TEOW, it is believed that this project will have a serious impact on navigational safety for all vessels operating in and transiting through the surrounding area and negative impact on ESL as a business.	The extension of the wind farm would increase collision risk through reduced sea room and would reduce the available searoom for pilotage. Real time bridge simulation has demonstrated that pilotage would be viable, albeit with a reduced margin of error. If deemed necessary, the relocation of pilotage stations would have a recognised impact on ESL's business. Modelling of collision risk, within the NRA (to be reported) has demonstrated that whilst the risk is heightened, the risk level would remain within ALARP.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Whilst it is acknowledged that ESL is not the NRA, it is of concern that this report only considers 3 months of AIS data and that these 3 months are winter months, typically a less busy time for ESL.	A winter period of three months AIS data was utilised to facilitate the Pilotage Study (undertaken in Spring 2017) which was an early piece of work undertaken to examine issues raised from Scoping responses. Seasonal variations, as noted by ESL, are important and the subsequent work within the NRA (reported in the Shipping and Navigation Chapter and Environmental Statement) incorporates summer/winter 2017 vessel traffic survey data (and as per MGN543).
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	ESL currently owns only 2 vessels capable of 25knots, the remaining 4 vessels operate at an average of 20knots. This is important to understand because the launch speed is a key factor when organising the service provided to shipping. ESL operates one duty launch, and therefore must be highly accurate with its scheduling at peak times if delays to shipping are to be avoided.	This clarification is noted and has been incorporated into the NRA (reported in the Shipping and Navigation Chapter and Environmental Statement)
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The authors of the report have assumed all dredgers are PEC 9(Pilotage Exemption Certificate) holders. This is inaccurate, not all dredgers are PEC holders; ESL served 13 in the 3 months covered by the study. Dredgers are frequent users of this area and must be included in any traffic reports.	Response noted.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Some vessels under 90m may require pilotage. Yugs, luxury yachts, large sailing vessels and naval craft may also require pilots.	Response noted.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Refers to tugs and service craft being the second most common type of vessel during the survey period. The report assumes them to be non-pilotage vessels but both can take pilots and provide significant trade to ESL.	This point is noted. It is however expected that the smaller vessels such as tugs (excluding those carrying a tow) and yachts will typically require substantially less sea room than larger less manoeuvrable vessels.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	As stated above, the 3 months data-set used by the authors for this study is typically the quietest work provided for ESL.	A winter period of three months AIS data was utilised to facilitate the Pilotage Study (undertaken in Spring 2017) which was an early piece of work undertaken to examine issues raised from Scoping responses. Seasonal variations, as noted by ESL, are important and the subsequent work within the NRA (reported in the Shipping and Navigation Chapter and Environmental Statement) incorporates summer/winter 2017 vessel traffic survey data (and as per MGN543).
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The North East Spit pilot station (ESL) intentionally keeps its shipping traffic clear of the existing turbines. The reason the NW corner shows frequent traffic use is because shipping has no option but to pass to the east of the NE spit buoy and to the west of the Thanet Wind Farm.	The PLA/ESL have successfully mitigated the risk of Thanet Wind Farm since its commissioning in 2010, with no reported incidents. It is noted that the western corner of the extension would reduce the available sea room by approximately half, thereby increasing risk. This forms a focus area of assessment in the NRA. The project design has since been refined to eliminate the western corner and therefore eliminates the reduction in navigable sea room at this location.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	All 4 examples given are in good weather conditions which can impact on transfer duration and therefore the sea-room required.	This is noted. The Pilot Transfer Bridge Simulation, conducted subsequent to the Pilotage Study, investigated metocean conditions identified through discussion with ESL.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The M.V. 'Astrid Schulte' is a 340m (997 feet) long container ship and wasn't served at this time by ESL launch specified and therefore this is inaccurate.	Response noted.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	This is not considered to be a correct method of assessing a safe working area. A 200m (656 feet) long vessel being served 4.3 miles west of the windfarm is likely to be either outward bound from a port (and therefore under the control of a pilot) or departing the Margate Roads anchorage. It would not be safe, or acceptable, to assume this position could become a working norm for all vessels. The location 4.3 miles west of Thanet Wind Farm heads a vessel into shallower water and with far less room for manoeuvre. The example does not state the vessel's draft which is far more significant than the vessel's length. Making a comparison between the remaining searoom, post extension, and the Princes Channel is also not appropriate as it is correctly buoyed, piloted and under full VTS (Vessel Traffic Service) control.	It is recognised and agreed that the most westerly transit of a vessel greater than 200m is dependent on a variety of factors and is therefore not represented of all vessel transits. The method allowed for a comparative of the maximum available sea room before and after the extension. The ratio of halving available sea room remains regardless of where the western limit of navigable water is chosen.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Again the documentation focuses on the extension's NW corner when addressing sea-room reduction. Whilst this is the most sever point of the proposeal the entire south, west, north and north western part sof the extension will compromise seas-room and the ability of shipping to manoeuvre safely.	The reduction in sea room to the west is the most significant and therefore warranted particular attention. It is recognised that the extension increases the footprint and therefore reduces sea room to the other extremities, albeit the significant available sea room and comments from stakeholders has indicated that this is tolerable. The project design has since been refined to eliminate the western corner and therefore eliminates the reduction in navigable sea room at this location.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	These comparisons are unclear. It appears that the same data time line was used for all 3 stations. Sea Reach is typically a quieter area than the North East Spit area, and has a different criteria for ships that board and land pilots there. Each pilotage area they mention should be clearly shown on a detailed chart, and there is no indication as to how the reports of the report arrived at the various areas.	Recognising that the conditions and usage of all pilot stations are different, a comparison between them gives context on the size of the pilot boarding area at NE Spit.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	It is stated that Liverpool pilots operate in a 5km channel, this is approximately 3.1miles so in fact wider than the suggested 2 miles satisfactory for ESL. This data map only represents 2 weeks shipping, as clearly stated on the graph. Anchorages as shown in figure 23 and 24 are only chatered positions, there is no physical obstruction, unlike a wind turbine. The representation of the anchorages on these charts gives the impression of a physical barrier which is misleading.	Recognising that the conditions and usage of all pilot stations are different, a comparison between them gives context on the size of the pilot boarding area at NE Spit.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Details each pilot station's working area, but divides some stations and not others. For example the Humber and Humber Deep Draught areas have been seperated which when combined are kargers than the North East Spit. The calculation for working area should be clearly stated on a chart, and this format is misleading.	Recognising that the conditions and usage of all pilot stations are different, a comparison between them gives context on the size of the pilot boarding area at NE Spit.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Again focussing on the NW corner of the proposed extension. Although data suggests this area has the biggest impact, the data only covers a 3 month period, and excludes a large amount of shipping traffic. Vessels don't have to be taking a pilot to have an effect of sea safety, non-pilotgae vessels (e.g. fishing vessels or pleasure craft) have an impact on how ESI manoeuvres its ships during the pilot transfer process.	The interaction between pilotage and background traffic is recognised, particularly in the busy summer months. These vessels have been factored in to both the simulation and the collision risk modelling. Consultation with recreational groups identified that the majority of their users were further inshore than the pilotage area, albeit yachts would regularly cross the pilotage area. Similarly fishing vessels do operate in and around the wind farm.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Boarding pilots to the south of the Thanet Wind farm changes the whole dynamic hoe ESL and its shipping traffic interact. It would mean increased sea time for polots ag their passage would be longer, which would also impact on the ESL operation. It also means that ESL will be operating on the edge of port limits. The report suggests shifting the North Eat Spit station a few miles to the south. This suggestion is unsound, and this is equally true of any suggestion of working further to the north. Whilst it is more likely that the NE spit pilot station would be displaced further to the north than the south should any extension application suces, which would raise new working issues for the ports of Lonfon, Medway, ESL, and impact on large-scale employers in the Thames corridor that use North East Spit pilotage services for their businesses. The commercial impact on ESL would be significant as longer transits to the working area would greatly increase running costs long term. Navigational saftey would also become an issue with the increased congestion of traffic in an already busy area.	The relocation of NE Spit pilot station, if considered necessary, would undoubtedly have a significant impact on ESL's and PLA's operations. It may also reduce the shelter of the station from the prevailing south-westerlies. The increased transit time, wear and tear and implications on hours of work for both coxswains and pilots is recognised. The area to the north however has greater sea room, and therefore it is not considered that if pilotage operations were conducted here, collision risk would be heightened to intolerable levels. Furthermore, the risk of grounding would reduce due to the increased depth of water and distance from shallows. The project design has since been refined to eliminate the western corner and therefore eliminates the reduction in navigable sea room and the pilotage station at this location.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Whilst the merits of the 'Pilotage Study and Bridge Simulations', and the information it attempts to deliver is recognised, the general data within them does not represent enough of a detailed picture of the very high volume and variety of traffic that operates in the study area.	A greater understanding of the background traffic and interactions has been considered as part of the NRA and through collision risk modelling.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	In addition, offers only a snapshot approach to the complexities of the work carried out by ESL. It is recognised that at this early stage of the proposal, smaller data sets and computer modelling/bridge simulations are an acceoted approach to assess viability however concerns remain that this approach is not acknowledging the increased risk to navigational safety.	The impacts on increased risk have been considered as part of the NRA and through collision risk modelling.
PrB_115_09/01/2018	ESL	S42	Shipping & Navigation	As previously stated, the general displacement of the North East Spit pilot station would put an unworkable strain on the current ESL operation with regards to operating safely and efficiently. Always assuming a new safe working arrange could be found, the subsequent re-structuring of the ESL's operation in order that it could contine to operate safely and provide the expected high levels of service to shipping, would make ESL unviable.	The impact on both navigational safety and ESL's operations has been considered and investigated as part of the NRA.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Export cable routing for both the Thanet Extension and the noted allowance for the replacement of existing export cables – Approach Channel to Port of Ramsgate: It is noted that the boundaries for the routing options infringe the Harbour Limits of the Port of Ramsgate. Cable installation works within this area would effectively close the port to vessels which utilise the dredged channel approach. Cable installation typically calls for an exclusion zone of between 500m to 1Nm – any planned works need to be sufficiently south of the Harbour Limits to ensure that exclusion zones do not compromise the safe and unhindered arrival/departure for vessels utilising the buoyed approach channel.	Impacts of cable laying were raised by multiple stakeholders. Cable laying should be conducted in cooperation with the ports, fishermen and recreational users. A rolling 500m safety zone around the cable laying vessel would be necessary. Cable laying adjacent to Ramsgate should be undertaken to avoid interruption of the activities of other users. Within the RLB, a cable exclusion zone has been adopted which precludes the installation of infrastructure within the dredged channel and a 100 m buffer around the Ramsgate Harbour limits. This area could however be used for anchor handling operations.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Export cable routing for both the Thanet Extension and the noted allowance for the replacement of existing export cables – Pegwell Bay Licenced Spoil Ground TH140: It is noted that the boundaries for the routing options compromise the licenced spoil ground for Ramsgate dredged material at Pegwell Bay (site TH140). Historically, this site is mainly utilised (but not limited to) the run up to Easter until the early part of summer each year. To preclude the usage of the spoil area during this period would have ramifications on the Port of Ramsgate's ability to maintain safe depths within Harbour Limits.	This has been addressed in the NRA presented as part of the ES chapter.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Export cable routing for both the Thanet Extension and the noted allowance for the replacement of existing export cables – Impact upon Ramsgate based Commercial Fishing and Leisure users and approaches to River Stour: It must be ensured that adequate consultation is undertaken with - i) The commercial fishermen based at Ramsgate, Broadstairs and Margate (through the Thanet Fishermen's Association); ii) The leisure sailing/racing community based at Ramsgate (through the Royal Temple Yacht Club) and iii) The users of the River Stour (through Sandwich Port and Haven Commissioners).	The impacts to recreational and fishermen have been examined through analysis and consultation. MCA guidance is for the cable not to compromise 5% UKC along the route due to cable protection, this would ensure the area remains open to navigation following cable laying.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Proposed footprint of Thanet Extension – Impact to existing NE Spit Pilot Station: It is considered that the proposed extension should be nil or minimal to the northern and western sides of the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and that any future extension is constrained to the eastern and southern sides. This is to ensure that the impact upon the future use of the NE Spit Pilot Station is minimised.	The impacts to pilotage have been thoroughly investigated as part of the NRA, including through the use of simulation. The simulation concluded that whilst pilotage would still be feasible with the reduced sea room, there was a reduced margin for error. Mitigation strategies were identified and discussed to further improve the management of pilotage at NE Spit. The western edge of the array boundary has been clipped to reduce the potential impacts on the North East Spit pilotage station and navigable sea room at this location.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The MMO notes that the PEIR considers shipping and navigation aspects based on work undertaken to date and in advance of the Navigation Risk Assessment (NRA) and ES which will develop the PEIR with further study, consultation and data analysis.	The NRA (as reported in the Shipping & Navigation Chapter and Environmental Statement) develops from the PEIR themes and provides further study, analysis and consultation.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Volume 2, Chapter 10 (Shipping and Navigation) indicates that construction and operational safety zones will be adopted however no distances are stipulated. Under Paragraph 95 of the Energy Act 2004 (the 2004 Act), the maximum permissible dimensions for a safety zone during construction, major maintenance, possible extension and decommissioning is 500 metres. The 2004 Act also provides for an operational safety zones of 50 metres during the operational phase of an offshore renewable energy installation. The MMO would expect these distances to be stipulated for the respective safety zones.	The risk mitigation measures identified within the PEIR have been refined, following stakeholder consultation, into more practical measures. Safety zones during the construction and decommissioning phases alone will be recommended.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The PEIR refers to an agreement of an 'Aids to Navigation Plan' with Trinity House regarding the appropriate use of temporary aids to navigation (Volume 2 Chapter 10 Shipping and Navigation Table 10.10). The MMO advises that the placement and standard of aids to navigation would be conditioned as part of the DML.	A layout plan and aids to navigation plan will be submitted for review once the final turbine positions have been determined post-consent, with impacts to SAR, lighting and numbering recognised as key constituents.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The MMO notes the periodic monitoring and continuous hazard assessment which will be used to assess the effectiveness of mitigation methods and in order to monitor any new hazards as a result of Thanet Extension (Volume 2 Chapter 10 Shipping and Navigation para 10.13.3). The MMO considers that the cable burial risk assessment will be an ongoing process which also needs to be conducted post construction (especially if cable exposures occur during the operational phase) to fully understand and mitigate risks to other sea users. Based on issues already experienced, the MMO would require further information of how risks are to be communicated to fishermen and other sea users. The risk assessment would also need to include details of varying levels of mitigation required to address different levels of risk situations.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The MMO notes that if during construction, any unused cables are to be cut and clumped at the point of intersection with the windfarm cables, this will have to be licensed to ensure that the location of the clumped cables is known and communicated as a potential navigational risk to other sea users.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Shipping & Navigation	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	Response noted.
PrB_110_12/01/2018	THLS	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Also, we are of the opinion that "additional navigation buoys" and adopting safety zones, detailed in chapters 10 and 15 of the PEIR, will not provide any additional risk mitigation along the western boundary but will in fact reduce navigable sea room further and so increase the risk to mariners.	The proposed list of mitigation measures has been reviewed with consultees and during the NRA process. Additional buoyage is no longer being considered.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Any extension to the west of the existing Thanet Offshore Windfarm represents, in the PLA's view, a significant increase in the risks to navigation for all types of vessels using the area and especially to vessels using the North East Spit Pilot Boarding and Landing Area.	It is agreed that the extension will reduce sea room to the western area which will impact upon collision risk for transiting vessels and those engaged in pilot transfer operations. These impacts have been investigated through consultation, using bridge simulation (with PLA and ESL as active participants) and collision risk modelling and will be presented within the NRA. It has been assessed that whilst these risks are heightened, pilotage would be feasible and collision risk would remain in ALARP. The western edge of the array boundary has been clipped to limit interaction with the NE spit and to reduce impacts to navigable sea room.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The existing windfarm already presents challenges to Pilots, especially during busy times within the Port of London, and particularly during periods of strong winds. This already causes delays to the boarding of Pilots, and subsequently delays to vessel arrivals at berths within the Port of London. In the PLAs opinion, this would be exacerbated by the proposed extension.	The concerns regarding impacts on pilotage operations are noted and, to that extent, the bridge simulation investigated a range of pilot transfer scenarios (varying in complexity) with participating PLA Pilots and ESL. Mitigations relating to co-ordination and situational awareness, training and regulatory themes were identified. These mitigations will serve to manage navigation safety and operational aspects.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Boarding and landing of Pilots takes place from Sheerness, Ramsgate, Harwich and Gravesend. The pilot cutters at Sheerness and Ramsgate are purpose-built craft operated by Estuary Services Limited (ESL) (a joint partnership between the PLA and Medway Ports) and the existing windfarm has already resulted in ESL having to invest in bigger pilot vessels to cope with the longer transit times. Any extension to the windfarm is likely, in the PLAs opinion, to push the boarding and landing area further out from the shore, causing a further impact on boarding and landing operations, and consequently on our own pilot operations. The vessels that use the NE Spit boarding and landing area may be forced out to the deep water and outer boarding areas (known as The Tongue) which may itself have to be moved further from the shore should the Wind Farm extension go ahead. As well as the increased navigational risk this would present, there is also a risk to the business for ESL, our Pilotage Service and stakeholders and consequently to the PLA, Medway Ports and all commercial shipping that uses the area in close proximity to the proposed wind farm extension for boarding and landing pilots.	<p>The impacts to pilotage have been thoroughly investigated as part of the NRA, including through the use of bridge simulation. The simulation concluded that whilst pilotage would still be feasible with the reduced sea room, there was a reduced margin for error. Mitigation strategies were identified and discussed to further improve the management of pilotage at NE Spit.</p> <p>Whilst several stakeholders have identified the relocation of NE Spit to accommodate the existing Thanet wind farm. Historical evidence suggests that it has been located in approximately the same position since at least 2000 (i.e.: prior to the existing Thanet wind farm).</p> <p>If it is considered that pilotage should be relocated to either the south-east or to Tongue, there would be an operational impact on ESL and the PLA through wear and tear, increased journey time and rostering implications for pilots, which it is recognised there are a shortfall of. This may necessitate a two boat service from Ramsgate. It should be noted however that increased usage of Tongue would remove the existing hazard of vessels dipping down to NE Spit before continuing to the north of the wind farm, creating a collision hazard of manoeuvring vessels. Since PEIR, the array boundary has been clipped to remove the western corner, limiting interaction with the NE spit and reducing impacts to navigable sea room.</p>

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The proposed extension to the wind farm would take place to the west of the existing. This would push vessels navigating this channel further west towards shallower waters, and reduce the width of sea room by 50%. Due to the reduction in navigable water for manoeuvring, the Masters of some vessels may simply refuse to go into the area of the current NE Spit boarding and landing area to embark a pilot. This will result in longer transit times to and from vessels by the pilot cutter, necessitating the running of additional boats on a daily basis, longer allocation times for pilots having to embark at the Tongue and longer base times after disembarking. This will lead to an increase in the number of shipping delays for the Ports of London and Medway. At present use of the NE Spit boarding and landing area is at the Master's discretion, but with the proposed extension in place it would likely need to change. It may be necessary to introduce restrictions on the use of the inner boarding area, possibly based on length, draught and also environmental conditions, once again leading to longer voyage times and longer pilot transfer times. Traffic management measures would need to be implemented in order to carefully manage vessels in and out of the area, to avoid congestion in a confined operating space. It would be necessary to avoid vessels having to wait in this area for pilots.	The impacts to pilotage operations have been discussed above. The reduction in sea room would increase the encounters between vessels and therefore the collision risk. Approximately 10 vessels per day pass inshore of the wind farm with approximately a further 20 dipping down to NE Spit or the Margate Roads anchorages before returning to the north. The restriction of sea room for vessels transiting through this passage is not considered to be intolerable, however the risk would be heightened for vessels manoeuvring in this area. This has been modelled and assessed as part of the NRA.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	A Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm Pilotage Study has been carried out by Marico Marine. It has identified that an extension to the West would cause significant adverse impact. Outcomes of the report were partly based on simulation work (carried out by PLA Pilots), which was undertaken on the PLA bridge simulator. Whilst this simulation work was very limited in its scope, in terms of both number and type of vessel and environmental conditions, it was undertaken on a basic simulator, without a mock up of the proposed turbines and was undertaken by highly skilled, senior pilots rather than Masters of vessels who are not familiar with the area. The results therefore do not reflect the reality of operating in this area, in all conditions, with vessels that are not familiar with the local area.	<p>Bridge simulation allows for baseline (and future) scenarios to be assessed in a structured manner that would not be possible through real world trials and therefore contributes valuable supporting evidence incorporating key stakeholders (PLA and ESL). However, it is absolutely accepted that there are limitations to bridge simulation relating to human factors, representativeness of equipment configuration/vessels/area layouts and metocean conditions and that a simulation exercise is focussed in scope and permutations of scenarios (scenarios being focussed towards the objectives). The usefulness of the bridge simulation towards understanding the concerns and comments of the practitioners was identified and agreed with the PLA and ESL and is considered to form a valid component of the overall shipping and navigation study.</p> <p>With regards to specific comments - it should be noted that an inception note was issued prior to a briefing/setup day (held 5 days prior to simulation workshop), incorporating the PLA and ESL, to agree and focus the objectives, scope and scenarios of the simulations. Limitations of the simulator itself were identified (for example - the existing Thanet farm turbines were not, contrary to expectation, represented in the layout and thus it was agreed that placement of oil rigs along the red line boundary would provide adequate visual representation).</p> <p>Regular reviews and washups were held during, and following the simulation to record results and conclusions and all participants were provided a draft report for comment (none received prior to the S42 responses).</p> <p>It was agreed that the simulations were 'realistic enough to enable meaningful conclusions' which included 'that pilot transfer operations continue to be feasible at NE Spit Station across the range of operational conditions with the reduced navigable sea room' and a number of specific findings and mitigations were identified for consideration in the NRA. The western boundary has been reduced in extent to limit interaction with shipping and navigation interests.</p>
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Other impacts include loss of the line of sight where inbound vessels may no longer be visible to outbound vessels, backscatter of lights and loss of radar targets, which the PLA would seek to avoid.	The large size of turbines considered would require increased spacing between them than the existing wind farm, increasing the visibility than is currently experienced for vessels passing the Thanet Wind Farm. Lighting arrangements and layout will be determined at a later date.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping & Navigation	As the PLA has identified there to be a likely significant impact on ship movements in the area, the assessment must thoroughly consider the risk and impacts of this change under 'cumulative impact on the environment'. In particular the increased risk of pollution incidents and emissions to air by waiting vessels must be considered. The PLA must agree the parameters of these elements of the PIER prior to commencement, and prior to the final submission of the DCO application for the Thanet Extension Off-shore Wind Farm.	The risk of pollution will be considered as part of the NRA. Air quality impacts are not included in the scope of the Shipping and Navigation ES Chapter.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Shipping & Navigation	The potential impacts of the Thanet extension offshore wind farm, although not negligible, are concentrated exclusively in British waters, and more specifically on the maritime route towards the Thames estuary between North Foreland and the South-West edge of the offshore wind farm. The extension to the South-East (about 0.6 nm) and to the East (about 1.2 nm) is small and therefore does not bring the wind farm closer to the large maritime routes adjacent to the French waters for which France ensures navigational surveillance.	The localised impacts on maritime safety are being investigated as part of the NRA. It is not considered that the extension would impact upon IMO traffic schemes or international marine surveillance systems.
PrB_124_12/01/2018	French Gov	S42	Shipping & Navigation	Compliance with the 5 nm safety distance between the wind farm and the traffic separation scheme (TSS) recommended by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and the Department of Maritime Affairs (DAM) of the Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition will allow impacts on navigational safety to be minimized and consequently limit the damages to the French coastline and our shared interests in the event of an accident causing marine pollution.	The extension is 5nm from the Dover Straits TSS and therefore is not considered to have an impact upon this international traffic route.
PrB_78_10/01/2018	Port of Sheerness Ltd	S42	Shipping and Nav; Socio-economics	Additionally we would strongly recommend that additional work is undertaken to assess the likely impact of this project on the economy of Kent	This has been addressed on the socio-economics chapter.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Shipping and Navigation	The presented sediment samples are quite old and mobile sediment may be very different now as a result of changes in environmental factors. These must be updated.	The assessment has been informed through a combination of project-specific surveys (including) newly collected grab samples and ground truthed side-scan), augmented by pre-existing regional scale mapping under taken by the BGS. This combination of information is considered sufficiently robust to inform the assessment.
LA_44_1512201	Essex County Council	S42	SLVIA	ECC notes with concern that Volume 6 Annex 12-2- SLVIA figures_part1_op does not show any viewpoints within the areas in Essex identified within the 45km study area. ECC considers this to be necessary to ensure that all potential viewpoints have been assessed appropriately and this should have regard to the cumulative landscape and visual impacts, given the existing off shore windfarms. ECC draws your attention to our previous comments on this matter on the 5 July 2017 (see attached), advising that there remains the requirement to assess the views from the areas identified within the study area that falls within the county of Essex, to the west and north of the project and these should be included in the LVIA report. This specifically affects the three authorities of Rochford, Maldon & Tendring as defined within the 45km study area..	Noted. All coastal authorities in Essex are on the edge or just outside the 45 km radius SLVIA study area, with just small areas of Rochford District, Maldon District and the edge of Tendring District being within the edge of the study area. The PEIR considered that the Offshore WTG Array would not result in significant landscape and visual effects on coastal areas of Essex. the requirement for SLVIA is to identify significant effects (not to assess all potential viewpoints). Further written assessment has been provided in the ES chapter, with additional viewpoints from Essex included in the assessment.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SLVIA	SLVIA is an emerging field of assessment. GLVIA 3 Section 5.6 states that methods of SLVIA similar to LVIA are being developed and practitioners should refer to the latest available guidance. With only the applicant's methodology to refer to, regrettably the DDC has to take an independent route to commenting on SLVIA here, based on professional experience of this coastal area.	The SLVIA methodology has been based on the latest relevant guidance. This has been clarified in the SLVIA chapter.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SLVIA	The relevant seascape character areas (Seascape Character Assessment for the Dover Strait, 2015) for land-based assessment from Dover district are C5A, I1A, I2A, and I3A. Areas C5A and I1A (Sandwich and Pegwell Bays) are described together in the assessment above and it is noted that the description states that these combined areas form 'a distinctive bay seen from land and sea.' Area I2A (Broadstairs Knolls and Ramsgate Road) is described as having 'an open aspect to the Thames Estuary and North Sea.' The text accompanying I3A (Goodwin Sands, Gull Stream and North Sand Head) states "White water breaking on the sandbanks reinforces the unpredictable nature of the Goodwin Sands".	Response noted. Reference to the seascape qualities provided has been made in the ES.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SLVIA	It is acknowledged that the presence of TOWF in any baseline assessment means that any change in character of the seascape, as seen from shore, of TEOWF is related primarily to the effect of the nearer turbines, not those beyond the TOWF.	Response noted.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SLVIA	<p>On review of the Offshore LVIA Commentary (Volume 6), below, it is considered that the overall change in wider seascape character in respect of the relationship with Dover District is constant and a minor component of a more significant change occurring for Thanet District. However, three facets of Dover Strait seascape are affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distinctiveness of Sandwich and Pegwell Bays as seen from land is compromised by the views of the northernmost turbines which create a partial enclosure of the north of the character area and, A feature of the Broadstairs Knolls and Ramsgate Road SCA is lost as the 'open aspect to the Thames Estuary and North Sea' is visually compromised. The southern peripheral turbines (three) have the effect of 'spread' when seen from land. Views from Dover district of the white water breaking on the sandbanks of the Goodwin Sands, as part of The Goodwin Sands, Gull Stream and North Sand Head SCA have previously been compromised by the presence of TOWF and extending the visual backdrop southwards is likely to further diminish the perception of this characteristic. The somewhat removed appearance of the southern peripheral turbines in this context appears constant and cause a visual effect that is considered significant 	DDC's comments acknowledge that changes to the seascape character of Dover District are a minor component of more significant change occurring for Thanet District. Further assessment of the three facets on the Dover Strait seascape has been provided in the ES chapter.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SLVIA	The receptors of any visual effect of TEOWF will be many and various, essentially anyone using the coast and visible inland areas. Such effects may be mitigated to a large extent by the pre-existing TOWF. The photomontages supplied assist in narrowing the focus of concern. The visual effects of TEOWF on Dover District are detailed below. What is apparent is that those TEOWF turbines which are considered to have adverse impacts on views are the same as those that have adverse effects on particular SCAs of the Dover Strait.	DDC's comments acknowledge the 'mitigating' effect of the existing TOWF in the baseline. DDC's specific comments on viewpoints in Dover are summarised below. Their concerns about visual effects relate mainly to turbines being located closer to the shore; the north-west turbine grouping (which encloses space between TOWF and the land); and the southern three turbines which extends the lateral spread south towards Goodwin Sands. The visual effect of the offshore array on viewpoints is assessed in Section 12.12 of the SLVIA chapter.
LA_111_12/01/2018	Swale Borough Council	S42	SLVIA	Swale Borough Council's primary concern with the landscape and visual impact on residents and visitors to Swale. This was made clear in correspondence with your consultants (Optimised Environments Ltd) and these concerns have been reflected in Table 12.2 of Chapter 12: Seascape, Landscape and Visual of Volume 2 of the PEIR.	VWPL notes that Swale Borough Council's concerns were addressed in the PEIR. Clarification has been provided in the ES.
LA_111_12/01/2018	Swale Borough Council	S42	SLVIA	I note that I note that Swale Borough is around 40km from the Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm. As a result, I agreed with your overall assessment for the Landscape Character Areas (7. Leysdown and Eastchurch Marshes, 11. South Sheppey Saltmarshes, 13. Central Sheppey Farmlands, 15. Isle of Harty, and 33. Blean Woods West) and Areas of High Landscape Value (Blean Woods and North Kent Marshes) within Swale - ie that these landscapes, despite potentially having medium or high value, are generally of medium susceptibility to change, which whilst they will have some association with the Offshore WTG Array, are likely to experience a low scale of change and/or effects, experienced over scattered geographic areas. As such the Offshore WTG Array will not become a prevailing or defining element/characteristic to these areas.	Response noted.
LA_111_12/01/2018	Swale Borough Council	S42	SLVIA	However, I also note that from Viewpoint 26: Leysdown-on-Sea / Warden, Isle of Sheppey (due to the presence of Gunfleet Sands, London Array, Kentish Flats and Thanet Offshore Wind Farm (and the proposed Thanet Extension Wind Farm)) that the horizon is heavily populated with wind farm apparatus. Whilst the presence of wind farms can be argued as a positive factor, new wind farms and extensions to existing farms have a cumulative impact which can be overwhelmingly negative in landscape terms. At present there are breaks between Gunfleet Sands, London Array / Kentish Flats and Thanet Extension OWF in the view from Leysdown and this is to be welcomed, however, a greater recognition of cumulative impacts – not just from Swale, but from coastal communities across North Kent would be a positive amendment to the overall assessment of this proposal.	VWPL noted that Swale Borough Council identified positive aspect of space/breaks between each wind farm in view from Leysdown. Further assessment of cumulative impacts from Swale and coastal communities of North Kent has been included in the ES.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SLVIA	For DDC, the proposed TEOWF presents two concerns: The presence of the extra turbines, larger than the original, some occurring nearer the coast than TOWF: does the proposal change the character of that part of the sea when seen from land? <input type="checkbox"/> The transition occurring at the periphery of the proposed extension: the more contained the extension is within the visual envelope of the TOWF, the less the visual effect.	DDC's concerns noted and are fair in terms of identifying the main landscape and visual effects of TEOWF arise from larger turbines closer to the coast and increased lateral spread of turbines. These effects are assessed in detail in the ES
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	The MMO notes for fish that the impact ranges based on the SELcum thresholds assume a fleeing animal of 1.5 ms ⁻¹ . This may explain the small impact ranges for injury based on the SELcum metric, see Table 4-15 as an example below. Sizeable Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) zones are predicted for fish.	The thresholds to be exceeded in Popper et al 2014 are very high (a minimum of 203 dB SEL). The SELcum includes a soft start, and thus initially the noise is only slightly above the thresholds for the worst effects. By the time the highest noise levels at maximum energy are produced, a fleeing animal would be a minimum of 2,700m away from the pile, assuming it was next to the pile at the first strike. Larger ranges are of course expected for TTS as the threshold is much lower. This has been clarified in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	The MMO has a number of points that require further clarification regarding the modelling (Underwater Noise Technical Report Volume 4, Annex 6-3). Firstly, the propagation loss model used is an energy-based model, which is suitable for predicting the propagation of single strike criteria (SELss) but not peak sound pressure level (SPLpeak). Therefore, it is not clear how the SPLpeak is derived, or how the maps in Figures 4-3 to 4-6 are produced. This should be clarified.	INSPIRE is semi-empirical, and thus is based on directly measured SELss and SPLpeak noise levels from piling around the UK, unlike other models, which often must make theoretical assumptions to produce SPLpeak. Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	The impact ranges are provided for multiple pulse criteria (SELcum) and single strike criteria (SELss), in addition to the SPLpeak. However, the sound exposure level (SEL) source levels are not provided. Therefore it is not clear how the SEL received levels are derived from the propagation loss model and the SPLpeak source levels. This should be clarified and the SELss (single strike Sound Exposure Level) source level should be provided.	SELss source levels can be provided. They are not derived from any other metric (i.e. SPLpeak) as they are predicted directly from measured SEL data. This has been clarified in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	Figure 4-7 (referenced below) illustrates that the noise from pin piles contains more high frequency components than the noise from monopiles. It also shows the sound frequency spectra for monopiles and pin piles, adjusted (weighted) to account for the sensitivities of medium and high frequency cetaceans. These levels can be compared to the original unweighted frequency spectra in Figure 4-2 (shown faintly in Figure 4-7 (below for reference). However, the levels provided in the figure are SPLpeak. The peak SPL should be unweighted according to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)(2016) criteria. Also it is not clear whether this weighting has been used in the actual modelling, or if it has just been used for illustration purposes in Figure 4-7. This should be clarified.	Response noted. The chart is illustrative only. We can see that therefore the image could be misleading (as in an assessment the SPLpeak is not weighted) and we have produced a replacement based on SELss. Clarification has been provided in the ES.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	The values in Table 4-4 and 4-5 should be clarified. For example, in some instances (as shown in the low frequency (LF) Cetaceans example in the table below), the SELss has a higher value than the SELcum. The same can also be said for mid frequency (MF) Cetaceans. However, the SELcum should be much bigger than the SELss (as is shown for Phocid Pinnipeds).	This apparent anomaly only occurs when the ranges are relatively small and the threshold to be exceeded is very high (i.e. 198 dB SEL and <100m). The SELcum calculation begins with soft start and by the time that the highest noise levels are reached a receptor is multiple kilometres away. This is significant if the calculated range of effect is <100m. The SELss is based on the maximum blow energy only, so consequently the highest noise levels are considered.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	Following on from the point 6.26. above, Table 4-8 and 4-9 also shows the SELss to be greater than the SELcum for some of the functional hearing groups. These should be checked.	This apparent anomaly only occurs when the ranges are relatively small and the threshold to be exceeded is very high (i.e. 198 dB SEL and <100m). The SELcum calculation begins with soft start and by the time that the highest noise levels are reached a receptor is multiple kilometres away. This is significant if the calculated range of effect is <100m. The SELss is based on the maximum blow energy only, so consequently the highest noise levels are considered.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	Regarding Underwater Noise Technical Report Volume 4, Annex 6-3, the MMO supports the noise exposure criteria used in the assessment, particularly the use of NOAA (NMFS, 2016) criteria for marine mammals.	As above, the SELcum need not always be greater than the SELss. To take an extreme illustrative example, if a receptor was exposed to a long 'soft start' of initial quiet taps, and by the time very high noise levels were produced it had travelled out of range, clearly the exposure would be low. One single very high noise level strike when it was close would be enough to cause a much greater overall exposure.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	Underwater noise	With relation to underwater Noise Technical Report Volume 4, Annex 6-3, the MMO seeks clarification on a number of points on the underwater noise modelling undertaken to assess the potential impact on marine mammals and fish during the construction of Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm. The points requiring further clarification are noted under the fish UWN points 6.23 to 6.2.7 (inclusive).	As above, the SELcum need not always be greater than the SELss. To take an extreme illustrative example, if a receptor was exposed to a long 'soft start' of initial quiet taps, and by the time very high noise levels were produced it had travelled out of range, clearly the exposure would be low. One single very high noise level strike when it was close would be enough to cause a much greater overall exposure.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Underwater noise	The SELcum distance should be larger than the SELss, but this does not appear to be the case for many of these values. Please could clarification be provided.	As above, the SELcum need not always be greater than the SELss. To take an extreme illustrative example, if a receptor was exposed to a long 'soft start' of initial quiet taps, and by the time very high noise levels were produced it had travelled out of range, clearly the exposure would be low. One single very high noise level strike when it was close would be enough to cause a much greater overall exposure.
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Utilities	The proposed method of this offshore crossing will need to be assessed and the impacts on the Nemo Link Project's subsea cables will need to be fully understood. At present, there is insufficient information from the Project to allow this assessment to take place.	Noted. Methodology to be provided in the crossing agreement.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	UXO	The MMO understands that unexploded ordnance (UXO) removal or detonation will be required; we reiterate that there will be licensing requirements for this activity and the ES should follow the Rochdale Envelope approach when addressing this activity.	Response noted. UXO has been considered in all relevant assessments.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	WFD	NE does not have any further comments on this section.	Response noted
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	The PEIR report presents sufficient data to support the conclusions made regarding release of sediment contaminants.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	At this stage the PEIR details an assessment of potential effects on water and sediment quality, however this is based on broad design parameters. The extent and nature of any specific dredging activities is not currently clear. It is stated (Volume 2, Chapter 3 paragraph 3.4.10) that 'this is not a proposed dredging scheme' however in table 3.9 details of potential dredging activities are assessed (i.e. bed preparation with a trailing suction hopper dredger). However, the MMO accepts that the requirement for, and quantity of, any dredging is not yet known in detail.	Additional information about the proposed methods and volumes for seabed preparation has been provided with cross reference to the project description. The maximum design scenario table has been updated accordingly.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	As has been noted by the MMO within Item 1.11, consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment including the proposed 132kV cable replacement project for the existing Thanet OWF.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	The report describes the sediment properties and chemical characteristics of the survey area based on two main surveys undertaken in 2016 (array and route) and 2017 (intertidal). The number of samples and locations of the samples from these surveys is not described in the main report. This information can be found in the appendices, however in the Fugro 2016 report (Volume 4, Annex 5-2) the number of samples for contaminant testing is poorly detailed; in places the report describes 22 chemical samples (section 5.1) with results from just 7 shown in the tables in section 5.6. It would be useful to have a map in the PEIR of the contaminant testing sites. It would also be beneficial to detail the number of samples the assessment is based on in the PEIR itself rather than in the appendices. Whilst the scheme is not one for navigational dredging the number and location of samples should follow the OSPAR guidance if dredged material is to be disposed into the marine environment.	A figure has been created and included in the ES chapter, with further information and clarification provided.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	There appears to be an error in the paragraph numbering after section 3.7.22 in the Water and Sediment quality report (volume 2 chapter 3). Paragraph numbers restart at 3.7.1 after 3.7.22.	Noted. Formatting errors have been corrected.

Appendix G1.1: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	The assessment methods detailed in paragraphs 3.4.8 to 3.4.11 described the use of Cefas Action Levels to interpret chemical contaminants. Although useful as part of the assessment it is not recommended these are the sole criteria used for the chemical assessment as Cefas Action Levels relate specifically to dredge material being disposed of at designated disposal sites. Contaminant results are interpreted within the Fugro 2016 report (Volume 4 Annex 5-2) in context to further criteria such as effects ranges, which is appropriate. Although not a necessity at this stage, it is typical to see contaminants data interpreted relative to background ranges (e.g. OSPAR background concentrations). The MMO agrees with the conclusions reached in the PEIR. (See next comment 3.8).	Noted. Further information has been provided in the chapter.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	The MMO notes that all contaminants were recorded at levels below Cefas action level 2 and are at levels which may be expected in offshore marine sediments, including the high levels of arsenic identified in the reports which the MMO agrees are within typical ranges.	Response noted.
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	WQ & SQ	Volume 2, Chapter 2 section 3.7.16 of the Water and Sediment quality report (Volume 2 Chapter 3) interpretation of analysis is given for metals only. It would be useful to have the other contaminants summarised in this paragraph.	Response noted. Further information has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	WQ & SQ	Natural England is pleased to note that site-specific surveys were undertaken to provide sediment quality and contaminant information. It would be useful to have a figure included in the chapter that shows the locations of sediment sampling or some signposting to a different section of the report where such information might be found. We note that Figure 5.2 presents seabed sediment classification that does not cover the whole of the export cable corridor. Has contaminant analysis been done for the remaining route option?	A map illustrating the sample collection points has been added to the chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	WQ & SQ	Maximum design scenario assessed with the maximum design parameters been adequately identified.	Response noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	WQ & SQ	Summary of predicted impacts of Thanet Extension. Natural England agrees with the EIA conclusions presented in the summary table. Based on the information presented in the chapter and subject to the project being constructed within the Rochdale envelope, no LSE can be concluded for the topics of Marine Water and Sediment Quality.	Response noted.
	EA	S42	WQ&SQ; WFD	My marine team colleague (Mark) had no issues with the PEIR including the WFD asse	Response noted. No action required.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	WQ/ Ground	The potential for leachate contamination from the landfill during construction.	Additional text has been added regarding the landfall options and potential for contamination. The potential impact has been included in the assessment.

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Air Quality	In terms of Air Quality DDC have no concerns in relation to these matters. DDC are in agreement with the approach to assessment and data gathering and accept the factors and methodology identified.	DDC in agreement so no further comment.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Air Quality	The assessment methodology has taken into account current and relevant Air Quality (AQ) guidance. It is accepted that operational and maintenance phase AQ impacts are negligible.	No further comment.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Air Quality	However Construction impacts from Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs) do have the potential for moderate impacts: 9.10.21 'The impact of the construction phase through dust emissions will be temporary Moderate adverse in the short-term before mitigation measures are applied and will be Negligible in the long-term. There are no predicted permanent or long-term impacts'. However, provided dust mitigation is embedded within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with measures set out in Table 9.25: the impacts will be mitigated to negligible.	No further comment.
PrB_114_12/01/2018	Port of London Authority	S42	Air Quality	It is recommended that air emissions from the construction plant as well as the vessels should also be included in the construction and maintenance assessment.	Following revisions to expected traffic numbers, construction has been scoped into the assessment, and is addressed in section 9.10. Justification for scoping out emissions during O&M is given in section 9.11.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Air Quality	The subsequent Environmental Statement (ES) will require a detailed assessment and dispersion modelling of short-term air quality impacts from HDVs on residential receptors.	Following revisions to expected traffic numbers, construction has been scoped into the assessment, and is addressed in section 9.10.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Air Quality	Table 9.19: Predicted construction traffic flows for the proposed development and use estimated Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) construction flows and our KCC transport colleagues should be satisfied that these estimates are reliable.	Reliable conservative estimates of AADT flows have been used, as described in section 9.10. Further information is presented in Volume 3, Chapter 8: Traffic and Access (Document Ref: 6.3.8).
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Air Quality	It is agreed that a Detailed Assessment is not required for Light Duty Vehicles (LDVs) as outside the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and 2.3km to our nearest air quality hotspot.	No further comment.
PrB_118_12/01/2018	MoD	S42	Aviation & Radar	The need for the proposed development to be fitted with relevant aviation and maritime warning lighting to maintain navigational safety is considered. The PEIR recognises that military low flying activities may be conducted over the sea. Accordingly, it should be recognised that, subject to verifying the precise location and height of structures above sea level, the MOD may request that structures that may be featured in the scheme (such as platforms supporting associated infrastructure) are fitted with aviation warning lighting when there is no mandatory requirement for installation. This would serve to maintain safety in relation to defence aviation activities undertaken in the area.	Consultation with the MOD is set out in Section 11.5.13. Final lighting to be agreed post-application.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Biodiversity	The cable route across Pegwell Bay is not in DDC's boundary, but has the potential to adversely affect the ecology and biodiversity of Sandwich and Pegwell Bay NNR which DDC has an interest in as a member of the NNR Management Group. Furthermore the impact of the Country Park is significant in terms of its biodiversity and its use and operation. The impact of the overall working area also needs to be considered further.	Assessments of impacts on NNR and important ecological receptors within the CP have been updated within the ES.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Biodiversity	At this stage, KCC is unable to provide specific detailed comments, as the document states that a full suite of data, the final design and specific details and locations of site works, effects and detailed mitigation are not yet available (para. 5.5.1, pg. 23). Once this information is available, KCC will be able to provide detailed comments on the proposal regarding the onshore biodiversity impacts.	ES chapter to be updated to reflect updated Project Description and additional baseline data and to include additional detail regarding mitigation (via development of the Outline LEMP). Potential for updated ES chapter to be reviewed by EP panel prior to submission to be discussed.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	However, we remain concern regarding the mitigation measures proposed for permanent loss of designated and functionally linked habitat. It is unclear to us at this point and with the information provided what the total area of permanent loss of land in designated or functionally linked habitat is, as well as its location and importance. We recommend that these points are clarified.	Extent of permanent habitat loss to be clarified in ES based on updated Project Description. More detailed GIS-based analysis of areas used by wintering waterbirds to be carried out (see above). Requirements for mitigation to be determined following review of updated Project Description and completion of GIS-based analysis of areas used by wintering waterbirds. Note overlap with relevant offshore chapters as concern primarily relates to loss of inter-tidal habitat.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	5.9.6: The RSPB is also part of the onshore ecology technical review panel although we are not mentioned as such in this paragraph.	Noted. Relevant paragraph to be updated.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	GCN – European Protected Species (not a designated site interest feature) – What determines the continuation of further baseline studies into 2018? Given the desk study and survey results so far there seems to be a relatively low risk of significant impacts. However, this is a species that could require a derogation licence from NE if present so the sooner final results have been presented the better. From our experience of NSIPs, PINS will want all protected species points, including the issue of Letters of No Impediment (LONIs) where relevant, tied up by the end of the examination process.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. No derogation licences are considered necessary (see sections 5.10-5.12).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Natterjack toad - European Protected Species (not a designated site interest feature) – NE note the developers are awaiting third party data.	As per KWT email chain data has not been provided.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Badger – protected under specific legislation (not a designated site interest feature) – Badgers are not particularly common in Thanet and there is little data from the desk study. No signs of setts during walkover and badger surveys. No further surveys anticipated.	Noted and agreed. ES has been updated with SLR badger survey data.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Bats - European Protected Species (not a designated site interest feature) – various locations very close to RLB with some roost potential. At Bay Point Club in particular (adjacent to RLB) droppings indicate the presence of at least one roost but status and species not confirmed to date. Are no further surveys anticipated, NE thought some were tabled for 2018?	ES has been updated with SLR bat survey data. Note that further survey may be required for a small number of trees, if the relevant trees could be affected. Further survey requirements to be reviewed ASAP (as above).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Embedded mitigation – all work phases – ‘Appropriate consultation and agreement would be required with consultees in respect of any derogation consents necessary. This would apply to designated sites assents.’ – NE query what is meant by designated sites assents, as surely if works are covered by the DCO they don’t need separate assents? Construction – all works – “a CEMP will be submitted with the application.” See comment above regarding 5.9.3, which statement is correct, is the CEMP being submitted with the application or at the pre-construction stage? NE feel the table is quite generic at this stage.	This has been reviewed and clarified in the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on turnstone (non-breeding) – SPA & Ramsar feature – peak count from winter surveys was 0.9% of the SPA population. The majority of the population was found in northern areas of the SPA towards Whitstable. The low numbers displayed and the species general tolerance of disturbance and artificial habitats is stated. CEMP to address pollution issues. Overall conclusion is that adverse impacts from construction would not be significant. The embedded mitigation for golden plover regarding the timing of works will also benefit turnstone. NE deem it slightly unnecessary to have included two separate sections for turnstone- one as an SPA feature and one as a Ramsar feature – both non-breeding, as it will cover the same birds. This results in a lot of repeating information and is hard for consultees to read.	Chapter has been substantially re-written to remove unnecessary repetition (see response to RSPB comments).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on SSSI breeding bird assemblage - see comment on 5.7.57.	Updated assessment of dust impacts included in Volume 3, Chapter 9: Air Quality. Includes consideration of ecological receptors within 200 m.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on GCN/natterjack toads. Survey work still incomplete. Do not know if they are present or not. Should GCN or Natterjack be confirmed within the study area within 100 m, in pond 196, any of the shallow depressions which seasonally held water (Annex 5-1, Appendix E, TN13), a derogation licence would be likely to be required from Natural England prior to the start of the works. See comments on 5.7.110 – 5.7.114.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. No derogation licences are considered necessary (see sections 5.10-5.12).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on water vole and otter. Drainage ditches supporting water vole on opposite side of Sandwich Road to RLB and no positive field signs in ditches adjacent to RLB, therefore it seems relatively low risk in terms of significant impacts. However, there is reference to the possible need for a licence from NE – so the sooner a view can be developed the better.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. Agreed that significant effects not likely. No derogation licences are considered necessary (see sections 5.10-5.12).
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Biodiversity	As the ecological interest for this proposal is predominantly within Thanet District and offshore, DDC is content to defer to Natural England, Kent Wildlife Trust.	Noted. No action required.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Biodiversity	In a number of places in Vol5Ann5-2-WaterVoleOtter there is reference to survey work relating to species of particular interest to the Environment Agency that were to have been completed in the autumn of 2017. In accordance with Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, which requires all surveys to be complete before planning permission is granted, as this information does not appear to have been provided, the PEIR cannot be considered to complete at the moment. Therefore, additional work needs to be done to fill the very significant gaps that have been identified so that a fully informed decision can be made about the likely impacts of this development.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. No significant data gaps remain.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Biodiversity	To date, the applicant has undertaken a whole suite of surveys and has highlighted areas where there may be a need for additional surveys, depending on the final route. KCC advises that where there is a need for additional surveys, they must be completed prior to the submission of the DCO application.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. No significant data gaps remain.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Biodiversity	The main concern for KCC is the proposed mitigation and the fact that there is no reference to the similar works that were carried out as part of the original Thanet Windfarm and Nemo Link applications. KCC expects the applicant to have reviewed the success of previous mitigation that has been carried out to inform the detailed mitigation strategies. KCC would not expect the same mitigation to be carried out if there is no evidence that it was or will be successful, which is particularly important with regard to the proposed cabling across all the designated sites. If no monitoring reports are available, KCC would expect the applicant to carry out surveys across the mitigation areas and assess the success.	Mitigation undertaken for Nemo Link has been reviewed and the findings incorporated within embedded mitigation proposals in section 5.9. The majority of the onshore cable route for Thanet Offshore Wind Farm was buried beneath the A256 Sandwich Road and therefore mitigation for onshore biodiversity was limited.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Biodiversity	KCC Biodiversity recommends that the finalised cabling route will need to follow the least sensitive route to ensure the impact on all the designated sites will be minimised. KCC would welcome further engagement with the applicant with regard to minimising the impact on designated sites and any potential mitigation strategies.	Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives, describes the options and process undertaken to the preferred selection.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	Onshore permanent habitat loss. The RSPB considers that the report lacks detail on the amount and location of intertidal habitat, potentially used by SPA designated species such as golden plover and turnstone, to be permanently lost and we consider this to be an important factor in understanding the likely impacts of this development.	Habitat loss for SPA and SSSI birds is addressed in sections 5.10-5.13.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	The RSPB found the structure of this chapter particularly unhelpful. Having similar text being repeated several times across the chapter made it particularly difficult to identify differences and to appreciate its relevance to the specific section at hand. With the existing format, a summary table of the baseline features and proposed mitigation would have been welcome.	ES chapter restructured. Evaluation of baseline receptors included in Tables 5.8 and 5.9. Embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11. Receptors and effects subject to detailed assessment summarised in Tables 5.12 and 5.13.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	We consider the methods used for bird surveys are appropriate and we welcome the use of additional data such as WeBS. Nevertheless, with only one year of data collection, and a particularly mild and dry winter during 2016/17 (the survey year), we consider that any conclusions on the magnitude of the impacts for this project are premature. It is important to note that Chapter 5 mentions several times (for example paragraph 5.7.12) that numbers of birds using an area can vary greatly between years and therefore the data collected cannot be taken as representative of the survey area over time, an observation which supports our concerns.	Baseline data are summarised in section 5.7. Survey methods, including the duration of surveys, were agreed through the EP process, of which RSPB were part. Given the inclusion of a timing restriction for works in the intertidal (see Table 5.11) a second year of winter surveys isn't necessary.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	We were content to read that project activities will be avoiding the winter season from October to March as we consider this to be an effective mitigation measure for most impacts on designated wintering bird species of the SPA and SSSI.	Noted. Additional mitigation measures for other potential impacts on designated wintering bird species of the SPA and SSSI are listed in Table 5.11.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	There are various references to the lack of evidence for 'onshore' i.e. inland non-intertidal habitat used by golden plover. This will vary with factors such as weather and the way the fields are being used (Gillings (2007) meaning a single year of surveys may not reflect importance). It is also worth highlighting that daytime surveys will not fully reflect golden plover use (as day-time surveys may not predict nocturnal habitat choice and site selection (Gillings (2005)). Should this not be addressed in the future it is our opinion that this will cause uncertainty to potential conclusion that these fields are not important to wintering golden plover.	Survey methods were agreed through the EP process, of which RSPB were part. There is no suitable non-intertidal habitat for European golden plover within the RLB and therefore nocturnal surveys are not considered necessary (further details are provided in section 5.7)

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	We would welcome better mitigation and consideration for nightingale, cuckoo and turtle dove as these are red-listed species which are decreasing significantly in the UK and where the RSPB is deploying considerable conservation efforts.	Embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	5.7.6 - Little terns were identified as a designated species of the SPA although no assessment of the potential impacts from the scheme were undertaken. We understand that the species is not at present breeding at the SPA however we would want guarantees that none of the work will have an impact on the historical breeding site that would prevent the species from recolonising in the future.	The historical little tern breeding site will not be affected (see section 5.7 for further details).
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	5.11.5: We disagree that "embedded mitigation for planned O&M in the form of timing" will mitigate for permanent "land take/ land cover change" in designated or functionally linked habitats. This is particularly relevant for golden plover since the current peak count is greater (164%) than the SPA population.	Noted and agreed that timing restrictions will not mitigate for permanent land take/ land cover change. Updated embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11.
NStO_116_12/01/2018	RSPB	S42	Biodiversity	We welcome the effort to mitigate impacts on Schedule 1 bird species, however we would welcome more information on how noise impact will be mitigated as well as evidence that screening is an effective mitigation.	Further information regarding proposed mitigation for Schedule 1 birds is provided in Table 5.11 and the Outline LEMP (Volume 5, Annex 5-15).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	There are currently a lot of survey data gaps and thus a lot of survey information missing, which makes it hard to draw conclusions on any potential significant effects upon any protected species and sites. It should be made clearer if and when additional data is going to be collected, and how it will be incorporated into the environmental statement. Natural England will then be able to provide our full advice regarding impacts on terrestrial ecology once this data is presented and we can then fully determine what the impacts may be.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. No derogation licences are considered necessary (see sections 5.10-5.12).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	We also encourage a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) to be submitted as soon as possible.	A Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is included as part of the application (Document Ref: 8.1) and provides the principles that will be followed when drafting the CEMP pre-construction.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Natural England welcome that further site investigation works will be ongoing to determine the feasibility of trenching and burying onshore assets within the country park. Despite this, Natural England feel there are currently a lot of data gaps regarding much of the onshore terrestrial data, making it hard to conclude that there will be no significant impacts upon any protected species or interest features of the local protected sites. Further data would also be welcome regarding the feasibility of landfall options further north and south, particularly around HDD restraints.	Noted. Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. No derogation licences are considered necessary (see sections 5.10-5.12).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Data gaps: NE feel there are currently lots of survey data gaps at this stage which makes it hard to fully concur with the developers conclusions that there will be no significant adverse effects upon any protected species or interest features of the local protected sites. Further still, NE would like to see a draft CEMP as soon as possible	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes. A Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is included as part of the application (Document Ref: 8.1) and provides the principles that will be followed when drafting the CEMP pre-construction.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> Visitor Displacement: NE have previously raised concerns around whether impacts in Pegwell Bay Country Park might displace visitors to more sensitive areas of the coast, particularly where there could be designated site impacts. This does not appear to be covered at all in either this chapter or the Tourism and Recreation chapter. As a result, it is very hard to get a feel from the Tourism & Recreation chapter (Vol 3, Chap 4) what the likely impact on Pegwell Bay CP will be, especially if the crossing of NEMO option is taken forward. However, NE acknowledges that some construction works will take place over the summer months due to non-breeding bird restrictions, so displacement from these works will less likely to be an issue.	Consideration of possible visitor displacement included in sections 5.10-5.13 through reference to site specific data collected pre- and during construction of the Nemo Interconnector and other relevant visitor survey data. Updated embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Unit 11 of Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI is no longer within RLB so direct loss no longer an issue, NE welcomes this.	Noted. No action required

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Ramsar wetland invert assemblage -Paragraph 5.7.32 names a number of species but gives no indication as to which habitats they are associated with. Therefore, currently NE cannot determine how likely they are to be affected by either the onshore cable route or the offshore cable where it comes through the inter-tidal and saltmarsh. The two paragraphs describing the existing environment only name the various species and state that 'Further entomological baseline surveys will continue if required in 2018,' how it will be determined if they are required and what would the criteria for further surveys be? In the section assessing impacts it is not clear exactly which habitats within the Ramsar site or which relevant invert species would be directly or indirectly affected. NE feel the embedded mitigation proposed is very generic at this stage – method statements, micro-siting of works, lighting strategy, CEMP etc. It is concluded that given the embedded mitigation and the small amount of the Ramsar site affected there won't be any significant adverse impacts, however from the information provided it is quite hard to determine this.	Updated assessment of effects on the Ramsar wetland invertebrate assemblage included in sections 5.10-5.12. Updated embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI - breeding bird assemblage – lowland open waters and their margins – “assemblage not quantified for the purposes of baseline or subsequent assessment – the following species recorded during breeding bird surveys in 2017 are considered to represent the SSSI breeding bird assemblage associated with lowland open waters and their margins: redshank, oystercatcher, shelduck, kingfisher, Cetti's warbler, marsh harrier, turtle dove, nightingale and reed bunting” NE would like further information on how the species recorded during the breeding bird surveys have been determined as being representative of this particular breeding bird assemblage?	Updated assessment of effects on the SSSI breeding bird assemblage included in sections 5.10-5.13.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes - SSSI invert assemblage - There is currently a lack of detail at this point and it is not particularly useful to have no survey data at this stage, particularly as a SSSI feature is potentially going to be impacted.	Updated assessment of effects on the SSSI invertebrate assemblage included in sections 5.10-5.13.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes SSSI - plant assemblages - There is currently a lack of detail at this point. Is there any further evidence of what plant communities occur within RLB that also lie within the SSSI?	Plant assemblages won't be affected – see section 7.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Pollution / air quality – construction dust impacts on designated sites has been assessed but the only reference presented is to the standard 50m – not the 200m NE recommended in scoping response.	Updated assessment of dust impacts included in Volume 3, Chapter 9: Air Quality. Includes consideration of ecological receptors within 200 m.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	“A CEMP will be submitted at the pre-construction stage. It will detail the programme and methods of construction that pertain to environmental protection measures.” NE encourage that a CEMP is submitted at the earliest possible stage to determine any adverse impacts on designated sites.	A Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is included as part of the application (Document Ref: 8.1) and provides the principles that will be followed when drafting the CEMP pre-construction.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on golden plover (non-breeding) – SPA & SSSI feature – the desk study showed no evidence of farmland use within the RLB and none recorded during bird surveys. Therefore, the only issue is birds using the saltmarsh and other inter-tidal areas. Primary embedded mitigation measure to address most construction impacts is timing of all inter-tidal and shoreline works to avoid the key months of Oct-March. CEMP is considered to address any air and water pollution issues. Overall conclusion is that adverse impacts from construction would not be significant. NE agree this conclusion is accurate. Restriction of works in the over-wintering period has been accepted as appropriate mitigation for other similar schemes. NE cannot completely agree with the conclusions regarding the overall impact of construction works when we are yet to see the CEMP.	Noted, although more detailed GIS-based analysis of areas used by golden plover and turnstone to be carried out to address RSPB comments. A Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is included as part of the application (Document Ref: 8.1) and provides the principles that will be followed when drafting the CEMP pre-construction.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on Ramsar wetland invertebrate assemblage – see comment 5.7.32. NE are not content that there does not appear to be any detailed survey data supporting the applicants conclusions at this point. NE cannot determine how risky the project is in terms of this interest feature. The overall conclusions state that adverse impacts will not be significant, but given the lack of data at this point this seems a bit premature.	Updated assessment of effects on the Ramsar wetland invertebrate assemblage included in sections 5.10-5.12. Updated embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on SSSI non-breeding birds – ringed plover, grey plover, sanderling – NE would rather the individual birds had their own section as they are separate notified features of the SSSI and are different to an assemblage feature. Main embedded mitigation is the timing of inter-tidal works, this is likely to be most successful but NE have some concern regarding ringed plover. Paragraph 5.7.42 states that peak numbers of this species often occur during spring and autumn passage (August-Sept and May) so outside traditional wintering period of Oct-March, therefore so the timing restriction proposed won't be entirely useful. Paragraph 5.7.42 CEMP is considered to deal with any pollution impacts. Overall conclusion is that adverse impacts will not be significant.	Updated assessment of effects on grey plover, sanderling and ringed plover included in sections 5.10-5.13. Updated embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11. Further information regarding passage ringed plover included in Volume 5, Annex 5.14.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on SSSI plant assemblages. NVC surveys are ongoing. Not currently clear which SSSI habitat notified features fall within RLB. Hard to agree with the overall conclusions that adverse impacts will not be significant with no detailed survey data to go on.	Updated assessment of effects on the SSSI invertebrate assemblage included in sections 5.10-5.13. Plant assemblages won't be affected – see section 7.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on SSSI invert assemblage. Entomological surveys and analysis have not been completed to date. Further baseline surveys will continue in 2018 if required. Hard for NE to form a judgement. What is the 2018 survey window and how far will the project have proceeded before NE receive the necessary info? The overall conclusion is that adverse impacts will not be significant but again it is hard to agree based on the lack of data.	Updated assessment of effects on the SSSI invertebrate assemblage included in sections 5.10-5.13. Plant assemblages won't be affected – see section 7.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on badger. No badgers confirmed in the study area to date. Badger surveys have not yet been completed will continue in 2017; results of surveys will be discussed in the ES. See comments on 5.7.123 – 5.7.125 – this statement is contradictory. Have badger surveys been completed or not?	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Construction impacts on bats. Bat surveys are ongoing and will be completed in November 2017, and 2018 if required. These results will be assessed and presented in the ES. The resulting assessed effect will depend whether bats are confirmed as present, and where they are in relation to the final cable alignment and location of supporting works. This makes it very hard for NE to provide detailed comments at this stage. Will a LONI be needed? No confirmed roosts yet. No roosts within buildings would be lost (but could be disturbed) but tree roosts could be.	Updates to baseline data are included in section 5.7 and associated technical annexes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Environmental Assessment – O&M phase – NE welcome the intention to continue the timing of any inter-tidal or shoreline works to avoid key over-wintering bird period of Oct-March.	Noted and applied for construction, decommissioning and planned O&M phase works.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity	Environmental Assessment – Decommissioning phase. Likely impacts and embedded mitigation not substantially different from construction phase. This seems reasonable.	Noted.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Biodiversity	Construction dust impacts on ecological receptors should be review by the relevant ecological officer at KCC and Natural England.	Noted. No action required
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Biodiversity	Noise and vibration impacts on ecological receptors are considered in Chapter 3 Section 5, Biodiversity and should be review by the relevant ecological officer at KCC and Natural England.	Noted. No action required
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Biodiversity	KCC, Natural England and Environment Agency will comment as key consultees on the impact from the proposal on biodiversity and their expertise should be relied upon.	Noted. No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity; HRA	Line of sight problems for SPA birds once the extension is carried out.	see previous comments
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Biodiversity; HRA	We would also like to see greater consideration to the possible effects of visitor displacement to more sensitive areas of the coast and how any effects can be mitigated, particularly around busy periods of the year such as national holidays.	Consideration of possible visitor displacement included in sections 5.10-5.13 through reference to site specific data collected pre- and during construction of the Nemo Interconnector and other relevant visitor survey data. Updated embedded mitigation measures listed in Table 5.11.

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PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	EIA Meth	Indeed, it seems that there isn't any consideration of the interest features according to the protection status of ecological components (e.g. OSPAR, national regulation, European status, SPEC...), the conservation state (total population, distribution range) and the TEOWF area responsibility in terms of protection within a larger scale of the distribution range.	All relevant features, components and conservation status have been assessed as appropriate for each of the assessments undertaken.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	EIA Method	Limited consultation with DDC in respect of the re-location of the sub-station and very limited details to assess this impact at pre-application stage. Relevant planning history in relation to the sub-station site has not been considered and set out.	No action require - DDC had been informed not consulted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	EIA Method	This is essential – it is useful to assess realistic worst case scenario in order that impacts are not over estimated – but it is also important that realistic issues that may be encountered during construction are covered to avoid changes post consent.	Text has been clarified in the ES Chapter
PrB_92_11/01/2018	MMO	S42	EIA Method	Throughout the chapters of the PEIR, in-combination impacts are considered with regard to various projects and plans. This includes the Nemo Interconnector Cable, Nemo Disposal Site (B & C), Pegwell Bay Disposal Area and Ramsgate Harbour (Site A). On the 27 November 2017, the MMO were formally consulted by Thanet Offshore Wind Limited regarding the Thanet 132kV Cable Replacement Project (ref. ENQ/2017/00240). The MMO has significant concerns that there does not currently appear to be any consideration of in-combination effects related to this proposed project. The MMO reiterates that consideration must be given to all relevant in-combination effects on the marine environment.	The TCR project has been withdrawn. Chapters no longer refer to TCR as it is not being taken forward in the foreseeable future.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	EIA Method	Cumulative impact on all aspects including the landscape and visual effects of the onshore cable route during construction stages and the inter-related impacts of all the offshore and onshore elements. The repowering and the replacement cables for TOWF should be included in the cumulative impact assessment and are not included. These works should be included throughout the PEIR. The repowering of the TOWF which only has a lifespan of 20 years. Is it anticipated this would be repowered with new turbines; the cumulative impact of the potential replacements should be included in the assessment as the 20 years would expire around the same time as the extension commences operation. Works for the replacement cables are expected to be undertaken in the near future and therefore should be included in the cumulative impact assessment.	A full list of all projects considered in the technical assessments is provided in Volume 1, Annex 3-1: Cumulative Impact Assessment (Document Ref: 6.1.3.1). The re-powering of the TOWF is not currently a planned project and therefore there is no available information to undertake a meaningful assessment. Therefore, this will not be considered in the EIA, see section 3.6.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	EIA Method	Each main section would benefit from a summary, or a separate summary document for ease of reference.	The Non-Technical Summary (NTS) (Document Ref: 6.7.1) provides a summary of each of the assessments undertaken. A NTS was also published to accompany the PEIR. Both inter-related and cumulative effects are assessed within each technical chapter as appropriate.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	EIA Method	Scoping option was not secured with DDC; therefore there has been no input.	On receipt of the Scoping Opinion, the scope of each of the technical topics were agreed, through the Evidence Plan process, which are presented within this ES with agreement recorded in the EIA Evidence Plan Report (Document Ref: 8.5). The agreed scope is consistent with the received Scoping Opinion. The scope was presented to PINS during an Evidence Plan meeting. Due the evolving nature of the design and layout of the onshore project infrastructure, DDC requested (through the Evidence Plan) a re-scoping exercise to be undertaken. This request was not undertaken as the original scoping study area encompasses the Red Line Boundary (RLB) and wider study area considered within this ES . The change in substation location that occurred post scoping has not therefore resulted in any material changes to the receiving environment characterisation, or effects associated with the proposed development. This was agreed and recorded within the Evidence Plan Report (Document Ref: 8.5).
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	EIA Method	Natural England wish to highlight that it is essential to assess a realistic worst case scenario in order that impacts are not over estimated – but it is also important that realistic issues that may be encountered during construction are covered to avoid changes post consent.	Each of the assessments considers the realistic worst-case scenario for each of the identified impacts based on the best available knowledge at the time of writing, in accordance with the realistic worst case scenario provided in Advice Note Nine (PINS, 2011). The identified scenarios are presented within each individual ES chapter within the 'Maximum design scenario assessed' tables. See paragraph 3.5.2.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	EIA Method	Although existing data is useful and can provide very good baseline evidence, the statement written here should not be used as a reason to not collect new data if necessary.	Paragraph 3.4.7 of this chapter has been amended to provide further clarification that each chapter has sufficient information to characterise for the purposes of EIA. Post-consent surveys will be discussed with the relevant parties, as appropriate.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	EIA Method	Identification of further monitoring if required – is this discussed anywhere else in the PEIR?	Paragraph 3.4.3 of this has been amended to provide further clarification. Identification of any further monitoring required and, where relevant, in principle monitoring plans have been drafted to accompany the development consent application.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	EIA Method	However, some lacks appear especially on justification to scope out some effects that are deemed not likely to be significant. Moreover the matrix used to evaluate the significance of potential effects for all environmental components presents lacks of explanations on how factors are combined to state the level of the magnitude impact and the sensitivity of receptors.	Paragraphs 3.5.14 et seq. have been amended to be provide additional clarification on the application of the matrices and the determination of significance in this ES.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	EIA Method	We are also questioning how cumulative aspects, considered, as effects that are not likely to be significant in EIA terms in an individual assessment, could then have a greater significance in a cumulative impact assessment. For instance the multiple projects in a large area (wind farm projects, marine aggregates, marine traffic, etc.) in the southern part of the North Sea channel overlap the foraging and migratory ranges of several seabird species. Seabirds use these areas at different life stages and for different functions (feeding, foraging, resting, migration), and will encounter potential cumulative effects by the loss of their functional areas in the North Sea channel, that could have a greater significance on the maintaining the populations. For all these reasons, we recommend considering “minor” effects as potentially significant in EIA terms as well, in regards to potential cumulative, cross-border and inter-related effects. Therefore these effects should be fully assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) or Appropriate Assessment (AA).	Section 3.6 of this chapter provides an overview of the cumulative impact assessment methodology undertaken for each of the ES chapters. Additional information is available in Volume 1, Annex 3-1: Cumulative Impact Assessment. The potential for inter-related effects, wherein multiple non-significant effects could result in a significant effect, is identified within each of the topics. Volume 2, Chapter 14: Inter-relationships presents the assessment of the identified potential inter-related effects. Note: the term ‘inter-relationships’ is an interchangeable term with intra-relationships, as sometimes referred to by other projects.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	EIA Method	The assessment methodology, however, lacks a global view of the different study areas for each topic, such as birds, marine mammals, fish and shellfish. It is also important to replace the TEOWF project in a larger scale to assess the importance of the environmental components located in the area of the proposed development. For instance, if a species is recorded in trivial number in TEOWF surveys, but represents 30% of the North Sea population, then the area of TEOWF is important to this species. Therefore the importance of the TEOWF area must be assessed in terms of spatial representativeness of the interest features of each topic.	Each of the relevant assessments have considered sensitive species in regional and population terms as appropriate. For examples, see the marine mammals, offshore ornithology and fish and shellfish ES chapters. For each assessment, a study area is determined which is appropriate and proportional for the receptors considered. Therefore, different assessments will have different study areas and so screening areas for cumulative impacts.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	EIA Method	The matrix presented to evaluate the significance of potential effects combines two parameters: the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of the receptor. They result from many factors (respectively : spatial extent, duration, frequency, severity and adaptability, tolerance, recoverability, value). It is nonetheless difficult to understand how the level of the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of receptor is reached. We would appreciate more information on how factors are combined to state the level of the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of receptor.	Paragraphs 3.5.14 et seq. have been amended to be provide additional clarification on the application of the matrices and the determination of significance in this ES.
PrB_125_12/01/2018	Agence Francaise pour la Biodiversite Annex	S42	EIA Method	Only “Moderate” and “Major” categories of significance of effects are considered as significant in EIA terms and therefore will be considered in Environmental Statement (ES). Some effects are not likely to be significant in EIA terms in individual assessments, but could then have a greater significance when considered as cumulative aspects. For instance the different developments and activities (wind farm projects, marine aggregates, marine traffic, etc.) in the vicinity of the Strait of Dover overlap the foraging and migratory ranges of several seabird species. Seabirds use these areas at different life stages and for different functions (feeding, foraging, migration), and will encounter potential effect by the loss of their functional areas in the North Sea and English Channel. <input type="checkbox"/> We will recommend considering “minor” effects as potentially significant in EIA terms as well, in regards to potential cumulative, cross-border and inter-related effects. Therefore they must be fully assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES).	For both cumulative and inter-related effects assessments have been undertaken to determine the potential for significant effects in EIA terms. Where the potential for a cumulative effect has been identified a cumulative effect assessment has been undertaken; regardless of whether the effect has been identified as Minor when the project is considered alone. Transboundary effects are considered within the Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment (Document Ref: 5.2). The inter-relationship assessment is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 14: Inter-relationships (Document Ref: 6.2.14).

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	EIA Method	<p>Natural England query why for many of the chapters only three tiers are described for the cumulative assessments. It has been standard practice to consider a number of tiers for the last few years, we point TEOW towards table 1.1 in chapter 10.4 of the Norfolk Vanguard PEIR for reference where the standard six tiers are considered (in addition to this we would suggest that a further tier is included between tier 4 and 5 to consider those projects that are at the stage of submitting a PEIR). Further still, we query whether oil and gas pipelines have been considered? Maps of the cumulative projects would also be helpful to include here.</p> <p>The cumulative effects of the Thanet Cable replacement need to be considered alongside this project, or preferably as one whole project. Both projects together will certainly cause large amounts of disturbance within Pegwell Bay, over a relatively large timeframe. Natural England would welcome further discussions around the cumulative impacts of both projects and how any potential environmental damage can be reduced. In addition to this, realistic predictions on the amount of remedial and O&M work required on the cables needs to be stated. Experience from the original Thanet wind farm and other OWF projects have highlighted that the disturbance will continue well after construction has been completed, and should be factored in, in order for the assessment to be complete.</p>	The use of three tiers, as per Advice Note Seventeen (PINS, 2015b), was agreed through the Evidence Plan process in June 2017. Following clarification, it has subsequently been discussed further and agreed through the Evidence Plan process (meeting date - 26th January 2018). Justification and additional information about the tiering approach is provided in paragraphs 3.6.10 et seq.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Ground Conditions	Based on the current options put forward in your PEIR, we presently have no objections or comments, but would encourage further engagement with us once more is known about the chosen option for the area where the cable comes ashore and the associated transition areas.	The assessment in this chapter has been on a worst-case design scenario. The rationale for this approach is presented in section 6.4, and the key parameters for the worst-case are discussed in section 6.8.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Ground Conditions	We would also recommend that we are contacted to discuss the means of crossing the Minster Stream, along with any other works within 16m of the tidal River Stour (or within 8m of the Minster Stream). Any such works will require a Flood Risk Activity Permit prior to the commencement of any construction within the byelaw margins.	The potential Minster Stream crossing works and overall permitting requirements were discussed between the EA and VWPL during a consultation meeting on 8th December 2017 as noted in this table below, and within the EIA Evidence Plan Report (Document Ref: 8.18). These potential requirements have been outlined within section 6.8, and then assessed in section 6.10 and 6.11. A worst case scenario has been assumed as part of the assessment, whereby a culvert replacement and in stream works are considered in relation to flood risk and water quality matters. The requirements for FRAP have been outlined in section 6.9; and Annex 6-2; Flood Risk Assessment (Document Ref: 6.5.6.2).
PrB_15_29/11/2017	NHS Ashford CCG and NHS Canterbury and Coastal CCG	S42	General consultaiton	Thank you for including us in this consultation. Given the content of the proposal I am writing to inform you that we do not consider that we have any comments to offer.	Response noted, no action required.
PrB_103_12/01/2018	Medway Council	S42	General consultaiton	I refer to your letter of consultation regarding the above and would inform you that the Council RAISES NO OBJECTION to it.	Response noted, no action required.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	General consultaiton	There are no principle development plan policy objections to the proposed extension of the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm and the Council are supportive of proposals which generate renewable energy as a key tenant in the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the National Planning Policy Framework.	Response noted, no action required.
LA_42_11/12/2017	KCC	S42	General consultaiton	Confirming receipt of documents	Response noted, no action required.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	General consultaiton	Requests to show Local Authority District boundaries are still missing from a number of the submitted figures.	Noted. LAD has been included on all relevant maps.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	General consultaiton	All plans should show the mean high tide, mean low tide and intertidal area and the administrative boundaries for Dover and Thanet District Councils.	Included on all relevant maps

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LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	General consultaiton	Clarification of the red line onshore and the extent of the consent sought will still be necessary and should be further refined in the process. Further clarity on the routes is still necessary and the onshore area of interest could be further narrowed as it is likely that at this stage there are locations where a cable route would not be an option based on existing land uses and constraints.	Updated RLB has been presented and detailed in the ES.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	General consultaiton	Insert plans of the junction points along the cable route have been previously requested and detailed plans along the whole of the cable route need to be provided with any application. The scale of the submitted plans to date is not sufficient to fully assess the impact on the ground. This includes detailed plans of the sub-station and its compound. It would be useful to have inset plans included that show typical sections along the route of the onshore cable options that show the extent of the area that would be subject to construction works.	Updated RLB has been presented and detailed in the ES.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	General consultaiton	Plans at a scale of 1:200 should be provided for the substation site. The plan should also show the existing and consented land uses and development on and immediately adjoining the site to aid assessment and discussion of the land uses.	Design of substation has been included in the onshore pd chapter.
PrB_16_02/01/2018	HSE	S42	Ground Conditions	The onshore connection to the national grid is not within the consultation distance of any major hazard site or pipeline. The Onshore Cable Route does not pass through the consultation zones of any major hazard sites or pipeline. Hazardous Substances Consent would be required if the site is intending to store or use and of the Named Hazardous Substances or Categories of Substances and preparations at or above the controlled quantities set out in schedule 1 of these Regulations. HSE has no comment to make as there are no licensed explosive sites in the vicinity. HSE have no comment from a planning perspective.	noted
PrB_38_03/01/2018	The Coal Authority	S42	Ground Conditions	I have checked the site location plan against the information held by the Coal Authority and whilst the southern area of the proposed wind farm (proposed offshore export cable corridor) falls within the coalfield area, I can confirm that the area does not contain any recorded risks from past coal mining activity and there are no surface coal resources present. On this basis we have no specific comments to make.	Noted
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Ground Conditions	The PEIR has been compiled in accordance with appropriate policy, legislation and guidance and maximum adverse scenarios have been derived for the identified risks.	Noted
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Ground Conditions	In terms of contaminated land DDC have no concerns in relation to these matters. DDC are in agreement with the approach to assessment and data gathering and accept the factors and methodology identified. DDC are satisfied that the EA and TDC will address these aspects sufficiently.	Noted
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Ground Conditions	It would be useful for a plan to be included in the ES showing land use. This should include tourism and leisure uses – the impacts on these uses should all be assessed and the impact during construction. Will the project include any changes to land use along the cable route, if so what will this be, what will be the impact?	The Ground Conditions ES chapter looks at the effect of the proposed development on various land quality receptors including onsite humans, off-site neighbours, on-site property, land use (agricultural soils, golf club and alongside A256), and controlled waters. Effects on current activities such as tourism and leisure are more appropriately dealt with by the Socio-economic and Tourism and Recreation chapters.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	Ground Conditions	We understand additional site investigations are to be carried out to confirm route engineering. Until these investigation have been carried out we have no detailed comments to make in relation to the PIER at this time. We suggest site assessments may need to include additional risk parameters based on investigation findings and depending on design options chosen.	A SI is proposed pre-construction across the whole site and is discussed in Mitigation – section 6.15; and Volume 5, Annex 6-1: Phase 1 Geo-environmental Desk Study (Document Ref: 6.5.6.1). Its scope will be discussed with the relevant regulators as requested by the EA during the meeting of 28th June 2017. The aim is to inform final designs and further characterise ground contamination. In the meantime, the assessment presented here has been based on the 'maximum adverse scenario', which has taken into account reasonable worst-case site conditions in Key parameters for assessment - section 6.8; and Environmental assessment - sections 6.10 and 6.11.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Ground Conditions	Agricultural Land Quality - The site itself is not classified as agricultural land (based on ALC Grades - Post 1988 Survey, Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food) – noted.	Noted

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Ground Conditions	Due to the risk of landfill contaminants impacting the SSSI once the sea defences are removed (and rebuilt) and potential impacts of ground gas on the planned infrastructure traversing the landfill site, appropriate mitigation will be vital to safeguard the natural environmental, onsite workers and future site users. As per the conclusions of the desk study report, further intrusive 'site investigation and groundwater monitoring of the site will [need to] be undertaken in the landfill site' to inform appropriate mitigation required.	A SI is proposed pre-construction, including across the historic Cliffsend Landfill, to inform final designs and further characterise ground contamination. The proposed scope will be discussed with the relevant regulators. Further works may be required pre-construction depending on findings, and would be secured by a DCO Requirement. This has been noted in Embedded mitigation –section 6.9; and concluded in Environmental Assessment – sections 6.10 and 6.11.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Ground Conditions	Given the complications with managing these high risks within onshore development, it is important that the risks posed by this route are fully assessed and understood. The PEIR advises that appropriate 'mitigation measures will be agreed with TDC, KCC and the EA prior to construction'. As previously raised, risks of asphyxiation from a build-up of ground gases (particularly CO2 (g) pooling in lower level inspection bays) during the O&M phase should also be included within the embedded mitigation measures, especially with regard to inspection pits in transition joint bays located within saltmarsh (CAD reference: 1526/004/012). Further detail on the works to sea defences and use of cofferdams will also be required. This additional information must be submitted to the LPA to confirm that the development can be progressed with regard to these material planning considerations prior to construction. This will minimise the possibility of permitting of an effect that is still significant in EIA terms.	TJBs are no longer required in the saltmarsh. An outline of proposed mitigation measures has been put for O&M procedures at the landfall, and on good construction industry practice principles for cofferdam installation. These are presented in: Embedded Mitigation –section 6.9: and Environmental Assessment – sections 6.10 and 6.11. A SI is proposed pre-construction, including across the historic Cliffsend Landfill, to inform final designs and further characterise ground contamination. The proposed scope will be discussed with the relevant regulators. Further works may be required depending on findings, pre-construction post-DCO submission, for engineering purposes, including the refinement of proposed mitigation, and would be secured by a DCO Requirement.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Ground Conditions	During investigation and subsequent development, works must be carried in a strictly controlled manner to ensure that contaminants are not exposed, nor releases allowed to air, land or controlled waters, which could cause pollution, harm or nuisance. Clearing areas, particularly removing hardcover, must be done in a manner not likely to expose contaminants to flushing by incipient rainfall or surface water run-off on the site. Temporary surface water controls and management of any materials movement on site is critical to ensure protection of controlled waters at the site.	Temporary surface water control measures have been identified in Embedded Mitigation –section 6.9.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Historic Environment	In respect of conservation areas and listed buildings within Dover District, it is considered that the PEIR has demonstrated a robust methodology for the identification of those designated heritage assets on which the proposal would have an impact. The assessment of the level of impact has identified minor effects in all cases with no mitigation required; we are in agreement with this conclusion.	Noted
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Historic Environment	DDC would defer to Kent County Council Archaeologist for further comments on these aspects.	Noted
PrB_121_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Historic Environment	However, we note that in December 2017 Historic England published updated guidance on the setting of heritage assets: The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd Edition) and we suggest that any subsequent Environmental Statement or Report produced for this proposed project should refer to our updated guidance. Historic England is also consulting on a revised edition of our published Conservation Principles and we suggest you should review the terminology used in sections on the historic environment within the Environmental Statement so that it is consistent with the latest version of our Conservation Principles ¹ .	The ES has regard to current and emerging guidance as appropriate. We have included the revised consultation draft of Conservation Principles and we have retained terminology as used in the NPS.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	Option 2 for landfall of the cables in Sandwich Bay is more likely to directly affect the onshore heritage assets, given the length of the route to the substation site. The comparative absence of known assets in this area is mostly due to a lack of prior investigation or surveys, especially through Lydden Valley, which includes submerged prehistoric landscapes and landscapes of reclamation from Roman times. The landfall in Pegwell Bay is preferable from an onshore heritage point of view, as it would mainly cross land reclaimed from the Wantsum Sea Channel, although there are some significant heritage assets present, as described in the PEIR.	Landfall option 2 has been discounted and the landfall parameters redefined as per the onshore project description.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	KCC has been actively engaged with the applicant's heritage consultant during the compilation of the PEIR and agreed the scope of assessment and study area through formal meetings and discussions. Issues regarding the setting of heritage assets are matters that are principally being led by Thanet and Dover District Councils and Historic England.	Noted
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	see areas of agreement in letter	Noted
PrB_121_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Historic Environment	We agree that the impacts to designated heritage, i.e. listed buildings and conservation areas and scheduled monuments arise chiefly from change within their settings. We broadly agree with the conclusions of Table 7.8 (Refinement of initial indirect effects scope of assessment) following preliminary site observations. However, having reviewed the Accurate Visual Representation's (AVR) we note that in some views where heritage assets form the foreground, the turbines will be visible behind appearing in many respects to be onshore rather than offshore. We note this is the case in long views towards Margate from the West and suggest that impacts to the historic townscape of Margate as appreciated in these views may be greater than the initial assessment concludes such that further assessment may be warranted. While we note that the skyline of Margate is not especially distinctive, it is nevertheless generally characterised by uniform historic development which is chiefly punctuated by church spires and only seldom by more recent tall buildings (such as Arlington House). This skyline is a component of the historic character and appearance of Margate. We therefore conclude that any changes to the way in which this is appreciated, should be subject to further assessment within the Environmental Statement prepared for this proposed development.	More detail has been added to the discussion of change in the setting of the Margate Conservation Area at section 7.13.
PrB_121_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Historic Environment	The PEIR identifies the elements of the vast First World War military port at Richborough which would be affected by this development correctly and we agree with the desk based assessment of what might now survive at the site allowing for the major post Second World War changes that have taken place. Please note that a detailed 1918 plan of the port is available at The National Archives under ref MUN 4/6825 (we can provide a high resolution scan of this if necessary).	More detail has been added to the assessment of effects on Richborough Port at section 7.12.
PrB_121_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Historic Environment	We note the Ferry berth is not within the red line boundary of the project, but we would not want development to harm an understanding of how the surviving remains were used as part of the major logistical role of Richborough military port.	More detail has been added to the assessment of effects on Richborough Port at section 7.12.
PrB_121_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Historic Environment	Reference is also made in the PEIR to Ebbsfleet being the traditional landing place for the Augustinian mission to re-Christianise the southern English Anglo Saxon kingdoms in AD 597. There is emerging evidence for an earlier invasion event in this area, namely the suggestion that Pegwell Bay may be the base port for the Caesar's 54 BC expedition to Britain for which he built a large defended enclosure to secure his bridgehead and in which to repair his fleet after storm damage. We think it would be advisable for your consultants to liaise with Prof Colin Haselgrove and Dr Andrew Fitzpatrick at the University of Leicester who are leading the research project into this potentially highly significant and yet to be fully published archaeological information. At a local level, Simon Mason at Kent CC rather than Historic England is the lead contact for this work. He will be able to confirm whether any of the known archaeological remains under study are directly affected by the proposed on-shore elements. We think this is not the case, but nevertheless investigations for the onshore elements of this project have the potential to provide important contextual information and hence to help address such key questions as where was the coastline in the first century BC and its character as a potential landing beach.	Further consultation regarding the effects on the early-Roman site at Ebbsfleet Hill has been undertaken with KCC and an updated assessment presented at section 7.13.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_121_12/01/2018	Historic England	S42	Historic Environment	To sum up for archaeological aspects of the onshore elements, we are supportive of the PEIR information as provided for known archaeological assets and for the assessment of the potential for more to exist. We also agree the likely effects of the proposed works upon these though this will need to be subject to further investigation as the detail of the proposals emerges. We suggest you contact the archaeologists researching Caesarian period remains within the cable route study area as much of the known archaeology is undesignated the lead contact remains Kent CC. However, Historic England will be able to provide advice as part of Environmental Statement production particularly should the national importance of any archaeological heritage assets require clarification. Our Regional Science Adviser, Jane Corcoran, will also be available to advise you about any archaeological science issues that may arise.	Noted
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	The impacts of the construction of the substation on the extant bank of the Boarded Groin should be further assessed when the design measures are more advanced, with preservation being the preferred mitigation of any extant parts of the heritage asset.	The assessment of effects on the Boarded Groin arising from the substation construction at section 7.12 has been updated and presented in more detail to reflect the revised design.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	anti invasion defences - Where this is established, it may be appropriate to ensure that the design of the cable route takes account of the potential impact, and mitigation is provided through avoidance rather than a programme of recording. Other direct effects on archaeology and geo-archaeology can be mitigated through an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological works, as described. Some remains of the former Richborough military port may be found buried, especially in the substation site, and the WSI should include the appropriate investigation and recording.	The assessment of effects on the anti-invasion defences at sections 7.12 and 7.13 has been updated to reflect the revised design.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	Boarded Groin - the impact of the development has been considered as minor in relation to the construction of the substation in views from the extant section near the Baypoint Club. While this may not be significant in EIA terms, given the overall significance of the earthwork KCC would expect to see some further detail setting out of the effects of the substation and the earthworks involved with the cable route and the proposed mitigation, if appropriate.	The assessment of effects on the Boarded Groin arising from the substation construction at section 7.12 has been updated and presented in more detail to reflect the revised design.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Historic Environment	Pegwell Bay WW2 Anti-invasion Defences - the impact on the setting of the WW2 anti-tank defences and pillbox has been assessed as a minor impact. KCC notes that the assessment has been based on the general observation of the existing division in the Country Park. However, the impact may be greater if additional visual barriers are introduced that screen the views to and from the defences or sever their relationship, as is suggested in paragraph 7.12.155 (pg. 59), creating a sense of division between the individual elements of this listing even if only incremental. Further assessment of this and appropriate mitigation is needed as the scheme develops and KCC will be happy to discuss this further with the applicant and their heritage consultants.	The assessment of effects on the anti-invasion defences at sections 7.12 and 7.13 has been updated to reflect the revised design.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Historic Environment	The PEIR on the Thanet historic environment is well presented and it is clear that a great amount of effort on the analysis and consultations has gone into the assessment. We are therefore content with the assessment for our historic environment interests.	Noted
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Historic Environment	It is noted that the focus of the assessment has been on the direct and indirect effects on the significance of heritage assets arising from; physical damage or disturbance which gives rise to a loss of heritage significance and, change to heritage significance which do not give rise to physical damage or disturbance to the assets.	Noted
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Historic Environment	We are also satisfied with the identification and methodology used to consider the indirect effects upon the setting of historic environment features (in addition to visual intrusion) with particular relevance for those historic environment assets situated offshore.	Noted
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Historic Environment	KCC and Historic England will comment on the impact from the proposal on archaeology and their expertise should be relied upon.	Noted

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Historic Environment & LVIA	Whilst it is appreciated that due to the increase in height of the new turbines their appearance would have some effect on the skyline beyond Margate in views from the west, we accept that the significance of these views to the overall character and significance of the heritage assets would be limited and, as with the existing turbines, they will be assimilated as part of the skyline views.	Noted comments that TDC satisfied with the approach / assessment of landscape and visual effects.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Historic Environment & LVIA	We are therefore satisfied with the way in which the visual impacts, in terms of the landscape and historic environment, have been assessed. However, we remain concerned about the impact the height and increased proximity of the proposed new wind turbines would have on the visual amenities of the Thanet Coastline and would recommend a reduction in turbine height to overcome these concerns.	Noted comments that TDC satisfied with the approach / assessment of landscape and visual effects.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Introduction	NE has no further comments to make on the Introduction Chapter.	No action required
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Land	REP - NLL's land ownership includes the substation bay at the National Grid substation where the Nemo Link's Project HVAC cable connects to the electricity transmission work. Given the potential for significant impacts as a result of the Project's connection to this substation, NLL's required protective provisions will need to extend to the substation bay and the Project's connection to the substation.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Land	Given the potential offshore and onshore impacts, as a minimum NLL's required protective provisions will need to be included within the DCO to ensure that the integrity of the Nemo Link Project's infrastructure is protected. These will need to include a right of approval in favour of NLL in respect of works in the vicinity of the Nemo Link Project regardless of any crossing. NLL has not provided its required protective provisions at this stage as no draft UCO accompanies the Project's consultation. However, NLL would welcome the opportunity to work with the applicant to ensure that its required protective provisions are included within the DCO.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Land	The Project appears to have included part of the Nemo Link Project's leasehold land within the red line boundary that it intends to submit for the DCO. For example, the Nemo Link Project's converter station appears to have been included within the red line boundary and the converter station could, therefore, be subject to compulsory acquisition. Similarly, parts of the cable over which NLL has rights are included within the red line. NLL would strongly object to the inclusion of powers for the acquisition of NLL's land or the extinguishment of NLL's rights over land given the importance of the Nemo Link Project to the UK. This includes the substation bay at the National Grid substation. The full extent of NLL's landholding, and its rights over the cable corridor, is required for the construction and operation of the Nemo Link Project and used by NLL for the purposes of the Nemo Link Project. NLL would like to work with the applicant to ensure that it understands the extent of the Nemo Link Project, to agree that the Project's red line boundary will not acquire any of the Nemo Link Project's land and to make it clear that none of the NLL's rights over land will be extinguished. The compulsory acquisition of any of the Nemo Link Project's land within the red line boundary, or any attempt to extinguish any of NLL's rights over land, will necessitate a strong objection to the application for the DCO from NLL.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_76_03/01/2018	Ministry of Justice/ Borderforce	S42	Land	<p>Your proposals include a site at Port Richborough, Sandwich, which is leased by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for occupation and use by Border Force. The site has an area of approximately 4.6 hectares and it is an operational property, for which Border Force has an on-going requirement. We wish to advise, on behalf of Border Force, that, as part of your proposed development, we would expect our site to be replaced, to our requirements and satisfaction, at no cost to Border Force. We would also require any increase in operational costs that might result from the relocation to be fully reimbursed by the acquiring authority, including, but not limited to, any increase in rent, utilities, rates or other outgoings that might arise throughout the period corresponding to the unexpired lease term. We would also advise that, because of the operational importance of this property, we would require that the replacement facility must be made available and be operational to the full satisfaction of Border Force before the use of the current site can cease and the site be transferred to the acquiring authority.</p> <p>These comments are made without prejudice to our position resulting from the immunity from which our interest benefits as a result of its status as Crown property.</p>	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Land	the need to ensure that all of 'the Nemo Link Project's land and rights are not compulsory acquired as part of the Project's application for a DCO.'	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	View point 4. DDC considers this to be a rather weak viewpoint. The viewpoint is taken from the England Coast Path at 1.15 km. On the 'Sandwich Flats' the path runs much closer to the site, as close as 0.6 km at one point over a length of 1200 m which is within 1 km distance. As in other viewpoints, summer vegetation assists in screening the proposed site.	In order to illustrate and assess visual effects in winter, the LVIA in this ES has included additional winter photography for VP4. See Figure 2.14. In relation to the sections of England Coast Path that are closer to the proposed substation location than viewpoint 4, the view is substantially restricted by small trees within the intervening area of nature reserve that coalesce to screen the view towards Richborough Port (this is the case even in winter months, as established during visual survey in winter months). As a result it is considered that viewpoint 4 represents the worst case view from this path and from Sandwich Flats (winter vegetation view), this is due to a combination of elevation on the flood berm with enough set back from nature reserve trees, which allow a clearer line of site to Richborough Port.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Para. 2.8.6 describes how certain viewpoints agreed with the DDC were rejected when the final substation location was fixed. It is unfortunate that the DDC was not re-consulted on viewpoints in the light of the entirely new location of the proposed substation. The 5km buffer zone was agreed prior to the resitting of the substation and was adjacent to existing structures.	The change in circumstances of a changed substation location resulted in some of the earlier agreed viewpoints having no potential view of proposed development and are therefore no longer required. Additional viewpoints, where the changed substation location would potentially be visible, were presented at the time of finalising the design, during Evidence Plan Meeting on 3/10/17. See also the Evidence Plan Report (Document Ref. 8.18) and Site Selection and Alternatives (Document Ref: 6.1.4). The 5 km study area buffer was established using the substation location area presented at PEI which only slightly varies in extent when compared to the 5 km study area buffer presented during earlier consultations when the substations proposed location was within the site of the old Richborough Power Station. There is very little difference in the bare ground potential visibility of a proposed substation located at either of these locations, however, the current Richborough Port location is less visible when intervening vegetation and other built structures are taken into consideration. See section 2.4

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Para. 2.10.1 states that the LVIA is based on the Rochdale Envelope and the parameters relevant to the LVIA are set out in compliance with EIA regulations, the likely significant effects of a worst-case scenario are assessed and illustrated in the LVIA. This is not entirely the case. The lack of winter views is illustrative of this, as is the substation building location in Viewpoint 1. A worst-case scenario would be having the building closest to the corner by the roundabout.	The assessment considers a worst-case situation for all landscape and visual receptors included in the Onshore LVIA with the assumption that the substation could be positioned anywhere within the maximum parameter block. See section 2.6.6. It is acknowledged, however, that an additional visualisation showing the substation building as closest to the view from Richborough Port Roundabout may assist DDC in the review of the visual effects from viewpoint 1 at the roundabout. For this reason, an additional visualisation showing this alternate substation building location has been included in the LVIA chapter of the ES for viewpoint 1. See Figure 2.11. In relation to DDC comments on winter vegetation and seasonality, additional visualisations showing winter vegetation have been provided in the LVIA chapter of the ES for viewpoints 1, 3 and 4, as agreed with DDC. See Figures 2.11, 2.13 and 2.14. The maximum parameter block of the substation area also formed the basis for ZTV production. See section 2.4 and Figure 2.6
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Para. 2.12.5 states that "existing tree planting around the proposed substation area is substantial and together with other vegetation and built elements in the wider landscape provide visual screening for the majority of visual receptors in the area. No further landscape mitigation is therefore considered required to mitigate landscape and visual effects." Viewpoint (1) illustrates clearly that additional tree planting on the northern boundary of the proposed substation boundary would assist in screening views from the A256. It may also be the case that views from Shellness which are probably unscreened may be filtered by planting on the NE boundary of the proposed substation site.	Outline Landscape Strategy described in Section 2.12. Substation Landscape Mitigation Planting Plan shown on Figure 2.10. See also See sections 2.8.6 to 2.8.7 in relation to Shellness views.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Table 2.17 there is an assessment of effect on the Sandwich Bay LCA. The commentary relates primarily to visibility, which has been questioned above. DDC wishes to reserve the right to comment until there is more information relating to visual impact on 'Sandwich Flats' and Shellness.	In relation to LVIA considerations from Sandwich Flats See sections 2.8.6 to 2.8.7
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Table 2.21 considers trees and vegetation north of the substation site area would intervene between the substation site and Ramsgate, however, from the northeast of the site there is a view cone along the estuary and over mudflats which may encompass Pegwell village and Ramsgate Harbour.	Additional Viewpoint included. Viewpoint 9 - Pegwell, promenade. See Figure 2.19.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Table 2.23 has erroneous nomenclature. There is no adopted Kent Coastline Walk. The DDC considers the preliminary assessment weak in respect of the England Coastal Path (Viewpoint 4) given a closer view of the proposed substation is available.	Recreational route names identified in the PEI have been checked against these comments and the LVIA chapter of the ES updated accordingly. In relation to the sections of England Coast Path that are closer to the proposed substation location than viewpoint 4, the view is substantially restricted by small trees within the intervening area of nature reserve that coalesce to screen the view towards Richborough Port (this is the case even in winter months, as established during visual survey in winter months). As a result it is considered that viewpoint 4 still represents the worst case view from this path and from Sandwich Flats (winter vegetation view), this is due to a combination of elevation on the flood berm with enough set back from nature reserve trees to allow a clearer line of site to Richborough Port. See Figure 2.14.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Table 2.23 views from the Stour Valley Walk have been scoped out: "The Stour Valley Walk is a walking route that follows the river Stour between Pegwell Bay and Bagham via Canterbury. There would be no visibility of the proposed substation from this route and as a result is not included in the detailed assessment". DDC consider this an unreasonable opinion without any viewpoint analysis from route near Shellness.	In relation to LVIA considerations from Sandwich Flats See sections 2.8.6 to 2.8.7. See also Stour Valley Walk Preliminary Assessment in Table 2.23
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Table 2.24 considers the substation visual effects assessment. The table below indicates the DDC response to such, utilising commentary above and in the PEIR. [Disagree with viewpoints 1,3,& 4 see table in response]	Concerns regarding viewpoints from DDC are discussed in points below.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Section 2.16: Cumulative impact: This appears confused in respect of activities at Richborough Energy Park, where the Nemo Link (DOV/16/00109) is a standalone application distinct from the Richborough Connection (PINS EN020017), yet has not been considered as such. The Nemo Link involves the construction of a large interconnector building. There will be potential cumulative visual impacts of this building and the proposed substation in views from the A256 south of the roundabout (View 1). This was never considered relevant in the original consultation, as the preferred location of the substation was within the Richborough Energy Park. It is recommended that this is reviewed.	The Nemo link and Substation (Interconnector building) is considered within the LVIA baseline as it forms part of the existing environment. See section 2.9

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Summary: DDC considers that the visual impact assessment is incomplete in respect of the substation and recommends the selection of further viewpoints, to include winter views. A fuller visualisation of the contents of the proposed substation is also recommended. DDC viewpoints for the LVIA for the revised location of the substation have not been subject to consultation prior to the submission of the Draft PEIR.	Additional winter photography has been provided for VPs 1, 3 and 4. An alternative substation building location is also represented in VP1. See section 2.4 and Figures 2.11, 2.13 and 2.14.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Have the design scenario parameters at landfall been fully assessed, maximum extent refers to 41m the project description refers to 50 m Table 2.13	Chapter has been updated with respect to RLB and project developments.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	The proposed bunds have not been modelled in the LVIA as the location is not known; therefore these have not been assessed through this process and need to be included to offer an accurate representation of the likely impact of all the works and their cumulative impact.	The photographs and other graphic material such as wirelines, photomontages and ZTVs used in this assessment are for illustrative purposes only and are not a substitute for the written LVIA. The assessment parameters for the LVIA are described in Section 2.10. The proposed cable route option for a NEMO crossing has now been discounted as an option for the onshore cable route and the NEMO crossing bund is therefore not required to be modelled.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	There is very little reference to the impact on the use and users of the country park or the changes to the shoreline that will have a significant impact on the character of the landscape, coast lines and views of it. This needs to be addresses in much greater detail throughout. Table 2.19 does not address the impact at landfall and changes to the coast line being proposed.	Whilst impact on the recreational use of the park is not the subject of an LVIA, the use and users of the Country Park are acknowledged in the sensitivity assessment of landscape and visual receptors. Effects to the coastline of the Country Park as a result of the proposed Cable Route and Landfall options are assessed within Physical Landscape Effects Section 2.13 and Landscape Character Effects Section 2.14.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Fig. 12.11 is misleading. Both Barville Farm (13/00914) and Thornton Lane (13/00927) wind turbine applications were refused and dismissed at Appeal, while the Grain Harvesters (10/00669) was never pursued beyond EIA Screening.	Figure 12.11 to be updated in light of these comments, with the three onshore turbines shown as 'scoping' stage to be removed from map.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	The visibility of TOWF is variable, both dependent on atmospheric conditions (mist, haze) as well as time of day and cloud cover. On a bright afternoon with sunlight catching its masts and blades TOWF may be clearer than illustrated on the baseline imagery. Viewpoint 8, which utilises a photomontage of TOWF, is of great assistance in presenting a worst-case scenario.	Noted, recognises Viewpoint 8 from Sandwich Bay is useful as providing a worst case view/photomontage from Dover District.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 7 Deal Pier/Promenade: TOWF could be visible and so TEOWF must also be considered so. The northernmost turbine and the southern three (detailed below) appear somewhat separate from the bulk of the wind farms.	Following s42 consultation comments from stakeholders on the PEIR, the OWF area has been reduced at its north-western corner. This change to the OWF area has resulted in a new Rochdale Envelope WTG layout for the SLVIA, with the WTGs in the north-western part of the PEIR OWF area being moved to other areas within the OWF area. This change in the Rochdale Envelope WTG layout (Figure 12.1a) assessed in the Environmental Statement, provides further and partial mitigation of some seascape, landscape and visual effects assessed in the PEIR.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 8 (40°) Sandwich Bay Estate: The use of photomontages of both the existing wind farm and the proposed extension is helpful. As such, they illustrate that the extension will have a significantly greater effect than the existing, particularly due to the turbines closer to the shore and those which do not benefit from the existing wind farm as a backdrop. Of particular note are the southern group of turbines (numbered 18, 19, and 20 on the wireline drawing) and the northernmost (numbers. 1, 14, 15 on the wireline drawing). The latter, particularly 14 and 15, do form a consistent extension to the main group of TOWF and TEOWF, but visually form a partial seascape enclosure with the Thanet coast which diminishes the perception of the sea beyond. It is considered that there should be a significant separation between views of the coast and the TEOWF. The relationship of the southern three turbines to the bulk of TEOWF is unclear, they appear separated.	Following s42 consultation comments from stakeholders on the PEIR, the OWF area has been reduced at its north-western corner. This change to the OWF area has resulted in a new Rochdale Envelope WTG layout for the SLVIA, with the WTGs in the north-western part of the PEIR OWF area being moved to other areas within the OWF area. This change in the Rochdale Envelope WTG layout (Figure 12.1a) assessed in the Environmental Statement, provides further and partial mitigation of some seascape, landscape and visual effects assessed in the PEIR.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 9 Richborough Castle: The visual impact, in terms of height, will not be dissimilar from that for views from Deal, although the complex terrestrial landscape in the foreground will lessen any impact. The more northerly position also reduces the effect of turbine no. 1 while exacerbating the effect of nos. 18, 19, 20.	Noted, and as a result visual effect from VP9 was assessed as not significant in the PEIR, which this comment appears to agree with.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 10 Dover Patrol Memorial (not Coastguard Memorial) St Margaret's Bay: the distance of the view reduces still further the visual effect.	Noted and agreed. Reported in ES chapter.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 18 The England Coast Path, Sandwich Flats: The view is cluttered, inevitably, as the bulk of the TEOWF is beyond Ramsgate Harbour Arm, extending northwards 'behind' Thanet. The Nemo cable-laying barge may add to the clutter. The southern three turbines remain oddly separated from the rest.	Following s42 consultation comments from stakeholders on the PEIR, the OWF area has been reduced at its north-western corner. This change to the OWF area has resulted in a new Rochdale Envelope WTG layout for the SLVIA, with the WTGs in the north-western part of the PEIR OWF area being moved to other areas within the OWF area. This change in the Rochdale Envelope WTG layout (Figure 12.1a) assessed in the Environmental Statement, provides further and partial mitigation of some seascape, landscape and visual effects assessed in the PEIR.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 19 Betteshanger Country Park: The wireline drawing indicates the same issues as for Viewpoints 8 and 18, the separation of the southern three turbines and the partial enclosure of the seascape at the Thanet coast.	Following s42 consultation comments from stakeholders on the PEIR, the OWF area has been reduced at its north-western corner. This change to the OWF area has resulted in a new Rochdale Envelope WTG layout for the SLVIA, with the WTGs in the north-western part of the PEIR OWF area being moved to other areas within the OWF area. This change in the Rochdale Envelope WTG layout (Figure 12.1a) assessed in the Environmental Statement, provides further and partial mitigation of some seascape, landscape and visual effects assessed in the PEIR.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 20 St Peter's Church, Sandwich: This view gives a not dissimilar disposition of the turbines to that in Viewpoint 18, but less cluttered. The wireline again, indicates the southern three 'separate' turbines.	Following s42 consultation comments from stakeholders on the PEIR, the OWF area has been reduced at its north-western corner. This change to the OWF area has resulted in a new Rochdale Envelope WTG layout for the SLVIA, with the WTGs in the north-western part of the PEIR OWF area being moved to other areas within the OWF area. This change in the Rochdale Envelope WTG layout (Figure 12.1a) assessed in the Environmental Statement, provides further and partial mitigation of some seascape, landscape and visual effects assessed in the PEIR.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 21 Chillenden: The seascape is so reduced that the presence of the turbines is insignificant.	Concurs with the findings of the PEIR assessment. Already addressed in PEIR chapter.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 22 North Downs Way: the seascape of Pegwell Bay is evident, but the presence of the turbines is insignificant.	Concurs with the findings of the PEIR assessment. Already addressed in PEIR chapter.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 23 South Foreland Lighthouse: The turbines may be discerned (wireline drawing) but would probably be seen just as a distant feature.	Concurs with the findings of the PEIR assessment. Already addressed in PEIR chapter.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 24 Dover Castle: The turbines may be discerned (wireline drawing) but would probably be seen just as a distant feature.	Concurs with the findings of the PEIR assessment. Already addressed in PEIR chapter.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Summary: In respect of both seascape character and visual effects, there are proposed specific turbine locations (1, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20 on wireline drawing for Viewpoint 8) that will have adverse effects and consideration should be given to mitigation of such effects.	Following s42 consultation comments from stakeholders on the PEIR, the OWF area has been reduced at its north-western corner. This change to the OWF area has resulted in a new Rochdale Envelope WTG layout for the SLVIA, with the WTGs in the north-western part of the PEIR OWF area being moved to other areas within the OWF area. This change in the Rochdale Envelope WTG layout (Figure 12.1a) assessed in the Environmental Statement, provides further and partial mitigation of some seascape, landscape and visual effects assessed in the PEIR.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	The proposed onshore cable route enters Dover District on the northern boundary of Bay Point (Fig 2.6b). This is private land and is well-screened from public views, although the England Coast Path which has two variants, one of which is along Richborough Port, runs close by. It is expected that visual effects would be restricted to the construction and decommissioning periods and that these would not be significant. A similar scenario is envisaged for the cable run along Richborough Port (Fig 2.6c) although here there would be a greater visual effect on users of the River Stour and England Coast Path (if variant open), who would predominantly be recreational users (high sensitivity receptors). The effect would, however, be dwarfed by that due to the construction of the substation.	The LVIA has assessed the effects on the variant of the England Coast Path that is currently open.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Figure 2.4a – Principal Visual Receptors – is confusing. The nomenclature of certain paths is wrong. It is uncertain what the selection of receptors is based upon. In Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Ed. (GLVIA3) it is stated that visual receptors are all people (Chapter 6.31), the more sensitive receptors, which could be considered the principal receptors, are those more susceptible to change, which the GLVIA indicates are likely to be people using the landscape for recreational purposes. For that reason, people using 'A' roads are usually considered less sensitive than people using public rights of way, yet the latter have not been included. It would help understanding what constitutes 'principal'.	Path names in LVIA checked and amended. See Figure 2.4. In areas where the landscape and visual receptors are of much lower sensitivity this does not mean there no 'Principal Visual Receptors' but simply that they are of lower sensitivity. They are nevertheless 'Principal' receptors in relation to potential effects for the development in question. GLVIA3 states on page 112, section 6.26 - 'Predicting and describing visual effects' - 'Preparation of the visual baseline is followed by the systematic identification of likely effects on the potential visual receptors. Considering the different sources of visual effects alongside the principal visual receptors that might be affected, perhaps by means of a table, will assist in the initial identification of likely significant effects for further study.' Principal visual receptors are identified in section 2.8 'Existing Environment - Visual', of the LVIA and assessed in section 2.15 'Visual Effects Assessment'.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Figures 2.8a and 2.8b are slightly inaccurate in that permission for development of the 5 MW Solar Farm under 13/00794 has lapsed.	Cumulative data updated in ES. See Figure 2.9.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	The material presented diverges from best practice guidance (GLVIA3, Chapter 8.15) in that onshore viewpoints of the preferred substation location were not discussed or agreed with DDC. (The viewpoints previously agreed on were based on the options presented at that time, i.e. the substation being within the Richborough Energy Park); seasonal effects have not been accounted for.	Additional viewpoints were presented at the time of finalising the preferred substation location, during Evidence Plan Meeting on 3/10/17. LVIA guidance (GLVIA3) does not require production of winter views/seasonal assessments, however it does encourage agreement in approach with determining authority. Winter photographs for substation visualisations were not requested by consultees at previous Evidence Plan meetings ahead of PEIR submission. In order to address s42 response, additional winter photography for VPs 1,3&4 has been included in this LVIA as shown in Figures 2.11, 2.13 and 2.14.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	The uncertainty of the proposed substation location and associated infrastructure increases the difficulty in assessing visual effect. There is no knowledge of what the infrastructure associated with the substation consists of. The applicants should have a reasonable idea of what this would be and it would be helpful to have a visualisation of an example.	The assessment has assessed a worst case Rochdale Envelope for all landscape and visual receptors, with the assumption that the infrastructure that forms the onshore substation could be positioned anywhere within the maximum parameter block shown in the visualisations. See section 2.6.6.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 1: depending on its precise location within the proposed site, the substation building could dominate the local landscape. However, far more information is needed on the associated infrastructure and how much of the proposed site is occupied by that and the connection to the National Grid, before the significance of effect can be assessed. It should be noted that one variant of the England Coast Path runs along the foreground, together with Regional Cycle Route 15;	The assessment has assessed a worst case Rochdale Envelope for all landscape and visual receptors, with the assumption that the infrastructure that forms the onshore substation could be positioned anywhere within the maximum parameter block. See section 2.6.6.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 2: Against the foreground of the inert waste recycling site, the proposed substation would not be significant;	Noted. See Figure 2.12
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 3: The site was photographed in May 2017 and shows the whole site screened by tree vegetation. The density of the vegetation is such that it is difficult to estimate what a winter view may reveal. As in Viewpoint 1, one variant of the England Coast Path runs along the foreground, together with Regional Cycle Route 15;	In order to illustrate and assess visual effects in winter, the LVIA in this ES has included additional winter photography for VP3. See Figure 2.13.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 6: The photography here dates from March 2017. The distant trees appear to be 'breaking bud', but this has low screening effect and the photograph could be representative of a winter view. Consequently, the effect on the sensitive visual receptors (visitors) at Richborough Castle is considered insignificant.	Noted. See Figure 2.16.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Viewpoint 8: Despite being another summer view, it is considered that any visual effect here would be perceived within the context of the other features on the horizon and be insignificant.	Noted. See Figure 2.18.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Omitted Viewpoints: Apart from the position of Viewpoint 4, which the LPA considers weak, an omission from the 'Sandwich Flats' is from the NE, near Shellness, on the Stour Valley Walk, a County Trail. Visual receptors should also include users of Pegwell Bay Country Park.	Visual receptors are included within the Pegwell Bay Country Park at viewpoints 10-13 (Assessed in section 2.15 and shown on Figures 2.20 – 2.13). Additional reference photos are provided for landscape context throughout the Country Park as shown on Figures 2.8a-f
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	Has the visual and landscape impact during construction been considered, with particular reference to Pegwell Bay and Pegwell Bay Country Park. This needs to also be addressed in the cumulative impact as limited details have not been provided at this stage.	Construction effects are considered throughout the LVIA.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA	It is not considered that the impact of the changes at landfall that will change the coastline or changes in heights and form as a result of the cables routes and associated structures are reverserable or are short term (Table 2.32). The proposed works will be permanent features and changes in the land and the resultant landscape character.	Table 2.32 provides a summary of the construction impacts, which are considered to be short term. Table Table 2.31 describes the O&M impacts to these same receptors as 'long term'.
LA_117_12/01/2018	Shepway	S42	LVIA	The map extract taken from Drawing SLVIA Study Area ZTV (45km), Drawing Number PB5894-SCO-2-31, is useful in terms in terms of showing Shepway and the proposal in the context of the surrounding area. The darker grey indicates areas from where it may be visible to see the highest proportion of blade tips. There are areas in the north / east of district. It would be useful to check whether drawing includes vegetation. Vegetation is an effective screen which will have a major impact on the extent of the area from which the windfarm would be visible.	Addressed in Volume 2, Chapter 12 - Seascape The Blade Tip ZTV with the boundary of Shepway District is shown in Figure 12.5. The ZTV does not include vegetation and is based on a bare-ground model of the landform, as described in section 12.6 of this SLVIA Chapter.
LA_117_12/01/2018	Shepway	S42	LVIA	The Shepway District Council, the Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 has now considered the details submitted with your consultation in relation to the above matter and has raised no objection to the proposal.	Addressed in Volume 2, Chapter 12 - Seascape. Comments are noted.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	LVIA	The proposal will result in a visual impact and change in landscape from key viewpoints from within the District. We welcome the recognition of the sensitivity of this stretch of coastline in the PEIR.	Noted comments relating to sensitivity of coastline.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	LVIA/SSA	Para. 2.12.1 considers that primary mitigation in respect of the proposed substation, onshore cable route and landfall has involved the sensitive siting and design of the onshore infrastructure during site selection, to ensure the potential impacts are avoided or reduced. The LPA considers that without better LVIA considerations from the England Coast Path at 'Sandwich Flats' and the Stour Valley Walk at Shellness such an assertion by the applicant is weak, particularly given the reasoning for choosing this site over the original Para 4.10.4.	As described in previous comment, there is very little difference in the bare ground potential visibility of a proposed substation located at either the proposed substation location within the site at Richborough Port or the previous location to the west within the Energy Park. However, the current Richborough Port location is less visible when intervening vegetation and other built structures are taken into consideration. In relation to LVIA considerations from Sandwich Flats See sections 2.8.6 to 2.8.7. The LVIA therefore supports the selection of the Richborough Port proposed substation site when compared to the previous location within the Energy Park, although both locations are on brownfield sites within an industrial context and are considered to have capacity to accommodate development of this type. No significant effects have been identified for walkers on recreational routes within Sandwich Flats. Other reference photographs are also provided on Figures 2.8a-f, Context Photo Sheets 1-6, including views from the section of Stour Valley Walk that runs along the east coast of Sandwich Flats, the Saxon Shore Way adjacent to the Richborough Energy Park and views of existing industrial context from The England Coast Path.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Noise	Earlier concerns regarding impact of construction activities on some properties within DDC were addressed in a series of progress meetings. Conclusions stated in section 10.15.1 of the noise report are agreed and there are no further comments regarding noise impact for properties in the DDC area. DDC are in agreement with the approach to assessment and data gathering and accept the factors and methodology identified.	Response noted, no action required.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Noise	It is not clear what the proposed hours of working will be, this appears to vary throughout the submission. 24 hour working and working at weekends appears to be being proposed for all stages. This has the potential to significantly increase noise and disturbance. There needs to be some control to protect residential receptors.	The typical construction hours are presented in the Onshore Project Description chapter (Document Ref: 6.3.1) section 10.8, Table 10.17 and section 10.10, paragraph 10.10.2. Limited weekend, evening and night time working may be required in the intertidal zone however this is expected to be for periods of less than one month hence it is unlikely to give rise to significant effects. 24-hour working may be required for offshore piling. This ES demonstrates that this work is unlikely to result in significant effects as detailed in Section 10.10.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Noise	Does the noise assessment include queuing traffic at Sandwich Road and the delivery of equipment and manoeuvring of HVGs on and off site?	The assessment takes account of all vehicles accessing the site and manoeuvring on site. A Construction Traffic Management Plan will seek to minimise queuing traffic at Sandwich Road. Typically noise from queueing traffic would be expected to be less than noise from freely moving traffic.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Noise	The assessment methodology takes into account current and relevant noise standards and guidance.	No further response required

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LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Noise	It is accepted that noise and vibration impacts of the operational and maintenance phase are negligible given that the cabling is underground at depth.	No further response required
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Noise	However, as identified in the PEIR there are 8 residential properties (LT4 - Ebbsfleet Lane) that although 530m away to the proposed substation have the potential for noise impacts. The BS4142 substation assessment should be considered along with existing and proposed noise sources in the vicinity.	A BS4142 assessment is provided in section 10.11.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Noise	The report must address the issue of noise (including low frequency noise) and vibration from the station to ensure that there is no loss of amenity.	An assessment of noise from the substation has been undertaken in accordance with BS 4142:2014. This is provided in section 10.11 and is considered the appropriate method of assessment to determine the potential impact of noise within this EIA.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Noise	Mitigation shall ensure that the low frequency noise emitted from the substation is controlled so that it does not exceed the Low Frequency Criterion Curve for the 10 to 160Hz third octave bands inside residential accommodation as described in The DEFRA Procedure for the Assessment of Low Frequency Noise Complaints 2011 (NANR45). I would also recommend the applicant using the baseline background modal measurements to assess significance – for a worst case approach.	NANR45 (DEFRA 2011) states the following in relation to its use in planning situations: “The procedure is intended to assist in the evaluation of existing problems. It is not intended as a means of predicting when disturbance might occur, for example in a planning situation, and would not be reliable to use as such. This is because disturbance by LFN depends on a number of factors, such as the character of the sound, whose effects are neither well understood, nor readily predictable.” An assessment based on this document has therefore not been undertaken. Modal measurements have been used to ascertain background within BS 4142 assessment provided in section 10.11.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Noise	Construction works have also been identified as having potentially significant noise impacts to residential properties in Ebbsfleet and mitigation is proposed to be implemented and embedded within the Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) to ensure ABC threshold 65dBLAeq16hr is not exceeded. However, I would suggest that trench excavation alongside Ebbsfleet properties (e.g. within an appropriate radius) is restricted further than that proposed in section 10.10.2 to typical COPA hours i.e. 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 1pm on Saturdays – works outside this time should not be permitted.	The proposed working hours of 0700 to 1900 typically would include a 1 hour set up period at 0700 and 1 hour set down period at 1800 where noise will be limited. Noisy works will therefore only take place between 0800 and 1800.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	We suggest this wording needs to be changed from “From the landfall location at Pegwell Bay...” to “From the proposed landfall location at Pegwell bay...” We note that discussions around the cable landfall locations are still ongoing and this should be reflected in the text.	ES chapter has been amended
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	It is understood any refinements, or alternatively lack of refinements, to the project design must be fully justified against any consultation responses or comments. Particularly if there is overriding opinion from stakeholders that certain options should be dropped or amended.	Noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	It is noted that the last sentence does not match assumptions made within paragraph 12 and 52, stating that the cable landfall will be made at Pegwell Bay. The intended landfall location within this area should be made clearer in paragraph 50, rather than saying at three locations along the Kent coast.	Text has been clarified in the ES Chapter
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Depending on further evidence presented in other chapters, NE understand why these options have been brought forward. At this stage the options seem to be driven more by engineering and commercially driven considerations than environmental issues. The evidence mentioned regarding feasibility studies needs to be presented to NE. It is clear from previous evidence plan meetings that stakeholders including NE, were concerned that other landfall options had been discounted so easily without much evidence as to why. However, NE refers to points 58 and 59 and encourage Vattenfall to consider other options and locations for the cable landfall and to consider the opinions of SNCBs and also local stakeholders and NGOs.	Additional evidence has been provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Although the TJB for option 2 is not within the saltmarsh, from what NE understands there is still a loss of saltmarsh and an extension of the “sea defence”, albeit not as much as option 1. This needs to be made clearer within this point.	Text has been clarified in the ES Chapter
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Comments on the landfall options will be discussed in the more detailed technical chapters.	No action required

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone Marine Water and sediment Quality Chapter.	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone Offshore Ornithology Chapter.	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone Benthic, Subtidal and Intertidal Ecology Chapter	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone Fish and Shellfish ecology.	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone Marine Mammal Chapter.	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone Offshore Designated sites chapter	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone commercial fisheries chapter	No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	NTS	Further detailed comments will be provided for the standalone onshore biodiversity chapter.	No action required
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore Conclusions	The land take for the cable routes and associated construction techniques and processes and the long timescales involved is significant and will have a significant detrimental impact on the immediate area. It is not clear if an overall picture of all the different elements has been considered as a whole.	The assessments presented in the ES have considered all elements of the design envelope across all phases of the development. Each assessment chapter has also included a consideration of inter-related effects across multiple receptors which are further considered in Volume 2, Chapter 14: Inter-relationships (6.2.14).
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Onshore Conclusions	There are potentially significant detrimental environmental and amenity impacts on the Thanet District arising from the development and we would therefore request that the above recommendations are taken into consideration when finalising the design. However, we are supportive of the development as a whole as a renewable energy generation project. The above comments are made without prejudice to the Council's written representation submission, adequacy of consultation and consideration of the Development Consent Order application.	Noted.
TechO_43_14/12/2017	Southern Water	S42	Onshore design	Appropriate protective provisions will be required to ensure the protection of SWS's assets and ensure that necessary provisions are in place to ensure that the apparatus can be maintained in perpetuity. Without such provisions the proposed application will have an unacceptable impact on SWS's assets. We look forward to hearing from you in due course, ideally to agree protective provisions in advance of the submission of your application for a Development Consent Order. Correspondence relating to this response should be sent to Stuart Ward at the above address.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Onshore PD	The onshore route options are of particular concern to NLL, as part of the Nemo Link Project's onshore cables have not been installed underground: instead, they are surface laid with a chalk bund constructed over them to provide adequate protection.	noted.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Onshore PD	Option 1: this option would involve two onshore crossings by the Project's electricity cables of the Nemo Link Project electricity cables. In relation to the: a. first crossing, the crossing would take place in the vicinity of the particularly sensitive surface laid cables identified above and the construction methodology is unclear. This has the potential for significant impacts on the integrity of the Nemo Link Project's infrastructure, and clarity as to the construction methodology is required; and b. second crossing, the construction methodology is unclear Whilst the PIER that the applicant has provided refers to this crossing being managed by way of horizontal direction drilling (HDD), verbally it has been confirmed to NLL that this may be hand dug. Again, this has the potential for significant impacts on the integrity of the Nemo Link Project's infrastructure. Clarity as to construction methodology is required.	crossing report. Sandwich rd report. Discount option 1. pd
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Onshore PD	Option 2: whilst this option would not include the Project cables crossing the Nemo Link Project electricity cables it is likely that construction traffic, plant and machinery could still affect the Nemo Link Project.	vehicle crossing information to be included in the onshore pd.
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Onshore PD	Both Option 1 and Option 2 have the potential to significantly impact the Nemo Link Project. The proposed method of any onshore crossing has not been assessed so it appears that Option 1 has more potential to significantly impact the Nemo Link Project than Option 2, particularly at the first crossing point where the Nemo Link Project cables are surface laid. However, the potential for the Project's construction activities to have impacts on the Nemo Link Project's onshore infrastructure has also not yet been assessed. The impacts on the Nemo Link Project's onshore infrastructure for either option would need to be fully understood. At present, there is insufficient information to allow this assessment to take place.	crossing report. Sandwich rd report. Discount option 1. pd
PrB_102_21/12/2017	Nemo Link Ltd	S42	Onshore PD	Route at REP - there maybe additional impacts from the Project's cables where they interact with the National Grid substation. Whilst the plan submitted with the Project's consultation shows only a southern cable route connecting to the National Grid substation, the Project has verbally confirmed that there may be an alternative cable route that may necessitate a further crossing of the Nemo Link Project's cables and the red line that the Project has submitted is broad enough to include this alternative cable route. This could apply if either of Option 1 or Option 2 are taken forward. As above, an understanding of construction methodology and required protection in favour of NLL is required to address the potentially significant impact on the Nemo Link Project.	Noted. To be included in consultation table. PD has been updated where more information is available
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Question whether the need to extend the Country Park by between 20 and 50 metres has been fully taken into account in the submission. The impacts in all respects of this work, may justify their own chapter and individual assessment. Significant change to the shoreline and sea defences and their profile that may have a knock on effect on other offshore and onshore characteristics.	The worst case landfall option has been considered in all relevant chapters. PD has been updated accordingly. All effects that have been identified by the EIA team have been assessed - see physical, benthic etc
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	No details of the expected fill materials for the extension are provided or how this will be undertaken.	Material will be from a certified uncontaminated source and be suitable for the proposed use. Standards for material are outlined in the CoCP.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	The on the ground impacts on the Country park from the transmission pit areas and transmission joint bays has the potential to be significant and have significant consequences for the country park. It is not clear if this has been sufficiently considered in the submission.	The TJBs have been assessed in terms of the worst case for each assessment.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Have ground conditions and detailed surveys been undertaken to determine the best/optimal location for these works to take place. Detailed surveys would be necessary to determine the likely impact on the Country Park, landscape, visual impacts and biodiversity. This isn't made clear in the submission.	Detailed SI works which would usually take place post-consent are being undertaken by the applicant to inform feasibility studies and the detailed design stages.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	What is the material/surface for the running track for maintenance expected to be ? Will this remain in situ? How will this effect the park and biodiversity?	Details have been provided in the onshore project description. The impact of construction on biodiversity is assessed in Volume 3, Chapter 5: biodiversity. Details will also be provided in the CoCP and Outline LEMP.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	The line of the existing Nemo cables needs to be shown on the plans in respect of the proposed crossing. A more detailed plan with all the proposed height changes shown is required. Existing levels should also be provided and an assessment of the differences proposed. Without this detailed information it is difficult to assess the impact and the difference between the two cable options.	Change in PD so no longer required
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	For Option 1 no details of the crossing with TOWF have been provided or where this would take place.	Change in PD so no longer required
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Details of the cofferdam are required, its visual impact assessed and included in the cumulative impact assessment. Potential impacts on biodiversity, water movement, length of time in situ and its size.	Details have been provided and all relevant receptors have been assessed.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Details of the jointing bays are still limited and their impact is potentially significant with a large land-take. The size and amount of jointing bays required along the length of the route is a concern. Detailed plans showing the jointing bay detail should be provided.	Clarification that the locations will be selected as part of detailed design works and that for the purposes of EIA they can be anywhere in the RLB.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Cross bonded link boxes are referred but there is no description of construction and likely locations. Will these be visible at ground level during operation. Plans showing the bonded link boxes and their locations should be provided.	Clarification that the locations will be selected as part of detailed design works and that for the purposes of EIA they can be anywhere in the RLB. Clarification added that the link boxes could be above ground in the pBCP.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Pre-construction works should be fully detailed, identified and considered in the assessment of the impact. These works/impacts may be significant. These details will be of assistance in the DCO requirements to ensure preciseness in what constitutes development and the commencement of development.	All pre-construction works are included in the PD, including the preparation of the land for the SoS.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Landfall temporary construction compounds are likely to be 60m x 60m. It is also assumed that there will be a need for temporary construction compounds at locations along the length of the cable route for welfare, parking and storage. Full details of all these compounds is required, their expected number, length of time on any part of the site etc. A detailed plan to show the location of all the compounds is required. A construction management plan is therefore necessary and needs to be sufficiently detailed.	Construction compounds details have been updated in the PD. Details will also be provided within the CEMP and other associated management plans for each stage of works as per the CoCP.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Temporary fencing is to be installed around the cable corridor and welfare facilities. Will this be phased or along the whole route for the duration of construction. These details have not been sufficiently explained. A working area for soil storage and excavator movements will also be needed and include any lighting (temporary or permeant) onshore. Further clarity on this part of the construction process is required together with scale plans of typical details and approximate locations.	Details on fencing and soil storage area have been included in the Onshore PD chapter
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	It would be expected that the corridor includes any temporary or permanent access roads required from the existing highway and including highways where work would be necessary to facilitate access along the cable route and to the landfall site. Limited details of access requirements have been indicated in the submission.	Access has been clarified within the chapter and figures showing indicative access routes included.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	How is excess soil to be disposed of? Limited details have been provided.	Clarify soil disposal to be determined post-consent/detailed design but will be disposed appropriately. CoCP outlines waste disposal principles.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	In all of the above aspects the worst case scenario needs to be considered along the whole length of the onshore cable route to the national grid connection for the whole period of the works. It is expected that a code of construction practice to include mitigation measures.	Noted. Design envelope assess worst-case. Cemp to be produced and detail mitigation?
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	A more detailed programme of works, including pre-construction works would benefit from inclusion and include offshore and onshore elements of the project including descriptive text of each stage of the works. Hours of construction and deliveries should also be confirmed for all aspects of the proposed works.	All pre-construction works are included in the PD. Hours of working are defined. Exceptions have been clarified. Deliveries to be determined in the detailed design
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	Limited information has been submitted on the design of the substation and due to its size there is the potential to raise landscape and visual impact concerns, which are addressed below. EN-1 para. 4.5.3 refers to good design with regard to substations where there may be more opportunity to influence the design and siting compared to the energy infrastructure and use of it.	Noted. See LVIA comments.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Onshore PD	It is not possible to offer a view in respect of the two proposed cable routes and landfall options as insufficient information on the impact on the Country Park, NNR, Bay Point Sports Club, coastline and wider landscape impacts has been put forward at this stage. Further clarification is still considered necessary in respect of those matters identified above to enable sufficient information to make an informed assessment.	Noted. No action required.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Onshore PD	KCC advises that an Engineering and Environmental Risk Assessment (EERA) needs to be undertaken to look at these alternative options. This will enable an informed decision on the overall impact upon both the closed landfill site and the Country Park to be taken. The EERA would also need to investigate the potential impact on structures present at the site, including the culvert which is close to the proposed landfall of the cables and the integrity of the sea wall that would need to be crossed/breached. KCCs would welcome further engagement and the opportunity to comment on the on the EERA.	Overall impact considered in the EIA. Crossing route has been removed.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Site Investigation (SI) Works: NE welcomes further SI works, to determine the possibility of burying/ trenching assets within the country park. Using HDD within this area should also not be discounted.	Noted. To be recorded in the consultation table. HDD details have been included in the PD and assessed in the relevant chapters.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Defences: The viability of the sea defences within this area has been discussed in length throughout the evidence plan process, and the need for them has been questioned. If the sea defences do not have to be reinstated this would reduce the footprint for both options presented. Likewise, following further SI works, if the defences can be simple opened up and the cable run through, this could potentially mean no extension to the country park.	HDD and trench options at the landfall have been considered in the PD.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1: NE deem option 1 to be less acceptable than option 2, given that option 2 results in less permanent loss of saltmarsh. Further information and evidence needs to be presented highlighting the affects upon the physical processes in and around any extension of the country park, and the viability of other options further north and south.	Option 1 has been dropped. See PD for revised extension to the sea defence.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Option 2: From NE's point of view option 2 is considered the better option. However, this option still represents a relatively large permanent loss of saltmarsh. We would only accept these options if the discounting of alternatives is fully justified. For both options, mitigation and compensation for temporary and permanent damage to saltmarsh needs to be fully considered.	See saltmarsh mitigation plan and revised PD
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	From NE's point of the view the fewer cables being laid and coming into the landfall area the better. The current landfall proposals put forward by Vattenfall would be exacerbated by the maximum scenario of four cables. This would result in a larger area to be trenched through sensitive and protected habitats, such as the intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh.	Noted - detailed design. Rochdale
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Following a telecall with GoBe consultants on the 18/12/2017 regarding further site investigation (SI) works within the country park, it was revealed these works would inform the viability of trenching through the country park and the possible use of HDD in this area. If these SI works reveal that HDD and trenching are possible than every effort should be made to utilise these methods. This would ensure that the potential permanent loss of saltmarsh would be avoided.	Noted. To be recorded in the consultation table.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	As per previous comments from NE within this response, the landfall locations and options that have been proposed in Pegwell Bay should be revisited and more evidence provided as to why other options should not be brought forward.	This has been reviewed within the SS&A chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Further consideration of the landfall options are given below.	Noted. No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Much like the comment above regarding point 1.4.3, the smaller the number of TJBs the better as this would hopefully result in a smaller footprint whichever option is taken forward.	Noted. Rochdale Envelope encompasses the worst-case scenario. Further details on the number and placement will be aquired after detailed design.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	4, 811 m2 represents a very large area of saltmarsh loss and considering the saltmarsh is a notified feature of the SSSI and sits within the SPA, it is a loss NE would not like to see.	Noted. To be recorded in the consultation table.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	<p>Bullet Point 1 – Sufficient mitigation measures would have to be put in place to avoid unnecessary damage to the saltmarsh from tracking vehicles and personnel.</p> <p>Bullet Point 2 – If the further SI works reveal that HDD is possible than this extension may not be necessary. Furthermore, the appetite of actually replacing the sea defence may have to be revisited with all concerned stakeholders, as if it is not needed then it could reduce the footprint of the works.</p> <p>Bullet Point 5 – NE welcome the use of a cofferdam to avoid leachate. However, what is the footprint of such a structure and will any further damage to the saltmarsh occur – the more information that is provided the better.</p>	<p>More information has been provided about vehicles and personnel on the saltmarsh. See saltmarsh mitigation plan. Temporary area to be added into PD.</p> <p>SI works to inform. Consultation with all relevant parties to discuss the requirements of the rock armouring.</p> <p>Details of the proposed cofferdam have been provided in the pd and assessed as relevant.</p>
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	<p>Following a telecall with GoBe on the 18/12/2017 to discuss SI works around the landfall site, it was determined that if contaminant levels from the landfill site were within manageable and safe levels much of the onshore assets such as the cables and TJB could be trenched or buried instead of being laid on the surface. Furthermore, as a result of burying the TJB, the extension of the sea defences onto the saltmarsh would not have to occur, and the sea defences could just be opened up and the cable will just be run through. From NE's point of view this would solve many of our objections with current landfall proposals.</p> <p>Option 1 – This option represents a very large permanent loss of saltmarsh which NE does not feel has been fully justified. Further consideration needs to be given to the effects of extending the country park and sea defences on the natural physical processes within the bay such as increases/ decreases in erosion or accretion and if scouring could occur around the sea defences. There are also line of sight problems for SPA birds and the disturbance during the construction programme. Furthermore, as mentioned in previous comments the assertion that the saltmarsh in this area is of lesser quality in this area compared to further north needs to be revisited.</p>	<p>Noted. To be recorded in the consultation table.</p> <p>Impacts on saltmarsh are assessed in the Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology chapter and the saltmarsh mitigation plan.</p> <p>The onshore PD provides more details regarding the landfall options being proposed.</p>
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	<p>Option 2 – From NE's point of view option 2 is considered the better option. However, this option still represents a relatively large permanent loss of saltmarsh. We would only accept these options if the discounting of alternatives is fully justified. For both options, mitigation and compensation for temporary and permanent damage to saltmarsh needs to be fully considered.</p> <p>NE would want the TJBs buried within the country park with associated cables also trenched and no extension of the sea wall. HDD or simply open up the sea defences and run the cable through to the TJB.</p> <p>Six metres seems quite a large distance to ease thermal issues, what is the evidence behind this? Also if there are such thermal issues, have the effects of the heat of the cables been assessed on benthic organisms and /or habitats?</p>	<p>See the benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology chapter for the assessment of permanent loss and the saltmarsh mitigation plan for disturbance.</p> <p>Thermal effects were not taken further within the Benthic chapter (see table 5.2 in document 6.5.2)</p> <p>Worst-case scenario has been assessed in the ES.</p> <p>Onshore PD chapter has details on cable separation.</p>
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	NE understand further SI are ongoing to look at the feasibility of burying the cables.	Noted. No action required
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Although both onshore cable routes are not optimal, the Nemo crossing option does avoid cabling through the sensitive Stonelees Nature Reserve. As stated previously, landfall options further North in Pegwell Bay need to be revisited and the potential to run the cabling through Sandwich Road at an earlier point need to be investigated further and presented.	Onshore PD has been updated with the most up to date route options.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Hedgerows often represent important areas for breeding birds and should be checked thoroughly for nesting birds. NE acknowledge removal will be conducted before the nesting season or netted prior to removal.	Outline LEMP covers the necessary pre-construction checked required of habitats important to biodiversity.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	NE would like to see further information on the underground services and to see further evidence to support the assertion from the developers that laying cables down Sandwich Road further North is problematic.	Sandwich Rd report. All options have been detailed in the ES
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Onshore PD	Due to the close proximity of the substation to the river Stour, it is essential during construction sustainable drainage systems are utilised to avoid contamination of the watercourse. The sooner a CEMP can be produced the better.	Noted. The CoCP provides the principles for the CEMP and other management plans.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Onshore PD	We are satisfied with the identification of the potential for direct (physical) affects in particular, the potential impact of the onshore connection infrastructure. We welcome the commitment to the development of mitigation measures in particular, the allowance of the possibility for some of the effects to be reduced as design evolves through the application process and emphasise that it is essential this is taken into account when considering potential or actual proposals for the offshore wind energy development.	Noted. No action required
PrB_113_12/01/2018	National Grid	S42	Onshore PD/land	National Grid is concerned that the Richborough 400kV substation (currently under construction) is currently shown to be within the order limits and could be the subject to compulsory acquisition. The substation will form an essential part of the electricity transmission system and part of National Grid's Electricity Transmission statutory function. It would be useful to discuss this point further to agree a way forward.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_113_12/01/2018	National Grid	S42	Onshore PD/land	National Grid's Richborough Connection Project Order (2017) which provides rights to acquire land and construct a new high voltage 400kV electricity connection between Richborough and Canterbury North 400kV Substations appears to overlap with the proposed order limits of the Thanet Extension Windfarm Project. Careful consideration will need to be given to ensure that National Grid's rights are protected and safeguarded. If any of the rights provided by the Richborough Connection Project Order (2017) are proposed to be changed or removed then alternative rights will need to be provided by the Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm Order that are acceptable to, and have been agreed by National Grid. Following a meeting with yourselves it appears unlikely that there will be a significant overlap in the construction of both projects. However, in the event that there is an overlap it will be essential to work together and agree a form of liaison procedure to ensure any potential interactions / conflicts can be proactively managed and resolved.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_113_12/01/2018	National Grid	S42	Onshore PD/land	Between National Grid's 400kV substation and UKPN's 132 kV substation will be a 132kV underground cable. Careful consideration will need to be given by the Thanet Extension Offshore Windfarm project team to ensure none of the proposed works impact on the integrity of this cable. Unfettered access to this cable will also need to be maintained at all times.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_113_12/01/2018	National Grid	S42	Onshore PD/land	Where the promotor intends to interfere, acquire or impact on any of National Grid's land, rights, apparatus or interests, protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Policy	For clarification the relevant Dover Development Plan considerations are: <input type="checkbox"/> Saved Policies of the Local Plan 2002 (substation site was designated in the Kent Waste Plan 1998) <input type="checkbox"/> Dover District Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Dover District Land Allocations Local Plan 2015 <input type="checkbox"/> Dover District Emerging Local Plan 2037, although this has very limited weight due to being at an early stage of drafting. <input type="checkbox"/> A number of background papers are also of relevance and are referred to later in the response. These should all be listed in the policy section under Para. 2.5.14	Included within the ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Policy	NE acknowledge and agree that that due to the proximity of the proposed project to the Thanet Coast MCZ an appropriate assessment will be undertaken to assess any likely significant impacts to the MCZ.	MCZ Assessment has been submitted with the application (Document ref: 6.4.5.3)
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Policy	It should be noted that from Thursday 30 November 2017, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 were consolidated and replaced with: <input type="checkbox"/> The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or 'the Habitats Regulations 2017') <input type="checkbox"/> The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or 'the Offshore Habitats Regulations 2017') This should be reflected and updated throughout.	Noted. Regulation has been updated across all ES chapters and documents.

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LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Project Description	In respect of landscaping, again limited information has been provided at this stage. Further details could be provided and consideration should be given to the timing of any identified mitigation works, the mechanism for securing landscape works and whether these could be implemented at the early stages of construction to allow for proposals to become established.	Information on landscaping has been added to the PD and is outlined in more detail in the outline LEMP.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Project Description	The timescale to reinstate vegetation and landscaping has not been fully taken into consideration or the impact of the construction works nor the medium term impact on the country park/NNR. A fuller consideration of the landscape reinstatement and restoration works is necessary and what these works will comprise. An outline landscape strategy should be prepared for the landfall sites and cable route options.	Information on landscaping has been added to the PD and is outlined in more detail in the outline LEMP.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	socio-economics	Para. 3.4.1 should refer and include the site's land use designation in the DDC Core Strategy and Land Allocation Documents, both for the substation site and the Bay Point Sports Club. There is also an Employment Land Assessment Background Paper that should be referred to. Other local employment reports and studies should also be considered.	This will be considered in the policy review, but does not affect the socio-economic impact assessment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	A cumulative assessment of the replacement and proposed cable routes should be undertaken to assess the cumulative impact of the proposed works, both offshore and onshore. This should include the construction process. The cumulative assessment should also consider the 'inter-related' effects of the offshore and onshore elements, as these will not proceed in isolation and should relate to each relevant chapter.	Text has been clarified in the ES Chapter
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	Recent changes to onshore cable routes and location of substation need to be considered in more detail. These changes have not been sufficiently covered in the submission and no justification for the additional cable route has been provided or how this has been chosen. There is no discussion regarding of how Option 2 has been formed, why it has been chosen, why it has only been put forward shortly before the PEIR or its rationale. All other routes have been through the process and been discounted but Option 2 is new and has not been through the same rigorous route selection process.	Text has been clarified in the ES Chapter
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	The ES should include the site selection criteria and all information about the alternatives considered and sites considered, with an indication of the main reasons for the applicants choice and their suitability or not.	Noted.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	Substation: although alternatives options have been considered none of these are identified in the PEIR and should be clearly set out as alternatives.	Add additional justification into the report about substation selection
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	DDC wish to highlight the need to fully consider Paragraph 2.104 of the Scoping Opinion in view of the changes that have been made to the cable route and location of the sub-station following the Scoping exercise.	Chapter clarified that there is no change in scope or area included outside of that which was presented in scoping. GIS figures demonstratying this were provided to the EP - July.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	Initial scoping and site options are noted particularly with reference to the consideration of Options 1 and 2. The conclusions in respect of discounting the southern option are accepted. Particularly from a technical, consenting and commercial perspective.	Noted. Include in consultation table.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	The two proposed cable routes aren't identified in plan form in this section, and should be more clearly identified and discussed in greater detail. As these are the only two routes being taken forward and one isn't even shown in plan form at any point in the discussion Para. 4.10.21.	The route being assessed for the ES has been clarified.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	The impact and effect on Pegwell Bay Country Park has not been sufficiently considered or assessed. The park is used by a wide range of different users, and it only mentions the potential impact on the Sustrans route, PROW and ECP that run through the park. This needs to be considered in much greater detail. Short, medium and long term impacts on the use of the country park as a whole need to be considered and identified fully.	Noted and expanded

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA	Has the possibility of upgrading the existing electricity infrastructure at the former Richborough Power Station been considered that serves TOWF? This should be detailed in the alternatives considered with reasons given for the feasibility of this option. A plan showing the lines of the existing cables in this area and how they interrelate would be of assistance in understanding this aspect. Furthermore how does the now approved grid connection point affect the position of the cables and the substation? The ES should include all details of the grid connection application and how this interrelates to the cable route and siting of the sub-station.	ES has been clarified. Sandwich rd report has been included.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	SSA	The PEIR only contains information about one route and then gives two options for onward connection despite the fact that a number of routes were originally proposed. There is no consideration given to the other routes and no detailed justification for the rejection of these other routes is given. This concerns us given the very significant environmental impacts at the proposed landfall site. Based on the current PEIR, it is not possible to assess whether or not the project really has found the least damaging option to the inter-tidal habitats that are of interest to us.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	SSA	Considering the options that have been put forward, no reasons are given as to why the cable cannot be buried or, preferably, directionally drilled along its entire length including passing into the landfill. If the cable was buried, then this would remove the need for the extension of the landfill wall into the salt marsh.	Trenching through the landfall and PBCP is now being considered in the ES design, along with a revised smaller extension. Engineering feasibility studies are on-going to determine if trenching is possible at the site.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	SSA	Location of the Junction Bay - No information is provided about the effect of reducing the number of cables coming to shore given that this might be reduced if the junction was situated offshore. There are no reasons given why this was not further considered or why this project has not been considered in conjunction with the proposal for the cable replaced for the existing windfarm.	Addition information to be provided in the ES chapter
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	SSA	the Pegwell Bay and Sandwich Bay options were appraised in Stage 4. Although both options were evaluated against the same criteria, there is no reference in the PEIR of the presence of the KCC Pegwell Bay closed landfill site during the Stage 4 assessment and it was only raised at the latter stages of the site selection process. The stage 4 assessment concluded that the Pegwell Bay landfall option performed better than the Sandwich Bay option with regard to ground conditions and complexity of construction methods/techniques. However, it is not clear whether the presence of the landfill site was considered and KCC requests that that this is clarified.	Clarification has been made in the ES chapter
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	SSA	The PEIR continues to describe how the site selection process then looked at the different Pegwell Bay landfall options. Option 1A, which examined crossing the Pegwell Bay Country Park (and hence the Pegwell Bay closed landfill site) assumes that the crossing will be entirely above ground (in a bund) to avoid interaction with the landfill. This presumably follows the precedent set by the Nemo Link cable, which is currently being constructed in a bund across the landfill site. KCC initially accepted this approach, as it would have the least impact upon the performance/protection of closed landfill site.	Noted
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	SSA	Further research into this indicates the impact upon the KCC Country Park would be substantial and may potentially affect the ability to access and manage and maintain the closed landfill site. Therefore, KCC requests that alternative options for crossing the closed landfill/Country Park are put forward for examination. This could include exploring the potential for laying the onshore cables below ground level, either within the landfill through trenching, or beneath it via horizontal directional drilling.	Both trenching and a surface laid berms are assessed and considered within the ES. Trenching will be subject to feasibility and SI works. The crossing of nemo cables has now been dropped following consultation responses.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	These concerns have been compounded by the lack of information regarding alternative cable routes and/or installation methodologies that have been discounted. Although further information has been presented since initial concerns were raised during EPMS, further data and evidence still needs to be collected, particularly regarding the onshore biodiversity and landfall options. We anticipate further information regarding extensive mitigation, offsetting habitat losses, and biodiversity enhancement options will follow, as there are some absences in the report that need to be considered further, but only once a landfall option has been agreed.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	Cable landfall location: Natural England advise that it is made clear throughout the document that the landfall location at Pegwell Bay is proposed and that consultation is still ongoing due to the various concerns made by the interested parties involved. Positions of interested parties should be presented in a transparent manner, particularly where there is concern and disagreement. We encourage further options to be considered and presented in order to reach a more environmentally friendly proposal which will allow stakeholders to reach agreement. Further evidence and justification is required regarding the following: a) the grid connection options; b) the HDD constraints; c) onshore route appraisal grading factors; d) consultation with stakeholders, and e) the consideration of alternatives within and outside of Pegwell Bay, compensation or mitigation in relation to the loss of biodiversity once onshore work works are agreed.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	Under the Crown Estates 5 points for round 2.5 proposals i.e. extension to existing sites, point 4 states that the projects should "Demonstrate synergies with the original site" and "consideration of environmental parameters." Although the array area may demonstrate this synergy and to an extent the consideration of environmental parameters as far as possible, the landfall options that have been brought forward for consideration at this PEIR stage are seemingly not as synergistic or environmentally friendly as NE would like, compared to the original Thanet Windfarm. This is primarily down to the proposed loss of large areas of saltmarsh at the cable landfall area compared to the good recovery and no loss of habitat for the original Thanet Offshore Windfarm. Further refinement/ options/ mitigation to ensure the effects of this extension are no greater than those in the original project need to be sought and brought forward for consideration.	The landfall design has been developed and reduce for the ES to minimise the size of the structure and saltmarsh impacts.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	NE don't recall being involved in discussions that led to revision of the proposed array boundary but this may be incorrect.	Clarification has been made in the ES chapter
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	NE acknowledge that revisions to the original proposed boundary have been made, but would like to make it clear that interactions with the Outer Thames Estuary SPA will still exist, with displacement of species such as RTD still occurring over distances greater than 4 km and beyond.	Noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	At Stage 2, regarding the grid connection, were any discussions held with any stakeholders at this point, including the SNCBs and what this could potentially mean for the cable landfall options?	Clarified within the ES chapter. Stakeholder discussions were not held as the feasibility of connection was explored and it was determined that no where else was feasible.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	The statement "Minimise the length of HDD (or similar technology) to cross the sea defences," is very ambiguous in relation to this particular project. The two landfall options brought forward at PEIR stage interact with the sea defences quite significantly and would result in large losses of important saltmarsh habitat. These options would actually benefit from HDD to avoid this saltmarsh habitat. Although we understand there are constraints existing around the former landfill, the use and role of HDD as a tool to successfully mitigate many problems with these options, cannot be underestimated or ruled out at this stage. Further evidence needs to be submitted around these constraints.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.

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Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	It is not clear from this table or the supporting text if all onshore route appraisal grading factors were given equal weighting? For example, if one route was going to have minor, temporary impacts on an internationally important feature (e.g. sand dunes) how would this be weighed against major, permanent impacts on a nationally important feature (e.g. salt marsh)? Interesting that although route length and cost are the first factors listed in this table, once you get to the detailed comparison between the Pegwell Bay and Sandwich Bay options (4.9.4 onwards) there is no mention of cost.	Clarification and updates have been made in the ES chapter
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	Were discussions ever held with Network Rail regarding the potential of the Joss Bay/ Kingsgate Bay routes?	No - based on experience of KFE it was not considered feasible to HDD under the national rail.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	NE recognise the constraints represented by Joss Bay particularly on the direct interactions with the MCZ and SAC. Regardless, it is correctly pointed out that Pegwell Bay and Sandwich Bay would result in comparable interactions in terms of the number of designated sites. As a result, the precaution afforded to avoid the Joss Bay option should be carried forward to any landfall options within Sandwich and Pegwell Bay. More specifically avoiding, minimising and mitigating against any damage and potential loss of habitat is essential and is expected from Vattenfall. Furthermore, a lot of the options put forward/ considered then removed seem to be based on the number of site interactions rather than actually focussing on the sensitivity of the features.	ES chapter has been clarified and updated. Different habitat interactions would occur from Joss Bay.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	NE have continually flagged from the beginning of consultation on this project that there were potential in-combination impacts in Pegwell bay in relation to repeated disturbance from cable laying.	The TCR project has been withdrawn. Chapters no longer refer to TCR as it is not being taken forward in the foreseeable future.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	This section header states "Phase 1A public consultation." There is no mention of what, if any, consultation with stakeholders was carried out in relation to the seven options put forward at this stage. This needs to be clarified and included as to why the final two options of Pegwell Bay and Sandwich Bay were adopted regardless of cost and engineering constraints.	Clarification and updates have been made in the ES chapter
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	The developers may need to involve the NE English Coast Path team in further discussions.	Noted.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	NE are not satisfied that the onshore ecology comparison between route options 1 and 2 makes very little reference to actual survey data. Interesting paragraph in Volume 5, Annex 5-4, Onshore Ornithology, paragraphs 1.2.1-1.2.2 – "At the time of commission the proposed development comprised two options for the proposed route for Thanet Extension (Option 1 (north) and Option 2 (south) as illustrated in the scoping report (Figure 1.21). Wintering bird surveys and desk study were undertaken on both (Option 1 (north) and Option 2 (south), breeding season surveys were undertaken in Option 1 (north) only due to the northern route being the preferred option taken forward for the proposed development. " Yet, the onshore ecology comparison does not make reference to the detailed bird survey data. Why have surveys been carried out for birds and not for other features too?	Clarification and updates have been made in the ES chapter. Phase I surveys were undertaken for both routes.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	"The presence of the dune systems and associated botanical diversity has a lower degree of certainty associated with any mitigation measures, and thus results in greater potential effects." Where is the evidence for this uncertainty, has there ever been any cabling activity through similar habitats and would mitigation be necessary? If HDD is a viable option within the dune system it would avoid uncertainties associated with habitat recovery. This should be explored further.	Clarification and updates have been made in the ES chapter

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	It is correct in stating that saltmarsh is not a designated feature of the SAC, however it is a notified feature of the SSSI and should be considered as such. It is correct that the intertidal mudflats are recognised as forming an important habitat during the overwintering period, the saltmarsh will also play an important role and should be mentioned here. NE acknowledge the consideration of seasonal restrictions for works in the intertidal area, and this should be implemented if the project goes ahead. However, many of the projects mentioned did not manage to adhere to timing restrictions with the original cable installation and had to ask for changes and extensions – this application should learn from that and ensure that cable installation with appropriate timing restrictions is realistic and achievable. “Option 1 does not interact with any of the designated features of the Sandwich Bay SAC or the areas of botanical interest recorded within the SSSI” – what is the evidence for the latter part of this statement given that in the Onshore Biodiversity chapter they state that surveys for SSSI plant assemblages are still ongoing?	Noted. The information presented was based on the SSSI designations. Clarification on the status of onshore surveys was presented to the EP panel in Feb.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	The risk of the permanent loss of saltmarsh and the quantity of loss further presented in this document and further chapters is currently undesirable from NE's perspective. Further alternatives, compensation against habitat losses or mitigation need to be presented to allow us to accept or determine other alternative options.	The design for the landfall has been refined and trenching is being considered to reduce or remove the requirement for permanent saltmarsh loss.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	NE questions the certainty around effective mitigation. Saltmarsh recovery has been good with the original Thanet cable, but that was a simple trenching operation over a relatively short distance in an already disturbed saltmarsh habitat. This proposal is different in that a permanent loss of habitat is occurring and probably larger temporary impacts are also expected due to the size of the proposal. NE question whether complete success can be guaranteed on such a scale.	An in principle saltmarsh monitoring programme will be provided in support of the DCO application plan.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	It is correct that recovery of the saltmarsh in the area of the original TOWF cable did recover within two years, however as stated there will be a permanent loss of saltmarsh occurring and this will outweigh disturbance and damage levels previously observed at the original TOWF cable corridor. As previously stated appropriate alternatives or mitigation and/ or compensation needs to be found to offset this damage.	The design for the landfall has been refined and trenching is being considered to reduce or remove the requirement for permanent saltmarsh loss.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	The assertion that the area of saltmarsh associated with Option 1A is of lower biodiversity needs to be revisited, with further data presented, especially in comparison to areas further north towards the original Thanet cable. After a recent site visit it became apparent that this northern area had become over grown and had become dominated by <i>Spartina Anglica</i> , and represents a somewhat degraded habitat. Further still a NE file note from an evidence plan meeting in 2007, regarding the original Thanet OWF also supports this. It states that the eventual landfall option which was chosen (option 2 NE believe) represented poor saltmarsh habitat. This was compared to then option 3 (which is very similar to now option 1A for TE), which highlighted good quality saltmarsh and concerns regarding loss of habitat and leachate from the landfill site in this area.	See EP mtg minutes - local case officers stated that the current proposed landfall was of lower quality saltmarsh. Clarify in ES chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	This option represents no permanent saltmarsh loss and as stated represents an area where high saltmarsh recoverability has been proven. It is understood that the Nemo and the replacement cable for TOWF are also located here, but NE question why moving this option further north (not as north as the hover port) could not be a solution to the congestion with the other cables. Furthermore, as discussed above it could represent a more degraded saltmarsh habitat than further south. It also avoids problems associated with the country park. Further details on this “pinch point” also need to be provided.	Additional evidence has been provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	Both these options allow the avoidance of important habitats by using HDD. It is essential to have further detail on the risks associated with these options and why they are deemed so uncertain.	Additional evidence has been provided in the SSA chapter.

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PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	From the initial outlook this option looks to be a good solution to avoiding important areas of saltmarsh and also appeasing stakeholders of the country park. However, the risk of the HDD failing still represents a large risk of then having to trench through large areas of saltmarsh.	Noted
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	Option 1B seems to have been discounted too easily from our point of view. As stated above coming in further north in the area associated with the original Thanet cable and then down Sandwich road seems to be the most sensible option, compared to option 1A which will result in a permanent loss of saltmarsh habitat. Overall, further refinement and consultation with the range of stakeholders is needed to come to a sensible consensus.	Additional evidence has been provided in the SSA chapter.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	SSA	A number of landfall locations were scoped out during the PEIR process due to a range of factors including site access, technical constraints, vehicular traffic and proximity to nearby residential. Most of the routes are impacted to a similar extent by a number of key designations (SSSI, RAMSAR, etc) so this has not driven the ultimate choice of landfall location.	Additional evidence has been provided in the SSA chapter.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	SSA	The stated aim in the Project Booklet – Statutory Consultees, Page 36, is to ‘route the cable to avoid key hazards’. However, the principal risk identified within the PEIR with the preferred landfall location (Scoping Option 1) is that this enters through the sea defences to the potentially contaminative historic KCC Cliffsend landfill site at the Pegwell Country Park; which ceased use in 1972.	Noted
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	SSA	A number of high risks with this proposed route have been identified, including a high risk to aquatic ecological receptors, a high risk to human health and a high risk to controlled waters (principal aquifer). The resulting final proposal for consideration is the landfall location in Pegwell Bay Country Park (the alternative Sandwich Bay option was ruled out due to access issues and habitat disturbance) with two further overland routes (Nemo Crossing and East of Nemo) and transition junction box positions outlined within the proposed onshore development boundary.	Noted
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	SSA	Overall, Natural England is unable to fully assess the conclusions made within the PEIR regarding the existing landfall options currently proposed. This is due to a lack of information presented on the potential impacts, as well as alternative landfall options. Natural England would welcome further discussion and information at the earliest stage.	Additional evidence has been provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	SSA	In the absence of all the information that we need, we cannot conclude that this is an appropriate site for the cable to make landfall.	Noted
PrB_109_12/01/2018	EA	S42	SSA/ Benthic	In addition, this proposal would bisect the habitat feature and lead to fragmentation of the existing saltmarsh as the salt marsh is very narrow at the proposed landfall location. In the absence of any other information and as the Priority Habitat Lead for these habitats, we object to this component of the proposal because we believe that suitable alternatives exist but have not been considered fully within this report.	Objection has been noted. The ES design for the landfall has been revised to minimise the interaction with the saltmarsh.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	SSA; GIS	The landscape and ecological designations are not included on all the figures, in particular Fig 4.6 where the Ramsar Designation is not shown.	Figures have been updated
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The use of the country park for most onshore works, works for the export cables and site construction compounds will effectively make sections of the park largely unusable for over a year with access to the park and through the site severely constrained. The short, medium and long term effects will be significant and in some cases permanent.	Most of the park should be available most of the time. There should be no unacceptable medium-term, long-term or permanent effects on recreation. (Especially if the cable is buried and does not cross over NEMO.)
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The short, medium and long term impact on the Bay Point Sports Club needs to be considered, has this been assessed? It is not included in the submission in the relevant chapters.	The Bay Point Sport Club is a private members’ club, not a community facility, and the impact of construction activity has been identified as a commercial one. VWFL is seeking a voluntary agreement with the land owners which, if required would deliver this point. As such, no further action is required with regards to this point in this chapter of the EIA.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Tourism and Recreation	There appears to have been no consultation with DDC, Pegwell Country Park Management Committee or other relevant organisations in the immediate area or Bay Point Sports Centre in respect of this chapter.	DDC, TDC and KCC were consulted, including the council officer responsible for managing the Country Park. (Bay Point SC was not contacted for the recreation chapter as it is a formal facility.)

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The impact on the users and tourists to Pegwell Country Park and the immediate area has been undervalued in the assessment of impacts and effects. The assessment of the impacts has been underrated as a whole, the impact overall on the country park will be significant esp. Table 4.15. It is considered there will be a direct effect and impact on tourism to Pegwell Bay Country Park.	The EIA considers the individual elements of the Country Park, and assesses the effects of construction, O&M and decommissioning in sections 4.10 to 4.12.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The use of and the impact and effect on the Bay Point Sports Centre has not been considered throughout the PEIR. How will the works affect the day to day operation of the Sports Club and the facilities it offers. How is this to be offset/justified?	The Bay Point Sport Club is a private members' club, not a community facility, and the impact of construction activity has been identified as a commercial one. VWFL is seeking a voluntary agreement with the land owners which, if required would deliver this point. As such, no further action is required with regards to this point in this chapter of the EIA.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The recreational use of the Pegwell Bay Area and in particular the Pegwell Bay Country Park needs to be further assessed and documented. It is expected that the impact on the use and tourism potential of the country park will be significantly affected by the proposed cable routes and the construction works associated with the project.	The EIA considers the individual elements of the Country Park, and assesses the effects of construction, O&M and decommissioning in sections 4.10 to 4.12.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The PEIR has considered the potential impacts of the project on the public access to the coast and countryside. The Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network is heavily used by the public, as shown by the applicant's research (Table 4.8, pg. 11), and provides significant opportunities for outdoor recreation and active travel. It is imperative that the existing PRoWs are retained during this project and to ensure the long term operation of the scheme does not have a detrimental impact on the paths or the user experience.	The effects of construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are assessed in sections 4.10 to 4.12. No PRoW will be lost, and embedded mitigation is provided in section 4.9, with additional detail provided the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) prepared as part of the EIA process.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The applicant has identified the existence of the England Coast Path within the report, which is a new national trail walking route that will eventually circumnavigate the entire English coastline. The County Council is currently working in partnership with Natural England to establish the England Coast Path in Kent and successfully opened the Ramsgate to Folkestone section in July 2016. The applicant should be aware that the approved route of the England Coast Path through Richborough Port is closed due to commercial activity – there is currently an alternative route along the Ramsgate Road. Natural England is currently monitoring this situation and there is a possibility that the approved route of the coast path along Richborough Wharf will be opened to the public in the future. KCC recommends that the applicant discusses this issue further with Natural England.	The effects of construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension on the England Coast Path and other PRoWs are assessed in sections 4.10 to 4.12 below.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	KCC has gained valuable experience of the impact such a project can have on customers and the Park itself. The proposal to install a second berm would have a significant impact in its own right, but in conjunction with the Nemo Link, this impact is compounded and creates a cumulative negative impact on the Park.	Cumulative impacts of the construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are considered in section 4.13. Embedded mitigation (see section 4.9) will ensure that where the cable crosses PRoWs, ramps with the appropriate gradients are installed.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The proposal is to follow the Nemo Link example, by creating a chalk berm. The introduction of a second berm, and possibly the Nemo Link crossing structure, would considerably impact the ability for grazing and on managing the site. There will be an increase in segmentation of the paddocks and potential loss of grazing habitat, as well as increased difficulty in accessing the paddocks with livestock and livestock transport. The grazing paddocks have been created using Countryside Stewardship funds, with commitments to the overall NNR management plan that are fulfilled by the Country Park and are reflected in the site's own management plan. This proposal will negatively impact on the sites grazier and the agreements in place.	This has been further discussed with KCC regarding the outline LEMP in the Evidence Plan Meetings.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The proposed crossing of Nemo Link is not practicable and KCC Country Parks strongly opposes this option, due to the impact on the Park and Park users. The option would seriously compromise and negatively impact accessibility and customer experience. As the ground levels drop to the Sustrans Path the structure could reach 7m in height from where people are walking.	Cumulative impacts of the construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are considered in section 4.13. Embedded mitigation (see section 4.9) will ensure that where the cable crosses PRoWs, ramps with the appropriate gradients are installed.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The applicant's proposal will significantly impact the operation of the Country Park as a business during the construction, as well as post construction. It is anticipated that visitor numbers will decrease, resulting in reduced income for KCC and the onsite refreshments operator.	The impacts generated by the construction and O&M of Thanet Extension are considered in sections 4.10 and 4.11 below.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_123_12/01/2018	NE	S42	Tourism and Recreation	NE have previously raised concerns around whether impacts in Pegwell Bay Country Park might displace visitors to more sensitive areas of the coast, particularly where there could be designated site impacts. This does not appear to be covered at all in either this chapter or the Tourism and Recreation chapter. As a result, it is very hard to get a feel from the Tourism & Recreation chapter (Vol 3, Chap 4) what the likely impact on Pegwell Bay CP will be, especially if the crossing of NEMO option is taken forward. However, NE acknowledges that some construction works will take place over the summer months due to non-breeding bird restrictions, so displacement from these works will less likely to be an issue.	This is considered in the assessment of construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension (see sections 4.10 to 4.12). Furthermore, the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) prepared as part of the EIA will offer solutions to ensure that disruptions are minimal and minimise the number of displaced visitors to other (potentially sensitive) areas.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	In order to monitor path use before, during and after the construction phase of the project, KCC requests that people counters are installed on PRoWs and the England Coast Path at key gateway locations. Electronic people counter sensors are recommended, as these counters will be able to operate 24 hours a day and will capture sporadic path users. The data obtained from these counters can be used to assess the impact of the Thanet Windfarm Extension on the PRoWs and the England Coast Path.	The data that the counters would provide would be interesting but it would be of little use for determining the application - in as much as it would rely on the scheme being completed and operational for several years before usable data was obtained. Short-term monitoring could be carried out but it must be questioned as to whether the data arising would be significantly better than that used in the assessment. No PRoW will be lost, and embedded mitigation is provided in section 4.9, with additional detail provided the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) prepared as part of the EIA process.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	It is likely that temporary path closures will be required so that construction work can be completed safely; however, efforts should be made to minimise path closures and retain access along popular routes. Where temporary closures are required, convenient diversion routes should be provided to reduce disruption to path users. It is also expected that the diversion routes will have suitable surfaces and will be maintained by the applicant for the duration of the closure. Robust information boards explaining temporary access restrictions should be provided for paths that will be closed. If sections of the England Coast Path need to be temporarily closed, the applicant will need to provide a suitable diversion route to ensure the England Coast Path remains a continuous walking route along the coastline.	The effects of construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are assessed in sections 4.10 to 4.12. No PRoW will be lost, and embedded mitigation is provided in section 4.9, with additional detail provided the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) prepared as part of the EIA process.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The PEIR suggests that security fencing will be installed along routes where they pass through the development site. The erecting of fencing could create long enclosed corridors with an intimidating character, deterring public use of the paths. As the fencing will alter the character of the routes, it is requested that fenced paths are least 3m wide (irrespective of the current recorded widths) and have good visibility sight lines.	This is a misunderstanding of what is actually proposed - which is that the working corridor will be fenced off, not the PRoW or other routes.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	With suitable planning and appropriate mitigation, any negative impacts on the PRoW can be identified early and addressed and the applicant should seek guidance from the KCC Countryside and Coastal Access Improvement Plan1 on this. KCC would welcome further engagement with the applicant to review these impacts and consider appropriate measures that will enable the project to be successfully delivered.#	The effects of construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are assessed in sections 4.10 to 4.12. No PRoW will be lost, and embedded mitigation is provided in section 4.9, with additional detail provided the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) prepared as part of the EIA process.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The optimal colonisation of the berm with chalk species can take several hundred years and KCC advises that neither the chalk berm nor the chalk habitats are significantly beneficial to the overall Park or its landscape and habitat. KCC is of the view that the applicant should be seeking to install the cables below the surface of the Park and not to follow the Nemo Link as a best practice guide. Analysis following the installation of the Nemo Link has shown that the Park and its customers have not positively benefited from the above ground cables.	Addressed in LVIA chapter Table 2.2a: For Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy see section 2.12. See also Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) Document Ref: 8.7.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	Accessibility of the site will be compromised by the berm and by the proposed option to cross the Nemo Link. There will be a change in experience for users, and it will be harder to promote the Park as fully accessible to all - especially people with mobility issues, pushchairs users and young families. The proposed transmission joint bay (TJB) would create a raised crossing on the coastal path that is currently easily accessible and flat. KCC requests the applicant should seek to install the cables via a Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) so that they are directly buried through the land fill rather than the proposed TJB.	Cumulative impacts of the construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are considered in section 4.13. Embedded mitigation (see section 4.9) will ensure that where the cable crosses PRoWs, ramps with the appropriate gradients are installed.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The applicant seeks access to the TJB and construction areas through the car park and coastal path. However, there is significant concern about the practicality and impact of this proposal on users and their safety. The path is not suitable for vehicles and there would have to be works to widen and surface it, impacting the habitat and the management of the site. Mitigation and safe working practices would need to be in place regarding the use of the path by Park users and the applicant. However, there is concern that the Electro-Magnetic Fields of AC current cables could be a safety concern to people and wildlife.	Volume 3, Chapter 8: Traffic and Access (Document Ref: 6.3.8) assesses the impact of vehicle movements on public safety. Volume 3, Chapter 12: Public Health Section 12.11.5 addresses the impact of Electro-magnetic Fields on public health.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	The PEIR does not demonstrate that the applicant has sufficiently considered the placing of the cables underground; although initial discussions to date suggest this method is possible and all parties agree this would be preferable, if the cables are to make landfall in the Park. There is strong opposition to over ground cabling, and this should be rejected in favour of technical solutions that can trench the landrise and bury the cables in the Park. Whilst there would still be significant disruption and impact during the construction of the underground cabling, the potential to mitigate and take remedial action to restore the park for its users and landscape is significantly greater. For the future of the Park, and so that it can continue to grow and deliver the community and health and wellbeing benefits it already offers, undergrounding is felt to be the only suitable and acceptable option.	The chapter assesses the worst-case scenario for cable burial through the country park. Other options are detailed in the onshore PD. Cumulative impacts of the construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are considered in section 4.13. Embedded mitigation (see section 4.9) will ensure that where the cable crosses PRoWs, ramps with the appropriate gradients are installed.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Tourism and Recreation	After construction, even with mitigation, the site would visually change from a coastal flat park to one with undulating ground levels, crossings and reduced views resulting from the berm. The proposed crossing of the Nemo Link would create an artificial hill on the Sustrans Path and would require the diversion of the path, reducing the attractiveness of the route. Alternatively, users would be required to traverse the hill at significant gradients. The business success of the Park relies on positive customer experiences and reviews. KCC recommends that for the majority of the parks users, the changed experience would not be positive and that the park would suffer in the short and long term. It takes a long time to build a reputation and a customer base and to recover from a negative change takes even longer, as a lot of work is required to remarket and rebuild customer confidence.	Cumulative impacts of the construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension are considered in section 4.13. Embedded mitigation (see section 4.9) will ensure that where the cable crosses PRoWs, ramps with the appropriate gradients are installed. The outline LEMP provides details on restoration of the disturbed areas.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Tourism and Recreation; Socio-economics	The Council wishes to raise concerns about the impact the worst case scenario proposal may have on tourism, primarily in relation to key coastal views from beaches within the District.	The relationship between views of Thanet Extension and the various offshore, onshore and inshore receptors is addressed in sections 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 below. The inter-relationships between this and other chapters is also addressed in section 4.14.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Tourism and Recreation; Socio-economics	We welcome the mitigation embedded into the project design which details that Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd will work with key stakeholders and local partners to facilitate access to supply chain and employment opportunities for local businesses and population. Any opportunity for links to be developed with further education colleges within the Thanet District and the provision of local apprenticeships would be supported.	VWPL already engages with local communities and will continue to develop partnerships to enhance local education and training opportunities wherever possible. This is discussed in section 3.20.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Tourism and Recreation; Socio-economics	In addition we would welcome the provision of a visitor centre within the Thanet District for use by the local population and visitors to the area, to access educational information about the Wind Farm and facilitate engagement with the project.	This is a matter that falls outside consideration of the EIA as a potential community benefit.
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Tourism and Recreation; Socio-economics	In addition concern is raised regarding the disruption to the enjoyment of the area whilst land based construction takes place. It is however acknowledged that this impact would be limited to the period of construction.	This is considered in the assessment of construction, O&M and decommissioning of Thanet Extension (see section 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 below). Section 4.9 sets out a series of embedded mitigation measures specifically aimed at reducing this disruption. Furthermore, the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) submitted alongside this study sets out a series of proposals for reducing disruption and managing access during the construction and O&M phases of Thanet Extension.
PrB_17_20/12/2017	Highways England	S42	Traffic	We would be concerned about any proposals that could have an adverse impact on the safety, reliability or operation of the SRN, in this case particularly with regards the M2 and the A2 from the M2 Junction 7 to Dover.	Noted. The impact on the SRN is likely to be minimal given the distance between the SRN and site. It is likely that construction and operational traffic will have diluted before reaching the SRN.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_17_20/12/2018	Highways England	S42	Traffic	It's likely that our concerns will mainly be related to the impact of staff travel on the SRN during the construction phase. We will therefore be particularly interested in working hours (shift patterns / office hours), likely "home" locations (e.g. if staff are likely to be split fairly evenly across the A299 and A256 junctions or the majority use one or the other, and / or if a significant proportion will be local/ locally based for the duration of construction and therefore not use the SRN). If construction staff are likely to travel to the site outside of the SRN network Peak Hours, evidence supporting this (when available) may allay our concerns regarding the impact on the SRN. Our concerns are based on the assumption of a flat profile for construction vehicles over a 12 hour period. We require confirmation of the correctness of this assumption to understand that potential impact on the SRN.	The ES will provide clarification on working hours. It is anticipated that staff could be sourced locally. However, use of local contractors will depend on availability and commercial arrangements. Delivery profiles for construction traffic are likely to be identified post consent.
PrB_17_20/12/2019	Highways England	S42	Traffic	The initial construction routes outlined in the PEIR Figure 8.5 do not extend to the SRN. The diagram should be extended to show connections to the SRN and onward direction. It is noted that final routing is to be agreed with a construction contractor once appointed. We will require an opportunity to comment on the TMP prior to construction.	Noted. Figures will be updated within the ES to show routes extending to the SRN. We will consult with the HE as part of the scoping process for the CTMP.
PrB_17_20/12/2020	Highways England	S42	Traffic	A separate assessment will be undertaken to identify suitable routes to transport AILs to Site. Highways England will need to be in agreement of this. We have previously recommended contact with the HE Abnormal Load Team abnormal.loads@highwaysengland.co.uk to discuss your/our requirements.	A separate AIL study will be undertaken. We will consult with the HE with regard to the scope and routes to site for AILs.
PrB_17_20/12/2021	Highways England	S42	Traffic	We previously indicated that we were in agreement that it is unlikely that the trips generated during operation would have a severe impact on the SRN. However the information previously provided for the Offshore Wind Farm (OWF) indicates in the region of 100 two-way maintenance trips per day. Within the PEIR, it is anticipated that there could be in the region of 50 two-way LV trips per day and 25 HV trips per year associated with the OWF. We require confirmation of the likely volume of trips associated with the OWF per day, and an indication of the temporal profile. Should estimates be as high as now described then our previous opinion may no longer be applicable.	Operational vehicle trips will be clarified within the ES and discussed with HE once details of trips have been finalised.
PrB_17_20/12/2022	Highways England	S42	Traffic	We note that this report does not contain much information relating to the SRN. Information should be included within the report as appropriate, particularly in terms of construction routes.	Noted. The origin of equipment will be dependent on the appointed contractor. We will assume 100% of traffic routes to the SRN.
PrB_17_20/12/2023	Highways England	S42	Traffic	We would be concerned about any proposals that could have an adverse impact on the safety, reliability or operation of the SRN, in this case particularly with regards the M2 and the A2 from the M2 Junction 7 to Dover.	Noted. We will assume 100% of traffic routes to the SRN. This will help understand the likely impact on the SRN. As previously identified, it is likely that the impact of construction and operational traffic on the SRN will be diluted before reaching the SRN.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	DDC would defer to Kent County Council Highways and Transportation and Highways England for detailed comments.	Noted.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	Points of access to the site especially for construction purposes would be the key consideration for DDC.	Paragraph 8.7.47 outlines the points of access for consideration
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Traffic	KCC notes that an assessment of the potential highway impacts of the proposal will be completed. The detailed nature and scope of this assessment will need to be agreed with the Highway Authority and is part of ongoing discussions between KCC and the applicant's consultant.	KCC have confirmed that no TA is required and that no further capacity assessment of the highway network, other than what is presented in this chapter, is required.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Traffic	The applicant will need to consider any vehicle movements associated with taking materials and personnel to and from the port in relation to the offshore works, including any Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL). The commitment to undertake a separate study and route assessment in relation to AIL is noted and again, the scope of this assessment will need to be agreed with the Highway Authorities (including Highways England, if necessary), once the route is confirmed.	Vehicle movements associated with personnel and construction movements are identified in Table 8.11.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Traffic	The PEIR demonstrates that the anticipated network peak hour vehicle movements associated with the onshore construction works are a worst case scenario. Once further information is available on the likely timing of daily vehicle movements, particularly in relation to site personnel starting and finishing work, it may be the case that the extent of assessment required can be reduced.	Noted.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Traffic	sustrans - KCC requests that closures of the route should be kept to the minimum. Any closures should avoid the holiday periods and alternative routes and notices must be provided, where possible. Any construction on or adjacent to the route should take into account the users of the route, with no loss in surface conditions, widths, views and perceived safety. The route already has a new large bund to one side where it crosses the Country Park. This construction has already cut the coastal views for users. Any new construction should not further impede the users enjoyment or have any negative impacts on the users' real or perceived safety when using the route. Any construction traffic that crosses the route should be appropriately managed so as not to unnecessarily impede users, affect the safety of the public, or harm the route.	Embedded mitigation measures for PRow Management are discussed in section 8.9 and in detail in Volume 3, Chapter 4 Tourism and Recreation (Document Ref: 6.3.4).
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	Daily traffic may be significant and include HGV and abnormal loads with consequent delays. Equally significant delays and diversions will be necessary if installing the cables along the highway, close liaison with KCC will be necessary to ensure safe operation of the highway network.	Noted. Once traffic numbers have been revised and finalised we will be in contact with KCC Highways to discuss.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	The detailed nature and scope of the highway assessment will need to be agreed with the highway authority and be part of ongoing discussions.	Agreed through the Evidence plan process. See evidence plan report.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	Account will need to be taken of any vehicle movements associated with taking materials and personnel to/from the port in relation to the offshore works, including any Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL).	Paragraph 8.7.47 outlines the points of access for consideration
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	It is noted that the anticipated network peak hour vehicle movements associated with the onshore construction works are a worst case scenario. Once further information is available on the likely timing of daily vehicle movements, it may be the case that the extent of assessment required can be reduced.	Agreed through the Evidence plan process. See evidence plan report.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	The separate study/route assessment in relation to AIL is noted and again the scope of this will need to be agreed with the highway authorities (including Highways England if necessary), once the route is known.	Noted. Once the anticipated routes are confirmed we will liaise with HE and KCC.
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	Temporary highway accesses will be required on Sandwich Road in relation to cable laying. Such accesses will need to comply with requirements appropriate at the time of use in relation to issue such as visibility, width, signage etc..	Paragraph 8.7.47 outlines the points of access for consideration
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	The proposed construction compound at the site of the proposed substation on the Richborough Port container and vehicle park is acceptable. However, the documents suggest that entry to the compound will be via the Richborough Energy Park roundabout and exit will be via the southern point onto the southbound dual carriageway of the A256. The latter is not acceptable as it requires vehicles, particularly HGV's, visiting the site on a daily basis to try and join the dual carriageway at a point where vehicles are accelerating away from the roundabout. It also requires all vehicles heading north from the site to unnecessarily head south to the next roundabout and then return northwards. Vehicles exiting the site compound should therefore use the main access off the Richborough Energy Park roundabout.	Paragraph 8.7.47 outlines the points of access for consideration
LA_107_12/01/2018	Dover District Council	S42	Traffic	It is noted that Construction Management Plans and a Travel Plan for site personnel will be produced for the development and the requirement for these should be included in the DCO, together with the requirement for a Decommissioning Plan. It is strongly advised to discuss and agree these plans with the Highway Authority at an early stage, particularly in relation to road closures and temporary traffic management measures, bearing in mind the advance notice required and booking of road space.	Noted. The CoCP provides the principles for the CTMP and other management plans.
LA_122_12/01/2018	KCC	S42	Traffic	KCC notes that an assessment of the potential highway impacts of the proposal will be completed. The detailed nature and scope of this assessment will need to be agreed with the Highway Authority and is part of ongoing discussions between KCC and the applicant's consultant.	KCC have confirmed that no TA is required and that no further capacity assessment of the highway network, other than what is presented in this chapter, is required
LA_126_16/01/2018	TDC	S42	Traffic	KCC will comment on the impact from the development on the highway network and their expertise should be relied upon.	Noted.

Appendix G1.2: Responses Received from Section 42 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_11_07/12/2017	C.A Telecom UK	S42	Utilities	We can confirm that Colt Technology Services do not have apparatus near the above location as presented on your submitted plan, if any development or scheme amendments fall outside the 50 metre perimeter new plans must be submitted for review.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_14_04/12/2017	Energy Assets	S42	Utilities	With regards to your request for details of existing services, we can confirm that based on the details provided to us, we have no buried plant or equipment in the identified area.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_12_11/12/2017	Wales and West Utilities	S42	Utilities	With regards to your request, this is not Wales & West Utilities area. This falls within Southern Gas Network's area.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
LA_131_21/06/2018	East Sussex County Council	S42	General Consultation	Confirmed that East Sussex County Council does not wish to make any comments on the proposal in its capacity as County Planning Authority.	Response noted. No action required.

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Landowners (Offshore)

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Benthic	We do not agree with the decision of the SoS that the impacts of operational noise should be scoped out of the assessment for benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology at this stage on the basis that operational noise levels from other offshore wind farms (OWFs) are „only marginally above ambient noise levels“ (Table 5.5). If the decision stands to exclude the impacts of operational noise on benthic ecology, evidence should be made available regarding the noise levels recorded from the other OWFs (North Hoyle, Scroby Sands, Kentish Flats and Barrow wind farms), to justify this decision.	Noted. Operational underwater noise levels have been recorded from a range of wind turbines (3MW to 6MW) and other noise sources such as shipping are significantly higher than that from turbines. This has been clarified in the ES.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Benthic	There is concern that more attention is not given to the noise and vibrations of construction activities including cable-laying, dredging and vessel movements. We do not feel that it is appropriate to simply state that noise from these activities are „insignificant in the context of the underwater noise from piling operations“ without further evidence. The impacts of these activities still warrant being explored and assessed. Noise levels produced from these activities may result in on-going chronic impacts on species which could be significant.	Noise levels from these sources will be significantly lower and any impacts will be over a relatively short time period, therefore no chronic effects are expected. Furthermore, there will be a overall reduction in vessel numbers within the array area during the operational phase of the project compared to the baseline.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Benthic	Relating to Section 5.7.18, the placement and piling of WTGs that would impact on the soft rock communities (identified using the biotope CM.MCR.SfR, equating to subtidal chalk) should be avoided as subtidal chalk is a UK BAP Priority Habitat5. Given the lack of video footage recorded around the North West region of the survey area, we would recommend that further video surveys are carried out in this area to establish the presence or absence of subtidal chalk and the associated soft rock communities, so that this can be incorporated into the Environmental Statement.	Baseline surveys will be carried out prior to construction. Mitigation measures (including micro-siting) for habitats of conservation importance will be discussed and agreed with the relevant parties prior to the construction of the wind farm.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Benthic, HRA	While the impacts of developments on biodiversity and ecosystem function are not yet fully understood, it is imperative that sensitive sites are adequately protected, particularly in light of evidence of cumulative damage in the Wash SSSI. Some parts of the Wash SSSI are now classified as being in unfavourable status due to the deterioration of the saltmarsh as a result of multiple cables from the Lincs and Race Bank offshore wind farms having landfall through the saltmarshes. Lessons should be learned from this example of the Wash SSSI, and every effort should be taken to ensure that the features of this National Nature Reserve and internationally designated site are not jeopardised by being exposed to further damaging development of any kind.	Information has been reviewed for the ES and TOWF monitoring reports have been referenced. The TCR project has since been withdrawn. The RIAA has taken full consideration of the saltmarsh habitat where relevant to the appropriate designated sites.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Benthic, MCZ	We have concerns regarding the impact of the cabling route on Thanet Coast MCZ, particularly on the subtidal chalk feature. After reviewing Benthic Characterisation Report Volume 4, Annex 5-2, we do not believe enough sampling has been undertaken within the MCZ to give sufficient confidence on the presence or absence of subtidal chalk. Cabling within Thanet Coast MCZ could result in the loss of subtidal chalk. Once the removal of a subtidal chalk habitat has taken place, there is no option for the recovery of this habitat; it will be lost in perpetuity, and therefore the conservation objectives of the site would not be met. We suggest that the cabling route avoids Thanet Coast MCZ to reduce any risks to the conservation status of this site. This would also reduce any consenting risks to this development.	RLB cannot be clipped to the MCZ as the project requires flexibility. However, a cable exclusion zone, where no project infrastructure will be installed has been included. This area comprises the dredged channel for Ramsgate Harbour and a 100 m buffer around the Ramsgate Harbour limits. This area overlaps with the Thanet Coast MCZ.

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	CIA	We have concerns regarding the cumulative impacts of repeated cable installation. We suggest further work is required on the cumulative impacts from cable installation as part of Thanet Extension and cables from the existing Thanet Offshore Wind Farm, the replacement of the failed Thanet Offshore Wind Farm cables and the NEMO Link. We would like to discuss opportunities with Vattenfall to reducing cumulative impacts from cabling in the area by considering strategic cabling options for the Thanet and Extension wind farms.	Nemo has been considered in all relevant cumulative assessments. The TCR project has since been withdrawn and as such is no longer considered.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	CIA	We note that only offshore wind farms have been considered in the cumulative impact assessment. To capture the true nature of cumulative impacts, a broad range of activities must be considered such as UXO clearance, geophysical surveys, aggregate extraction and dredging, navigation and shipping operations (presence/numbers and collision risk), commercial fishing, cables and pipelines and coastal developments e.g. ports and harbours.	All relevant projects have been included in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	CIA	The inclusion of fishing in cumulative impact assessments is based on a precedent set when The Wildlife Trusts began Judicial Review proceedings against the Department for Energy and Climate Change in August 2015 against the approval of Dogger Bank Offshore Wind Farm Order due to the exclusion of fishing from the in-combination assessment as part of the HRA. Fishing is a licensable activity and according to the Waddenzee case ⁴ , the regular grant of licenses constitutes a plan or a project. Although The Wildlife Trusts position remained, the claim was withdrawn due to assurances given by the government regarding the management of fishing within Dogger Bank SAC. One of those assurances was that steps would be put in place to ensure that this scenario would not happen again and that Defra and Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) would work together to ensure fishing would be included in future offshore wind farm impact assessments.	Response noted, Clarification has been provided in the CIA annex.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	CIA	request for industry strategic approach to CIA	Response noted.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Comm Fish	We do not agree with the statement in Section 9.13.8 that aggregate dredging areas described as „open“ are presumed to not have an additional cumulative impact on fishing activities of the fleets being assessed. We believe that aggregate dredging activities will impact fishing activities through loss of fishing grounds therefore should be included in the assessment of cumulative effects.	This has been reviewed with clarification provided in the ES.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Comm Fish	We agree with the MMO that the impacts of fishing displacement pressure on other areas around the Thanet Extension should be included in the environmental report, especially in relation to the sole fishery which is the most commercially valuable in the area.	Cumulative impacts have been assessed during the EIA process and displacement has been considered.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Comm Fish	We are concerned that assessments need to be based on as comprehensive data as exists, and therefore feel it will be important to obtain the data and information which the PEIR notes has not been possible to obtain to date, including the following: <input type="checkbox"/> MMO data regarding vessels between 12-15m in length (Table 9.3) <input type="checkbox"/> Up-to-date VMS data on French fishing fleets (Section 9.4.7)	The MMO data for vessels between 12 and 15 m long vessels is not available. A request for more data of the French fleet has also been requested (in February 2018).
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Comm Fish	We seek clarification as to which group(s) will be responsible for creating the code of conduct and co-operation between fishing vessels and wind farm activity mentioned in Section 9.11.28. It should be clarified if this code of conduct will be created prior to construction of the Thanet Extension OWF.	A fisheries liaison and coexistence plan has been drafted and the final version will be agreed between Vattenfall and TFA.

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Consultation	<p>KWT has been very disappointed with the consultation process leading up to the submission of the PEIR. There have been various stakeholder and Evidence Plan meetings during late 2017. Unfortunately, these have not provided participants with the technical information necessary to evaluate the proposal. It has been clear through questions raised during these meetings by participants that this is the case; and yet it has not been addressed either through subsequent Evidence Plan meetings or through the PEIR. It is not clear if the level of technical detail has not yet been obtained or whether the applicant is not willing to share it with participants in the consultation process.</p> <p>KWT has experienced considerable difficulty with communication prior to the submission of the PEIR. We have records of all of this correspondence and are able to forward this to the Planning Inspectorate if necessary. It can be demonstrated that we have voiced our concerns on the environmental matters described above throughout consultation; our concerns have been disregarded repeatedly and indeed our views on route preference have been intentionally misinterpreted both during meetings and afterwards in written minutes. When challenged, the consultants representing Vattenfall have refused to modify the errors identified on meeting minutes. On several occasions, group circulation lists for important communication, such as notice for meetings and circulation of minutes, appear to have been modified to exclude some members of staff at the Trust, despite repeated attempts by The Trust to clarify role separation.</p>	The Consultation Report has included details of the consultation undertaken with KWT from an early stage (post-scoping in February 2017). Details of engagement undertaken with KWT are provided in the Consultation Report.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Consultation	<p>As a direct result of this, KWT has reluctantly decided to withdraw from the Evidence Plan meetings from this point forward. This is the first time that The Trust has taken such a step in its planning liaison work and this decision was taken after careful consideration of the circumstances in this case. In principal, we consider taking part in consultation as an important opportunity to influence the process of developing a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. However, we have balanced this against the difficulty of getting our views heard, being misrepresented and not being able to obtain important information in what has been an inconsistent and poor quality consultation process to date. We would urge the Planning Inspectorate to examine this consultation process during consideration of the PEIR.</p>	Response noted. VWPL have continued to invite KWT to Evidence Plan meetings, in addition to holding bi-lateral meetings with KWT post-statutory consultation.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Consultation ; SSA	<p>In conclusion, KWT is unable to form a considered view on this application because insufficient technical information has been provided; furthermore the rationale for decisionmaking on route selection has not been provided and appears to recommend one of the more environmentally-damaging route options with insufficient justification for doing so. Consultation carried out by the applicant has been inadequate, further compounding the dissatisfaction felt by KWT and other key partners in the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay Steering Group. There follows some further detailed comments on the PEIR chapters. However, please note that this is provided in the context of comments made here on lack of detail and an overarching strong objection to the proposed development.</p>	Further information has been provided in the Site Selection chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Designated Sites	<p>We suggest that the South Marine Plan (due for publication imminently) should be considered in Table 8.3 in addition to the East Marine Plan, since both lie adjacent to the Plan area covering the proposed development.</p>	The publication date for the South Marine Plan is Summer 2020. Therefore, this cannot be included within the ES before submission. Further details on the timeline for publication can be found at: http://mis.marinemanagement.org.uk/south-east

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Designated Sites	There appears to be some uncertainties regarding the presence of Sabellaria spinulosa reef in the Thanet Extension area. In Chapter 8 it is stated that „no S.spinulosa reef was identified within the proposed development area for the Thanet Extension in the baseline surveys“, yet in Chapter 6, it is stated that „There was evidence of S. spinulosa reef recorded at three of the 16 tow locations sampled“ in the Thanet Extension area. It will be essential to undertake thorough pre-construction surveys, as proposed, to determine the distribution of reefs in order to avoid damage.	Clarification on the survey results for S. spinulosa have been addressed in paragraph 8.10.7 of the chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	Species that are likely to be vulnerable to smothering by suspended sediments during the construction phase should be specifically defined and easy to reference (the only mention of smothering to specific species is regarding herring eggs)	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	Loss of habitat during construction and decommissioning should not be scoped out of the EIA at this stage just because it is considered to be a small area affected.	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	The potential impacts of EMF on fish and shellfish should not be scoped out of the EIA at this stage.	Clarification has been provided in the ES chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	Given that „the greatest abundances of individuals were recorded in soft and mixed sediment habitats in the north and western extent of the wind farm footprint“, positioning of the WTGs in areas of high abundance should be avoided to minimise disturbance to these species. The fact that the high abundances „were often heavily skewed by one or two species (e.g. the queen scallop Aequipecten opercularis) present in extremely high numbers“ suggests that this region is of ecological importance for these species and this must be given due consideration, for instance, in terms of micro-siting and layout of WTGs.	Response noted, as clarified in the Evidence Plan, no further mitigation is required.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	The exclusively female population of small-spotted catsharks (Scyliorhinus canicula) recorded at inshore locations along one of the proposed Offshore Export Cable Corridor (OECC) routes suggests that this area is important for females of this species. Given that female catsharks lay their eggs during spring and early summer in near shore nursery grounds ⁶ and that the surveys were carried out in May and November, suggests that this area is important to female populations year round, but specifically in spring and summer months. We would like to re-iterate the point that the timing of disruptive construction activities should be carefully planned so as to reduce the impact on the breeding and population of this species, including the laying females, laid eggs and small juveniles. Careful timing of construction and cable-laying activities will minimise the risk of smothering to juveniles in nursery areas, not only for the small-spotted catshark, but also for the ecologically and commercially important species that are supported by the foraging, spawning and nursery grounds in this area, such as herring, cod, plaice, and sole.	Response noted, as clarified in the Evidence Plan, no further mitigation is required.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	Further information should be provided about the effects of vibrations in the sediment on sandeels, in particular on their fitness and survivability during winter hibernation and the consequent potential need for avoidance of pile driving during this time of year. Given the high vulnerability of sandeels to OWF developments and their regional importance (including economically and to the survival of many other species), we seek assurance that impact assessments on sandeels will be undertaken.	An assessment of the potential impacts to sandeel has been included in the ES.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF	We question, and request further justification for, the conclusion of a low magnitude outcome in Section 6.11.6, given that long-term, continuous and irreversible impact is predicted for fish and shellfish within the development area for the lifetime of the project.	Further clarification has been provided in the ES.

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF; PD	Given that the small-spotted catshark and the thornback ray are able to respond to EMF of the type and intensity associated with subsea cables, and that power cables could affect migration of eels and salmon, it is important that the Thanet Extension cables are sufficiently buried and armoured to avoid exposure of these biologically and commercially important species to non-natural EMFs. We recommend a depth of 1.5m for cable burial (as advised by NPS-EN-3 2.6.75/76)7 as a mitigation measure to be included in the EIA to reduce exposure to the magnetic fields associated with the cables.	Response noted.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Fish & SF; WFD	We are concerned that there is no mention of the invasive non-native Pacific oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) or carpet seasquirt (<i>Didemnum vexillum</i>) in Section 6.11.20. Both of these invasive species are already causing concern around the Thanet Coast, and the potential for the development to exacerbate their spread should be assessed and appropriate mitigation considered. This is a particular concern due to the greater proximity to the coast than the exiting turbines.	The WFD Assessment has been updated accordingly.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	In relation to marine mammals, Section 7.13.8 highlights „Overall, baseline vessel use within the North Sea MU is considered to be relatively high due to the presence of known shipping routes, ferry routes, and recreational boating areas. Marine mammals are therefore likely to show some degree of tolerance to vessel movements“. Heinänen and Skov (2015) report that responses to the number of ships per year indicate markedly lower densities with increasing levels of traffic. A threshold level in terms of impact seems to be approximately 20,000 ships/year (approx. 80/day)3. The impact of increased shipping movement should be considered in more detail against this information. This is of particular importance for the cumulative assessment, of which existing vessel movements should be taken into account as part of the assessment.	The level of predicted increase in vessel movements in relation to these figures has been assessed in the ES chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	We do not agree with the opinions shown in Table 7.2 that unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance should be scoped out. We appreciate the difficulties in estimating the potential of number of UXO clearances required, but some assumptions on requirements must be available from clearances needed as part of the Thanet Offshore Wind Farm. UXO clearance noise impacts are especially important when considering cumulative impact assessments.	UXO clearance has been assessed in all relevant chapters of the ES.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	We would like to begin discussions with Vattenfall on how we can develop our relationship post-consent with regards to the development of marine mammal mitigation. We would like to reflect the best practice we have been developing with other wind farm developers.	Response noted.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	We highlight that caution is required when comparing disturbance and displacement population impacts against the iPCoD (Interim Population Consequences of Disturbance). The iPCoD is useful for illustrative purposes to demonstrate how population modelling for harbour porpoise can be developed in the future. However, much more empirical evidence is required to support the iPCoD model before realistic comparisons can be made.	Amended to highlight the uncertainties, but note the report referred to represents our current best estimate of the effects of piling noise resulting from UK offshore wind farm construction on the North Sea harbour porpoise population.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	It is outlined in Section 7.13.1 that „the overall contribution of Thanet Extension to this overall effect will be low, therefore no project specific mitigation is proposed.“ The assessment conclusion on harbour porpoise is moderate. Therefore, no matter the size of the contribution of Thanet Extension, mitigation must be considered.	Response noted. Clarification was provided in the ES that no amount of project specific mitigation at Thanet Extension will be able to reduce the cumulative assessment significance level.

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	We do not agree that dolphins should be scoped out of the impact assessment at this stage. As mentioned in section 7.10.16, given the presence of unidentified cetaceans detected from marine mammal surveys and that dolphins have been recorded in nearby OWFs, we believe that it is too much of an assumption to state that dolphins are not present in the Thanet Extension area. Dolphins have been recorded at nearby OWFs (London Array, Galloper OWF, Greater Gabbard OWF) therefore it is likely that dolphins are likely to move through or near to the Thanet Extension area, therefore should be considered in mitigation plans.	Dolphin species were scoped out of the assessment in agreement with the Evidence Working Group due to the low numbers sighted in the area and therefore the low potential for impact to these species. While not assessed as part of the impact assessment, dolphin species will be included in the mitigation plans in so far as the standard JNCC mitigation measures will apply to all cetacean species.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals	In relation to marine mammals, Figure 7.7 shows that harbour seals will be affected by the proposed Option 1 cable route as there is a large haul-out site close to Pegwell Bay. There do not appear to be any seal haul-out sites along the proposed Option 2 cable route, but this route is not included in the figures in this chapter, again highlighting that we do not believe that suitable consideration has been given to alternative cable routes.	The landfall options have been refined since PEIR. These are fully considered in the ES chapter.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Marine Mammals; HRA	It is important that a site based approach is undertaken to the Southern North Sea cSAC HRA assessment. The Wildlife Trusts do not support the Interagency Marine Mammal Working Groups (IAMMWG) proposal on underwater management in its current form. We do not think the evidence which the thresholds are based upon are appropriate and therefore not precautionary enough. TWT, along with WWF, ClientEarth and Whale and Dolphin Conservation have produced a working document describing our collective views of underwater noise assessment and management. The paper advocates the use of noise 3 Heinänen, S. & Skov, H 2015. 'The identification of discrete and persistent areas of relatively high harbour porpoise density in the wider UK marine area'. JNCC Report No.544 JNCC, Peterborough 6 limits to assess and manage impacts from underwater noise, which would continue to an industry perspective on the paper. We would also be happy to discuss the paper with Vattenfall directly. Since the designation of Southern North Sea cSAC, more monitoring on the impacts of offshore wind farm on harbour porpoise is required. Monitoring should involve preconstruction, construction and post-construction to monitoring of noise levels. In addition to this, a programme of harbour porpoise monitoring is required, again pre-construction, construction and post-construction, to understand harbour porpoise distribution and the impacts of wind farm development upon this. We are happy to discuss this in more detail with Vattenfall.	Response noted. Full consideration to the SNS cSAC has been given in the RIAA, applying current SNCB advice and guidance.

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	MCZ assessment	<p>We cannot support the approach to the MCZ assessment and therefore the conclusions. The assessment should be against the conservation advice for the site, in this case Thanet Coast MCZ conservation advice². This would reflect the approach being undertaken by Orsted for Hornsea 3 offshore wind farm and also numerous Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) undertaking assessments of fishing activities on MCZs.</p> <p>It is of great concern that Vattenfall are at present giving no consideration to the Goodwin Sands rMCZ, and we strongly agree with the advice from Natural England and the SoS's Scoping Opinion in January 2017 that an assessment should be undertaken for Goodwin Sands rMCZ. This would follow best practice undertaken by other offshore wind farm developers. [examples listed]</p> <p>The designation of the Goodwin Sands rMCZ should be considered when assessing cumulative effects of reduction of fishing space and therefore more competition/fishing in areas outside of the Thanet Extension area and the Goodwin Sands area. We also suggest that the section on habitats of nature conservation interest should include consideration of the impact on beds of blue mussels (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>), which are a key feature of the Goodwin Sands rMCZ.</p>	Response noted. As agreed through the Evidence Plan, a full MCZ assessment on the Goodwin Sands rMCZ has not been undertaken in the absence of conservation objectives for the site. However, the site has been considered in the MCZ assessment in the context of the habitats and features of conservation importance of the site.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Numerous	Kent Wildlife Trust (KWT) strongly object to this development proposal and we outline our major concerns below.	KWT's objection to the project is noted.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Numerous	Sandwich and Pegwell Bay has already been subject to other cable-laying activities. No scientific consideration has been given to the cumulative impact of these activities on the significant habitats and species in this internationally and nationally designated reserve. Vattenfall stated during a stakeholder meeting that the existing cable for the offshore wind farm has developed a fault and will require repair. This was not mentioned at the Evidence Plan meetings (until it was raised by KWT). This has not been included in the PEIR or considered as a cumulative impact, even though it has been a known factor influencing the project throughout the Evidence Plan process.	The TCR project has since been withdrawn and therefore it is no longer considered in the cumulative assessments.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Offshore PD	<p>We welcome the applicant's intention to use biodegradable oils for the wind turbine generators (WTGs). We also welcome approaches that reduce ongoing disturbance from maintenance vessels in the development site, such as the WTGs being connected to a central Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to remotely control the wind farm to allow shutdown of turbines if faults occur. Of the options presented in Section 1.4.8, we would have concerns about fibre-optic cables that could potentially result in additional disruption to the seabed in installation, maintenance and repair.</p> <p>We trust that the „environmental constraints (anthropogenic and natural)“ point listed in Section 1.4.12 will include considerations of special and protected areas, habitats, and species when considering constraints for optimising the layout of the WTGs.</p>	Response noted.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	Project Description; Benthic	We are concerned that in Section 5.10.32 there are some uncertainties surrounding sandwave clearance and mass flow excavator use, and that „the impacts of sediment deposition are not known at this stage as the volume of material that would need to be removed is unknown“. We seek assurances that the worst-case scenario in terms of sediment deposition volumes will be assessed, potentially involving modelling and/or data from other OWFs in order to estimate maximum sediment disturbance and deposition.	The project design has been updated with more detailed information on sandwave clearance. This information has been cross referenced and assessed in relevant chapters.

Appendix G2.1: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	SSA	<p>It is important that “attrition” is given full consideration in the EIA process. Protected habitats should be protected from degradation of condition through this important Inspectorate to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> that previous cable laying does not set precedent in planning terms; <input type="checkbox"/> that previous cable laying makes it even more important that this protected space is not subject to further development pressure and subsequent decline in condition. 	<p>Engagement has continued with KWT post-PEIR. Further information has been provided in the Site Selection and Alternatives chapter.</p>

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Landowners (Onshore)

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Ramac has a number of serious concerns about the Project as proposed and believes the consultation documentation provided by the Applicant falls short of demonstrating that the proposed acquisition of its land and/or rights over its land is proportionate, or even necessary.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	This Consultation Response explains those concerns, raises a number of currently unanswered questions over the technical aspects of the Project and suggests alternative options. The Consultation Response is set out under the following headings: i) An explanation of Ramac's land holdings and the occupation of Richborough Port and Baypoint. ii) The impact of the Project on Richborough Port and Baypoint. iii) Unanswered questions relating to the technical/engineering aspects of the Project as currently proposed. iv) Possible alternatives to the Applicant's current Project proposals.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Notwithstanding the contents of this consultation response, Ramac reserves the right to raise further and additional issues, objections and questions in relation to the Project and/or amend this Response as the consultation and Development Consent Order process progresses. Not least because it has yet to receive answers to questions previously put to the Applicant.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Richborough Port and Baypoint are situated to the east side of Ramsgate Road (A256), approximately 5.5km (3.5 miles) south of Ramsgate and 2km (1.25 miles) north of Sandwich. Richborough Energy Park (REP) lies immediately to the west. A plan illustrating both sites is attached.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	In order to undertake these works the Applicant will also need to: Acquire rights to lay the cables at Baypoint and Richborough Port Acquire land to construct the substation Take temporary possession of construction compounds at both Richborough Port and Baypoint. The larger compound at Richborough Port will have an area of 2 hectares (4.94 acres) and will be on land currently occupied by Transfer Logistics. Acquire rights of access, both temporarily in order to undertake construction works and permanently for future access to cables and the substation. Acquire permanent rights for a 20 metre wide HDD crossing under the A256.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The proposed works and the acquisition of land and rights will have a significant effect on Ramac's land in both the short and long term and will also detrimentally affect the occupation of its tenants (and hence its rental income stream). In the short term the digging of trenches for cables and the construction of the substation is proposed to commence in 2020 and last for a period of circa 30 months. ¹ In the longer term, the substation will occupy a large part of Richborough Port. Its size and central location will make it an oppressive, unattractive and dominant feature.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The likely negative impacts of the Project will include (but are not necessarily limited) to the following: The temporary disruption to Baypoint while cables are laid and an area of land is occupied during construction. This will involve the loss of grass and artificial surfaced sports pitches from which Princes Leisure Group Limited derives income.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Temporary disturbance to BCA's commercial operation, potentially causing business losses, while cables are laid. Works will commence shortly before BCA's lease expires in early 2021, creating the risk that BCA will vacate as a result.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The permanent acquisition of a substantial part of the central area of Richborough Port for a substation. This will require the vacation or relocation of the SoS and either the permanent or temporary relocation of Transfer Logistics during the construction phase.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Importantly, the existence of the substation will negatively affect the remainder of Richborough Port. The substation works could result in other tenants vacating (creating a loss of income for Ramac) and make the re-letting of land difficult.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The Richborough Port and Baypoint sites currently support more than 60 jobs. If the current proposals are accepted then a number of these jobs may be lost, adding to the already high average 2.7% unemployment levels in the Dover District as at November 2017. The South East England average for the same period being 1.2%.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The potential to develop Richborough Port in the future will be negatively affected and there is a very significant risk that development may be prevented altogether. Despite the growing pressure to provide additional housing in the South East, any prospect of residential development will effectively be extinguished.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The rights of access the Applicant is looking to secure may impact upon the use and enjoyment of both Richborough Port and Baypoint. In particular the Applicant's proposal to use the roundabout at the northern end of Richborough Port could cause significant disruption to its tenants.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Set out below are a number of questions which, notwithstanding the information provided in the Applicant's Consultation Documentation, remain unanswered. Ramac believes that it is necessary for the Applicant to answer these questions before it can justify the Project and the currently proposed acquisition of land and rights at Richborough Port and Baypoint.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	It is understood that the Project intends to utilise NGET's new 400 kV Richborough connection, which is currently under construction. In this context the Project's onshore substation is proposed to be either a 66 kV/400 kV substation or a 132 kV/400 kV substation. In relation to the need for a substation: · When will the Project decide the whether the landing cable voltage will be decided? · If the landing circuits are 132 kV what prevents the grid connection being made to the existing Richborough 132 kV substation, or an extension of this substation by UKPN or others?	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	<p>If a voltage step-up to 400 kV is the only technical solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Why has the Project's substation layout been based on an open switchyard layout rather than a smaller footprint gas insulated switchgear (GIS) solution, as has been adopted by NGET at its new 400 kV substation at the REP? · What is the MVA rating of the proposed transformers and why does the text refer to four transformers with only two shown on the layout? · The need for reactive compensation is understood. However, the particular proposed ratings and physical footprint adopted require substantiation. The reactive compensation at the new NGET 400 kV 1,000 MW facility has a smaller footprint than that proposed for the Project. · The rating and footprint of the proposed harmonic filter banks requires justification. · The diesel generator footprint is twice that allocated to both NGET's 400 kV substation and the NEMO convertor station, therefore what is the basis of this footprint? 	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	It is Ramac's contention that the Applicant has not demonstrated that:	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	1) The land and rights the Applicant is seeking to acquire from it are needed for the Project,	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	2) That there are no alternatives to the acquisition of its land.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	3) That the Applicant is seeking to acquire no more land than is reasonably required for the purpose of the Project.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	4) That the public benefits that will be derived from the compulsory acquisition of Ramac's land will outweigh its private loss.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	5) That the proposed interference with the rights of those with an interest in Richborough Port (including Ramac) is necessary and/or proportionate.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	As noted previously in this Consultation Response, the Applicant's Consultation Documents inadequately explain its reasoning for locating the substation at Richborough Port. Although it is said that initial discussions with Ramac, which only commenced in June 2017, suggested an agreement could be reached to utilise land for a substation, the discussions that took place were not based on the Project as set out in the Consultation Documents. Nor, until August 2016, was the area of land required for the substation made clear. Early discussions also only suggested the letting of an area of land to the Applicant, rather than the acquisition of part of its freehold interest.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Ramac notes that it was originally planned to locate the substation at Richborough Energy Park. There is no clear explanation in the Consultation Documentation why this proposal was varied, other than a brief reference to 'space constraints' and that the location of the substation would result in the loss of land at Hacklinge Marshes SSSI. This is an inadequate explanation for the decision to compulsorily acquire Ramac's land and there is no evidence at all that the Applicant has fully considered other options for location of the substation away from Ramac's land.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	As the questions raised previously in this Consultation Response illustrate, there are a range of substantive questions to be answered before the Applicant can demonstrate that there is a compelling case for compulsory acquisition.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	The Applicant has also failed to demonstrate in its Consultation Documentation why the substation has to be so large, or that the land it is suggesting will be acquired from Ramac is reasonably needed for the Project. The proposed footprint of the substation is much larger than appears necessary and there is no evidence that the applicant has considered how the size of the substation could be minimised. As the questions raised previously in this Consultation Response illustrate, there are a range of substantive questions to be answered before the Applicant can demonstrate that it is acquiring no more land than is reasonably needed for the Project.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	It is also the case, that if the substation does have to be located on Ramac's land (which is yet to be established), there is no evidence that proper consideration has been given to whether it could be located elsewhere at Richborough Port or Baypoint. It is currently proposed to locate the substation at the very centre of Richborough Port on land occupied by the SoS, which is subject to the terms of a commercial lease with many years left to run. The positioning of the substation will cause maximum interference with Ramac's property interests, both in terms of removing at least one, and probably two, important tenants and impacting on the letting prospects of the surrounding land following construction. Further, the proposed central position of the substation at Richborough Port has a significant adverse and restrictive effect on future development potential. Rather than being a single site available for development, the substation will effectively divide Richborough Port into two sites separated by a large, 'bad neighbour' structure.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	If the Applicant could demonstrate that it was necessary, proportionate and in the public interest to locate the substation on land in Ramac's ownership, the substation would have far less impact on existing tenants and the future use and development potential of Richborough Port if it were to be located either on the sports fields at the north end of Baypoint, or on the vacant land at the southern end of Richborough Port. Both areas of land are large enough to accommodate the substation.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Although it is not expressly stated in the Consultation Documentation, Ramac understands that the Applicant is proposing to acquire a freehold interest in the land that will be used for the substation. This needs to be clarified. However, it also notes that the expected life of the project is around 25 years, and so it is difficult to see how a land acquisition in perpetuity can be reasonably justified. As previously noted, the Applicant's initial approaches to Ramac were on the basis of a leasehold interest.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Whilst for the reasons noted above, Ramac believes the Applicant has not satisfactorily justified the construction of the substation on Richborough Port, if the Applicant could show that there was a compelling case in the public interest for its currently proposed location, Ramac's preference would be for a lease to be agreed so that the adverse impact on Ramac's property interests would be mitigated. It is not uncommon for electricity providers to agree leases for substations.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	To date the Applicant's engagement has been relatively limited and hampered by a lack of technical detail. In the most recent meeting on 10 October 2017, in response to concerns raised by Ramac, the Applicant committed to providing further information. However, this has yet to be supplied.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Ramac has accordingly now instructed specialist engineering firm Hurley Palmer Flatt, as well as Charles Russell Speechlys LLP (in addition to the services provided by Glennys LLP) in order to protect its interests.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land	Ramac would like to see further and meaningful consultation with the Applicant going forward, not least in relation to the technical questions raised in this Consultation Response and the potential alternative solutions that have been suggested.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_119_15/01/2018	Beanstone Ltd	S44	Land	With reference to parcel of land /K683555 Richborough (see pdf). Currently we are unable to complete the sale of this land as there is not an outcome on the consultation process. In light of this we would ask that you no longer include this site within your planned boundaries. The land is on the extremity of your plan, small in size and it's non inclusion would have no impact on works you intend to implement. We feel that it is reasonable and not unduly onerous for yourselves to amend the boundary to exclude our land, in order to facilitate ourselves moving forward with the sale. Please advise us accordingly.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land/SSA	If a substation is required, with an achievable smaller footprint than that declared, the location may be established at any practicable location, even if this requires extension of the cable routes. In this context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Why cannot spare land at REP adjacent to or close to NGET's new 400 kV be utilised for the new substation? · Why have other locations not on Ramac or REP land not been considered? · If, and only if, the only option is to develop the substation on Ramac land why cannot the land utilisation be more efficient from aspect of retaining a more contiguous Ramac estate? 	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_120_12/01/2018	Ramac	S44	Land/SSA	What practical and technical aspects prevent the Project's landing cables utilising the Nemo cable corridor and the necessary allowance being constructed during the Nemo construction? Are there any other cabling routes which should be investigated?	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
TechO_43_14/12/2017	Southern Water	S44	Onshore design	The information and data contained on these drawings or supplied by any other means are copyright to Southern Water Services Ltd. and are provided as a guide to the approximated position and details of Southern Water Assets as listed above, but Southern Water Services Ltd. accepts no responsibility in the event of inaccuracy. This information must be treated with caution and the actual positions and details should be determined on site, in all cases. Southern Water Services Ltd. records will not necessarily record the location or show information associated with private sewers which may have become public sewers under the transfer of private sewers. Any sewers shown coloured yellow on the plans may be public highway drainage, culverted watercourses or private sewers and should be subject to Site Investigation to establish their ownership and function.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_13_04/12/2017	BT	S44	Onshore design	I write in response to your communication dated 22 November 2017 sent to BT plc regarding the above and confirm that I have been unable to identify any land or buildings owned or occupied by BT plc within the area you have indicated. Please be aware that this advice does not extend to BT's telecommunications apparatus located in the public highway or under private land, nor does it include BT's deep level tunnels. To check the location of BT's network enquiries should be made direct to the Openreach Maps by Email Service which can be found at the following URL: http://www.openreach.co.uk/orpg/home/contactus/avoidingnetworkdamage/avoidingnwdamage.do	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	The National Trust owns land at Sandwich and Pegwell Bay, which is directly affected by the proposed development. This land is held inalienably under Act of Parliament and cannot be sold or disposed of.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	The National Trust objects to the development consent order as the proposals do not take adequate account of the numerous designations for the area.	Noted. SSA chapter has been updated accordingly.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	In summary our overall concerns with the Preliminary Environmental Information Report are that the PEIR does not meet the requirements of the habitats regulations and general EIA good practice, and national guidance for preparing a DCO,	Noted. SSA chapter has been updated accordingly.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	• it does not give a sound rationale for crossing the NNR,	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	• it does not take account of the cumulative effect of the existing cable routes, including maintenance during the life of the cables	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	• it does not mention the failure of the existing Thanet 1 cable which needs to be replaced by laying a new run of cables,	The TCR project has been withdrawn. Chapters no longer refer to TCR as it is not being taken forward in the foreseeable future.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	• this existing disturbed route (the landfall for which was agreed by KWT in 2009) should be included as one of the options for Thanet 2,	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	• it does not give sufficient ecological information reasons for the chosen route, and	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	• it does not demonstrate why the other routes have been rejected or how they have been fully considered.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Para 4.1.4 sets out a view of the approach taken by the applicant to the process. However the experience of the stakeholders, and the National Trust in particular as a landowner is not reflected by this text. No early engagement was had with the National Trust, and any engagement that has taken place has been inconsistent and unsupported by detailed information. Additionally it is not considered that the PEIR overall provides the "adequate provision of information to draw detailed consultation responses" as claimed. The PEIR is at best a summary of the conclusion of the applicant's work and provides little or no detail, statistics or other evidence to support its conclusions.	VF engaged with National Trust in the earlier phases of consultation but were instructed to liaise directly with KWT as the land managers. Information where available, has been provided ahead of the PEIR.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	<p>Para 4.7.4 sets out a series of factors used in the desk based assessment (DBA) of options for the landfall appraisal. These are unfortunately called 'constraints' when they are in fact (or should be) a set of criteria to measure options against. Further to the points raised above in regard to errors in consultation, these criteria were not consulted on before being applied so any errors or omissions are inherent.</p> <p>Of principal concern regarding the criteria are inconsistencies between the weighting and emphasis of the various criteria. This particularly relates to the used of the qualifying term 'minimise' and 'avoid' where avoidance is clearly given a higher significance. This effectively demotes most of the environmental criteria to a lesser standing in the assessment. Also the qualifiers are not applied equally across a topic, so that ancient woodland habitat is marked to avoid, while designated nature conservation is only to minimise, though the two are of course synonymous. Nor is it clear why some engineering related criteria are included such as inspection, maintenance, jointing bays, banked land or standing water. These are all minor matters of engineering and design and not of the same policy significance as national and international nature conservation designations or Class 1 agricultural land areas, for instance.</p> <p>In summary the set of so called 'constraints' is inconsistent and illogical and mixes major policy matters with minor engineering and design considerations, creating an imbalanced and badly weighted assessment. Nor it is clear how any of these are scored or rated or indeed how they were applied in the assessment. At the very least a table for the options and routes examined with an indication of how and where these elements have been applied would be expected. This is a primary example of the lack of an appropriate level of detail being provided so that it is not possible to assess how the choice and selection has been made, thus making any constructive response to this consultation hard to achieve.</p>	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	<p>Para 4.7.7 merely states that three landfall choices were identified at stage 2. Without the detail and information lacking in para 4.7.4, it is not possible to understand or assess how this decision has been reached. It is not known what areas had been examined, which were excluded, and why. Without a clear audit trail and proper analysis it is not possible to know how the applicant has reached this selection. A mere summary of the outputs from the exercise (as given here) is insufficient to allow the National Trust to comment on or analyse this selection, and we consider that the PEIR is incomplete and lacking in its approach and methodology at this stage.</p>	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	<p>Para 4.8.1 again sets out a set of conclusions of assessment work without providing any detail, mapping or scoring to indicate how the set of Options in Table 4-2 was arrived at. By exclusion it is not known by us as a consultee what options or area were examined and excluded and why. It is obviously not possible for us to follow either the logic or methodology used to make these selections, and we consider that the PEIR is incomplete and lacking in its approach and methodology at this stage.</p>	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Para 4.8.2 takes the same simplified and inadequate approach in setting out a further series of assessment criteria (called grading factors) for stage 3. These are set out in Table 4-3, and may be comprehensive or not. Without some explanation of what these include it is difficult to assess any omissions. Also these are not apparently weighted or scored, nor are they again all equal, some relating to minor engineering issues such as trenches while others relate to national and international policy considerations. However it appears that these grading's in Table 4-3 are used to assess and list a detailed set of options (Figure 4.4) with no indication of how each grading has been applied to each option and what the relative significance of each by area is. The subsequent short commentaries in paras 4.8.3 to 4.8.8 make no sense without understanding how and when these grading's have been applied.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Para 4.8.9 repeats the same methodology error of simply presenting a summary of options, derived from a blind scoring process, that is kept private by the applicant. It is not possible to follow or track how the scoring and selection has been made as a result and as a result we consider that the PEIR is incomplete and lacking in its approach and methodology at this stage.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Paras 4.9.4 – 4.9.10 present a summary of landscape consideration for the pre-selected options. It is not clear if this is a summary of a professional landscape and visual impact assessment or merely an internal appraisal. A proper study by a qualified consultant would be expected. The summary provided makes some simplistic and unsubstantiated comments about tree cover which appear to be of a minor nature and easily compensated for or managed in the usual planning and development process. It does not present any understanding of the character of the landscape, does not use any character appraisal or characterisation techniques to assess the likely impacts of cabling on the landscape, its cultural or heritage assets. This section is considered to be wholly inadequate to inform us as a consultee of the likely or potential impacts of the proposals.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Similarly the section on socio-economics (para 4.9.11 – 4.9.130 is a very simplistic summary of a minor appraisal of some possible but unsubstantiated impacts on business interests. This is wholly inadequate to inform us as a consultee of the likely or potential impacts of the proposals, and we consider that the PEIR is incomplete and lacking in its approach and methodology at this stage.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	The same comments apply to the rest of the PEIR, and we defer in particular to our colleagues at Kent Wildlife Trust in regard to comments on the habitat and nature conservation elements of PEIR.	Noted
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	The comments above serve to demonstrate the inadequacy of the PEIR in providing appropriate and sufficient information to allow us to respond as consultees. We have nothing substantive to respond to, or comment on – no data, scoring, tables or comparative elements, and the PEIR is notable by exclusion and absence of information on those features or elements that have been screened out by the process used. In the absence of the necessary detailed information the National Trust cannot make a reasoned or meaningful response / comment and is highly concerned. This is both unhelpful and bad practice, and fails to meet the regulatory requirements for a thoroughly prepared development consent order. We would therefore question the validity of any decision taken based upon this limited assessment.	Additional evidence to be provided in the SSA chapter.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Notwithstanding the comments above the National Trust makes the following observations with regard to the 2 "preferred routes" outlined in the PEIR which directly affect National Trust land ownership. These observations are based on the limited information provided within the PEIR and on the basis that the site selection process concluding with these options, is itself flawed and incomplete, and the National Trust does not accept the conclusion of the site selection process.	Noted
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	These observations are offered for completeness and to register our concerns with the impacts of the selected routes themselves. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the offshore route and landfalls for these options are a major incursion into the NNR which will have detrimental impact on important habitat and biodiversity as well as adding to the cumulative impact of existing cable infrastructure . Outline proposals on the Trusts area of saltmarsh for a large concrete transition chamber and realignment of the existing rock armouring will have a major negative impact on the landscape and are unlikely to be acceptable in this form The landfall dissecting the Country Park will involve significant new structures which will seriously detract from the public's use and enjoyment of the general area and the reserve. 	The landfall design has been developed and reduce for the ES to minimise the size of the structure and saltmarsh impacts. The development of the LEMP through consultation is being undertaking to ensure no significant adverse effects on the PBCP as a business.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	Overall it is our conclusion that the PEIR fails to meet its own and the regulatory requirements to provide the "adequate provision of information to draw detailed consultation responses" As a consultee this documentation does not provide the detail and clarity that we require to respond to the selection process and options presented and we simply do not know how that choice has been made, with what judgements.	The PEIR provided all available information at the time of writing. As noted within the PEIR there were and are on-going engineering feasibility studies which were not available at the time of writing.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA	The report is a summary only and we do not feel empowered or included by it, and are certainly unable to make an assessment of its conclusions. Without the detailed background information and in particular the exclusions and various omissions, and scoring system used, we consider that this element of the PEIR and the conclusion in regard to the landfall site selection is flawed, inadequate, and incomplete. As the National Trust is of the opinion that the current level of information provided is inadequate we would request the Planning Inspectorate to instruct the applicant to review the PEIR and its findings, to address the comments made before proceeding to the next stage of DCO application process.	All comments will be acknowledged and considered prior to the finalisation of the application. Due regard will be demonstrated in each of the chapters.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	SSA	KWT were not consulted prior to the submission of the Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate. The Trust became involved in the consultation process at the point at which a "favoured route" had already been selected by Vattenfall, with no opportunity for consultation on earlier cable route options. This route was presented through Evidence Plan meetings and is potentially a highly environmentally-damaging choice, likely to cause significant harm to an internationally and nationally designated site. No justification was provided for this decision on route selection during the Evidence Plan meetings and despite queries from participants, adequate supporting evidence has still not been provided for this early-stage decision. Detailed ecological survey has subsequently been carried out according to this favoured route and this does not demonstrate adequate consideration of alternative options.	Phase I surveys were undertaken for both the Pegwell and Sandwich Bay options. As highlighted during the EP meetings the purpose of the meetings is to discuss the evidence base for assessments and not the site selection. The route designs were presented to stakeholders following engineering design/ feasibility assessments.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	SSA	KWT would like to point out that in regards to selecting a landfall site, one of the considerations is to „minimise where practicable land designated for nature conservation“. The proposed cable routes both go through the Sandwich and Pegwell Bay National Nature Reserve and the Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay SPA therefore both routes would have numerous disruptive impacts on land designated for nature conservation – designations that have been determined objectively against criteria which have national and international recognition.	Addition information to be provided in the ES chapter
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	SSA	As there has been no agreement about which option will be chosen, it is important that all potential cable routes are assessed in all chapters of the PEIR in order to make an informed decision on which route should be taken on the basis of least environmental impact. We would like to re-iterate the provision highlighted in the Marine Policy Statement (MPS) ¹ which states that „development should aim to avoid harm... and consider reasonable alternatives“. At present, we do not feel that assessment of the alternate route options has been adequately addressed.	Chapter has been clarified to demonstrate that reasonable alternatives have been considered. Additional evidence to support the route selection to be provided in the ES.
PrB_112_12/01/2018	KWT	S44	SSA	This approach described above represents an inadequate consultation process for a Development Consent Order. The EIA regulations also make it clear that a full assessment of alternative options should be provided. The PEIR in turn does not provide sufficient evidence or justification for route selection, other than very limited economic arguments in Chapter 4 on site selection, for example the interruption of golf course functions. The PEIR provides no more detailed information or rationale and this leads KWT to conclude that the PEIR does not meet the requirements of the EIA regulations. This document should therefore be considered unsound by the Planning Inspectorate.	A letter has been sent to KWT which includes the purpose of a PEIR. ES chapter clarifies that all reasonable alternatives have been considered.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA/ Land	As a preliminary comment on the process, the National Trust highlights the late inclusion of ourselves in the process so far. As a land owner who may be affected by the plans Vattenfall have been very late in including the Trust formally in the consultations and discussions, prior to this consultation. This reflects and underlines our dissatisfaction with the handling of the application process overall, which has been inconsistent, piecemeal and has not included land owners such as the National Trust. This is reflected in the experience of the Kent Wildlife Trust who manage our property at Pegwell Bay.	Landfall option 2 has been discounted and the landfall parameters redefined as per the onshore project description.
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA/ Land	It is brought to the applicants notice that the National Trust holds this land inalienably under an Act of Parliament, and the National Trust is not empowered to sell or dispose of this land. The rules about compulsory purchase of land were introduced after the Second World War. When it introduced them Parliament recognised the special status of inalienable National Trust land. Parliament provided that if the Trust objected to a proposed compulsory acquisition of inalienable land the acquiring authority would have to implement a ‘Special Parliamentary Procedure’. That procedure gives both Houses of Parliament the opportunity to consider whether the acquisition is appropriate.	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G2.2: Responses Received from Section 44 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
PrB_106_10/01/2018	National Trust	S44	SSA/land	Existing power cables cross the site, both for the NEMO interconnector, and the existing Thanet Wind Farm. These cables were consented after careful negotiation and have appropriate leasehold easements wayleaves in place where they run beneath Trust land. These developments should not be considered as a precedent for this type of use in this location and should serve as a precautionary note in regard to further intensification of the use and likely cumulative impact, as well as the intervention in what is otherwise an undeveloped and internationally designated natural site.	noted
PrB_101_11/01/2018	Southern Water	S44	Utilities	<p>Thank you for your letter dated 22nd November 2017 concerning the above and the Consultation from 27th November 2017 to 12th January 2018. I also note receipt of a “memory drive” with information recorded. I note that this letter refers to a previous letter of the 14th November, which do not appear to have received? We will undertake an initial review of your proposals and the potential impact on our assets and respond in due course. It may be helpful to have a meeting to better understand your proposals and we would be pleased to organise that in our Developer Services office in Otterbourne – If that is convenient? Please continue to direct enquiries to Developer Services.</p> <p>I note however that any such “official” paper which is required by statute to be served formally on Southern Water Services to be served to the “Company Secretary” or “Secretary” would be served in the first instance to Joanne Statton who will forward on to Stuart Ward. My understanding is that Joanne simply needs to know and record that notice has been formally served and we will then take matters forward.</p>	Land ownerships are still under consultation with all relevant parties and will be taken forward in post-consent phase.

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_48_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Benthic	Responses positive. Renewable energy is the future. Thinks wind farms are beautiful. Slight concerns about impacts to seabed.	Noted. No action required.
TechO_80_09/01/2018, TechO_81_08/01/2018, TechO_84_09/01/2018, TechO_85_05/01/2018, TechO_86_04/01/2018, TechO_89_05/01/2018, TechO_90_05/01/2018, TechO_91_05/01/2018, TechO_93_03/01/2018, TechO_94_04/01/2018, TechO_95_04/01/2018, TechO_96_02/01/2018, TechO_97_03/01/2018, MoP_98_06/01/2018, TechO_99_05/01/2018 Bnd TechO_108_09/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	<p>Following receipt of your letter and a copy of the PEIR, please accept this letter in response/ objection to the proposed Thanet windfarm Extension.</p> <p>Having discussed this at recent Fishermen's meetings, there is no doubt that the TE development will have a significant impact on my livelihood as a Fisherman and how I operate my business. The overall conclusions on impacts to commercial Fishermen within the PEIR are not representative of the actual impact that will be felt or the effect the project will have during or after construction. The cumulative impact of multiple projects locally is at a scale that cannot sustain as Fishermen, and should this project go forward our ability to earn a living will be greatly affected.</p> <p>I am a member of Thanet Fishermen's Association, which will also be entering a full response to the PEIR, on behalf of myself and other TFA Fishermen.</p>	Covered by response to objection of significance level brought up by TFA.
MoP_82_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	As a fisherman from Whitstable, on a clear day 4 windfarms can clearly be seen. Two of these being very large. These already having a major impact on the ability to earn a living from fishing, loss of ground, loss of some specific methods of fishing on these grounds, navigations and safety in these areas, and the impact of fisherman having to move to areas that are already fished by other fishing communities. Are but a few of the many points that need looking into. It is important to understand that some areas of sea bed can be barren. Due to lack of food on the ground, due to the nature of the sea bed. So fish and shellfish cannot be found everywhere!! As a member of Thanet Fisherman's Association I enclose a copy of their response.	Existing OWFs have been considered in the initial baseline assessment and the cumulative assessment with the systems in place the impact has been assessed as minor.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Logistical difficulties of avoiding infrastructure whilst fishing. Historical reports of displacement during and after construction.	The assessment takes into account loss of ground due to access to the area during construction. After construction the windfarm will be open for fishermen to access and fishing and indeed for some methods, there may be improvements in landings. The ES has been updated to clarify this.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Changes to fish species and catch rates due to presence of structures - tidal changes and feed distribution.	Fish surveys were conducted, and commercially valuable species were characterised. This showed impact was likely not to be major.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Concerns over EMF affecting fish and shellfish migration.	This is covered in the Fish and Shellfish chapter.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Displacement of fishing activity due to the presence of cables due to matressing, burial and non-burial. Cables are difficult to avoid. Matressing is not considered mitigation by fishermen	The operational and maintenance plan will clarify measures for cable protection
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Concern over how the planned MPA for Goodwin Sands will cumulatively affect fisheries.	MCZs are considered in the MCZ Assessment, which includes a consideration of the Goodwin Sands rMCZ.

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Concern over potential buoyed channel between OWFs and fishing grounds will further decrease available fishing grounds.	This is considered in the Shipping and Navigaiton chapter. Additional buoyage is no longer a consideration.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Proposed array is located in productive fishing grounds	Alternative grounds have been identified
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Disagreed with the conclusions of LSE on local fishermen.	Covered in previous comments regarding impact significance
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Flawed data used in the assessment - very few "fly-over" of aircrafts, unrepresenting local vessel numbers and locations, disagree with the MMO data for classification and identification of fishing vessels. Dradgers identified as fishing vessels - should be tracked using AIS.	The MMO and ICES rectangles data is the best available. This has been supplemented with Succorfish data where possible.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	"The classification system by colour is wrong as are the types of fishery persued inaccurate."	Figures presented have been reviewed and updated where appropriate.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Postive feedback about Succorfish.	Response noted.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Feels that the in-shore fishing fleet operatating from Ramsgate and nearby ports, is almost denied and so the effects identified are flawed. "when conclusions are drawn from lack of information and scant reports from MMO data which is incorrect and flawed".	The MMO and ICES rectangles data is the best available. This has been supplemented with Succorfish data where possible.
MoP_77_08/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	"Approaches have been made in the past to individual fishmern instead of their representative organisations, these have been blatant attempts to ridicule any information give, cross-checking that information given, has then led to a total lack of trust between fishermen, their representative organisations, and the companies involved, resulting in little co-operation."	Response noted. Liaison with TFA is ongoing and a Fisheries Coexistence Plan has been produced.
MoP_88_11/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	I would like to object to the thanet windfarm extension. For the resons being, That the knock on affect, would be the displacement of other fisherman. As at the moment I fish to the south west and to the northwest of the thanet windfarm at the moment. Ao any more turbines in these area would affect me greatly, as I am a small vessel So my places to fish are limited. I still have over thirty years fishing left, so extent the windfarm is no good news to me as that does not pay my bills, but the area that im fishing in does, My concernes are losing anymore to London array and thanet windfarm and nemo cable laying surveying etc etc etc. As my main concern is keeping a roof over my childrens head, as if this goes ahead I feel I will not earn enough now to cover my boat payments and mortgage etc, As this has to be paid every month, becaue your company have taken nearly all the fishing ground away from us, and there is no where else left to go, We did have a very good cod ground right where the thanet windfarm was put, as you are well aware, And now because of the windfarm there is no a single cod. p.s. this will prob end up in a bin like they always do with no reply.	Noted. No action required.
TechO_80_09/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	Following receipt of your letter and a copy of the PEIR, please accept this letter in response/ objection to the proposed Thanet windfarm Extension. Having discussed this at recent Fishermen's meetings, there is no doubt that the TE development will have a significant impact on my livelihood as a Fisherman and how I operater my business. The overall conclusions on impacts to commerical Fishermen within the PEIR are not representative of the actual impact that will be felt or the effect the project will have during or after construction. The cumulative impact of multiple projects locally is at a scale that cannot sustain as Fishermen, and should this project go forward our ability to earn a living will be greatly affected. I am a member of Thanet Fishermen's Association, which will also be entering a full response to the PEIR, on behalf of myself and other TFA Fishermen. Additional text - currently uses drift nets on the north side of TOWF, livelihood greatly affected, object strongly to the project	Covered by responses to TFA

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_96_02/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	<p>I am writing to you to object on the Thanet Extension. For the reasons being what with London array and the thanet windfarms which have taken nearly all the ground I fish on,, and with this extension it will properly make me bankrupt. As where you are possibly extending to is my main drifting ground, whihc is west north we of the thanet windfarm, and west of that is my main coddng ground, and what with nemo as well is becoming a joke, as I am as are many other really struggerling to survive. Due to all of theses works being carried out I lost my main drifting ground to Lodnon array, so I am left with very little ground, even if you was going east then that will pish the other fisherman onto my ground I fish as you would of taken that away, All I am trying to do is pay my mortagage, I had to get rid of my crew as I could not afford to take a crew now, And as a safety aspect last year I fell overboard, but luckily and friend came with me for a day out, and after around an hour he managed tto get me back onboard,, had to have 6 months off due to damaging all my tendons in my arms. Imjust hoping you put it to the south but don't spos we will be that lucky,, just ESL and the FISHERMAN and PLAN all want this to the south which would help everyone but for some reason I have heard you want to pit it everyones way, I.E to NORTH AND WEST AND EAST, IT COULD EASILY BE RESOLVED. As the bottom is the same all round, as there is no rare species as this come,s up as it did with London attau which I spoke to a guard vessel and they said they lie what they see to extend their gaurd work,,</p>	Covered by TFA responses. Development planning has taken into account multiple aspects and the sites chosen were based on environmental and engineerign parameters.
MoP_87_05/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	<p>I wish to lodge an objection to the extension of the Thanet Wind Farm. Together with other members of Thanet Fishermen's Association, we have thoroughly explored the preliminary environmental impact report concerning commercial fisheries. There are a number of points that I believe are innacurate and misleading. Merlin Jackson on behalf of Thanet Fishermen's Association and in consultation with TFA committee, has drafted a comprehensive reply. Without going into further detail, I fully support Mr Jackson's response and wish to have my personal objection noted.</p> <p>ly, to avoid other t urbines, is virtually impossible. Generally, it is reported, and accepted, that the fishing grounds displaced by wind farms locally, when fi shed, do not resemble anything like their previous historical variety of fi sh, or catch rates. Turbine placement on the sea-bed may alter tidal st r engths, and feed distribution.</p> <p>Electr ic current production from turbines, cables and sub stations may have an adverse ef fect upon some species of fish, and a sea-bed surface effect of change in the Ear t h's Magnetic Field may occur . I think that fish and shellfish, may navigate historical pathways of migration in and out of the Thames Estuary and other areas, possibly using this method.</p> <p>Interconnector Power Cable</p> <p>Cables displace Commercial Fishing Vessels from their grounds when it is not possible to bury the cables adequately, or cover the cable with material, the same material as the localis ed sea-bed. This presents a problem for fishermen using certain types of gear. In some circumstances, where cables cannot be buried, or become "scour ed-out ", mattresses are deployed. The cable owners, or mattress owners, would not want trawlers towing over the tops of these, and Trawler Skipper's would not be keen to have t heir gear smashed by chunks of concret e, fastened together by chain, wire, or rope! There would also be a massive claim against any vessel which was to break/cut/destroy or bring to the surface any wind turbine cabling, or Interconnector Power Cabling, so the onus is on the Commercial Fishermen to avoid cabling, which is very difficult because they run all over the sea-bed, like "spiders webs". Some cables have been buried, others have been scoured by tidal currents, and had to be re-buried. One cable cannot be trenched in one area, and so remains "sat on the sea-bed", where no doubt a large amount of "mattressing" will have to take place. It would be nonsense</p>	Response noted. Fish surveys have been conducted in relation to TOWF and commercially valuable species have been characterised. These did not find the impact to be major. EMF have been addressed in the Fish and Shellfish Environmental Statement. The assessment takes into account loss of ground due to access to the area during construction. Alternative fishing grounds have been identified. After construction the windfarm will be open for fishermen to access and fishing and indeed for some methods, there may be improvements in landings due to new habitats.

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_98_06/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	<p>"catastrophic impact on my fishing activities and resulting income"</p> <p>"...the last surveys end of July 2016 through until 1st week in Septemeber cause my business immense problems, as I had to remove all pots and associated gear from survey areas. Vattenfall acknowledge the impact caused and mitigated the problems."</p> <p>"... will nessitate the removal of all of my fishing gear for a considerable period of time."</p> <p>unable to provide for their family.</p> <p>"Consequently I shall be seeking mitigation for this from Vattenfall as they did during initial construction and the surveys carried out in 2016."</p> <p>"Once the extension is complete it may be possible to continue to fish the grounds, but past experience has proved it will not be as productive as before." Objects.</p> <p>"I understand the need for clean and sustainable energy source, but at what COST."</p>	Covered by responses to TFA.
MoP_100_11/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish	<p>Thank you for your letter and the copy of the PEIR for the Thanet Wind Farm Extension. I am the owner of the fishing trawler Provider FE7 based in Ramsgate Harbour. This letter is a 100% objection to the proposed extension to the Thanet Wind Farm. I object on the grounds of: As local fishermen we have been squeezed into one remaining area by the Thanet Wind farm and London Array wind farm. Also cable laying and associated traffic etc. The proposed extension would mean it will be impossible to make a living trawling in our main area. The proposed area is our one main area to fish and had been for decades. There are no other productive fishing areas we can go to if we lose our best fishing grounds. This would mean the end of the local fishing fleet in the area. Due to the existing wind farms in our area marine traffic has become a real danger to fishermen. The proposed extension would make the problem a lot worse for our safety.</p>	Covered by TFA responses.
TechO_91_05/01/2018	MoP	S47	Comm Fish, Benthic, Physical processes	<p>Static and drift nets (no other methods) conditions dependent.</p> <p>Fishes in and around TOWF - drifting (NE, E and SE) and static (southern end of TOWF and within the proposed RLB).</p> <p>The locations fished are time, tide and weather dependent.</p> <p>Positive feedback of succorfish and that movements were vague in PEIR.</p> <p>Disgreed with findings of effects in PEIR. during construction the areas moved to will be less productive, increased marker bouy losses and congested.</p> <p>Using knowledge gained over 30 years.</p> <p>Change in nature of the seabed within TOWF - muddy to rocky. Mussels, oysters and starfish are encouraged - negative for gillnetting.</p> <p>scour from cable protection (rock).</p> <p>navigation - TOWF is badly lit. WTGs without any lights on are considered a danger to navigation.</p>	The effects of other existing windfarms is considered as part of the baseline environment, with planned or proposed projects included in the cumulative assessment.
MoP_45_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Ivia; benthic	<p>Renewable energy is the future. There may be some issues from residents in Deal over size. Concerns over impacts to the seabed. Suggestions for school visits.</p>	Response noted.

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_37_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Ornithology; Noise and Vibration; Benthic	<p>1. I come principally from an ornithological background but appreciate many things are linked e.g if birds come here to feed then changes to other things will impinge. Noise and vibration could have adverse effects how do you test beforehand? The windfarm bases could act as mini-[illegible, but presumably something like 'habitats'] for flora and fauna and if not commercially fished benefit a wide range of wildlife.</p> <p>2. Would like to see the findfarm assessed as a potential marine reserve e.g. an unfished nursery area. What is marine mammal mitigation? Once disrupted they are gone.</p> <p>3. As long as saltmarsh returned etc. then step in right direction.</p> <p>4. As before.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. Glad to see presentation mentions local supply chain etc. but statements are a bit vague. Apprenticeships offered?</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>9. I believe strongly that renewables should continue to form a growing proportion of our energy requirements but placed sensibly.</p>	Response noted.
MoP_70_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	physical processes; benthic	<p>1. Change of currents - different erosion patterns. Safety of birds. Digging through a nature reserve.</p> <p>2. How much disturbance will there be on the reefs on the old site? How much disturbance will there be on the wildlife existing now in the green area where the new turbines are to be built?</p> <p>3. I really do not think that the cable should be going through a nature reserve.</p> <p>7. I really like the view of the turbines.</p> <p>9. Is it at all possible to make the old turbines more effective instead of building new ones all the time?</p>	Response noted. Further information and justification has been provided throughout the ES.
MoP_29_07/12/2017	MoP	S47	Shipping & Navigation	<p>1. See enclosed notes.</p> <p>2. Shipping and Navigation.</p> <p>6. See enclosed note.</p> <p>7. No concerns.</p> <p>8. No concerns or suggestions.</p> <p>9. Installation appears well considered.</p> <p>10. As a retired Central Electricity Board (CGGB) engineer, I am far too old to be involved, regrettably!</p> <p>11. See enclosed note.</p>	Response noted.
MoP_34_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping & Navigation	<p>The English Channel is the busiest waterway in the world. The container ports of Felixstowe, Hamburg, 2. Rotterdam and Belgium have many many arrivals/departures daily, together with ferry crossings between England and Europe plus domestic traffic including amateur sailors. The plan I saw today gave very little room for mishaps, winds etc. In my opinion the location is fraught with danger.</p> <p>3. It's in a historical site.</p> <p>4. See 2.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. Any investment in Kent is welcome, however I'm not sure the risks of environmental damage caused by it outweigh the risks.</p> <p>7. No comments as I have no technical knowledge.</p> <p>8. As in 7.</p> <p>9. As in 7.</p> <p>10. If the contractors are actually British companies which I doubt.</p>	Response noted. The extension is clear of the main Traffic Separation Schemes carrying the deepest draught traffic. For those ships passing near to the development, 10/day pass to the west and 10/day pass to the east and a further 20/day pass to the north. This area is well controlled and there are no reports of incidents with the existing Thanet Wind Farm. The reduction in sea room would heighten risk, albeit not to intolerable levels with careful management.

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_73_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping & Navigation	<p>1. As a recently retired London pilot, the western extension to the NW of the farm will seriously restrict the room to maneuver of vessels boarding and landing pilots. As a Sandwich Port + Harbour commissioner, there are the ecological and environmental factors of works taking place in an SSSI. It is also important to ensure the freedom of navigation for vessels entering and leaving the River Stour in Pegwell Bay. The work will pass through the SPHC area of jurisdictions. Notices and permission will be required.</p> <p>2. Your plans currently don't seem to accurately reproduce the mouth of the River Stour and its navigation channel. The latest survey and chart is available on the SPHC website "Sandwichphc.uk" under the "navigation info" tab.</p> <p>3. Prefer option 1 to reduce impact on nature park.</p> <p>4. Yes, NW extension will pose a navigation hazard for vessels bound to + from London and Medway ports since it severely restricts the maneuvering space at the pilot boarding and landing area.</p> <p>5. Satisfied.</p> <p>9. Fully in agreement with wind power.</p>	<p>Response noted. The reduction in sea room to the west of the development is being investigated through analysis and collision risk modelling to determine whether the increase is tolerable. The use of additional navigational marks is no longer being considered so as not to further reduce the navigable water.</p> <p>The cable protection should not prevent access to the River Stour. MCA/RYA guidance is for a <5% UKC for cable protection.</p>
MoP_24_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping & Navigation	<p>Sea room needs to be maintained inshore to round the Foreland as traffic near the East Margate will be greater.</p> <p>Cable routing at junctions should avoid what happened at Herne Bay where concrete blocks were laid over cabling reducing depth on popular route south of windfarm. The cables and junctions should be sunk into channels particularly in shallow areas.</p> <p>Large vessels at anchor off the Margate area have drifted into shore and would easily drift into the windfarm with strong SW and outgoing tide.</p> <p>Public relations need to do more to illustrate increasing proportion of wind energy and reliable output.</p> <p>The Thanet Extension should not be any closer to the land mass.</p>	<p>Assessment of the change in collision risk in the area to the west of the wind farm is being studied carefully within the navigation risk assessment. It has been studied extensively to inshore that the increase in collision risk is tolerable.</p> <p>Cable protection would be considered as part of a cable burial risk assessment. Guidance considers that UKC should not be reduced by more than 5%, to reduce the impacts that you have described. Where UKC is greater than 5%, these should be well clear of any navigable routes by ships or small vessels.</p> <p>The risk of a drifting vessel into the wind farm will be considered as part of the NRA.</p>

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_62_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping and nav; biodiversity; SLVIA	<p>1. I am supportive of the proposal. My concerns would be if there was over use of the offshore area. Your current extension proposal seems reasonable and limited in overall impact on views. Your reduction in the area to allow for shipping lanes is good to see that this has been acocomdated. The current berm proposal seems reasonable within the nature reserve area.</p> <p>2. Hopefull this extension will be given the go. I think some research into the benefits long-term could be useful, your current studies indicate positive benefit but a longer-term assessment might be useful. The masts are I think a potential benefit to tourism. There are some operators from Ramsgate harbour who visit the windfarm, but would it be possible to have some visitor experience at Ramsgate Harbour?</p> <p>3. Personally I think the route within the nature reserve would be better. The current capping is very poor in places. But trying to utilise any orchid or wildflower rich soil for reelocation may cause concerns with KWT. Longer term I thin this would be the best route rather than the road. Perhaps a longer term involvement with KWT may sway any opposition they have.</p> <p>4. The only issue I can see is that the proposed newer mastes look more 'random' in their positioning thant the wind farm rows of the current 100 masts. However I appreciate why this is and couldn't see that this could be resolved. I would not wish this to be aproblem that prevents the scheme progressing.</p> <p>7. The only convern I had was the new masts do not look as uniform in layout as the current 100. I understand why and do not want this to stop the project. But the peripheral masts look out of place when viewed with the uniform placing of the current 100.</p> <p>8. I do not feel it will be a problem.</p> <p>9. Cannot think of anything at present.</p> <p>10. Use local companies if possible, support the Ramsgate Harbour and keep ding what you are doing.</p>	The placement of turbines has yet to be determined but will be subject to SAR requirements.
MoP_33_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping and nav; biodiversity; socio-economic, LVIA	<p>1. Shipping and navigation: a buoy waterway being squeezed even more. Seascape, landscape and visual: Just what is the proposal going to look like - esp. Broadstairs, Margate, Westgate. Onshore landscape: Concerns over the proposed cabling through a rural habitat in Pegwell Bay. Socioeconomics: How can the local economy be boosted through preferred supporters?</p> <p>3. Concerned about the proposed surface lay and cover for cabling onshore. This is a special site - a natural habitat for animals and birds - the visual impact and the disturbance to this natural habitat is very concerning.</p> <p>4. The visual impact - the 3D modelling shows the visual impact in comparison to existing turbines is considerable. Especially from onshore views at Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Margate and Westgate. Due to this, it seems that the smaller turbine option, even if it means greater numbers, would be more favourable as they are not so visible. They will match those already there. Larger turbines wil just stand out.</p> <p>5. This is a brownfield site so seems highly suitable.</p> <p>It is imperative that given the economic plight of Thanet, the local businesses and labour force are given preference when supplying this inevestment. The company should be transparent about the economic benefits - as the project progresses, not just projected advantages.</p> <p>7. See response to 4.</p> <p>8. Communication is essential - use local media, Twitter and other social media platforms to keep the local community informed of closures, diversions and ensure plenty of notice is given.</p> <p>9. Do not underestimate the importane of visual impact. The seascapes of this area have inspired generations. Take real care of this and not let the technology override the aesthetic. The newsletter seemed to emphasise the former and paid little attention to the latter.</p> <p>10. Extremely important Especially for fulltime youth employment. Thanet is not well served within engineering apprenticeships or boosting the lifechances of young people. Involve local schools and colleges as much as possible. In particulay, offering females opportunities and promoting this fact in a male orientated industry.</p>	The Navigation Risk Assessment ins included in the ES. The use of additional buoyage is no longer being considered.

Appendix G3.1: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Offshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_47_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping and nav; fish and shellfish	Requests for copies of shipping and fish surveys. Concerns about costs. Generally supportive.	This has been included in the Navigation Risk Assessment as part of the Shipping and Navigation chapter. Fish surveys are included in the Fish and Shellfish and Commercial Fisheries chapters.
MoP_59_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Shipping and nav; SLVIA	2. Concerned re impact on shipping and navigation safety. Suggests moving more turbines to N and E of existing array (which would also mitigate visual impairment from shore-side). 7. The design as shown will significantly impact views from Ramsgate/Broadstairs/Margate. By moving more turbines to N and E of existing array would mitigate this impact.	The NRA considers the full red line boundary to assess the worst case scenario. The actual placement of turbines will be considered at a later date.
MoP_65_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	SLVIA; biodiversity	1. Just how near turbines will be to land - can imagine the nearer and larger they are, the more people will be against it. i.e. making too much of a dominating impact on the coastline view. 3. Didn't read where at Pegwell Bay but obviously it is a nature reserve so wouldn't want it to disturb wildlife there. 7. How many are the furthest to land as they will be ones people will see as ruining the view. 10. Yes I would be interested. More interaction between local companies, but also schools - teaching about clean energy. Trips to see them, events to celebrate them and make community feel they are part of it and that they are a good thing. Artistic opportunities, festival of clean energy - team up with solar panel companies.	Noted. No action required.
MoP_64_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	SLVIA; community engagement	No issue with existing wind farm but fears that the extension could dominate and be imposing. Suggestion of collaboration between VF and the Turner Contemporary, with opportunities for sponsorship, and collaboration.	Noted. No action required.
MoP_66_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	SLVIA; community engagement	Distance of WTGs from shore. Poor quality maps in newsletter. Would like visits to wind farm.	Noted. No action required.
MoP_36_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Traffic; shipping and nav; lvia; community engagement	1. Use Port Ramsgate for all large items and not transport by road. Allow the public to have trips to the windfarm on the high speed transfer vessels. Encourage tourism with expert guides on board. The transfer vessels are damaging marina pontoons and services, so provide better ones. 2. The pilotage and RNLI would prefer the proposal in item 4. 3. As long as the area is enhanced after. What are you going to offer as improvement? How about a public visitor information centre. 4. As before, a different grid plan would have less visual appearance [provides diagram]. 5. I believe the UK border force use this site for crown storage of seized HGV vehicles and trailers. They do not have sufficient areas at Whitfield. 6. Not enough local people are employed. Many are out of the area workers. What local projects are you supporting? 7. Do not put them at the front face, nearest to the coast (item 4) as the visual impact will be awful. 8. Enhance the areas after. 9. Subsidies and gearbox issues give you negative press. 10. Official wind farm tours by high speed transfer vessels; land based public information centres; open days at your premises; public information boards around the coast; stop using agencies and employ locals direct. 11. An interesting part-time job? My background (now semi-retired): building construction; firefighter; HM customs and UK border force; seasonal dockmaster; formula one tour guide. Voluntary work: motorsport incident officer, Ramsgate Tunnels tour guide and director.	Response noted.

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_56_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Biodiversity; Tourism and Rec; LVIA	Concerns about trenching within the nature reserve and long term effects associated with the nemo crossing. Would like to see long-term improved access to the Country Park. Concern about further disruption in the country park. Would like to see Country Park accessible during construction but more importantly a long term improvement. Concerns about impacts to birds. General interest in battery storage. Concern that the nemo crossing is an obstruction for dog walkers, 'a monstrosity'.	Assessment of the impacts on biodiversity, tourism and recreation have been undertaken within their relevant chapters. Public Rights of Way strategy to be implemented to ensure adequate diversions are in place.
MoP_53_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	community engagement	I have received a copy of you recent newsletter and was wondering whether it would be possible to arrange an information session for a group of engineering students in 2018. Perhaps I could discuss this in person at one of the public information days announced in the newsletter. I could, for example, come to the session at Queens Road, Broadstairs on 6 December. My college is a well established school for overseas students, and we have been asked by a client in Germany to run a course for engineering students. Some input from a high-profile company such as Vattenfall would be most welcome.	Response noted. VWPL notes that they are active in local education, running internship programmes for local students to get involved in the marine industry. Further information can be found online or by contacting Vattenfall directly.
MoP_69_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	community engagement	Are you going to contribute for more electric charge points.	Response noted. VWPL notes that they are active in the local community and although there are no plans to contribute to electric charging points at the moment, this may be considered in the future.
MoP_26_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Ecology & Nature Conservation, Hydrogeology, Geology & Ground Conditions, Hydrology & Flood Risk, Traffic & Transport, Noise & Vibration, Air Quality, Physical Processes, Fish & Shellfish, Ornithology, Commercial Fisheries, Shipping & Navigation, Socioeconomic s, Tourism & Recreation	2. Not sure what you have already covered. 3. Security of cable - e.g. Russian attack, impact on local flora/fauna. 6. I generally agree with the priorities identified. 7. Personally I love the sight of turbines on the horizon - so the visual impact for me is positive. 8. Where footpaths are closed please provide reasonable detours. 9. Yes I do - all energy production impacts the environment but wind is the most effective current option.	No action required. Public Rights of Way will be maintained through adequate diversions.

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_25_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Ecology & Nature Conservation, Ornithology	<p>1. I think windfarms are essential for our future energy needs and have accepted the visual impact already. My concerns are mainly in the area of the potential impact on flora and fauna. Some species e.g. kittiwake are already having a hard time, and significant birdstrike could make things a lot worse. The seal colony in the Stour could also be adversely affected, and also the rare marsh helleborine in Pegwell Country Park. I have not yet read the detailed assessments you have made in these areas, and I hope they will put my mind at rest.</p> <p>2. Are you looking at ways to enable birds to avoid turbine blades? Is there any way, using say audio or visual effects to warn birds of the danger?</p> <p>3. Try and choose the option which causes least permanent damage to the saltmarsh and the scrub areas of Pegwell Country Park.</p> <p>4. Extending the area of the existing array seems most logical, and the impact most predictable.</p> <p>7. The array might have less visual impact if the larger turbines were all placed on the seaward side of the existing array.</p> <p>9. I am impressed with the number of assessments that have been made. I have yet to read them in detail. I hope to be similarly impressed by the quality of their content.</p> <p>10. Run an apprenticeship scheme in partnership with local colleges and universities. Give priority to tenders from local businesses so long as they are capable of doing the job well.</p>	<p>Comments about potential for new turbines could appear close/ large/ intrusive has been noted. Comments on visual effect of larger turbines closer to the coast to be considered along with all public consultation comments by VF as part of the project design.</p> <p>Assessment of visual impact of wind turbines can be found in Volume 2, Chapter 12 Seascape, Landscape and Visual.</p>
MoP_23_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Historic Environment, Traffic & Transport, Fish & Shellfish, Ornithology, Nature Conservation, SLVIA, Socioeconomics, Tourism & Recreation, Aviation	<p>Issue with traffic and transport during build and cable laying. Shortest cable route is best. In relation to the turbine layout, having seen the shipping lanes, the current plan seems the better alternative to the worst case. Working hours for roads and residential areas should be monitored carefully. It should be ensured that there is insurance (or similar) for the end life of the turbines [decommissioning].</p>	<p>Comment has been addressed across the application i.e. Site selection, Shipping and navigation, Project Description and management plans outlined in the DCO. No action required</p>
MoP_27_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Landscape & Visual, Hydrogeology, Geology & Ground Conditions, Hydrology & Flood Risk, Socioeconomics, Tourism & Recreation	<p>2. My concern is the time taken over the shoreboard work (onshore landscape and visual).</p> <p>11. I would like to think you will use local suppliers and slipways.</p>	<p>Suppliers and contractors are not yet known for the project. Onshore impacts are covered in Volume 3 of the ES. No action required.</p>

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_31_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Landscape & Visual, SLVIA, Socioeconomic s	<p>1. Issues of concern: Landscape and visual impact; protection of Richborough Castle and its surroundings; We are in an AoNB; effect upon tourism.</p> <p>3. Cables must be underground throughout.</p> <p>4. Visual impact is exceptionally problematic. Consider the wind farm further out to sea, out of sight from shore.</p> <p>5. Reasons stated above.</p> <p>6. Listen to residents, and not just your own commercial interests!</p> <p>7. Put the new turbines on the sea side of the current turbines, not on the shore side.</p> <p>9. Protecting the environment by having wind farms is good. The problems are: the visual impact of the turbines; and the electricity station at Richborough.</p> <p>11. Please consider the comments of residents and do not overlook them by only considering your own commercial interests.</p>	Onshore impacts are covered in Volume 3 of the ES. No action required.
MoP_30_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Landscape & Visual, SLVIA, Socioeconomic s, community engagement	<p>2. Would prefer smaller turbines and more rather than the proposed large turbines.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. None.</p> <p>6. Will you be offering apprenticeships? Will you work with local colleges and schools to promote STEM jobs? How will you raise your profile in the local area and give something back? Could you light all the Christmas decorations in the 3 main towns for example? How much in community benefit fund and how will it be spent? Can good causes apply? What % of your supply chain is UK based? Will there be any electricity discounts for local people?</p> <p>7. The large turbines appear higher than the town's skyline. Think they dominate too much.</p> <p>8. Footpaths must remain open and you should work very closely with KCC Highways to minimise disruption. Recent work has driven Thanet to a standstill.</p> <p>9. Yes - providing you consider my questions or comments in Q1.</p>	Onshore impacts are covered in Volume 3 of the ES. No action required.
MoP_18_13/12/2017	MoP	S47	LVIA	<p>Visual impact of cable route option 1; Effect of weight on certain areas; and Archaeological effects not well defined.</p> <p>A 5.2m berm with a landscaped gradient would have an immense weight so I wonder what the effect on groundwater would be and the underlying landfill. As Pegwell seems to be the agreed site of Julius Caesar's landing, perhaps you could place a statue of him on the top. It would at least give a reason for this vertical tit visually.</p> <p>Option one has the worst visual impact as a 5.2m berm would be visible for miles and would always look alien within the local landscape. Digging up the road would have a major significance for users of the Sandwich Rd which is still settling from the burial of the last cable. It would be nice to see some assembly within Thanet [in relation to investment in Kent].</p> <p>It will be important to keep some footpaths open from cliffsend as the amenity is heavily used by locals.</p>	Berm height has been modified in the onshore project description. Assessment of its impact has been updated across all relevant chapters.
MoP_40_30/12/2017	MoP	S47	LVIA	<p>I have looked at the small map that you sent in your booklet "Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm" and also on your website, but cant find the answer to my question which is how far from the East Cliff, Ramsgate shoreline will the wind turbines be? Also how many will be visible from there? I look forward to your reply. Many Thanks</p>	The RLB has been modified since the PEIR. The new views have been assessed in Volume 3, Chapter 2 and Volume 2.
MoP_50_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	LVIA	<p>Mixed responses. Concerns over disturbance to the Pegwell Bay Country Park. Positive responses over landscape. People interested in working with Vattenfall and getting involved in engineering education.</p>	Impacts on Pegwell bay have been assessed in relevant onshore and offshore chapters. Noted, no action required.

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_74_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	LVIA; community engagement	<p>1. I'm enthusiastic (very) about offshore wind farms. But what really worries me is the onshore paraphernalia that is building up at the moment at the place where the old Richborough Chimneys used to be. The new buildings that have gone up in the last couple of months are hideous. And this project is going to generate yet another very ugly building. Please look after our landscape. Sustainability means much more than electricity generation using sustainable resources.</p> <p>2. See my comments on previous page.</p> <p>3. Whichever one has the least unaesthetic impact.</p> <p>4. No - I think the turbines are beautiful as an addition to any seascape.</p> <p>5. Hide it with evergreen trees! (Not deciduous ones).</p> <p>8. Use local facebook pages such as Sandwich Kent to notify us.</p> <p>9. The look of your onshore building - give it some architecture - don't just make ut a big metal shed with bits added to it.</p> <p>10. The usual things - outreach to the schools, the youth advice at the Phoenix centre.</p>	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.
MoP_52_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	General consultaiton	No further comments.	Response noted, no action required.
MoP_58_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	General consultaiton	No concerns. The more wind farms the better for the UK.	Response noted, no action required.
MoP_55_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	General consultaiton	<p>2. Improving public historic works is very important.</p> <p>6. Knowledge from the community is vital and should be included where possible.</p> <p>7. Can smaller turbine deployments be 'swapped' for larger ones? E.g interchangeable.</p> <p>8. Informing local groups or businesses well in advance.</p> <p>9. Battery storage options?</p>	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.
MoP_57_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	General consultaiton	Generally positive responses. Enquiry about job opportunities. Organisation of a tall ships intermediary stop in 2020, respondant will contact separately. Concerns about cost of energy. Interest in and suggestion of battery storage, with one respondant giving a page description and diagram of pumped water storage.	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.
MoP_61_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	General consultaiton	<p>3. No, just whichever has the least impact on Pegwell Bay.</p> <p>5. Previousla a power station so seems a good location. Routing of cable through Pegwell Bay could affect wildlife etc.</p> <p>6. Jobs for the local area.</p> <p>10. Yes, very interested. Perhaps a local job site via website. Or email stating that jobs are coming up. I have already submitted my CV to Mel Rogers.</p> <p>11. Very knowledgable people and seems to be a well thought out project.</p>	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.
MoP_71_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	General consultaiton	I would like to be reassured that there would be no negative visual impact and there wildlie environment will be protected.	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO. At this stage it's not possible to provide assurance that there be no adverse visual effects.
MoP_46_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	nav and radar; traffic	<p>1. Need to have very god warning signs/lights. Minimise impact. Restore to original condition if possible. Make sure radar signature is very positive.</p> <p>3. Will the cables be buried in the seabed?</p> <p>6. It is good for the area as it has deprived now the coal pits and Pfizer have left.</p> <p>7. The only thing to consider is maximum power extraction.</p> <p>8. Do any road crossings at night or weekends.</p> <p>9. Yes, upgrade existing turbines as they become aged.</p>	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_32_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Numerous	<p>1. As one who hopes for the renovation of Manston Airport, the effect on radar signals may be a concern. I am also interested to know if the foundations of the turbines have revealed anything of the original landbridge between Britaina dn Europe.</p> <p>2. I have already referred to these.</p> <p>3. I assume that it will be more economical to follow the existing cables.</p> <p>4. Not really.</p> <p>5. Nice to see Richborough Power Station being resurrected in a sense!</p> <p>6. Anything to improve the economic prosperity of Thanet must be a good thing!</p> <p>7. The visual impact actually looks quite attractive.</p> <p>8. I am sure that you will do your best to minimise traffic disruption.</p> <p>9. Well if we migh get cheaper electricity so much the better!</p> <p>11. Very interesting presentation.</p>	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.
MoP_35_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	Numerous	<p>2. Should not be able to hear them onshore, regardless of wind direction. Vibrations should not create additional waves what will affect the shoreline.</p> <p>3. Select the one that has the least impact on the natural environment already in place.</p> <p>4. I don't have enough knowledge to comment really, but they should not impact navigation or cause detriment to seabed ecology.</p> <p>5. Don't know the area very well.</p> <p>6. Local long-term employment, local short-term employment, benefits to local businesses, local sourcing.</p> <p>7. No, I like them against the skyline and they add interest to seascapes and sunsets.</p> <p>8. Make sure footpath diversions are well advertised, sent to local walking groups etc. and the Ramblers organisation and English coastal path association to assist. Also KCC PRoW Dept. East Kent walking group (www.ekwg.co.uk) of whom I am a member will definitely be interested.</p> <p>9. Maximising the amount the turbines can be running. It seems such a waste when they are switched off.</p> <p>10. Always keen to see good quality, long-term job opportunities locally to allow people to thrive and develop without having to commute.</p> <p>11. I'm even more interested in the project as you have recently purchased by energy supplier, i-supply.</p>	Concerns and impacts have been assessed across the ES and management plans outlined within the DCO.
MoP_51_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	ornithology; lvia	<p>1. Damage to birds - especially from larger turbines. Look of larger turbines and nearer shore turbines.</p> <p>3. Use existing site at Richborough as far as possible.</p> <p>4. Seems very close to shipping lanes.</p> <p>7. Looking at impression from visiting bay, the new turbines appear very close and large. Could be intrusive.</p> <p>10. Use local students/ college to improve local skills and knowlegde. Maybe start relevant courses ahead of time. Also use local contractors for building and construction where possible. Have a visitor information centre so that it can be shown to tourists and locals.</p> <p>11. Keep us up to date with progress.</p>	Concerns have been addressed across the ES in their relevant chapters.

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_54_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	SLVIA and LVIA	We live in Stone Bay and on many occasions we go and sit in the beach there. We have accepted the vista of the current wind farm but to have larger turbines, measuring up to 250 metres in height closer to the beach will affect our visuals too much and we feel that this is unacceptable. We understand that wind farms are important for energy, now, and in the future, however there must be consideration for people who live near and have to look at these turbines every day, there must be a balance. Please find enclosed an adjusted plan of your proposal which shows an extra 30 x 250 m high turbines, in line with the existing wind farm line facing the shore.	Comments on visual effect of larger turbines closer to the coast are noted and to be considered along with all public consultation comments by VF as part of the project design.
MoP_28_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	SLVIA, Tourism & Recreation	1. A) Larger turbines for me = even less attractive. B) And if it is to proceed, benefits from tourism might be enhanced by boat trips to the turbines, operated or partly funded by Vattenfall! 6. On benefits see B. at 1. above. 7. Please see A. at 1. above. 9. As I understand it, Vattenfall is 100% owned by the Government of Sweden. If it is to proceed, might equity stake in Vattenfall be made available to UK residents? 10. Answer @9. above might encourage local involvement?	Research has not shown correlation/ significance between size of blades and their effect on tourism numbers. Questions about Vattenfall shares and/ or boat trips are not relevant to chapter
MoP_49_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	socio-economic	Responses generally neutral or positive. Concerns about local employment/ socioeconomics. Helpful responses for education/videography and model making. Concerns that the information presented doesn't represent the true size of the turbines.	At this stage it is not possible to fully quantify the value of goods and services (ie. supply chain spend and contracts) that will be sourced from within the Kent impact area. Embedded mitigation seeks to maximise social and economic benefits to the Kent impact area.
MoP_60_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	socio-economics; traffic	1. Local employment: concerned that local jobs will not be created from the works; external employees and companies maybe favoured? Main concern is local people do not get the opportunity to be part of this local project. 4. None other than local employment. 6. Give local people opportunity to be part of something great for our local and wider community. 7. Visuals need to look like they are at the moment to be together and not look like random scatters etc! 8. If roads are closed, use a numbering system so it is easily identifiable at what point roads can still be accessed. 9. Yes as long as it can be foreseen (as best as possible) that if we wait another 3 years more innovative approaches/design will be available. 10. Yes, but don't just try to employ people that appear to have this experience now, but invest in teaching some companies and personnel that have no experience.	Embedded mitigation seeks to maximise the social and economic benefits to the Kent impact area. Traffic: No roads are anticipated for closure. If closures are required they will be temporary and short-term in duration to minimise disruption where possible. All road closures have to be agreed with the local highway authority and advertised locally. A plan is submitted with the application which would also identify the agreed diversion route.

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
MoP_63_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	socio-economic; community engagement;	<p>1. Basically all of the above, and generation of local jobs, apprenticeships for the young, liaison with local education.</p> <p>3. That all environmental and local impact is considered during the on-land stages and that concrete measures are in place to immediately control any environmental pollution due to whatever circumstance. Environmental impact in the landscape is kept to a minimum.</p> <p>6. Unfortunately, no list of 'investment in Kent' is provided on this pack as aid memoir, so unable to comment. But would hope jobs and education feature high on a list.</p> <p>7. Q. How is the air flow impacted on the original wind farm? Will the new larger turbines take the 'wind out of their sails' of the smaller original turbines?</p> <p>8. Just consult thoroughly with those homes, businesses which will be affected, taking the impact on their communities seriously.</p> <p>9. Hopefully as these projects have impacts for years to come.</p> <p>10. Good to hear about generating more jobs locally.</p> <p>11. Perhaps your paper consultation materials could use recycled paper/card etc. showing a direct concern for the environment right from the start.</p>	Noted. Concerns are addressed across the relevant ES chapters.
MoP_68_03/01/2018	MoP	S47	socio-economics; LVIA	Concerns over where the turbines are being made (outside of the UK). Interest in ornithology. Concern that the substation is large and ugly, although screening is welcome. Support for a long term vision for the Pegwell Bay Country Park as it looks 'sad' and 'scrubby'.	At this stage it is not yet known where the turbines (or their respective components eg. blades) will be sourced from. Please see response in N8. Visual impact of substation is assessed in the Volume 3, Chapter 2.
MoP_10_11/12/2017	MoP	S47	Tourism and Recreation	Onshore construction within Pegwell Bay Country Park disrupting public right of way affecting the Pegwell Bay Park Run, in-combination with the Nemo Link project.	No PRoW will be lost, and embedded mitigation is provided in section 4.9, with additional detail provided the Access Management Strategy (Document Ref: 8.4) prepared as part of the EIA process.
MoP_104_02/01/2018	MoP	S47	Traffic	<p>1. Traffic and transport - during build and cable laying.</p> <p>3. Shortest!</p> <p>7. Having been shown the shipping lanes - the current plan seems the better alternative.</p> <p>8. Monitor working hours (for roads and residential areas) carefully.</p> <p>9. Looks good to me!</p> <p>11. What will happen at the end of the life of the turbines - is there insurance (or similar) to cover the costs of removal etc.?</p>	Concerns have been addressed across the ES in their relevant chapters.

Appendix G: Summary of Responses

Appendix G4: Responses Received from Targeted Consultation (Post-PEIR RLB Changes)

Appendix G3.2: Responses Received from Section 47 Consultees (Onshore)

Response	Consultee	Consultee Type	Topic	Comment	VWPL Regard had to Comment
TechO_128_03/05/2018	NATS	Targeted	General Consultation	Confirmed that there was no predicted impacts to NERL infrastructure.	Response noted. No action Required.
PrB_129_11/05/2018	UKPN	Targeted	General Consultation	UKPN had no objection to the Red Line Boundary change, providing future plans for a new 132 kV GIS Switchroom was considered.	Response noted. The future plan for a 132 kV GIS Switchroom was discussed with UKPN at a meeting on 16th April 2018.
PrB_130_21/05/2018	Historic England	Targeted	General Consultation	Historic England confirmed that the minor amendments to the RLB did not fundamentally alter the advice given in their Section 42 response and therefore had no further comment.	Response noted. No action Required.