

Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm Consultation Report

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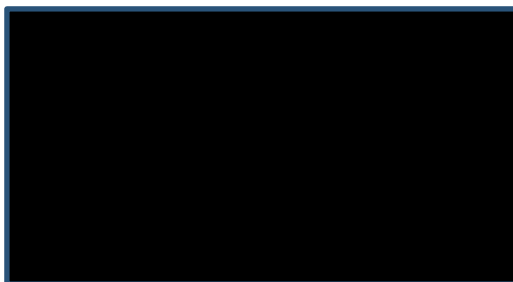
Signed:



For and on behalf of Norfolk Boreas Limited

Approved by: Catrin Ellis Jones

Signed:



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Glossary of Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AfL	Agreement for Lease
APFP	Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure
BMM	Brown and May Marine
BreC	Breckland Council
BroDC	Broadland District Council
CAAV	The Central Association of Agricultural Valuers
Cefas	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
EA	Environment Agency
Eastern IFCA	Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority
EEEGR	East of England Energy Group
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EOWDC	European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
EU	European Union
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
GYBC	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HE	Historic England
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HoTs	Heads of Terms
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
kV	Kilovolt
LLO	Local Liaison Officer
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LVNL	Luchtverkeersleiding Nederland (Dutch equivalent of NATS)
MCA	Maritime Coastguard Agency
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Megawatt
NA	Natural England
NALEP	New Anglia Local Economic Partnership
NATS	National Air Traffic Services

NCC	Norfolk County Council
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NFFO	National Federation of Fishermen’s Organisations
NFU	National Farmers Union
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NNDC	North Norfolk District Council
NNFS	North Norfolk Fishermen’s Society
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NV East	Norfolk Vanguard East
NV West	Norfolk Vanguard West
NWT	Norfolk Wildlife Trust
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCI	Site of Conservation Importance
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SOCG	Statement of Common Ground
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
SPR	ScottishPower Renewables
UEA	University of East Anglia
UTCN	University Technical College Norwich
ToR	Terms of Reference
TH	Trinity House
TWT	The Wildlife Trusts
VWPL	Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd
WDC	Whale and Dolphin Conservation
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

Glossary of Terminology

2008 Act (the Act)	The Planning Act 2008 - An Act to establish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its functions; to make provision about, and about matters ancillary to, the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure; to make provision about town and country planning; to make provision about the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Levy; and for connected purposes.
Array cables	Cables which link wind turbine to wind turbine, and wind turbine to offshore electrical platforms.
Cable Relay Station	Primarily comprised of an outdoor compound containing reactors (also called inductors, or coils) and switchgear to increase the power transfer capability of the cables under the HVAC technology scenario as considered in the PEIR. This

	is no longer required for the project as the HVDC technology has been selected.
Cable logistics area	Existing hardstanding area to allow the storage of cable drums and associated materials and to accommodate a site office, welfare facilities and associated temporary infrastructure to support the cable pulling works.
Cable pulling	Installation of cables within pre-installed ducts from jointing pits located along the onshore cable route.
Ducts	A duct is a length of underground piping, which is used to house electrical and communication cables.
Evidence Plan Process	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach to the EIA and information to support the HRA.
Export Cables	Cables that transmit power from an offshore electrical platform to the onshore project substation
Interconnector cables	Offshore cables which link offshore electrical platforms within the Norfolk Boreas site
Jointing pit	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts
Landfall	Where the offshore cables come ashore at Happisburgh South
Link boxes	Underground chambers or above ground cabinets next to the cable trench housing low voltage electrical earthing links.
Mobilisation area	Areas approx. 100 x 100m used as access points to the running track for duct installation. Required to store equipment and provide welfare facilities. Located adjacent to the onshore cable route, accessible from local highways network suitable for the delivery of heavy and oversized materials and equipment.
Mobilisation zone	Area within which a mobilisation area will be located.
National Grid new / replacement overhead line tower	New overhead line towers to be installed at the National Grid substation.
National Grid substation extension	The permanent footprint of the National Grid substation extension.
Necton National Grid substation	The grid connection location for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard
Norfolk Boreas site	The Norfolk Boreas wind farm boundary. Located offshore, this will contain all the wind farm array.
Norfolk Vanguard	Norfolk Vanguard offshore wind farm, sister project of Norfolk Boreas.
Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites	Term used exclusively to refer to the two-distinct offshore wind farm areas, Norfolk Vanguard East and Norfolk Vanguard West (also termed NV East and NV West).
Offshore cable corridor	The corridor of seabed from the Norfolk Boreas site to the landfall site within which the offshore export cables will be located.
Offshore electrical platform	A fixed structure located within the Norfolk Boreas site, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a suitable form for export to shore.

Offshore export cables	The cables which transmit power from the offshore electrical platform to the landfall.
Offshore project area	The area including the Norfolk Boreas site, project interconnector search area and offshore cable corridor.
Onshore cable corridor	A 100m wide corridor presented at Scoping within which the onshore cable route has now been defined.
Onshore cable route	The up to 35m working width within a 45m wide corridor which will contain the buried export cables as well as the temporary running track, topsoil storage and excavated material during construction.
Onshore cables	The cables which take power and communications from landfall to the onshore project substation
Onshore infrastructure	The combined name for all onshore infrastructure associated with the project from landfall to grid connection
Onshore project area	The area of the onshore infrastructure (landfall, onshore cable route, accesses, trenchless crossing zones and mobilisation areas; onshore project substation and extension to the Necton National Grid substation and overhead line modifications).
Onshore project substation	A compound containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the National Grid. The substation will convert the exported power from HVDC to HVAC, to 400kV (grid voltage). This also contains equipment to help maintain stable grid voltage.
Overhead Line	An existing 400kV power line suspended by towers.
Project interconnector cable	Offshore cables which would link either turbines or an offshore electrical platform in the Norfolk Boreas site with an offshore electrical platform in one of the Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites.
Project interconnector search area	The area within which project interconnector cables would be installed.
Running track	The track along the onshore cable route which the construction traffic would use to access workfronts.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water.
The Applicant	Norfolk Boreas Limited
The Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites	Term used exclusively to refer to the two distinct offshore wind farm areas, Norfolk Vanguard East and Norfolk Vanguard West (also termed NV East and NV West) which will contain the Norfolk Vanguard arrays.
The Project	Norfolk Boreas Wind Farm including the onshore and offshore infrastructure (Norfolk Boreas).
Transition pit	Underground structures that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables
Workfront	A length of onshore cable route within which duct installation works will occur, approximately 150m.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose of the Consultation Report

1. This Consultation Report has been produced in order to fulfil the relevant requirements of section 37 of the Planning Act 2008, as amended ('the Act'). This requires Norfolk Boreas Limited ('the Applicant'), a fully owned subsidiary of Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (VWPL), to provide a Consultation Report as part of its application for development consent for the Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm ('the Project'). The Consultation Report details the consultation activities that have been undertaken, the responses received to pre-application consultation and how these have informed the evolution of the Project and supporting assessments.
2. This report demonstrates how the Applicant has complied with sections 42, 47, 48 and 49 of the Act, and has had regard to section 50 of the Act. A Statement of Compliance has been prepared which confirms that the Applicant has complied with all relevant provisions (see Chapter 31 of the Consultation Report).
3. Consultation is an important part of the planning and development process. The Act requires developers to publicise their proposals widely as well as consult with the local community, local authorities, statutory bodies and persons with an interest in land potentially affected by the proposed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This process is referred to as 'pre-application consultation' and must be carried out before an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) can be accepted by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Department for Business Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
4. Aligned with this duty to consult are Vattenfall's principles and approach to consultation (see Section 4.5). Throughout the pre-application consultation, the Applicant has engaged and consulted with statutory bodies, including local authorities, local communities, relevant landowners, and the general public.

1.2 Early Project definition and development

5. In 2016, the Applicant was awarded an Agreement for Lease (AfL) by The Crown Estate for the seabed areas within which it will develop the Project, with a proposed export capacity of up to 1,800MW.
6. The AfL for the Project is located adjacent to two marine blocks, where a separate AfL has been awarded to Norfolk Vanguard Limited, who is also a wholly owned subsidiary of VWPL. These three blocks were part of a large zone in the Southern North Sea, off the Norfolk/Suffolk coast, which was one of nine zones originally offered up for competitive tender by The Crown Estate in 2008, as part of its "Round Three" proposals (see Section 3.5). Given the proximity of these marine blocks,

VWPL recognised the potential to develop and operate Norfolk Vanguard and the Project in sequence, as a “cluster”, with potential ultimate benefits for the consumer including efficiency savings and keeping costs down through:

- Shared infrastructure;
 - Improved knowledge of constructing and operating in the area; and
 - Phased deployment of innovative, best-in-class technology
7. Developing projects together also allows for an efficient, joined-up consultation process, helping communities and stakeholders input into the best possible project designs, while limiting “consultation fatigue”.
8. An early review of potential offshore cable corridor and landfall options, informed by mapping existing constraints and opportunities and by relevant consultation (see Chapter 5 in the Consultation Report – ‘Connecting to the National Grid’) helped to identify an appropriate connection point for the Project into the National Grid transmission network. In 2016 a Grid Connection Offer representing an appropriate, strategic, economical and efficient connection location for the of 1,800MW of offshore wind generation to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System in East Anglia was received from National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET). The Applicant accepted the offer to connect power from the Project into the National Grid at the existing NGET 400kV substation near Necton in Breckland, Norfolk. The acceptance of this offer enabled VWPL to follow a cluster strategy for development, co-locating essential onshore infrastructure, and optimising the value of engagement.

1.3 The approach to engagement and consultation relating to the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects

9. As noted briefly above and explained further in Section 2.1, a joined-up approach to development and associated engagement and consultation has been key to optimising the value of stakeholder and community feedback. Given that the Norfolk Boreas site and the Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites have separate discrete locations, there are some variance in the constraints and opportunities influencing both Norfolk Vanguard’s and the Applicant’s Project proposals. Therefore both Norfolk projects have been subject to separate Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), with Norfolk Vanguard offshore wind farm EIA developed first – while the Project EIA was timed to enable submission of its DCO application one year later. Thus, the Project’s EIA builds on intelligence gathered during the Norfolk Vanguard EIA process.
10. The Project and Norfolk Vanguard commenced informal pre-application consultation, including scoping, in October 2016 and, from the outset, consultation

materials described the existence of two strategically-linked projects and noted the intention to optimise efficiencies in a cluster development approach. Consulting on matters relevant to both projects at once, undertaking aspects of the construction and power generation operations together, were noted as opportunities to reduce the burden of participation on communities and stakeholders, reduce impacts overall, enhance innovation and secure economic efficiencies to be passed on to the consumer. This approach allowed Norfolk Vanguard Limited and the Applicant to have regard to consultation feedback and, accordingly, this has helped to shape both projects (as explained further in Section 2.1); for example, with alterations and refinements to the cable route. It has also enhanced the Project's capacity to innovate in order to deliver significant embedded mitigation, such as the commitment to use High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology. Thus, where relevant, consultation carried out by Norfolk Vanguard Limited is referred to in this report. However, for in-depth detail of the consultation undertaken by Norfolk Vanguard Limited please refer to the Norfolk Vanguard Consultation Report which can be located on the Norfolk Vanguard page of the National Infrastructure Planning website (<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/projects/EN010079/EN010079-001341-5.01%20Consultation%20Report.pdf>).

11. The Project has undertaken a multi-phase approach to consultation, as is appropriate for a NSIP. Different phases of consultation have been timed to reflect key milestones in both projects' development; at points where responses could scope and inform the related assessments and help define the design of the Project. This has allowed meaningful input into Project development. Thus many early Project refinements determined during informal consultation, especially in relation to onshore elements of the proposals, were driven by the Norfolk Vanguard Limited EIA process.
12. In early 2017, the Applicant was awarded an AfL by The Crown Estate for its export cable corridor. Scoping to agree additional parameters and method statements, not already determined, followed shortly afterwards.

Norfolk Boreas: Ongoing informal engagement with local communities and consultees

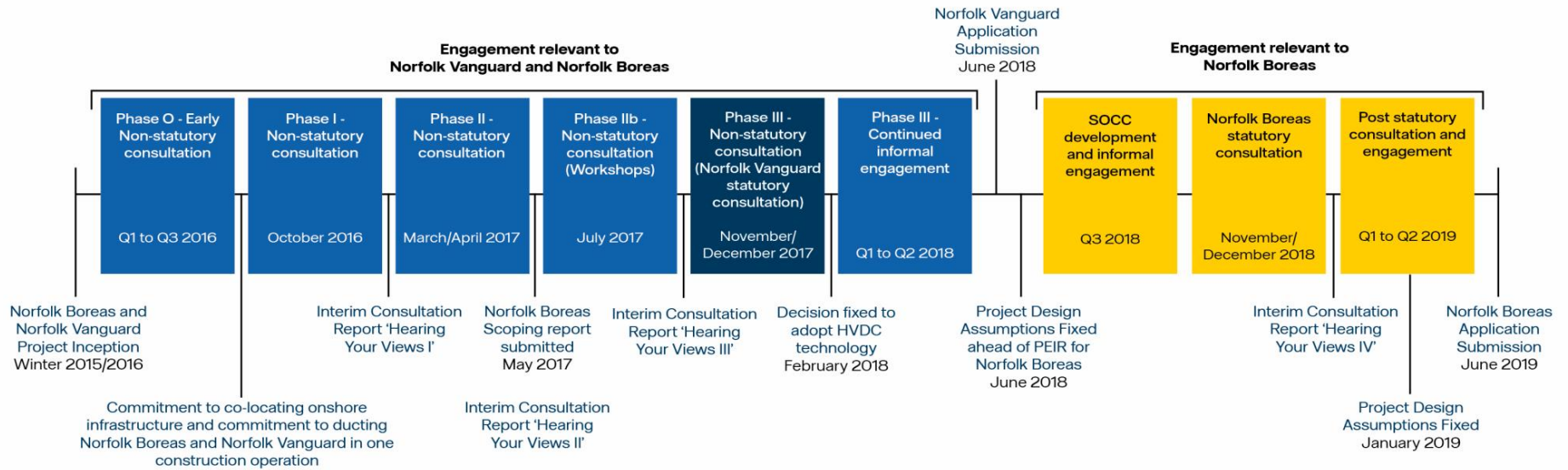


Plate 1 Overview of pre-application consultation

13. A Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) was prepared for the Project. As set out in the Act (section 47) the Applicant consulted with the relevant local authorities on the content of the SoCC. Having regard to their guidance and advice the SoCC was finalised and the SoCC notice was publicised appropriately (see Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report and Appendix 22.2). Thereafter, consultation was undertaken in accordance with the SoCC.
14. A description of the potential synergies to be derived by developing, constructing, operating and decommissioning the Project and the NV offshore wind farm project – accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in June 2018 and, at the point of preparing the SoCC, currently in examination – was provided in the SoCC. In this context the SoCC notes the requirement to consider the possibility that Norfolk Vanguard may not be built. In order for the Project to be considered as an independent project by stakeholders and by the Planning Inspectorate, this scenario must be provided for within the Project DCO application. Therefore the SoCC and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) consider two scenarios for the Project:
 - **Scenario 1 – Norfolk Vanguard and the Project** – Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction, and installs ducts for Norfolk Boreas and carries out other shared enabling works to benefit Norfolk Boreas.
 - **Scenario 2 – the Project only** – Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone. Norfolk Boreas undertakes all works required as an independent project.
15. As well as engaging with communities and residents within the Primary Consultation Zone (PCZ) as described in the SoCC (see map in Appendix 22.7), the Applicant also engaged with stakeholders, including relevant statutory and non-statutory consultees and the other members of the public. This engagement informed the iterative design of the Project, the development of the EIA and ensured that stakeholders were aware of Project developments.
16. The consultation undertaken throughout the pre-application stage has exerted significant influence on the Project’s evolution, and the Applicant is grateful to all those who have engaged with the Project and responded to consultations. Many ideas, concerns and opinions expressed by consultees have directly influenced the appraisal of alternative solutions for the Project. Where it has not been possible to adapt the Project in ways suggested by consultation responses, the Applicant has had regard to those responses and/or been able to provide the rationale for not making the changes being sought. As well as recording the consultation responses and how they have influenced the Project within this Consultation Report, there have also been interim Consultation Reports directed primarily at community

consultees, notably a series of reports entitled “Hearing Your Views”, of which there have been four to date. Table 1.1 summarises pre-application consultation, and notes where the materials informing consultation related to both sister projects or primarily Norfolk Vanguard or primarily the Project.

Table 1.1 Responses to pre-application consultation

Step in the EIA process	Relevant Section of the Act	Dates	Number of respondents	Where addressed in this report
Phase 0 The Project & Norfolk Vanguard	N/A	March – September 2016	N/A	Chapter 9 - 11
EIA Scoping The Project & Norfolk Vanguard	N/A	October 2016	N/A	Chapter 7
Phase I The Project & Norfolk Vanguard	Non-statutory consultation with local communities	October 2016 – March 2017	788 signed in to drop-in exhibitions 126 written responses	Chapter 12
	Non-statutory consultation with technical consultees		N/A	Chapter 12
Phase II The Project & Norfolk Vanguard	Non-statutory consultation with local communities	March 2017 – October 2017	830 signed in to drop-in events 260 written responses	Chapter 13
	Non-statutory consultation with technical consultees		N/A	Chapter 13
Phase IIb The Project & Norfolk Vanguard	Non-statutory consultation with local communities	July 2017	Numbers attending workshop CRS – 55 Substation – 42 Numbers attending drop-in CRS – 60 Substation – 23	Chapter 14
Phase III statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard. Barring some offshore elements of the Project, the principles presented for consultation and input from consultees could be applied across	Statutory consultation under EIA regulations	7 th Nov – 11 th December 2017	77 formal statutory consultation responses to the Norfolk Vanguard Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) ¹	Chapter 18
	Non-statutory consultation with technical consultees		608 signed in to drop-in exhibitions 783 written submissions during	Chapter 18

¹ Not including responses via feedback form, which are counted in the section 47 statutory consultation numbers.

Step in the EIA process	Relevant Section of the Act	Dates	Number of respondents	Where addressed in this report
both Norfolk Vanguard and the Project. Accordingly, relevant responses received for the Norfolk Vanguard consultation influenced the development of Norfolk Boreas. The Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation also made clear that Norfolk Vanguard would seek to consent enabling works (for instance, construction of ducting) for the Project.			the statutory consultation period (plus two newspaper adverts)	
Norfolk Vanguard Publicity Notices	Section 48		Five newspaper notices	Chapter 18
Phase IV The Project statutory consultation	Section 42 Preliminary Environmental Information Report	7 th Nov – 9 th December 2018	Over 40 formal statutory consultation responses to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) ²	Chapter 21
	Section 47		364 signed in to drop-in exhibitions 100 written submissions during the statutory consultation period (plus two newspaper adverts)	Chapter 22
Publicity Notices	Section 48		Five newspaper notices	Chapter 23
Post statutory consultation engagement	Non-statutory consultation with local communities	10 th December 2018 – May 2019	N/A	Chapter 28

² Not including responses via feedback form, which are counted in the section 47 statutory consultation numbers.

Step in the EIA process	Relevant Section of the Act	Dates	Number of respondents	Where addressed in this report
	and technical consultees			
Targeted non-statutory consultation (Minor change to Offshore Order Limits)	Targeted non-statutory consultation	1 st February – 4 th March 2019	11 consultation responses to Offshore Order Limits Change	Chapter 27
Targeted non-statutory consultation with key stakeholders such as the Marine Management Organisation and relevant Local Planning Authorities	Targeted Non-statutory consultation on key application documents including the DCO, Works Plans, Land Plans, the Explanatory Memorandum, and an extract of the Book of Reference.	22 nd March 2019 – 17 th April 2019	Five consultation responses received	Chapter 28

1.4 Structure of the Consultation Report

17. The below table sets out how this report is structured to comply with relevant legislation.

Table 1.2 Structure of the Consultation Report

Chapter	Title	Overview
Chapters 1 - 3	Executive Summary and Introduction	Overview summary of the outcome of pre-application consultation and introduction to the Project.
Chapters 4 - 7	Regulatory Context and Approach to Consultation	Approach to consultation with regard to the requirements of the Act and accompanying guidance.
Chapters 8 - 18	Non-statutory consultation (Phase 0 to Phase III)	Non-statutory 'informal' consultation conducted prior to the formal sections 42, 47 and 48 consultation and publicity stages under the Act.
Chapter 19	Project description: Scenario 1 and Scenario 2	Explaining the two Scenarios considered for Norfolk Boreas
Chapter 20	Approach to statutory consultation under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act	The general approach to the statutory pre-application consultation.
Chapter 21	Formal Consultation under section 42 of the Act	What has been done to satisfy the requirements of section 42 of the Act.

Chapter	Title	Overview
Chapter 22	Formal Consultation under section 47 of the Act	Approach to the section 47 consultation including development of the Statement of Community Consultation and the methods used to consult.
Chapter 23	Formal Consultation under section 48 of the Act	Development and publication of the section 48 notice.
Chapter 24	Summary of Responses under section 42 of the Act	On a topic by topic basis, responses received from section 42 consultees and summarises the regard that has been had to the responses in finalising the Application.
Chapter 25	Summary of Responses under section 47 of the Act	On a topic by topic basis, responses received from section 47 consultees and summarises the regard that has been had to the responses in finalising the Application.
Chapter 26	Summary of Responses under section 48 of the Act	On a topic by topic basis, responses received from section 48 consultees and summarises the regard that has been had to the responses in finalising the Application.
Chapter 27	Targeted consultation on Offshore Order Limits Change	A description of the targeted consultation in relation to a change to the Offshore Order Limits
Chapter 28	Post-Formal Consultation Engagement	Further consultation conducted following the formal consultation in considering outstanding issues and concerns.
Chapter 29	Skills, employment and supply chain engagement	Approach and activity regarding skills, employment and supply chain engagement
Chapter 30	Conclusion	A summary of the pre-application consultation undertaken for the Project.
Chapter 31	Full Statement of Compliance	A full statement of compliance

1.5 Consultation process

18. This Consultation Report, as required by the Act, gives details of:

- What has been done in compliance with sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act in relation to a proposed application that has become the application;
- Any relevant responses received to formal consultation undertaken; and
- The account taken by the applicant of any relevant responses.

19. The Applicant recognises the importance of engaging with stakeholders, including communities, through its work. The Applicant's principles, which are adhered to throughout all its projects, including Norfolk Boreas are:

- Openness and transparency;
- Providing opportunities to get involved;

- Sharing information and understanding;
- Listening and responding; and
- Respect.

20. Below is a description of how consultation feeds into the decision-making process, which has shaped the Norfolk Boreas proposals and how the Applicant has taken regard of consultation feedback.

1.6 Responses to feedback and Project decisions influenced by consultation

21. The Project has followed an EIA process that has been systematic, comprising a sequence of tasks that is defined both by regulation and by best-practice, and iterative with opportunities for addressing concerns throughout. The process has been analytical requiring the application of specialist skills from a wide range of disciplines; professional experience has been applied in order to reach impartial, objective decisions. The process has also been consultative, with provision being made for obtaining information and feedback from interested parties including local authorities, communities and statutory and non-statutory bodies. All responses received to consultation have been considered, and the Project has benefitted greatly as a result, ensuring for example:
- Robust assessments have been undertaken to complete the Environmental Statement (ES);
 - Attention to matters of importance, interest and concern to stakeholders have influenced project site selection, design and embedded mitigation; and
 - Improved the accessibility of Project information and enhanced participation.
22. Strategic decisions regarding fundamental project locations (such as the offshore wind farm location and grid connection point) have been made in conjunction with the Crown Estate and National Grid respectively.
23. Responses focussed on particular topics, and relevant policies and management practices (for example local or national frameworks, and the management of different aspects of the environment) were considered to a large degree through the Evidence Plan Process (EPP) (see Chapter 9). The local knowledge of residents, business people, those with land interests and the wider community - which encompasses a broad spectrum of experience, perspectives and priorities - has been systematically compiled, during distinct consultation episodes. In between consultation events, there has also been on-going communication with interested parties and, as project knowledge has evolved and been shared widely, local residents have continued to provide views and note concerns and ideas. The multi-disciplinary design team formed to undertake the development has been made

aware of local feedback appropriately throughout, and also in attendance at public events throughout the process to answer questions.

24. It should be noted that many points of interest to community consultees raised in relation to the Project, and particularly with respect to constraints and opportunities that might influence siting of onshore project elements, were largely addressed through non-statutory consultation phases. Similarly, the EPP process has built on the Applicant and stakeholders' enhanced relevant knowledge, and been particularly instrumental in determining the extent of additional surveys required for the Project and the methodologies deployed by the Applicant to assess impacts from Scenario 1 and Scenario 2; as well as expanding the cumulative impact assessments for certain topics of the ES.
25. The Applicant has applied expert judgement in deciding how to respond to feedback received within the Project development process, taking into account and balancing complex environmental, physical, technical, commercial and social considerations and opportunities as well as engineering, consenting, and feasibility requirements.
26. The analysis of alternatives, and decisions and reasoning of the solutions adopted are described in the ES (Chapter 4 Site Selection and Alternatives of the ES). Summaries of how the Applicant has responded to consultees, including in instances where the breadth of concerns and priorities raised by consultees in relation to certain alternatives considered by the Project have uncovered conflicting consultee preferences, are described within this Consultation Report and Appendices.
27. Decisions the Applicant has made in response to consultation, listed in the order in which they have influenced the Project design assumptions are summarised below (sections 1.6.1 – 1.6.19).

1.6.1 Commitment to ducting Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas in one construction operation

28. VWPL was committed (subject to both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard receiving development consent and progressing to construction) to a strategic approach to delivering Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. This approach also included a commitment to bury onshore transmission cables, rather than transmit power from the coast via a circuit of overhead lines.
29. Between September 2016 and February 2017 discussions with relevant Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) resulted in the Applicant determining to install the transmission ducts for both projects together as part of the same construction phase. This strategic approach would allow the main civil works for the onshore

cable route to be completed in one construction period and in advance of cable delivery, preventing the requirement to reopen the entire cable corridor.

30. This measure addressed concerns expressed by Local Authorities that the projects would cause significant disruption if the Applicant were to return to “open up Norfolk” a second time. This decision also helps to ensure that under Scenario 1 (see Chapter 19 of the Consultation Report) potentially both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard could be delivered within the timeframes set by the UK government in relation to targets on renewable energy and CO₂ reduction.

1.6.2 Refinements to the onshore cable corridor construction process

31. From Phase I and through Phase II, informal drop-in events attracted interest from the farming community and those with land interests in the Project area. Many highlighted concerns and ideas regarding how to maintain soil quality along the onshore cable corridor route, and how to manage wet soils and drainage issues effectively during construction, impressed the value of reinstating the land quickly following trenching. The duct installation strategy evolved accordingly.
32. A sectionalised approach was developed in order to minimise impacts. Construction teams would work on a short length (originally approximately 100m section, extended to approximately 150m as a result of the HVDC decision) and once the cable ducts have been installed, the section would be back-filled, and the top soil replaced before moving onto the next section. This would minimise the amount of land being worked on at any one time and would also minimise the duration of works on any given section of the route. In response to this dialogue, the proposed methodology was described in a Landowner Information Pack (with further detail and embedded mitigation included in a second edition). The methodology requires a running track along the cable corridor to facilitate the work-front approach, which also has advantages in terms of reducing works traffic on local highways and byways.

1.6.3 Agreement on some of the principles for management of potential effects of the Project on Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

33. As a result of the Evidence Plan Process (EPP), it has been agreed with stakeholders that any sediment arising from within the SAC which overlaps with the offshore cable corridor is deposited back into the SAC to allow the sandbank system to be replenished and the Applicant has committed to this within the DCO application. In order to inform the dialogue and impact assessments, Natural England requested further information on what would happen to the sediment following pre-sweeping and disposal. The Applicant commissioned a study by ABPmer (maritime consultancy) including assessment of whether the sediment would stay within the

SAC and replenish the sandbank system. The conclusions of the report were positive and confirm that the system would recover within natural variation.

1.6.4 Undertaking extensive geophysical surveying along the onshore cable corridor and environmental survey area

34. Phase 0 and Phase I consultation undertaken through the EPP highlighted the potential for encountering buried archaeological sites along the proposed cable corridor. Extensive geophysical surveying and high resolution aerial photography was therefore undertaken over a more extensive area of land than a project of this type would normally be expected to undertake. This action has enabled sensitive site selection in terms of avoiding disturbance to archaeological remains, and has provided high-quality data, which is of value to organisations including Norfolk County Council (NCC) and the National Trust. Additional geophysical surveying (Phase IV) has focussed on the onshore substation and on the National Grid extension areas.

1.6.5 Locating landfall at Happisburgh South

35. Following consultation with nature conservation bodies and site selection work the offshore cable corridor has been refined to avoid the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), therefore removing any direct impacts of the Project on the Marine Conservation Zone. Happisburgh South also presented the following advantages:
- Allows co-location of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard landfall and reduces the total amount of area directly impacted;
 - Avoids populated areas as far as possible;
 - Avoids areas at risk of flooding as far as possible;
 - Provides opportunities associated with Happisburgh archaeology; and
 - Avoids technical engineering and feasibility risks associated with locating infrastructure in the brown field site within the Bacton Gas Terminal land.

1.6.6 Determining that long Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) should be deployed at the landfall

36. Long HDD at landfall requires no works on the beach or construction vehicular access to the foreshore. This will result in no restrictions or closures to the beach and maintains access for the public during construction. The Applicant has also committed to not using the beach car park at Happisburgh South as part of the construction works at landfall.

1.6.7 Refining the onshore cable corridor

37. An iterative and multidisciplinary approach incorporating engineering, buildability, environmental, landowner, community, and stakeholder considerations was used in the development of cable corridor options. A series of Project team workshops were held to ensure each of the factors were considered effectively. During the refinement of the onshore cable corridor, views on the siting of above ground infrastructure, including Cable Relay Stations (CRS) (as required at the time), fed into determining the final route. As the routes became more defined, and indicative routes were shared with those with land interests, and others, feedback also became more specific. Some changes were undertaken to avoid disturbing possible buried remains and archaeological features (such as around Kerdiston Church), giving better configuration for crossing the Marriott's Way and route changes to accommodate landowner requests, for example to align with field boundaries, to avoid shooting cover, to align better with planned development proposals, to reduce impact on farming operations and to minimise impact on land holdings in general.

1.6.8 Additional trenchless crossings at County Wildlife Sites and other sensitive features

38. A decision was taken to include additional trenchless crossing techniques, to remove any direct impacts, at the following key sensitive environmental features:
- Wendling Carr County Wildlife Site;
 - Little Wood County Wildlife Site;
 - Land South of Dillington Carr County Wildlife Site;
 - Kerdiston proposed County Wildlife Site;
 - Marriott's Way County Wildlife Site/Public Right of Way (PRoW);
 - Paston Way and Knapton Cutting County Wildlife Site;
 - Norfolk Coast Path;
 - Wendling Carr; and
 - Witton Hall Plantation along Old Hall Road.

1.6.9 Avoiding the need for a "cable bridge" where the onshore cable corridor crosses the North Walsham & Dilham Canal

39. Consultation with Anglian Water and the Environment Agency, through the EPP over a long period, helped to identify the scope of assessments required and subsequently determined that the results of those assessments, site investigations and engineering design enabled a positive conclusion that a drilled solution can be implemented without significant risk to water quality and the chalk aquifer in the

‘Source Protection Zone’. As a result, the Applicant has avoided the need for a cable bridge, thus avoiding landscape and visual impacts.

1.6.10 Decision to adopt HVDC transmission technology

40. Local statutory, non-statutory and community stakeholders raised a number of reasons for the Project to make a commitment to the deployment of HVDC transmission technology. Originally, the Applicant planned to make a decision on a transmission solution (High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) or HVDC) post consent as part of the Project procurement process. Taking the decision later would have allowed the Applicant to assess the readiness and capacity of the supply chain to supply the appropriate technology. However, consultation highlighted how strongly stakeholders in Norfolk prioritise environmental and social factors and were opposed to the landscape and visual impacts associated with HVAC technology. Accordingly the Applicant proactively brought forward strategic supply chain discussions and chose to engage the supply chain early in order to ensure technical, commercial, consenting, and feasibility requirements could be better understood. As a result, the Applicant has been able to commit to adopting HVDC transmission technology, which minimises environmental impacts through the following design considerations:

- HVDC requires fewer cables than the HVAC solution for offshore and onshore cables;
- During the cable installation phase for offshore there is less pre-sweep dredging, cable protection and fewer crossings required;
- Under Scenario 2, during the duct installation phase onshore, use of HVDC reduces the cable route working width to 35m;
- The width of permanent cable easement onshore is reduced to 20m;
- Removes the requirement for a CRS;
- Reduces the maximum duration of the cable pull operation(s) from three years down to two years;
- Reduces the total number of jointing bays onshore for Norfolk Boreas from 450 to 150; and
- Reduces the number of drills needed at trenchless crossings (including landfall). In response to concerns raised during the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation over a possibility the Project may revert back to a more traditional HVAC transmission system, the Applicant reiterates the DCO application is for a project with an HVDC transmission system (see Chapter 25 of the Consultation Report).

1.6.11 Siting the onshore project substation away from as many homes as possible, while still within a practicable distance from the existing 400kV National Grid substation

41. The Applicant accepted National Grid's connection offer at Necton, and then followed the required EIA process to determine an appropriate site for the onshore project substation, with due regard to community and statutory and non-statutory stakeholder views.
42. Initially, local feedback raised concerns relating to the proximity to homes of the proposed substation infrastructure for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. Landscape and visual impacts and noise levels during operation were cited as concerns. Consultees expressed differing opinions, for instance: some indicated that there were merits to keeping electrical infrastructure close to the existing NGET infrastructure, while others suggested siting the onshore project substation to the east, away from homes and so that existing woodland could help screen the views of the onshore project substation. A workshop and additional drop-in event was convened (Phase IIb) to help residents and interested parties understand the range of constraints and opportunities pertinent to the EIA process (see Chapter 14 of the Consultation Report). The feedback from local people was written-up into a report, and fed into the final project substation site selection and embedded mitigation, including planting schemes. Under Scenario 2, the Applicant determined the National Grid extension works would be located to the East of the existing National Grid substation, in order to maximise the distance of infrastructure from homes. Following PEIR, which included a "search area" within which the onshore project substation would be located under Scenario 2, a decision was made to define a location for the substation. Following further appraisal and consultation with landowners the onshore project substation was located at the eastern boundary of the search area.

1.6.12 Commitment to planting in key areas as early as possible

43. The siting of the onshore project substation and National Grid extension has been undertaken carefully in order to maximise the embedded mitigation. The location of these elements has good potential for the establishment of screen planting and other measures to mitigate the impacts of the development, including making effective use of topographic undulations, existing mature woodland and hedgerows, by retaining these and using them as natural screens. To help reduce the visual impact, mitigation woodland, hedgerow and grassland planting is proposed in key areas and the Applicant is committed to doing this as early as possible. The Applicant will also continue to work with local residents, their elected representatives, landowners and other relevant stakeholders to consider appropriate planting schemes. In relation to the onshore project substation and the converter halls, the

Applicant will explore options like colouring and cladding to help mitigate visual impacts further.

1.6.13 Dedicated works access to keep construction and operation traffic out of Necton and Ivy Todd

44. Consultees living in and around Necton also expressed concerns about substation construction works, notably relating to traffic and access, light pollution and noise. The Applicant provided information (e.g. in newsletters) about how these concerns will be addressed, for example providing information on construction timings and methodology. In order to reduce the impact of construction traffic on Necton, works to undertake the National Grid substation extension will gain access via the existing junction off the A47 with an appropriate traffic management scheme in place. For access to the onshore project substation there will be a new access at Spicer's Corner, with a filter lane, in order to reduce traffic impacts.

1.6.14 Removal of 'secondary mobilisation areas'

45. The Applicant has removed 'secondary mobilisation areas' (temporary works areas along the onshore cable route) from the proposed scheme.

1.6.15 Management of the potential negative impacts of piling activity within the Norfolk Boreas site on harbour porpoise, a feature of the southern north sea SAC, through the production of a "site integrity plan"

46. This was explored and agreed through the EPP and an in principle version of this plan has been submitted as part of this application (document reference 8.17).

1.6.16 Construction traffic and impacts will be managed in agreement with Norfolk County Council's highways authority

47. In response to concerns raised about traffic impacts during the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation, the Applicant will ensure construction traffic and impacts are addressed through the Traffic Management Plan prior to works beginning. An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan, Outline Code of Construction Plan, Outline Access Management Plan and Outline Travel Plan will be submitted with the Applicant's DCO. The Applicant will also liaise with Ørsted regarding works and potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed cable crossing of Hornsea Project Three and the Applicant's export cables, near Reepham. Enhanced understanding of potential cumulative impacts and local concerns, gained during Norfolk Vanguard examination proceedings, are influencing the plans.

1.6.17 Design envelope reductions

48. In accordance with a general preference expressed by stakeholders, certain design options have been refined. The minimum capacity of wind turbine generators the Project will deploy has increased from 7MW to 10MW (so maximum number of Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) decreased from 257 to 180). The Project is no longer considering floating foundations (tension-leg structure).

1.6.18 Developing informed supply chain and education and skills strategies

49. In order to maximise opportunities for local and regional benefits, the Applicant is engaging early with the local supply chain in order to encourage local participation, and readiness for the contracts that will be awarded for construction of the 60km cable corridor and onshore infrastructure. The Applicant is in discussion with Peel Ports (Great Yarmouth) with a view to establishing its operations and maintenance base at Great Yarmouth. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the parties to facilitate the dialogue which it is anticipated will be positively concluded soon. This would result in at least 150 jobs being based in Great Yarmouth for the duration of the lifetime of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. The Applicant is contributing to local skills development programmes and is working with local schools, colleges and the University of East Anglia (UEA) on successful pilot projects (see Chapter 19 of the Consultation Report). Building on preliminary work, the Applicant will develop a skills and employability strategy in consultation with NCC, the LPAs and New Anglia Local Economic Partnership (NALEP); the Applicant has committed to including the requirement for a skills and employment within the draft DCO.

1.6.19 Ensuring consultation is meaningful, accessible, and open to all

50. To enable all who might have an interest in the Project to access relevant information, the Applicant has used a wide range of channels and participation has been supported by a range of materials to encourage informed responses and feedback. Feedback is considered appropriately during decision-making processes. Examples of how the applicant has responded to feedback about the consultation process are included in relation to all phases of informal and formal consultation. The Applicant has responded to concerns raised about the consultation process through regular adaptations and enhancements to the consultation undertaken. An example is the way in which the Applicant has developed increasingly sophisticated visual materials, to help consultees understand what project elements would “look like”. The Applicant developed enhanced 3D models to help show local residents “their view” and new photomontages which more closely resemble “natural-looking” fields of view.

51. The Applicant will continue to provide Project updates to show how the feedback received is considered appropriately.
52. Following feedback to Statutory Consultation the Applicant recognises the importance of maintaining two-way dialogue during construction. The Applicant will explore the benefits of convening local liaison committees with appropriate scopes and (geographic) coverage to ensure local representatives, including Parish Councils are appropriately briefed and can feed into work plans.

1.7 Conclusion

53. The Project's joined-up approach to engagement and consultation has encouraged and enabled s47, s42 and s48 stakeholders to provide evidence based feedback, iteratively during the Project's and its sister project, Norfolk Vanguard's development. This has reduced duplication of effort on the part of stakeholders as far as possible, and ensured all relevant feedback is given due regard in relation to both projects as appropriate.
54. The Applicant has fulfilled its statutory duty across all aspects to provide meaningful consultation and to ensure that issues identified and raised by the local community, landowners and those with an interest in the application site, as well as local authorities and prescribed consultees, have been considered and addressed at an early stage in the Project's development. See Chapter 31 of the Consultation Report for a full statement of compliance.

2 EXPLANATORY TEXT

55. This Consultation Report describes the consultation activities undertaken by the Applicant in relation to the Norfolk Boreas located in the Southern North Sea, and proposed associated onshore developments, collectively referred to as “the Project”.
56. VWPL is the parent company of Norfolk Boreas Limited (the Applicant).
57. This section of the report seeks to provide a summary of the consultation undertaken for the Project. This follows advice provided by the Planning Inspectorate in Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report, which states that the Applicant should set the scene and provide an overview of the whole pre-application stage.
58. Plate 2 summarises the key consultation activities that have taken place since the Project’s inception in 2016 in chronological order.
59. A further explanation of the pre-application activities set out in Plate 2 is summarised in Table 2.1. References are provided to the relevant chapters of the Consultation Report where more information can be found on the specific activities.

Table 2.1 Summary of consultation undertaken for the Project

Date	Consultation	Further information
March – October 2016	Phase 0 non-statutory engagement	Chapters 9 – 11 of the Consultation Report
October 2016 – February 2017	Phase I non-statutory consultation – Project Definition and agreement on data requirements and surveys	Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report
March – April 2017	Phase II non-statutory consultation – Cable Route Refinements	Chapter 13 of the Consultation Report
July 2017	Phase IIb non-statutory consultation – Focused Onshore Substations and Cable Relay Stations (if required)	Chapter 14 of the Consultation Report
November – December 2017	Phase III non-statutory consultation (having regard to Norfolk Vanguard Statutory Consultation)	Chapter 18 of the Consultation Report
January 2018 – September 2018	Phase III continued non-statutory consultation and engagement	Chapter 18 of the Consultation Report
November – December 2018	Statutory Consultation – section 42	Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report
August – December 2018	Statutory Consultation – section 47	Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report
November – December 2018	Statutory Consultation – section 48	Chapter 23 of the Consultation Report

Date	Consultation	Further information
December 2018 – June 2019	Post statutory consultation engagement	Chapter 28 of the Consultation Report
February – March 2019	Targeted non-statutory consultation – Minor change to Offshore Order Limits	Chapter 27 of the Consultation Report
March – April 2019	Targeted non-statutory consultation on key application documents including the DCO, Works Plans, Land Plans, the Explanatory Memorandum, and an extract of the Book of Reference.	Chapter 28 of the Consultation Report
January 2017 – May 2019	Long term, non-statutory consultation seeking to engage stakeholders with an interest in the Project, in relation to skills development, employability and supply chain development.	Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report

2.1 Relationship between the Norfolk Boreas Project and the proposed Norfolk Vanguard project

60. VWPL is also developing Norfolk Vanguard, a ‘sister project’ to Norfolk Boreas. Norfolk Vanguard is of the same maximum capacity and comprises two distinct areas, Norfolk Vanguard East (NV East) and Norfolk Vanguard West (NV West) (‘the Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites’) which are adjacent to the Norfolk Boreas site. Norfolk Vanguard’s development schedule is approximately one year ahead of Norfolk Boreas and as such the DCO application was submitted in June 2018.
61. Norfolk Vanguard shares a grid connection location and also much of the offshore and onshore cable corridors with Norfolk Boreas, therefore VWPL has adopted a strategic approach to planning infrastructure for the two projects with the aim of optimising overall design and reducing impacts and disruption where practical.
62. In order to minimise impacts associated with onshore construction works for the two projects, VWPL is aiming to carry out enabling works for both projects at the same time. As such Norfolk Vanguard Limited as part of its DCO application, is seeking to obtain consent to undertake the following:
- Installation of ducts to house Norfolk Boreas cables along the entirety of the onshore cable route from the landfall zone to the onshore project substation;
 - A47 junction works for both projects and installation of a shared access road up to the Norfolk Vanguard substation;
 - Overhead line modifications at the Necton National Grid substation, which would accommodate both projects.

63. If both projects secure consent these works will be provided for within the Norfolk Vanguard DCO. This is the preferred option and considered to be the most likely however, Norfolk Boreas needs to consider the possibility that Norfolk Vanguard may not proceed to construction. In order for Norfolk Boreas to stand as an independent project, this possibility must be provided for within the Norfolk Boreas DCO. Thus, consent will be sought for the following two alternative scenarios within the DCO, and both scenarios have therefore been assessed as part of the EIA:
- **Scenario 1** – Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction, and installs ducts and other shared enabling works for Norfolk Boreas.
 - **Scenario 2** – Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone. Norfolk Boreas undertakes all works required as an independent project.
64. From the outset, consultation materials described the existence of two strategically-linked projects and noted the intention to optimise efficiencies in a cluster development approach.
65. This approach has been the subject of discussions with the Planning Inspectorate. It has been deployed to achieve a balance between avoiding “consultation fatigue” (i.e. avoiding duplication with respect to information exchange, and not seeking feedback on issues already agreed) and ensuring there is adequate consultation with regard to both projects. The approach has also helped to make the most efficient use of stakeholders’ time.
66. In addition to reducing the burden of participation on communities and stakeholders, consulting on matters relevant to both projects at once has helped to consider alternatives and design embedded mitigation that are achievable at scale, and through coordination and innovation, reducing impacts overall and securing economic efficiencies, which will be passed on to the consumer.
67. As the Project has been developed and refined through the consultation and engagement undertaken by both the Applicant and Norfolk Vanguard Limited, it is important to understand the overarching consultation timeline and key milestones for both the Project and Norfolk Vanguard. See Plate 2 below.

Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard Overarching Consultation Timeline

KEY

- Key milestones / consultation
- Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation
- Technical consultation (Evidence Plan Process and Expert Topic Groups) - Primary focus is Norfolk Vanguard but influenced Norfolk Boreas
- Norfolk Boreas only technical consultation (Evidence Plan Process and Expert Topic Groups)
- Project Design Assumptions - Norfolk Vanguard
- Project Design Assumptions - Norfolk Boreas
- Landowner consultation for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard
- Norfolk Boreas only landowner consultation

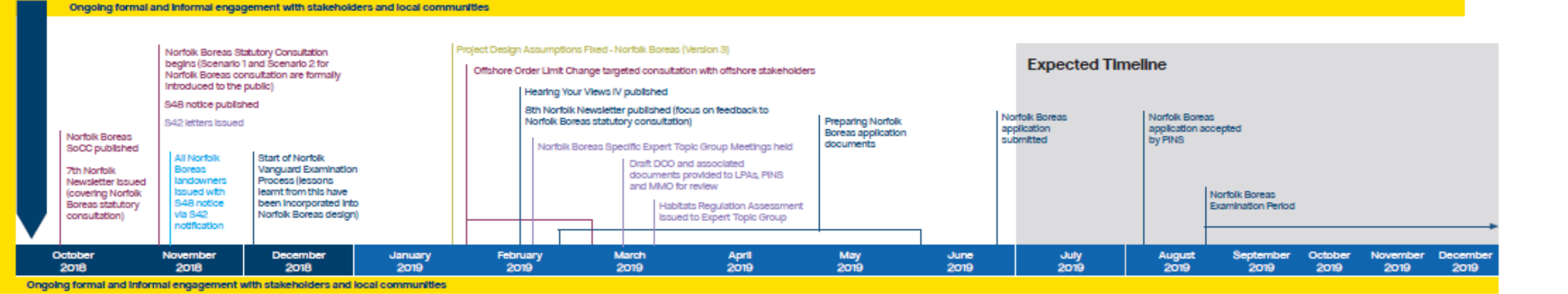
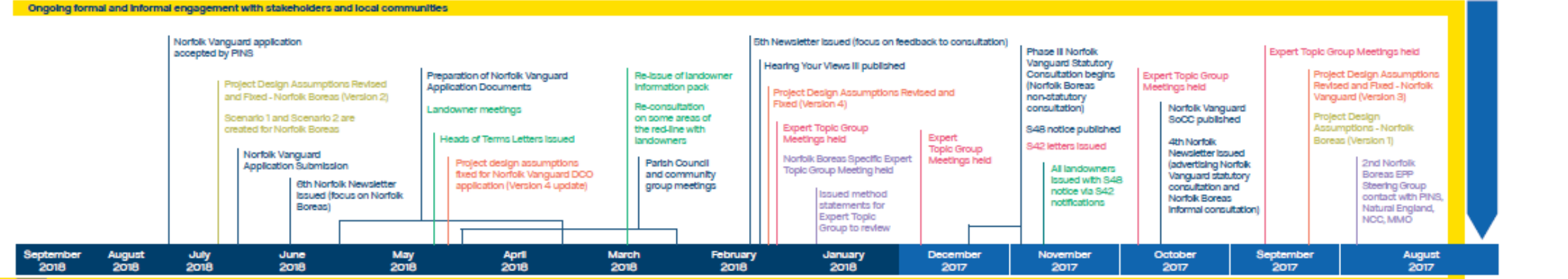


Plate 2 Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard overarching consultation timeline

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 Purpose of this Consultation Report

68. This report details how the Applicant has complied with the provisions of the Act and associated legislation in relation to pre-application consultation for the proposed Project. It has been prepared in accordance with section 37(3)(c) and section 37(7) of the Act, and sets out the approach taken regarding:

- Statutory consultation (in order to comply with sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act) that has taken place during the development of the Project, how the consultation responses have been taken into account (pursuant to section 49 of the Act) and how this has shaped the Application; and
- Non-statutory ‘informal’ consultation that has been undertaken on the Project, which has also affected the development of the Project and the Application.

3.2 The Applicant

69. The Applicant is proposing to develop the Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm.

70. Vattenfall, the parent company of VWPL and the Applicant, is the Swedish state-owned utility company and one of Europe’s largest generators of electricity and heat. Vattenfall is also the second largest developer in the global offshore wind sector. Vattenfall’s purpose is to power climate smarter living and the company is strongly committed to significant growth in wind energy, both onshore and offshore.

71. VWPL has invested over £3.5 billion in UK wind power since 2008. As of early 2018, Vattenfall operates more than 1GW of installed capacity in the UK and plans to invest €5bn in renewables, mainly offshore wind, in Northern Europe by 2020 with an overall ambition to have 4GW of operational capacity by 2020 and 7GW by 2025. The company has the ambition that the UK will continue to be a growth market for VWPL, with Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard providing a significant next step towards this ambition, potentially adding up to 3.6GW to Vattenfall’s capacity when fully operational.

72. Vattenfall has world leading experience in offshore wind, as owners of Kentish Flats, Kentish Flats Extension and Thanet offshore wind farms operating in the southern North Sea, the European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre (EOWDC) located in Aberdeen Bay, and Dan Tysk and Sandbank in the German North Sea, Nordzee Wind and others. In the Irish Sea Vattenfall also operates the Ormonde Offshore Wind Farm. Vattenfall is also developing a number of European offshore wind farms, including Hollandse Kust Zuid, Horns Rev 3, and Danish Kriegers Flak. Vattenfall’s innovative offshore wind schemes are deploying “next generation technology” and EOWDC represents just one example where Vattenfall is investing significantly in

new research both in terms of technical innovation, as well as environmental studies.

3.3 The Project

73. The Norfolk Boreas site comprises the area where wind turbines and associated infrastructure, including offshore substation platforms and array cables, will be located. The offshore Norfolk Boreas site will be connected by offshore export cables to a landfall point at Happisburgh South, Norfolk. Further detail on project design is provided in the ES – Chapter 5 Project Description.
74. The onshore Project area comprises a landfall (where the offshore cables are brought ashore and jointed to the onshore cables within transition pits), the onshore cable route (where the onshore export cables will be located), a Project substation and an extension to the existing Necton National Grid substation (Chapter 5 Project Description, Figure 5.3 to 5.6).

3.4 Background to the Project

75. In 2010, VWPL acquired rights from The Crown Estate, in a joint venture with Scottish Power Renewables, to develop Zone 5 (the former East Anglia Zone), an area of sea off the coast of East Anglia.
76. In February 2016 the joint venture between Vattenfall and Scottish Power Renewables was dissolved and replaced with individual ‘Project Specific Agreements’ from The Crown Estate for each developer to progress their interests independently.
77. Prior to the end of the joint venture, in 2014 the partnership gained planning permission for East Anglia ONE and in November 2015 submitted an application for a Development Consent Order for East Anglia THREE.
78. Elements of the Norfolk Boreas OWF and Norfolk Vanguard East fall within an area originally identified as East Anglia FOUR. As East Anglia FOUR was in an early stage of development, the decision was taken to deregister the project from the Planning Inspectorate in order to bring forward the most effective combined approach to development of the northern half of the zone. This resulted in Vattenfall bringing forward both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.

3.5 Early Project definition, site selection and refinement

79. The former Zone 5 (East Anglia Zone) was originally selected by The Crown Estate as a suitable area offering ‘potential for offshore wind’ as part of the Round 3 Offshore Wind Zone tendering process in 2008. All the Round 3 Zones were defined using an iterative process that took account of a number of constraints imposed by existing or future use of the sea.

80. The locations of Norfolk Boreas (and Norfolk Vanguard) within the former zone were identified using a three-step process with the aim of providing sites that are possible to consent and construct with the lowest cost to the UK consumer (see Chapter 2 Need for Project of the ES for further information). This included environmental constraints mapping to understand areas which could be developed, a technical feasibility assessment of these areas, including wind resource and seabed suitability, and a comparative cost review. In 2016, following offshore site selection, the Applicant was awarded an AfL for the seabed areas within which it will develop Norfolk Boreas.
81. Next followed a review of potential offshore cable corridor and landfall options – defined by existing constraints and opportunities. Understanding possible landfalls helped to define the scope of investigations involving National Grid and the Applicant as to the appropriate strategic, economical and efficient location for power generated by the Project to connect into National Grid’s transmission network.
82. With these endpoints in place, the project design has progressed through the EIA process, with cycles of consultation and appraisal to review options and critically reflect on their implications (see Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives of the ES for further information). This process is summarised in Plate 3.

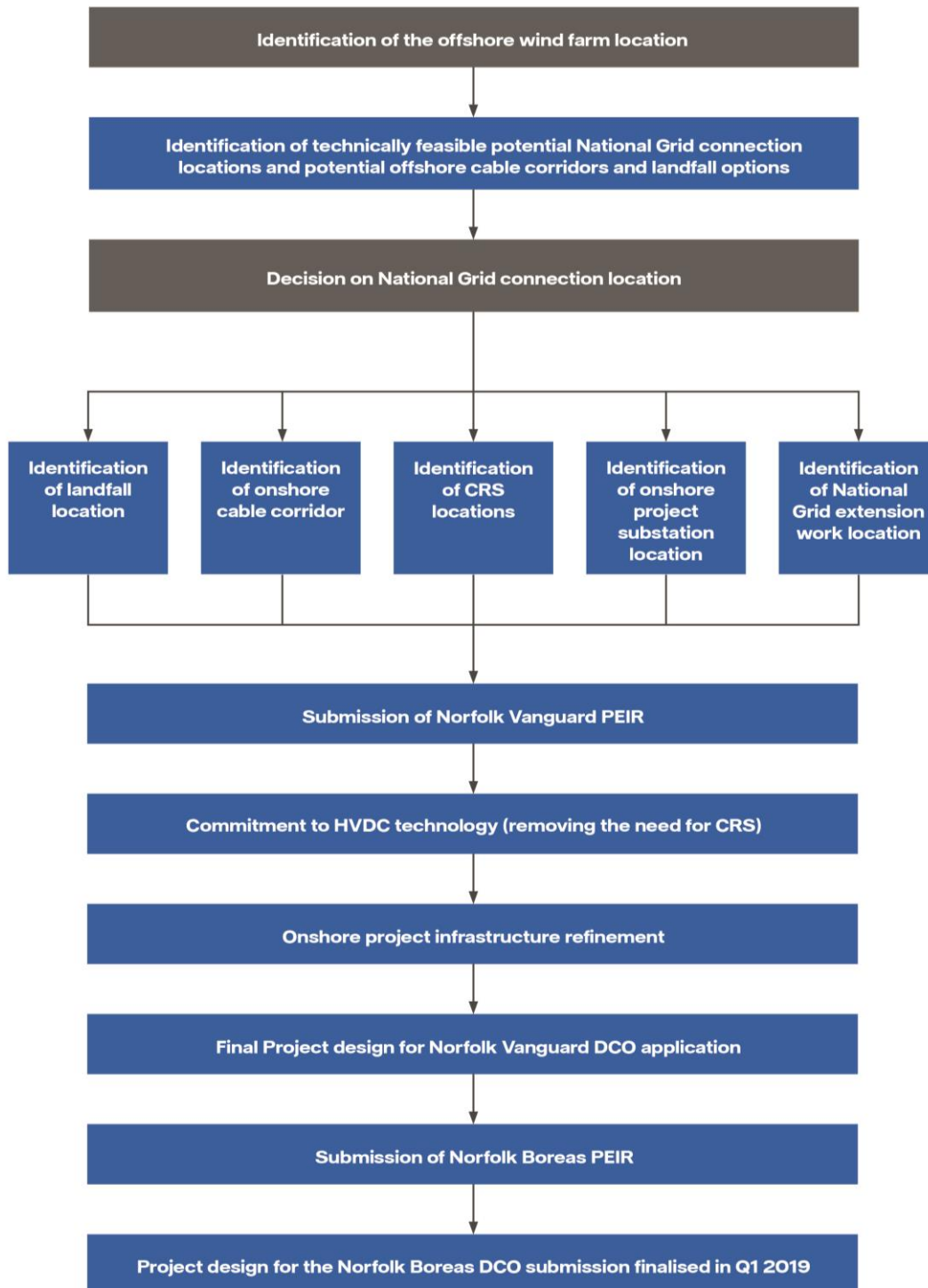


Plate 3 Site selection process for Norfolk Boreas (and Norfolk Vanguard)

3

³ Strategic decisions regarding fundamental project locations such as the offshore wind farm location and grid connection point have been made in conjunction with the Crown Estate and National Grid respectively.

83. During site selection and project refinement, the following principles and strategic commitments made by the Applicant have guided the evolving and responsive development process⁴:
- Ruling out the use of overhead lines to connect into the National Grid in order to minimise visual impacts. Onshore transmission cables will be accommodated within buried ducts;
 - Subject to both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard receiving development consent and progressing to construction, onshore ducts will be installed for both projects at the same time, as part of the Norfolk Vanguard construction works. This would allow the main civil works for the cable route to be completed in one construction period and in advance of cable delivery, preventing the requirement to reopen the land in order to minimise disruption. Co-locating the onshore project substations for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard will keep these developments contained within a localised area and, in so doing, will limit the extent of potential impacts. This is in line with the requirements in the Horlock Rules to keep intrusion into surrounding areas to a reasonably practicable minimum;
 - Preferring the shortest, most direct route for cable-routing so far as appropriate, in order to minimise impacts and transmission losses;
 - Avoidance of key sensitive features where possible, including utilising open agricultural land (where this is not possible, further mitigation will be undertaken as required); and
 - The need to accommodate the range of technology options sought within the design envelope (for example, turbine sizes up to 20MW, different foundation types, and initially, maintaining options on transmission technology).

3.6 Structure of the Consultation Report

84. This report describes the consultation process the Applicant has followed for the non-statutory “informal” phases of consultation, and the formal consultation and publicity stages as required under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act. The report is structured chronologically in terms of consultation undertaken, the issues raised by consultees, and the action taken to address those issues.
85. Issues raised through feedback at each stage of consultation, including the statutory consultation responses, have been reviewed, grouped and summarised into tables of key issues. These issues have been grouped where appropriate into themes. Care

⁴ This is a simplified overview of guiding principles underpinning the site selection process. The detail is available in ES Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives.

has been taken throughout to ensure that issues have been recorded, reviewed and analysed in the context within which they were submitted.

86. All feedback has been considered in detail and has fed into the development of the Project.
87. Full detailed assessments of the consultation responses have been provided at intervals throughout the pre-application process through the publication of interim Consultation Reports, called ‘Hearing Your Views I, II, III and IV’. These reports include detailed analysis of the feedback received and are included in Appendix 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.
88. An overview of the structure of this report is provided in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Structure of the Consultation Report

Chapter	Title	Overview	Relevant Appendices
Chapters 1 - 3	Executive Summary and Introduction	Overview summary of the outcome of pre-application consultation and introduction to the project.	3.1 – 3.4
Chapters 4 - 7	Regulatory Context and Approach to Consultation	Approach to consultation with regard to the requirements of the Act and accompanying guidance.	4.1 – 4.4, 7.1
Chapters 8 - 18	Non-Statutory Consultation (Phase 0 to Phase III)	Non-statutory ‘informal’ consultation conducted prior to the formal sections 42, 47 and 48 consultation and publicity stages under the Act.	8.1, 9.1- 9.45, 11.1 – 11.3, 12.1 – 12.9, 13.1 – 13.30, 14.1 – 14.9, 16.1, 18.1 – 18.7
Chapter 19	Project description: Scenario 1 and Scenario 2	Explaining the two Scenarios presented in the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation	N/A
Chapter 20	Approach to Formal Consultation under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act	The general approach to the statutory pre-application consultation.	N/A
Chapter 21	Formal Consultation under section 42 of the Act	What has been done to satisfy the requirements of section 42 of the Act.	21.1 – 21.18
Chapter 22	Formal Consultation under section 47 of the Act	Approach to the section 47 consultation including development of the Statement of Community Consultation and the methods used to consult.	22.1 – 22.17
Chapter 23	Formal Consultation under section 48 of the Act	Development and publication of the section 48 notice.	23.1 – 23.2
Chapter 24	Summary of Responses under section 42 of the Act	On a topic by topic basis, responses received from section 42 consultees and summarises the regard that has been	24.1

Chapter	Title	Overview	Relevant Appendices
		had to the responses in finalising the Application.	
Chapter 25	Summary of Responses under section 47 of the Act	On a topic by topic basis, responses received from section 47 consultees and summarises the regard that has been had to the responses in finalising the Application.	25.1
Chapter 26	Summary of Responses under section 48 of the Act	On a topic by topic basis, responses received from section 48 consultees and summarises the regard that has been had to the responses in finalising the Application.	N/A
Chapter 27	Targeted consultation on Offshore Order Limits Change	A description of the targeted consultation in relation to a change to the Offshore Order Limits	27.1 – 27.10
Chapter 28	Post-Formal Consultation Engagement	Further consultation conducted following the formal consultation in considering outstanding issues and concerns.	28.1 – 28.4
Chapter 29	Skills, employment and supply chain engagement	Approach and activity regarding skills, employment and supply chain engagement	29.1 – 29.3
Chapter 30	Conclusion	A summary of the pre-application consultation undertaken for the project.	N/A
Chapter 31	Final Statement of Compliance	A full statement of compliance	31.1

89. The main body of this report summarises the consultation process, responses received and the regard that has been had to those responses. A fuller summary of the consultation responses and regard had by the Applicant are set out as follows:

- Appendix 24.1– section 42 responses; and
- Appendix 3.4 and 25.1 – section 47 responses

90. Throughout this Consultation Report, reference is made to a number of other Application documents including the ES and the draft DCO. Due attention should be paid to the contents of these other Application documents when reading this report. This is particularly important in understanding how regard has been taken to the consultation responses in finalising the Application.

3.7 Next steps

91. If the Planning Inspectorate accepts the application for examination on behalf of the Secretary of State following its 28 day acceptance period, a number of steps will be

initiated. This includes the opportunity for interested parties to register to be involved in the examination process and to provide comment about the Project direct to the Planning Inspectorate in the form of written representation.

92. Registering as an interested party ensures that interested parties have the opportunity to take part in the examination by providing further evidence on any issues that concern them. Interested parties will be updated as the examination progresses, including when it concludes, and will be notified of the final decision.
93. For information on how to register, readers are referred to the Planning Inspectorate website (at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk>) or alternatively a copy of the registration form can be requested from the Planning Inspectorate helpline on 0303 444 5000. The website URL and phone number are correct at the time of writing.
94. Once the examination begins, representations on the Application should be provided to the Planning Inspectorate rather than to the Applicant.
95. Once the Applicant has submitted its DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate, the next steps may be summarised as follows:
 - The Planning Inspectorate considers the application to decide whether to accept the application within 28 days of receipt.
 - The Planning Inspectorate notifies the Applicant of acceptance or refusal.
 - If accepted, the Applicant publishes a notice of an accepted Application in the prescribed manner and provides a date by which responses must be received by the Planning Inspectorate.
 - Interested parties that wish to respond must register in the prescribed manner and within the deadline published in the acceptance notice.
 - Within approximately three months following the end of the response period, the Planning Inspectorate will hold a preliminary meeting to establish how the application will be examined and what issues are to be the focus of the examination. The preliminary meeting marks the start date of the six-month period for examination.
 - The examination may require further written representations from interested parties or involve hearings where interested parties can make further representation on issues of interest to the examiners.
 - Following examination, the examiners will provide a recommendation to the Secretary of State on whether or not to grant consent.
96. Following consent determination, and assuming consent is awarded, the Applicant would expect to continue to engage with, and where appropriate, consult relevant

bodies and interested parties in developing the scheme and subsequently throughout the construction and operational phases.

4 REGULATORY CONTEXT

4.1 Consultation requirements – the Consultation Report

97. The requirement for a Consultation Report is set out in section 37(3)(c) of the Act where it is noted that an application for a DCO must, among other things, be accompanied by a Consultation Report. Section 37(7) of the Act defines the Consultation Report as a document giving details of:
- What has been done in compliance with sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act in relation to a proposed application that has become the application;
 - Any relevant responses received to formal consultation undertaken; and
 - The account taken by the applicant of any relevant responses.
98. The Consultation Report responds to one of the key requirements set out in the Act; i.e. the statutory obligation on applicants to carry out a process of pre-application consultation. This consultation should be undertaken with statutory or prescribed bodies (under section 42 of the Act), with local communities (under section 47) and through the general notification of a proposed application (under section 48).
99. The legislative context on these sections of the Act is further described in this Consultation Report as follows:
- The duty to consult under section 42 is set out in Chapter 21;
 - The duty to consult under section 47 is set out in Chapter 22; and
 - The duty to publicise under section 48 is set out in Chapter 23.
100. Section 50 of the Act notes the Applicant must have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State. Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance on the pre-application process for major infrastructure projects 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.

4.2 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

101. In developing the approach to consultation for the project, the Applicant has given careful consideration to the specific requirements set out in the following legislation:
- The Planning Act 2008 (the Act);
 - The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 and 2017 (the EIA Regulations); and
 - The Infrastructure Planning (Applications, Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations).

102. In addition, in preparing this Consultation Report, attention has been given to:

- DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation (March 2015);
- The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 6 on the Preparation and Submission of Application Documents (February 2016); and
- The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 14 on the Consultation Report (April 2012).

103. Further information on how the Applicant has had regard to the requirements of the Act and accompanying guidance in undertaking its formal consultation activities can be found in this Consultation Report as follows:

- For section 42 consultation: Chapter 21;
- For section 47 consultation: Chapter 22; and
- For section 48 publicity: Chapter 23.

4.3 Statement of Compliance

104. The Chapters of this Consultation Report that either set out the activities the Applicant has undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act (Chapters 21, 22 and 23 respectively) or summarise the relevant responses and the regard that the Applicant has had to the responses received under sections 42, 47 and 48 (Chapters 24, 25 and 26 respectively) conclude with a Statement of Compliance. These Statements seek to confirm that the Project has adhered to relevant legislation and guidance in undertaking pre-application consultation.

105. Each Statement of Compliance is brought together in Chapter 31 to demonstrate that, to the best of the Applicant's knowledge and using best endeavours, all relevant requirements set out in the legislation and guidance listed above have been adhered to in completing the pre-application process for the Project.

4.4 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

106. Vattenfall takes data security very seriously and has a clear privacy policy published on its website (see Appendix 4.1).

107. New requirements under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force on the 25th May 2018. The Applicant has ensured that its existing arrangements for data handling were compliant by the time the new provisions came into force.

108. It is important that the data controller (that being the Applicant or a company holding data) can identify what data it has, where it came from and the lawful basis for processing this data. The lawful basis for the Applicant's purposes can be found at GDPR Article 6 Paragraph 1:

(1) Processing shall be lawful only if and to the extent that at least one of the following applies:

c) processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject;

d) processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person;

109. In the case of this Project, there is an exemption to this for processing data e.g. a legal obligation to consult under section 42. The GDPR requires data is held for a purpose e.g. a legal obligation to consult. This data needs to be:

- Held as long as necessary for the purpose;
- Be kept up to date;
- Regularly reviewed for retention or deletion; and
- Where appropriate, securely deleted.

110. In practice, this means that there should be a clear and logical audit trail for the processing and handling of data by the Applicant and any companies involved in the project that hold such data. The Applicant is compliant with this requirement and ensures that:

1) The data is securely, clearly and logically stored and reviewed to ensure it is up to date; and

2) Any details that are no longer required for the DCO and Application are deleted.

4.5 The Applicant's consultation approach (general principles)

111. The Applicant is committed to honest and open engagement and seeks to ensure that communities have the chance to get involved, share their views and influence the Project in a meaningful and timely manner.

112. National Policy Statements establish the need for energy and renewable energy generation. The need for the Project therefore does not fall within the scope of the statutory consultation. However, comment was sought during earlier informal stages of consultation to help ascertain the levels of local understanding of the EIA and DCO processes, in order to inform and tailor the consultation approach for future stages.

113. The Applicant recognises the importance of engaging with stakeholders and communities through its work. The Applicant's principles, which are adhered to throughout all its projects, including Norfolk Boreas are:

- Openness and transparency;

- Providing opportunities to get involved;
 - Sharing information and understanding;
 - Listening and responding;
 - Respect.
114. The Applicant believes that in line with a policy of openness and transparency, providing appropriate information enables meaningful involvement. Associated with the release of new information about the Project (e.g. Project newsletters, new Project design assumptions and Project refinements), Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) documents have been produced in response to questions relating to Project revisions. These can be found in Appendix 4.2.
115. The Applicant takes pride in its commitment to engage with the communities within which it operates. The Project consultation and engagement strategy has been developed around these core principles.

4.6 Social Media

116. Digital media is an important communications tool for the Applicant across a variety of different business areas, and for UK wind energy projects in particular.
117. The benefits of social media for consultation and engagement include:
- Instant – improves engagement by facilitating fast, regular and detailed project updates;
 - Improves accessibility – signposts and directs interested parties to sources of detailed information and documentation on the website;
 - Generates wider discussion of key issues on digital platforms;
 - Environmentally friendly – use of digital channels reduces paper waste;
 - Provides a suitable environment for use of additional visual aids such as infographics, photography or video;
 - Reaches a wider demographic than traditional town hall meetings and newsletters; and
 - Mobile – information can be accessed anytime, anywhere, providing you have access to an internet-enabled device.
118. To deliver a successful and inclusive consultation programme, the Applicant believes it is important to use a variety of communications tools. For this reason, social media is included in the Applicant's Project engagement plans and is written into the formal Project documents, including the Statement of Community Consultation.
119. Social media has featured in project communication activities throughout the stages of consultation to facilitate engagement with a larger and more diverse range of stakeholder groups, including those considered 'harder to reach'. It can improve

engagement with a wider demographic not otherwise engaging with infrastructure projects including the young, old, those with mobility issues and those not linked to community organisations, groups or local issues.

120. The use of social media supplements and supports traditional forms of communication such as newsletters, posters or emails, and enables the project team to maintain a steady stream of regular updates as the project develops.
121. Key social media channels used throughout consultation for providing information on the Project are:
 - Twitter - @VattenfallUK <https://twitter.com/VattenfallUK>
 - Project Hashtag - #NorfolkBoreas
 - Facebook – <http://www.facebook.com/VattenfallUK/>
122. Further information about the Applicant's use of social media during the informal and formal consultation processes can be found in Section 8.4 and 22.4 of the Consultation Report. The Applicant's Social Media Protocol is included in Appendix 4.3. Examples of social media use for the Project can be found in Appendix 4.4.

5 CONNECTING TO THE NATIONAL GRID

123. National Grid and the Applicant, as the developer, are legally bound to “develop and maintain an efficient coordinated and economical system of electricity transmission and to have regard to the desirability of preserving amenity” (Electricity Act 1989, section 9(2)(a), section 38 and schedule 9).
124. In line with this requirement, a range of onshore connection points and differing technology options have been considered in order to decide the most economic and efficient design solution for the Project. This has included assessments of the alternative options taking into account deliverability, construction complexity, land issues, consents, technology, and environmental issues. As part of the economic assessment, the total life-cost of the project has been considered, i.e. both capital and projected operational costs.
125. Given these statutory responsibilities and the technical nature of the decision, the selection of an onshore connection point is made by National Grid and the developer and is not subject to public consultation. It involves a wide range of technical specialists at National Grid and the Applicant, supported by specialist consultants (see Appendix 4.3 in the ES – ‘A strategic approach to selecting a grid connection point for Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas’).
126. National Grid is the owner and operator of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS). It therefore has a unique understanding of the operation of the network and management of the system to meet changes in demand, including the development of new connections. In order to comply with the Security and Quality of Supply Standards, the network is operated to (NETS SQSS) and its Transmission Licence obligations.
127. The NETS SQSS establish a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that are used in the planning and operation of the National Electricity Transmission System. The NETS SQSS is a key consideration for National Grid in any new connection to the wider transmission system, since it sets out various critical controls on how the system functions, particularly if a fault occurs somewhere on the network.
128. During the assessment process, National Grid has determined impacts of alternative connection schemes and connection locations in line with these policies and standards.
129. Several potential onshore connection points were identified and assessed. This included inland connection points, where cables would be laid underground from a landfall to the inland substation, and coastal connection points.

130. As part of the analyses, National Grid and the Applicant considered the onshore connection points from an economic and strategic perspective, which included consideration of the additional cost and investment required for the connection, the capacity required and the predicted timing of the connection. One important element of this assessment was the cost that would be passed on to the consumer (the public and the businesses) as a result of the works required to ensure the network could accommodate the Project. Whilst the Applicant contributed to the process, the final offer was determined by National Grid.
131. Following the assessment of options, National Grid offered the Applicant a grid connection at the existing Necton 400kV substation in summer 2016. This grid connection point was accepted by the Applicant in autumn 2016.
132. This decision meant that both “end points” for the Project (the offshore wind farm site and the onshore connection point) were in place, and project design could progress, led by the EIA and consultation processes.
133. The Applicant and National Grid have worked together throughout the EIA and preliminary design process, in order to ensure evolving proposals continue to meet the criteria set out (in paragraph 127), above. They have also collaborated to ensure that appropriate preliminary designs for the National Grid extension works and modifications to the National Grid overhead line close to the existing National Grid substation are developed in a timely manner to be considered through the EIA and NSIP process.

6 OTHER PROJECT CONSULTATIONS

134. The Applicant has been careful to map other consultations affecting, and of interest to, the consultees, local community and others, who may wish to respond to the Project consultations.
135. As well as Vattenfall's Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm project, a number of other projects have been proposed in the region. The Applicant has sought to coordinate closely with others to minimise overlapping consultation periods. The Applicant has also liaised with local planning authorities to ensure it is aware of, and can take action to minimise, any confusion that may arise from other schemes or consultation processes.

6.1 Ørsted

136. Ørsted is a Danish renewable energy company proposing to develop Hornsea Project Three. The offshore wind turbines will be located in the eastern portion of the former Hornsea Round 3 Zone, which has a total area of 696 km², and is located approximately 121km northeast of the Norfolk coast and 160km east of the Yorkshire coast. The proposed landfall for offshore transmission cables is at Weybourne in North Norfolk. The proposed onshore cable corridor runs in a south / south-westerly direction for approximately 55km. The export cables connect to Norwich Main National Grid substation, located between Swardeston and Stoke Holy Cross in South Norfolk. The maximum installed capacity of the proposed windfarm will be 2.4GW.
137. Ørsted held early community consultation events to introduce the Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm at the end of October – Early November 2016. Ørsted conducted its "1b" consultation (second informal consultation events) and its statutory consultation at the beginning of March 2017 and in September 2017 respectively. Ørsted submitted its DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate in May 2018.
138. In terms of the section 42 stakeholders that Ørsted and the Applicant are talking to, there are significant overlaps. For section 47 stakeholders, there is less commonality. The exception is those stakeholders in and around the market town of Reepham. To the east of Reepham, the proposed cable corridors of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects cross with the export cables proposed for Hornsea Project Three.
139. Like Norfolk Boreas, Hornsea Project Three is a large offshore windfarm developed by Scandinavian developers. The projects are making landfall in Norfolk, with grid connections inland in the same county. To minimise the risk of confusion, care has been taken to distinguish between the projects to stakeholders and communities.

The Applicant's materials have been consistently and clearly branded as pertaining to Vattenfall and to the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard project(s).

140. The Applicant and Ørsted project teams have collaborated to ensure parallel workstreams do not interfere with each other and to avoid duplication where possible – for example, sharing survey results where appropriate. The teams have also worked closely and coordinated work to reduce the impact on stakeholders and landowners.
141. There has been regular contact between the respective project managers, consents managers, electrical package managers and communications teams from the Applicant and Ørsted.

6.2 Other active consultations

142. In addition to the projects noted above, the Applicant has taken the following schemes into account throughout the development of the project:

ScottishPower Renewables: offshore wind farm projects

143. The Applicant and ScottishPower Renewables (SPR) began developing projects within the former East Anglia Zone in 2010. In February 2016 this joint venture was dissolved and replaced with individual 'Project Specific Agreements' from The Crown Estate for each developer to progress their interests independently. While the Applicant is developing plans for the northern half of the zone, which is split into two development areas, Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas, SPR has continued to develop the southern area.
144. After gaining consent for East Anglia ONE and East Anglia THREE, SPR has almost completed East Anglia ONE and testing and commissioning activities are underway for the onshore substation. SPR is aiming to start construction work on EA3 in 2022. Two further projects, East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO, both conducted statutory consultation in March 2019 and DCO applications for both projects are expected to be submitted in Q4 2019.
145. As the onshore infrastructure for these projects is in Suffolk, most of the onshore communities and local planning authorities that SPR is engaging with are in the county of Suffolk. The exception to this is any discussions in relation to port activities.
146. There was no evidence that Norfolk Boreas section 47 and section 42 consultees have been confused as a result of activities undertaken by SPR in relation to its own consultations. This is also true of consultees that have engaged with the Norfolk Vanguard project.

147. SPR and the Applicant teams are in regular contact with one another.

Highways England: Norfolk 'Road Improvement Projects'

148. As part of the Road Investment Strategy Highways England is currently proposing six major road improvement schemes along the A47 between Great Yarmouth and Peterborough.

149. The A47 Blofield to North Burlingham, A47 North Tuddenham to Easton, A47 Wansford to Sutton and A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction schemes are all also designated as NSIPs and each will be submitting individual DCO applications to the Planning Inspectorate.

150. The A47 Blofield to North Burlingham, A47 Wansford to Sutton and A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction entered statutory consultation in 2018, ahead of DCO submissions to the Planning Inspectorate in 2019.

151. The Applicant has ensured that its projects are clearly differentiated from one another and from others in the surrounding area, and that engagement with Highways England on any potential cumulative impacts continues to take place.

152. Highways England took part in the EPP (see Chapter 9) in relation to this project.

7 CONSULTATION UNDER EIA REGULATIONS

153. Extensive non-statutory consultation was undertaken from the beginning of 2016 through to late 2018 on the Project (see Chapters 8 to 18 of the Consultation Report). Non-statutory consultation took place around and in conjunction with key consultation milestones under the EIA regulations, including the Project's request for Scoping and Transboundary Screening notifications.
154. Given that the Norfolk Boreas site and the Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites have separate discrete locations, there are some differences in the constraints and opportunities influencing both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects proposals.
155. Both Norfolk projects have been subject to separate but connected EIAs. The Norfolk Vanguard EIA was developed first, while the Norfolk Boreas DCO application is approximately one year later.
156. These key milestones are summarised below.

7.1 Scoping

157. In May 2017, VWPL as the parent company notified the Secretary of State of its intention to undertake an EIA for Norfolk Boreas.
158. In accordance with Regulation 6(1)(b) of the 2009 EIA Regulations, a request for a scoping opinion was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 8th May 2017. Following consultation with the relevant bodies, the Planning Inspectorate provided a scoping opinion in June 2017. The scoping opinion is available on the Planning Inspectorate website (<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/projects/EN010087/EN010087-000013-Scoping%20Opinion.pdf>).
159. The comments raised in the scoping opinion are outlined in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 5 and 8) of the Norfolk Boreas ES, Document reference 6.1. Within Section 3 or within an Appendix to each ES chapter, detail is provided on where the comment has been addressed within the ES or other submission documents.
160. Informal consultation in relation to the EIA and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is discussed in Section 9.2 of the Consultation Report.

7.2 Transboundary screening

161. The Planning Inspectorate provided transboundary notification to EEA States regarding Norfolk Vanguard on the 16th February 2017. Five EEA States confirmed

that they wished to participate in the procedure for examining the application: Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, France and Belgium (Appendix 7.1). In addition to this pre-application consultation, statutory transboundary consultation will be undertaken by the Planning Inspectorate in accordance with Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations, if and when it accepts the Applicant's application for a DCO. The five EEA States mentioned above were also invited to participate in the section 42 statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas.

8 NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION

8.1 Overview and introduction

162. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out the non-statutory “informal” consultation that the Applicant has engaged in prior to undertaking formal consultation activities as prescribed by the Act. This activity took place in conjunction with the key consultation milestones under the EIA regulations, as set out in Chapter 7 above.
163. Informal EIA and HRA consultation has been undertaken with regulators and their advisors through the EPP and is discussed further in Chapter 9 and 28 of the Consultation Report, as well as Sections 12.5, 13.5 and 18.5.
164. Non-statutory engagement with consultees also continued following formal consultation and this is summarised in Chapter 28 of the Consultation Report.

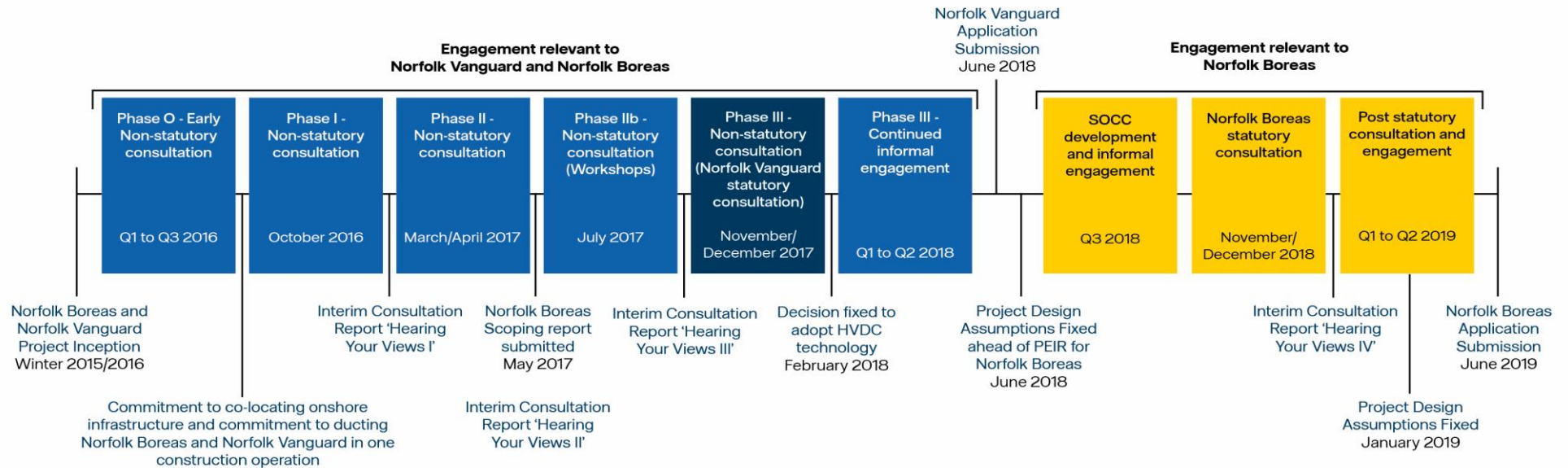
8.2 Guidance

165. DCLG guidance paragraph 18 recognises that early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees can bring about significant benefits for all parties. Examples of this include helping the Applicant identify and resolve issues at the earliest stage; enabling members of the public to influence proposed projects; helping local people understand the potential nature and local impact of the proposed project; and enabling potential mitigating measures to be considered.
166. It also notes, at paragraph 29, that applicants will often need detailed technical input from expert bodies to assist with identifying and mitigating the social, environmental, design and economic impacts of projects, and other important matters. Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements. Early engagement with these bodies can help avoid unnecessary delays and the costs of having to make changes at later stages of the process.

8.3 Vattenfall’s approach to non-statutory consultation

167. As noted in Section 4.5 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant has placed an emphasis on thorough and extensive non-statutory consultation and engagement to involve relevant consultees, stakeholders and communities in the development of the application proposals.
168. A number of phases of non-statutory community consultation were undertaken prior to the statutory consultation period for Norfolk Boreas, which started in November 2018. This is summarised in the timeline below:

Norfolk Boreas: Ongoing informal engagement with local communities and consultees



169. Considerable consultation was undertaken from 2016 onward to benefit both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. As part of this consultation, both the Applicant and Norfolk Vanguard Limited could have regard to consultation feedback. This helped to shape key principles of both projects such as the determination of the cable route, and key strategic decisions such as the concept of co-location and the commitment to use HVDC technology. The consultation carried out by the Applicant builds on that previously undertaken for Norfolk Vanguard and, where relevant, is referred to in this report.
170. Initial meetings with key stakeholders took place from the first quarter of 2016 as detailed below. The purpose of these meetings was to introduce the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects prior to the public 'launch' of the proposals, which took place in Q3 2016.
171. The purpose of the early engagement and public launch was to raise awareness of the proposals with the local communities in Norfolk and provide an opportunity for people to understand how they could get involved in the consultation process. The public launch also allowed the Applicant to gather information on likely issues from local stakeholders, which was then used to shape the early stages of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects.
172. The non-statutory consultation also helped to inform the Project team about the most effective ways to undertake consultation in this area. Consultation techniques and activities were tailored and refined following each stage of consultation with the aim of providing the most effective approach once it came to undertaking statutory consultation towards the end of 2018.
173. A dedicated contact centre was set up during this early stage of thorough non-statutory consultation and engagement with local communities and consultees in Norfolk. This included an information line, which was manned during office hours and was advertised on all engagement and consultation materials, including newsletters, the website, exhibition boards and during community outreach activities.
174. The contact centre also included an email address (info@norfolkvanguard.co.uk) which was included on all consultation and engagement material throughout this early non-statutory period.
175. The non-statutory feedback received through this phone line and email address contributed to the refinement of both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard proposals at this early stage. A Norfolk Boreas specific phone line and email address (info@norfolkboreas.co.uk) was then set up in March 2017.

176. Newsletters have been issued for both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects to encourage participation from as many local residents, communities and groups as possible. The distribution zone for posting the newsletters to households was initially within half a kilometre of the Scoping Area. Following consultation on the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC with the relevant local planning authorities, this was extended to the PCZ. Newsletters were also published on the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard website and stakeholders were notified when a mailing occurred. The purpose of the newsletter is to highlight forthcoming consultation events and opportunities to take part in the consultation, and to keep local people informed about how their views are helping to shape the Project.
177. During the consultation events, the Applicant asked people how they had heard of the opportunity to take part in consultation events, and the results show that the newsletter was a significant factor in encouraging participation.
178. The table below provides a summary of the contents of the newsletters produced to date for both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.

Table 8.1 Summary of newsletters issued and content

Date of issue (postal delivery to local homes)	Title & Main theme (s) of communication	Distribution
Prior to Phase I non-statutory consultation - October 2016	<p>Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on introducing Norfolk Vanguard, including a map of the scoping area. • Advertising seven drop-in events Phase I informal consultation. • Mentions Norfolk Boreas as Vattenfall’s second project. • Project timeline. • Contact details – how to get in touch. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 12.4.</p>	All addresses within scoping area (approximately 35,300)
Prior to Phase II non-statutory consultation - March 2017	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introduction to Norfolk Boreas and the rationale for Vattenfall bringing forward two separate projects • A summary response to Phase I consultation, alerting readers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Hearing Your Views I’ (interim Consultation Report) • Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects refinements (map – indicative cable corridor, landfall options; refined substation search area). • Responding to themes highlighted during the consultation, notably: potential environmental 	All addresses within scoping area (approximately 35,300)

Date of issue (postal delivery to local homes)	Title & Main theme (s) of communication	Distribution
	<p>impacts and research; local benefits & opportunities; how cables are buried in order to minimise local impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising nine drop-in events for Phase II informal consultation – additional venues added, including in response to local requests from Reepham residents. • Highlighting start of environmental surveys. • Introduction to the Local Liaison Officer (LLO), and her special role as education and skills champion. • Contact details – how to get in touch. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 13.2.</p>	
<p>Prior to Phase IIb non-statutory consultation - June 2017</p>	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary response to Phase II consultation, alerting readers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Hearing Your Views II’ (interim Consultation Report). • Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects refinements (description and mapping of refined indicative cable corridor, refined landfall search area and refined substation search area). • Responding to themes highlighted during the consultation, notably: wider project benefits; environmental considerations and the role of the environment manager. • Timeline and next steps. • Local liaison in the project area and responding to education and skills interests. • Contact details – how to get in touch. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 14.1.</p>	<p>All addresses within scoping area (approximately 35,300)</p>
<p>Phase III non-statutory consultation (prior to statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard) - October 2017</p>	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An update on Norfolk Boreas – refinement of Project proposals through its own EIA process and through learning from the Norfolk Vanguard EIA process. • Focus on Norfolk Vanguard – alerting residents to project updates ahead of Phase III non-statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas (the statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard) – description & mapping (including detail of potential National Grid Substation extension works). • Advertising publication of the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC. 	<p>All addresses within the Primary Consultation Zone, as specified in the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC (approximately 30,000)</p>

Date of issue (postal delivery to local homes)	Title & Main theme (s) of communication	Distribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising the forthcoming Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation • Advertising eight drop-in events where participants can talk to team and review PEIR and consultation materials for Norfolk Vanguard. • Advertising nine information points where the PEIR could be reviewed (including paper copies). • Responding to themes of ongoing interest to consultees and communities writing to us: offshore constraints and opportunities; technology and innovation in the offshore wind industry, including transmission systems; ongoing commitment to jobs and skills agenda; visual aids to understanding potential impacts of the projects. • Timeline. • Contact details – how to get in touch. • How to respond to the statutory consultation. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 18.2.</p>	
<p>Phase III non-statutory consultation (post statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard) - February 2018</p>	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary response to Phase III non-statutory consultation (statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard) - thanking participants for very high levels of feedback and the detailed information & reasoning provided, highlighting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Hearing Your Views III” (interim Consultation Report) • Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects refinements (description and mapping of HVDC transmission system eliminating requirement for cable relay stations, and describing other embedded mitigation resulting from this design decision. This included a refined and narrowed cable corridor, and highlighted some changes to the red-line boundary following landowner consultation (for example near Reepham); long HDD at landfall to avoid impacts to Happisburgh beach and leisure/tourism activities, and substation refinements. • In addition to the above, highlighting progress on work relating to the jobs and skills agenda, including early work on supply chain development. • Timeline and next steps. • Contact details. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 18.4.</p>	<p>All addresses within the Primary Consultation Zone, as specified in the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC (approximately 30,000)</p>

Date of issue (postal delivery to local homes)	Title & Main theme (s) of communication	Distribution
Phase III non-statutory consultation – June 2018	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on Norfolk Boreas – including a map of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard wind farm areas and cable route corridor. • Informing residents about the Preliminary Environmental Information for Norfolk Boreas that will be made available later in the year. • Thanking communities for their continued engagement with Vattenfall’s projects in Norfolk. • Similarities and advantages of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard co-development. • In addition, details on the launch of the Request for Information campaign to hear from the local supply chain; close to reaching deal on using Peel Ports, Great Yarmouth as the operations base; update on developing skills in the Offshore Wind Industry and Vattenfall activities in the Community; and recent highlights of powering climate smarter living. • Update on Norfolk Vanguard – submitting its DCO application. • Timeline and next steps. • Contact details. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 18.7.</p>	<p>All addresses within the refined Primary Consultation Zone, as specified in the Norfolk Boreas SoCC (approximately 26,000).</p>
Prior to Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation – October 2018	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alerting residents to project updates ahead of the statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas – informing residents what is being proposed Norfolk and making them aware of Scenario 1 and Scenario 2. • Advertising publication of the Norfolk Boreas SoCC. • Advertising the forthcoming statutory consultation. • Advertising seven drop-in events where participants can talk to team and review PEIR and consultation materials for Norfolk Boreas. • Advertising ten information points where the PEIR could be reviewed (including paper copies at two locations). • Accessing the consultation materials and how to respond to the statutory consultation. • Update on work with local supply chain and education providers, including upcoming events. • Update on Norfolk Vanguard DCO application. • Contact details – how to get in touch. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 22.8.</p>	<p>All addresses within the refined Primary Consultation Zone, as specified in the Norfolk Boreas SoCC (approximately 26,000). In an additional mailing, the newsletter was issued to all addresses in the parishes of Oulton, Hoe & Worthing, Swanton Morley, North Tuddenham and Dereham Town Council, to ensure people who could potentially be affected by longer construction access routes to the cable corridor were informed. This</p>

Date of issue (postal delivery to local homes)	Title & Main theme (s) of communication	Distribution
		increased the total number of addresses to approximately 27,000 (see Appendix 22.7).
Post Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation – February 2019	<p>Vattenfall in Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary response to statutory consultation – thanking participants for continued engagement and alerting people to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Hearing Your Views IV” (interim Consultation Report). • Summary of feedback received and some of the key themes that emerged. • Refining proposals in response to the statutory consultation including commitment to HVDC cable technology; minimising disruption on the road network by agreeing Traffic Management Plans; use HDD at certain key points along the route to minimise disturbance; liaise with communities through construction process; continue to invest in skills development in Norfolk. • Norfolk Boreas next steps – additional targeted consultation between February – March 2019 with statutory stakeholders for changes to Offshore Order Limits. • In addition to the above, highlighting progress on work relating to the jobs and skills agenda, including work on supply chain development. • Update on Norfolk Vanguard DCO application – Preliminary Hearing and Open Floor Hearing took place. • Timeline and next steps. • Contact details. <p>The newsletter can be viewed in Appendix 28.4.</p>	All addresses within the refined Primary Consultation Zone, as specified in the Norfolk Boreas SoCC, plus additional parishes outlined above (approximately 27,000).

179. To complement and extend the non-statutory consultation and engagement exercises, the Applicant employed a full-time Local Liaison Officer and Skills Champion (LLO) from January 2017. The LLO provides a locally based person, for the long term, as a point of direct and consistent contact for local communities and organisations with which to engage with. During early development of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, the role of the LLO has been to reach out to the wider community and to encourage participation in the EIA processes, including

engagement with local community organisations and ‘hard to reach’ groups. The LLO’s contact details are publicised on consultation and engagement materials. Further information on the role of the LLO can be found in Chapter 16.

144. The following chapters outline the various non-statutory consultation activities and how they shaped the development of the Project at key milestones in the lead up to statutory consultation in 2018.

8.4 Social media during the non-statutory consultation phases

180. During the non-statutory phases of consultation for Norfolk Boreas (2016-2018), social media was used to introduce the Project (and Norfolk Vanguard), the developer, raise awareness of the non-statutory phases of consultation and encourage people to get involved. Traditional methods of communicating with local people, communities and stakeholders, and all materials shared with them, also signposted to additional digital sources of information, namely the Project website and social media channels. This approach meant a variety of different options were open to interested parties, helping to establish effective communicative relationships, from the outset, via people’s preferred channels. As the Project progressed, social media channels were then used to share project updates “as they happened” whenever it was possible, practical or appropriate to do so. This approach continues to date for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard, alerting people to any news that might be of interest.
181. Social media activity between 2016 and 2018 focused predominantly on Twitter with sharing of content such as:
- Links to news articles on the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard website providing a basic introduction to the proposals;
 - Introduction of both project hashtags #NorfolkBoreas and #NorfolkVanguard to simplify identification and searching of relevant project information;
 - Sharing links to the relevant Project page on the Planning Inspectorate website;
 - Sharing links to digital copies of Project documentation such as the EIA Scoping Report and Project newsletters;
 - Directing interested parties to register for email updates on the Project;
 - Providing initial information on the consultation process and presenting the different ways in which interested parties or stakeholders could influence and engage with the Project;
 - Sharing details (dates, locations, times) of the series of drop-in exhibitions held in various communities in the consultation area and also sharing information on alternative ways of accessing the material presented at the exhibitions for those unable to attend in person;

- Sharing links to online feedback surveys to enable those who didn't attend or didn't leave feedback to provide us with their comments on the materials presented at drop-in exhibitions;
- Links directing any supply chain participants to register for information;
- Introduction to the 3D model used to illustrate the Project proposals;
- Sharing links to short animated videos⁵ setting out conceptual models and early interpretations of the various elements of the wind farm proposals, as well as an explanatory video of long HDD at the landfall;
- News updates on key Project design decisions such as commitments to underground cabling and changes to the search area for onshore cable corridor; and
- Providing links to reports compiled from exhibition and early engagement feedback.

182. As relationships with communities in Norfolk were formed, the Project team began actively responding to local interests and needs. For example, the work of the LLO and Skills and Education Champion began to create opportunities for local young people to learn more about offshore wind farms, or to gain work experience with teams undertaking field surveys. This information was also shared on social media.

8.5 Stakeholder analysis

183. From the outset, the Applicant has sought to identify and engage with all relevant stakeholders to develop and refine the proposals through the development process. A full stakeholder list was developed and continues to be revised to ensure relevant contacts and organisations are kept informed on project progress and have the opportunity to feed into the development proposals.

184. A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken at the beginning of 2016, which identified relevant section 42 and section 47 stakeholders, individuals and organisations/groups across Norfolk including:

- Local, national and European politicians;
- Local authority officers;
- UK government;
- Regulators and statutory consultees;
- Businesses and business groups;
- Media;
- National Government Organisations;
- Education (including schools, colleges and higher education groups);

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8fDAbWvWfdI> and https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D0EO3R_PpIQ

- Land use/agriculture;
- Neighbouring communities;
- Religious groups;
- Special interest groups (including voluntary sector umbrella groups and harder to reach/seldom heard groups and organisations); and
- Other developers.

185. This key stakeholder list is included in Appendix 8.1.

9 EVIDENCE PLAN PROCESS AND PHASE 0 EARLY NON-STATUTORY TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

9.1 Evidence Plan Process prior to section 42 consultation (Phase 0)

186. The EPP is a mechanism to help agree the information the Applicant needs to supply to the Planning Inspectorate as part of the DCO application, specifically in relation to the EIA and Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA).
187. The EPP focusses on technical issues which are discussed within a range of expert topic groups, including ornithology, traffic and transport and archaeology. The process therefore involves statutory and non-statutory technical consultees, including local authorities, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Natural England and a range of non-governmental organisations including The Wildlife Trusts.
188. The EPP aims to assist all parties during the evolution of the proposed DCO application by:
- Giving greater certainty to all parties on the amount and range of evidence to be collected and presented within the application;
 - Helping address and agree issues earlier on in pre-application so robust, streamlined decisions can be taken and additional data can be collected if required;
 - Enabling time and resource requirements to be planned and optimised for all parties; and
 - Providing a platform to debate advice on one topic between multiple agencies.
189. The overarching aim of the EPP is to undertake the EIA and HRA in a way that is satisfactory to all parties involved. Terms of Reference (ToR) (Appendix 9.1) were produced in consultation with the steering group (Section 9.3) to provide guidelines for the EPP.
190. Documents, such as method statements for each topic assessed within the EIA and survey methodologies, were provided to the expert topic groups for consultation. These documents relating to consultation prior to Section 42 (Phases 0 to III) are provided in Appendices 9.2 to 9.28.
191. Minutes and Agreement logs from each meeting will form the basis for the Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) to be prepared with a number of technical consultees following submission. Minutes are provided in Appendix 9.29 to 9.39, 9.41 to 9.45 and 28.1. Agreement logs are provided in Appendix 28.1.

192. In addition, informal consultation for the following EIA topic areas (for which there are long established EIA consultation processes) has been undertaken outside the EPP:
- Commercial Fisheries (Section 9.5.15);
 - Shipping and Navigation (Section 9.5.16); and
 - Aviation and Radar (Section 9.5.17).
193. The majority of the EPP process for the Project builds on the EPP process undertaken for Norfolk Vanguard, which was directly relevant and has therefore been considered by the Applicant in developing its proposals for Norfolk Boreas. The EPP process for Norfolk Vanguard has been referred to throughout this report.
194. Method statements consulted upon for the Norfolk Vanguard project are relevant to the Norfolk Boreas Project, primarily because of the shared onshore cable route and the shared offshore cable corridor and the overlap between the Project interconnector search area and the Norfolk Vanguard OWF sites.

9.2 Consultation under the Habitats Regulations prior to Scoping Consultation (Phase 0)

195. In order to provide the competent authority with information to support the HRA process, the Applicant has produced documentation and undertaken consultation with key stakeholders. This has been undertaken in combination with the EIA consultation through the EPP.
196. Onshore and offshore HRA Screening Reports were provided as Appendix 10.3 and 22.15 respectively in the PEIR in October 2018.
197. A draft Information to Support HRA report was submitted to relevant topic groups (marine mammals, benthic ecology, marine physical processes, offshore ornithology and onshore ecology) on 22nd March 2019.

9.3 EPP Steering Group (Phase 0)

198. A Steering Group was responsible for overseeing the process and resolving any issues arising during Export Topic Groups. The Steering Group comprised of the Planning Inspectorate, the Applicant and their lead EIA Consultant, Norfolk County Council, MMO, and Natural England.
199. The members of the Steering Group were officially invited to join via a letter sent by email on the 14th July 2017. Attached to the email were draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for Steering Group Comment. Members of the Steering Group provided comment on the draft ToR over the following two weeks. All comments were taken

account of and a second draft of the ToR was circulated on 15th August 2017. The ToR were finalised in October 2017.

200. Table 9.1 provides an overview of the Norfolk Boreas Steering Group consultation.

Table 9.1 Consultation under the Project's EPP Steering Group

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
14 th July 2017	Email	The Planning Inspectorate, NCC, MMO, NE	Letter inviting them to the Steering Group and circulation of draft Terms of Reference for Steering Group comment.
15 th August 2017	Email	The Planning Inspectorate, NCC, MMO, NE	Circulated second draft updated ToR
16 th August 2017	Email	All members of the EPP	Invite to the EPP with the final draft of the ToRs
19 th October 2017	Email	The Planning Inspectorate	Final ToR following some amendments as requested by the steering group

9.4 Expert Topic Groups (Phase 0)

201. To discuss the detail of relevant EIA topics, separate groups of technical experts were convened from relevant organisations. These groups met at a frequency determined by the needs of the Project, which emerged through the development of the proposals.

202. These groups had the following functions:

- Agree the relevance, appropriateness and sufficiency of data for the specific assessment (including both site specific and contextual, determine whether to continue or halt specific survey work and/or analysis);
- Agree the methods for data analysis;
- Agree worst case parameters for the assessments;
- Agree methods for assessments (including, where possible, interpretation of impact and levels of significance); and
- Agree whether, and when, to change the evidence requirements and collect additional evidence, including how this should be collected and analysed, updating the plan and timetable as necessary.

203. The EPP is divided into the following Expert Topic Groups (ETG)s which follow the topics covered by the EIA and HRA and are split into Offshore and Onshore:

Offshore

- Marine Physical Processes (nearshore and offshore);
- Water and Sediment Quality;
- Benthic and Intertidal Ecology;
- Fish and Shellfish Ecology;
- Marine Mammal Ecology;
- Offshore Ornithology; and
- Offshore Archaeology.

Onshore

- Onshore ecology (including onshore ornithology);
- Ground Conditions and Contaminated Land;
- Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk;
- Traffic and Transport;
- Air Quality and Noise;
- Health, Socio-Economics and Tourism;
- Landscape and Land Use; and
- Onshore Archaeology.

204. In order to make the most efficient use of members' time the physical processes, marine water and sediment quality, benthic ecology and fish ecology ETG meetings were combined as many of the specialists spanned two or more of these topics. The onshore and offshore archaeology ETG meetings were also combined.

205. Separate EPP ETGs had already been established for Norfolk Vanguard, which covered the same Offshore and Onshore topics. Many technical experts fulfilled the same role in both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard EPP. This allowed continuity between the two projects and for meetings between the two projects to be coordinated where possible. The ETG meetings undertaken by the Norfolk Vanguard EPP influenced both the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects and details have therefore been included throughout this report.

206. A summary of the ETG meetings and key correspondence in Phase 0 for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard is provided in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Consultation under the EPP ETGs prior to scoping consultation (Phase 0)

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
4 th March 2016	Email	To MMO	Provision of the proposed benthic survey methodology.
7 th March 2016	Email	To MMO and Natural England	Provision of ornithological data analysis and survey strategy.
18 th March 2016	Email	From MMO and Centre for Environment,	Advice on benthic survey scope and EIA data sources.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
		Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)	
21 st March 2016	Benthic and Geophysical Survey Scope Meeting	Natural England and MMO	Discussions on the required scope of the benthic surveys (and agreement that no further fish surveys were required) to inform the approach to the offshore surveys in Summer/Autumn 2016. A marine licence exemption notice was submitted in May 2016 following discussions with relevant navigation and nature conservation authorities (minutes provided in Appendix 9.29).
21 st March 2016	Offshore Ornithology and Marine Mammals Survey Scope Meeting	Natural England and MMO	Discussion on the required aerial survey methodology (minutes provided in Appendix 9.30).
21 st March 2016	Letter	From Natural England	Review of benthic survey scope.
21 st March 2016	Letter	From Natural England	Review of ornithological survey strategy.
11 th April 2016	Email	From MMO and Cefas	Comments from Cefas' Fisheries Team on proposed benthic survey scope.
13 th April 2016	Email	From MMO and Cefas	Feedback on benthic survey methodology.
20 th April 2016	Letter	From Natural England	Review of potential landfall sites.
20 th April 2016	Letter	From Natural England	Review of the geophysical and grab sampling impact assessment.
26 th April 2016	Email	From MMO and Cefas	Comments on contaminant sampling strategy.
3 rd May 2016	Email	From MMO and Cefas	Comments from Cefas' Benthic Team on proposed benthic survey scope.
9 th May 2016	Email	To MMO and Natural England	Confirmation that flying bird flight height data was collected.
8 th June 2016	Email	From MMO	Agreement on proposed benthic survey area.
8 th August 2016	Email	To Natural England and NCC	Draft onshore winter/passage bird survey scoping report (Appendix 23.1 of the ES).
5 th September 2016	Email	From NCC	Comments on draft survey specification for wintering/autumn and spring passage bird survey.
15 th September 2016	Email	From Natural England	Comments on draft survey specification for wintering/autumn and spring passage bird survey.

9.5 Early non-statutory consultation and Project development dialogue (Phase 0)

207. As well as engagement with technical consultees through the EPP, there have been ongoing correspondence and meetings (as detailed below) with a range of

organisations, groups and individuals in relation to the EIA outside the EPP. This includes early meetings with consultees involved in the EPP prior to the start of this process. It also includes ongoing dialogue with stakeholders regarding EIA topics not included in the EPP, for example discussions with oil and gas operators and fishermen.

208. The Applicant has built on the engagement undertaken with these technical consultees for Norfolk Vanguard, the results of which have directly influenced Norfolk Boreas and the development of the Project.

209. These early engagements are grouped and outlined below:

9.5.1 Norfolk County Council

210. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both first presented to Norfolk County Council (NCC) in March 2016. The potential socio-economic benefits to the county, the NSIP process and potential issues which would need to be addressed in any application documentation were the main points of discussion. NCC's role within the EPP was also considered. NCC's Natural Environment Team was supplied with the onshore bird survey specification and fed comments back in September 2016. Council members' briefings were held in April and September 2016.

Table 9.3 Phase 0 consultation with Norfolk County Council

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
14 th March 2016	Meeting	NCC, North Norfolk District Council (NNDC), Great Yarmouth Borough Council (GYBC)	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard; economic benefit and UK content; useful contacts; NSIP process; potential issues.
15 th March 2016	Email	To NCC	Draft Terms of Reference for EPP.
22 nd March 2016	Email	From NCC	Review of minutes from meeting of 14 th March 2016 and comments on EPP and Member Briefing.
20 th April 2016	Meeting	NCC	Presentation of the strategy and development plan for Norfolk Vanguard including socio economics, evidence plan process and consultation.
21 st April 2016	Email	From NCC	Scoping proforma and contacts with NCC.
27 th June 2016	Meeting	NCC	Briefing to update members on the projects.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
9 th September 2016	Meeting	NCC and District Councils Planning/Development Control Team meeting with Dong/Ørsted and the Applicant	VWPL and Dong/Ørsted each provided introductory project overviews and focused on DCO process and submission timescales.

9.5.2 Local Planning Authorities

211. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both first presented to the four directly affected local authorities in March 2016, with follow-up meetings held during 2016. Meetings were held with:

- North Norfolk District Council;
- Broadland District Council;
- Breckland District Council; and
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

Table 9.4 Phase 0 consultation with Local Authorities

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th March 2016	Letter	To NNDC, GYBC, Breckland Council (BreC), Broadland District Council (BroDC)	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.
14 th March 2016	Meeting	NCC, NNDC, GYBC	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard; economic benefit and UK content; useful contacts; NSIP process; potential issues.
26 th July 2016	Site visit	Environment Agency (EA), NNDC	Review of landfall options; data sources; landownership.
29 th July 2016	Email	To EA, NNDC	Data sharing; landownership at foreshore; public exhibitions.
16 th August 2016	Meeting	BreC	Introduction to the projects.
17 th August 2016	Meeting	NNDC	Introduction to the projects.
18 th August 2016	Meeting	BroDC	Introduction to the projects.
13 th September 2016	Meeting	GYBC	Update on the projects.
22 nd September 2016	Meeting (phone)	NNDC	Proposed beach topographic survey.

9.5.3 Suffolk County Council

212. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to Suffolk County Council (SCC) in March 2016 with a follow up meeting in April 2016.

Table 9.5 Phase 0 consultation with Suffolk County Council

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th March 2016	Letter	To SCC	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.
21 st April 2016	Meeting	SCC	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard; UK content; useful contacts.

213. Further engagement with SCC was not required following these initial meetings as, due to the distance between the proposed project and SCC's boundary, SCC expressed their preference not to be involved in further EPP meetings. SCC was, however, invited to participate in all stages of formal and informal consultation and responded accordingly.

9.5.4 Environment Agency

214. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to the Environment Agency (EA) in March 2016 with follow up meetings in May and June 2016.

Table 9.6 Phase 0 consultation with Environment Agency

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th March 2016	Letter	To EA	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.
3 rd May 2016	Meeting (phone)	EA	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.
28 th June 2016	Meeting	EA	Planning process; Evidence Plan Process; EA remit.
14 th July 2016	Meeting (phone)	EA	Landfall issues and preferences; areas of responsibility.
26 th July 2016	Site visit	EA, NNDC	Review of landfall options; data sources; landownership.
29 th July 2016	Email	To EA, NNDC	Data sharing; landownership at foreshore; public exhibitions.

9.5.5 Norfolk Wildlife Trust

215. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to Norfolk Wildlife Trust (NWT) in November 2016 following contact at the October public drop-in-days undertaken for Norfolk Vanguard.

Table 9.7 Phase 0 consultation with Norfolk Wildlife Trust

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th March 2016	Letter	To TWT, NWT	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.

9.5.6 Marine Management Organisation and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

216. Prior to the start of the EPP, there was regular contact with the MMO and, where specific advice was required, Cefas both for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. VWPL's plans for the northern half of the former East Anglia zone were presented in the first quarter of 2016.

Table 9.8 Phase 0 consultation with MMO and Cefas

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
14 th January 2016	Meeting	MMO	Introduction to strategy for northern half of zone; potential project phasing; planned surveys; scoping; licences required.
2 nd February 2016	Email	To MMO	Provision of proposed benthic sampling methodology and assessment of impacts of the Norfolk Vanguard site and offshore cable corridor geophysical survey for review at meeting
11 th March 2016	Letter	To MMO	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.

9.5.7 Historic England

217. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to Historic England (HE) on 26th January 2016. There was further correspondence in relation to the Norfolk Vanguard geoarchaeological assessment of the vibrocores collected during the offshore geophysical survey in Summer/Autumn 2016 and agreement on the methodologies to be undertaken.

Table 9.9 Phase 0 consultation with Historic England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
26 th January 2016	Meeting	Historic England	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas, and Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process; contacts within Historic England and other organisations; offshore data collection.
11 th March 2016	Letter	Historic England	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.

9.5.8 The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

218. Prior to the start of the EPP, in the first quarter of 2016, the Applicant's plans for the northern half of the former East Anglia zone and the formal launch of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were presented.

Table 9.10 Phase 0 consultation with the RSPB

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
16 th March 2016	Meeting	RSPB	Introduction to strategy for northern half of zone; data sources; approach to assessment; potential mitigation.
11 th March 2016	Letter	To RSPB	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.

9.5.9 Whale and Dolphin Conservation

219. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to the Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC) in June 2016 with a follow-up meeting in September 2016. WDC attended an APEM-lead workshop on aerial survey and analysis methods, providing feedback to recommend support of the methods as a viable alternative to boat-based surveys for marine mammals.

Table 9.11 Phase 0 consultation with WDC

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
20 th June 2016	Letter	To WDC	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard
15 th September 2016	Meeting	WDC	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas, and Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process; marine mammal data collection; impacts of piling; harbour porpoise SAC

9.5.10 Natural England

220. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to Natural England (NE) in January 2016.

Table 9.12 Phase 0 consultation with Natural England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
21 st January 2016	Meeting	Natural England	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas, and Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process; contacts within NE; routeing through designated sites; impacts on breeding birds; harbour porpoise; SAC; planned surveys.
22 nd January 2016	Email	Natural England	Hornsea Project 2 Kittiwake advice from NE.
11 th March 2016	Letter	To Natural England	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.
22 nd March 2016	Letter	From Natural England	Advice on contacts within Natural England.
9 th September 2016	Email	From Natural England	Advice regarding early engagement with fishermen.

9.5.11 Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority

221. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to the Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (Eastern IFCA) in March 2016 with follow-up meetings in October 2016.

Table 9.13 Phase 0 consultation with the Eastern IFCA

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th March 2016	Letter	To Eastern IFCA	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.
31 st May 2016	Email*	From Eastern IFCA	Request for ports and information on fishing areas and seasonality.

*Correspondence with Brown and May Marine

9.5.12 The Wildlife Trusts

222. The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were both presented to The Wildlife Trusts (TWT) in March 2016 with follow-up meetings in June and November 2016. The TWT attended an APEM-lead workshop on aerial survey and analysis methods, providing feedback regarding the methods and the ability to identify marine mammals and seeking further clarity on digital methods. The Project was presented to NWT on 22nd November 2016 following contact at the October public

drop-in-days. NWT has since provided information on potential County Wildlife Sites along the proposed onshore cable route.

Table 9.14 Phase 0 consultation with The Wildlife Trusts

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th March 2016	Letter	TWT/NWT	Formal launch of Norfolk Vanguard.
28 th June 2016	Meeting	TWT	Introduction to Norfolk Boreas, and Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process; contacts within WT and NWT; scoping.

9.5.13 Oil and gas operators

223. As oil and gas (existing and planned) is a potential constraint to development in the northern half of Zone 5, early discussions were held with asset owners prior to finalising the development area. Tullow Oil confirmed that the Horne and Wren platforms would be decommissioned in 2015/2016 and no interaction was therefore expected. A meeting with Perenco was held in July 2015 which provided information on the planned decommissioning of a number of Perenco assets within the next 5 years. The potential for co-existence and resource sharing was discussed. ENI confirmed that it owns oil and gas rights within a number of licence blocks overlapping Norfolk Vanguard East (these blocks had previously been owned by Jetex).

Table 9.15 Phase 0 consultation with oil and gas bodies

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
21 st May 2015	Email	Tullow Oil	Horne and Wren platforms to be removed in 2015/2016 therefore no conflict envisaged.
8 th July 2015	Meeting	Perenco	Understanding Interactions with Zonal development Plan.
23 rd July 2015	Meeting	ENI	Understanding Interactions with Zonal development Plan; exploratory drilling originally planned for 2016.

9.5.14 Other commercial operators

224. As is noted in Chapter 6 the Applicant has undertaken to engage closely with other commercial operators throughout the consultation process. Engagement with Ørsted and SPR is ongoing.

9.5.15 Commercial fisheries

225. Brown and May Marine Ltd, on behalf of the Applicant, has held meetings with local individual fishermen and local fishermen's organisations as well as with national bodies, including the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisation and the MMO Fisheries Department. Dutch, Belgian and French fisheries organisations have also been contacted to further understand transboundary impacts.

Table 9.16 Phase 0 consultation with fishermen and fishermen's organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation/Individual fishermen	Topic
31 st May 2016	Letter*	Sea Palling Fishermen's Association	Requesting contact and information on fishing areas and seasonality.
6 th June 2016	Meeting*	Sea Palling Fishermen, Great Yarmouth Fisherman	Introduction to projects. Fishermen provided charts of fishing grounds and amounts of gear. Identified key fishermen who could be impacted.
8 th June 2016	Letter*	Sea Palling Fisherman	Requesting information on fishing activities and locations. FLO contact details.
10 th June 2016	Email*	North Norfolk Fishermen's Society (NNFS)	Introduction of project and outlining survey.
13 th June 2016	Meeting*	NNFS	Presentation on the development. Discussion of numbers of vessels and locations of fishing grounds.
15 th June 2016	Letter*	Fisherman	Charts of survey area.
15 th June 2016	Meeting*	Caister Fisherman	Identification of fishing grounds and number of pots.
17 th June 2016	Meeting*	Sea Palling Fisherman	Identification of fishing grounds and number of pots.
22 nd June 2016	Meeting	National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations (NFFO)	Introduction to the projects.
12 th July 2016	Meeting*	Caister Fisherman	To discuss fishing grounds and proposal for survey.
12 th July 2016	Meeting*	NNFS	To discuss fishing grounds and proposal for survey.
12 th July 2016	Meeting*	Great Yarmouth Fisherman	Meeting to discuss fishing grounds and upcoming survey.
15 th July 2016	Email*	Fisherman	Clarifying fishing grounds and survey updates.
18 th July 2016	Meeting*	Sea Palling Fisherman	Fishing grounds and methods.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation/Individual fishermen	Topic
19 th July 2016	Meeting*	Fisherman	Identification of key grounds for both FV Heidi and Two Boys.

* Correspondence with Brown and May Marine⁶

9.5.16 Shipping and navigation

226. The Applicant held meetings with a number of consultees and organisations with technical expertise on shipping and navigation. In addition to individual meetings, a workshop was arranged to facilitate discussion on the project and provide relevant information. These meetings and engagement activity are set out in the table below.

Table 9.17 Phase 0 consultation with shipping and navigation organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
24 th May 2016	Email and Teleconference	Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Trinity House (TH)	Agreement on Marine Traffic Survey Methodology

9.5.17 Aviation and radar

227. Consultation with potentially affected stakeholders has been ongoing throughout the development of the former East Anglia zone. During 2014, section 42 consultation was undertaken in relation to East Anglia THREE (a project situated south of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard East) with NATS, the Ministry of Defence (MOD), the National Air Traffic Management Advisory Committee, transboundary stakeholders, offshore helicopter operators supporting the oil, gas and renewable energy industries and Search and Rescue operations.

228. Consultation with these stakeholders regarding the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects has built on existing information and understanding from previous projects in the area. Meetings and engagement with the Ministry of Defence (MOD) have been ongoing throughout 2017 and into 2018. The following table provides the dates and method of engagement with aviation stakeholders during the early period of development of the Project.

Table 9.18 Phase 0 consultation with aviation and radar organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
4 th June 2015	Email	VWPL to the MOD (Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO))	Provision of turbine and boundary coordinates within East Anglia (North).

⁶ Brown and May Marine (BMM) is a specialist UK fisheries consultant. BMM is undertaking engagement and consultation with relevant fishermen and fishermen's organisations in relation to the Project.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
June 2015	Report	NATS	NATS Technical and Operational Assessment Report delivered to VWPL.
25 th August 2015	Report	Serco Limited	Mitigation Modelling Report for the EA (North) Windfarm.
8 th March 2016 – 9 th May 2016	Numerous Emails	VWPL to MOD (DIO)	Request for information of the progress of the assessment by DIO of the provided Serco Mitigation Report and expected date of response from DIO.
9 th August 2016 and 25 th August 2016	Email	Osprey to MOD (DIO)	Request for response from DIO to the submitted Serco Mitigation Modelling Report.
7 th September 2016	Email	From MOD (DIO) to VWPL	Invitation to attend a meeting at DIO on 26 th September 2016 to discuss East Anglia North mitigation modelling report and the MOD conclusion regarding its acceptability.
26 th September 2016	Meeting	DIO	Response from DIO of submitted Serco Mitigation Modelling Report. See Appendix 9.40 for meeting notes.

9.6 Summary of technical consultee engagement during Phase 0 non-statutory consultation

229. The outcome of the Phase 0 early technical meetings and engagement was primarily to introduce the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects to consultees and establish effective means of communication and ongoing communications channels.
230. The key points raised during all technical meetings and correspondence with technical consultees are detailed in each technical chapter (7 to 31) of the ES, with responses showing how each comment has been addressed or an explanation of why they cannot be addressed.
231. Appendices 9.29 to 9.39 and 9.41 to 9.45 provide the minutes of all EPP meetings undertaken prior to the statutory consultation period.

10 NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION WITH LANDOWNERS

10.1 Introduction – Overview of the Applicant’s approach during Phase 0

232. Under section 42(1)(d) of the Act, the Applicant is required to consult all those with an interest in land to which the application relates including owners, lessees, tenants, occupiers and those able to sell or release the land.
233. In order to correctly identify potentially affected parties, consultation with landowners has been ongoing since early 2016 and throughout the progression of the Project, principally through the Applicant’s land agent, Consents Solutions.
234. During the course of the Phase 0 non-statutory consultation period, the Applicant sought to identify all relevant affected or potentially affected landowners in advance of the Phase I non-statutory consultation period in October 2016.
235. The following early meetings and engagement were also held with the National Farmers Union (NFU).

Table 10.1 Phase 0 consultation with landowner organisations

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic
7 th September 2016	Meeting	NFU	Projects introduction.
23 rd September 2016	Email	NFU	Update in relation to scoping report & PIDs.

236. Throughout the non-statutory consultation periods, the Applicant has undertaken numerous further consultations and ongoing engagement with potentially affected landowners. Further information about engagement and consultation with landowners and relevant organisations is included in Section 12.6 (Phase I non-statutory consultation), Section 13.6 (Phase II non-statutory consultation) and Section 18.6 (Phase III non-statutory consultation). Details of the statutory consultation undertaken under section 42 with landowners can be found in Section 21.3.

11 PHASE 0 ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

11.1 Introduction

237. In line with the Applicant's approach to consultation with the local communities within which it operates, extensive and consistent engagement across Norfolk has taken place since the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects were made public in March 2016.
238. Information was provided and meetings sought with local community groups, organisations, and parish councils, alongside meetings with technical consultees and Local Authorities, as outlined in Chapter 10 of the Consultation Report above.
239. Early engagement took place between March 2016 and October 2016. This early engagement centred around introducing Vattenfall as a company to key community stakeholders, as well as providing an overview of the proposed Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects.
240. During this period, the intention was to inform local communities about the forthcoming consultation on the projects, establish lines of communication and make stakeholders aware of the feedback and communication mechanisms (such as the information line and project email address). This early engagement also served to help shape the non-statutory consultation processes, and the type of information that would be presented for feedback.

11.2 A public launch

241. In March 2016, the Applicant made a public announcement to launch the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, and raise its profile amongst local communities in Norfolk. This launch involved the production of a press release, the Norfolk Vanguard project website being made live (the Norfolk Boreas project specific website went live in March 2017) and the provision of points of contact for interested parties to seek information about the proposals.
242. Letters to stakeholders and technical consultees were issued on 11th March 2016 providing information about the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects and the forthcoming consultation. This letter can be found in Appendix 11.1. A list of recipients that received the letter can be found in Appendix 11.2.
243. A press release was issued on 14th March 2016 setting out the background to the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects. This press release can be found in Appendix 11.3.
244. The Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard) was made live to coincide with the press release and contained the same information setting

out the background to Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard, along with an FAQ document.⁷

245. An information line number (01603 567995) and a dedicated project email address (info@norfolkvangaurd.co.uk) was also made live and advertised on the press release and project website.
246. Information provided through these mechanisms related to both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects. The non-statutory feedback received through the Norfolk Vanguard phone line and email address above contributed to the refinement of both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard proposals. The Norfolk Boreas specific phone line and email address (info@norfolkboreas.co.uk) was also set up in March 2017 along with the Project website.

11.3 Meetings held

247. A list of the early meetings and engagement undertaken with relevant groups, representatives and organisations is set out below.

11.3.1 Local representatives

248. The Applicant felt it was important to undertake early meetings with local representatives in order to introduce them to the projects and to provide background information on the Applicant, its operations and its experience. These meetings were undertaken concurrently, and in addition to the meetings outlined in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report, with relevant LPA representatives.
249. Below is a table outlining the early engagement the Applicant held with local representatives.

Table 11.1 Phase 0 consultation with local representatives

Date	Contact Type	Representative	Topic
19 th April 2016	Meeting	South Norfolk Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
20 th April 2016	Meeting	Norfolk County Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
21 st April 2016	Meeting	Suffolk County Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
23 rd June 2016	Meeting	Clive Lewis MP	Introduction to the projects, its history and potential grid connections.

⁷ The FAQ document has evolved over the course of the Project and has been updated to reflect the latest information and in response to the types of questions being asked by the local community. Appendix 4.2 contains copies of the different FAQ documents showing how they have evolved over the course of the pre-application process.

Date	Contact Type	Representative	Topic
29 th June 2016	Meeting	Norwich City Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
16 th August 2016	Meeting	Breckland Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
17 th August 2016	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
18 th August 2016	Meeting	Broadland District Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
18 th August 2016	Meeting	The Broads Authority	Introduction to the projects.
8 th September 2016	Meeting	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	General discussion providing an update on the status of the projects.
8 th September 2016	Meeting	Norfolk County Council	Members Briefing.
9 th September 2016	Meeting	Norfolk County Council	Development Management Meeting.

11.3.2 Local community and stakeholder organisations

250. As well as local representatives, the Applicant also felt that it was important to undertake early engagement with local community organisations and groups.

251. A number of meetings were held with local groups prior to the commencement of the non-statutory consultation process. These meetings are outlined in the table below.

Table 11.2 Phase 0 consultation with Local Community and Stakeholder Organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
19 th April 2016	Meeting	Norfolk Chamber of Commerce	Introduction to the projects.
28 th June 2016	Meeting	New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership	Introduction to the projects.
29 th June 2016	Meeting	Norfolk Community Foundation	Discussion around potential future opportunities for joint working.
8 th September 2016	Meeting	National Farmers' Union	Introduction to the projects.

12 PHASE I NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION (PROJECT DEFINITION AND AGREEMENT ON DATA REQUIREMENTS AND SURVEYS)

12.1 Introduction and scope of consultation

252. The first phase of non-statutory consultation took place in October 2016 and was aimed at seeking views from consultees, communities and stakeholders within the scoping area.
253. The purpose of this phase of consultation was to:
- Introduce Vattenfall within the region;
 - Introduce the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects;
 - Promote and gauge the level of enthusiasm for offshore wind within the region;
 - Begin to establish relationships with local people that will help us shape the best possible projects for the area; and
 - Seek feedback on scoping information in order to help refine the proposals and identify a narrower proposed cable route corridor.

12.2 Consultation format

254. During this phase of the non-statutory consultation, a variety of methods were used to inform key stakeholders and local residents across the scoping area about the projects, the opportunities for them to attend events to learn more about the proposals, and how they could ask any questions or provide initial feedback to the Project team.
255. At the commencement of the consultation period all relevant local authorities, town and parish councils within the scoping area and also those immediately adjacent to the scoping area were invited via letter and email to the public exhibitions being held. These invitations were issued on 17th October 2016. A copy of this letter can be found in Appendix 12.1. A full list of consultees that were issued this letter can be found in Appendix 12.2. In addition to this, major local business and community groups within the region were also notified of the exhibitions via the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.
256. In order to inform local residents of the commencement of the consultation period, and to provide information about the upcoming events, community newsletters were issued to 35,319 individual addresses within the scoping area. This was issued to local residents on 17th October 2016. A map of the scoping area, and those included within the mailing area, is available to view in Appendix 12.3. A copy of the newsletter, which was sent to local residents, is available to view at Appendix 12.4.

257. A press release was issued on Thursday 6th October 2016 announcing the Applicant was seeking views from technical specialists, local authorities, public agencies and local residents about the scope of assessment that will support understanding of the Project's environmental impact through a series of exhibition events. The press release was issued to the Eastern Daily Press. The press release included:
- Background information about the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects;
 - Information about the extent of consultation being undertaken; and
 - Specific details and information for the public exhibition events being held between Tuesday 18th October and Saturday 29th October.
258. Copies of the coverage achieved by the press release are available to view at Appendix 12.5.
259. In addition to a press release, the exhibition events in Norwich and Great Yarmouth were also advertised via a flyer. A copy of the flyer is available to view at Appendix 12.6.
260. Public exhibitions were held across the scoping area between Tuesday 18th October 2016 and Saturday 29th October 2016 in order to provide an informal yet structured space over a defined period of time, which allowed local communities to find out about the Applicant, the proposals, and contribute their views.
261. The table below provides further information about the locations and timings of the public exhibition events held during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation period.

Table 12.1 List of Public Exhibition Events

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
Tuesday 18 th October 2016	Aylsham	Town Hall, Market Place, Aylsham, Norwich NR11 6EL	2pm	6.30pm
Wednesday 19 th October 2016	Happisburgh	Wenn Evans Community Centre, Blacksmiths Lane, Happisburgh, Norwich, NR12 0QY	2pm	6.30pm
Thursday 20 th October 2016	Dereham	Dereham Memorial Hall, 62A Norwich St, Dereham NR19 1AD	2pm	6.30pm
Friday 21 st October 2016	Necton	Necton Village Hall, Tuns Road, Swaffham, Norfolk, PE37 8EH	2pm	6.30pm
Saturday 22 nd October 2016	North Walsham	North Walsham Community Centre, New Road, North Walsham NR28 9DE	11am	4pm

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
Friday 28 th October 2016	Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth Borough Council Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NR30 2QF	2pm	6.30pm
Saturday 29 th October 2016	Norwich	Norwich City Hall, St Peters St, Norwich NR2 1NH	11am	4pm

262. A total of 788 people attended across the seven public exhibition events. There was a higher number of participants of middle age and older (51+) and more males than females attended the events and responded to the feedback form. Of those who attended the exhibition older people tended to come in the day, with slightly younger people attending the events in the evenings.
263. Project team members, including technical and environmental experts, were on hand at the drop-in events to answer questions and explain the material, maps and early stage digital animation on display. Exhibition boards were also produced to provide more detailed information on the following issues and topics such as:
- General information about Vattenfall, its background and operations;
 - How participants could leave comments and provide feedback on what they had seen and heard at the exhibition event;
 - An introduction to the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects;
 - The benefits of renewable energy and its role in tackling climate change;
 - How an offshore windfarm operates and produces electricity, as well as information on the necessary onshore infrastructure;
 - The development consent process and an initial timeline of the necessary stages, as well as the project's status as an NSIP;
 - Background information on the EIA process, and the key characteristics of this;
 - Offshore factors to be investigated as part of the EIA;
 - The site selection process for the proposed onshore infrastructure and the steps which would be taken to identify the most suitable cable route, landfall location, cable relay station location and onshore project substation location within the identified scoping area. In detail the Applicant consulted upon:
 - Any features relevant to the EIA and site selection process in relation to each of three sectors within the landfall search area;
 - Any features relevant to the EIA and site selection process in relation to each of three sectors within the cable relay station search area; and
 - Any features, concerns or ideas relevant to the EIA and site selection process in relation to each of five sectors within the onshore project substation search area.

- The next steps for land surveying and process for contacting potentially affected landowners;
- The benefits of the Project, including the economic, jobs, supply chain and skills opportunities which would be created;
- A request for participants to highlight any key issues which may not have been addressed previously on the exhibition materials, and;
- Information about how to get in touch with the project team via post, online, email or phone.

264. At the exhibition events some of the display materials were grouped together, if more than one board covered a theme and encouraged discussion around each of these, allowing space for people to gather and look at materials collectively. Maps were often the most popular displays, which people gathered around to review and explore, in discussions with each other and staff, the issues raised.

265. A copy of the exhibition boards, which were displayed during at the events held during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation, are available to view at Appendix 12.7.

266. Further meetings with key community stakeholder groups and stakeholders also took place during this period. These are summarised in the table below:

Table 12.2 List of meetings during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
31 st January 2017	Meeting	Norfolk Coast Project Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Projects update.
7 th February 2017	Meeting	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Projects update, early warning of Phase II informal consultation, introduction to LLO.
7 th February 2017	Meeting	Norfolk County Council	Environment, Development and Transport Committee presentation.
8 th February 2017	Meeting	Norfolk County Council	Projects update, early warning of Phase II informal consultation, introduction to LLO.
8 th February 2017	Meeting	Breckland Council	Projects update, early warning of Phase II informal consultation, introduction to LLO.
8 th February 2017	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	Projects update, early warning of Phase II informal consultation, introduction to LLO.
2 nd March 2017	Meeting	Norfolk County Council (Children' s Services)	Early conversation on skills development, apprenticeships & Vattenfall Skills Strategy for Norfolk.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
16 th March 2017	Meeting	Norfolk Wildlife Trust	Attendance at Norfolk Wildlife Trust Communities and Nature meeting. Provide update on the projects.
28 th March 2017	Meeting	North Norfolk Coastal Forum	Projects update presentation.

12.3 Gathering feedback

267. In addition to allowing stakeholders and local residents to learn more about the projects, the public exhibitions also sought to gather written comments from participants. Participants were encouraged to feedback their initial thoughts, comments or questions on the projects either using direct conversations with staff, or via the comprehensive feedback form, which was available at all exhibition events and online on the Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard).
268. Local residents, stakeholders, and other interested parties were also able to provide feedback and request further information via a dedicated information line number. The telephone number used (01603 567 995) was in operation Monday-Friday between the hours of 8:30am and 5:30pm. Outside of these hours a message facility was available for voicemails to be left, and responded to at the earliest opportunity, to ensure information was readily available and queries or concerns addressed.
269. Information was given to callers, where possible and if questions were of a technical nature, these were passed on to Project team members.
270. A dedicated consultation email address was also established to allow residents, stakeholders and interested parties to provide feedback and request further information. The email address, info@norfolkvanguard.co.uk, was monitored by members of the Project team. Again, where questions or requests for further information were of a technical nature, these were passed on to relevant consultants within the Project team.
271. Postage paid envelopes were also provided at the exhibition events in order to allow attendees to complete the feedback form away from the event and send it back to the Project team.
272. Flipchart paper with relevant open questions was also positioned next to the exhibition display boards covering themes or topics, in order to allow exhibition attendees to immediately provide their initial comments and details of their discussions. This method of feedback collection also sought to allow attendees to view the comments of others, perhaps challenging or supporting their own thinking,

including participants who attended earlier in the day. At the event participants were encouraged to respond to comments that others may have already made, build on them, agree or disagree, giving reasons. The questions which were asked in this format included:

- Offshore works – what we consider – have we missed anything you’d like to add?
- Onshore works – the site selection process – have we missed anything you’d like to add?
- Finding the best underground cable route – your comments and thoughts?
- Finding the best landfall location – your comments and thoughts?
- Finding the best relay station location – your comments and thoughts?
- Finding the best substation location – your comments and thoughts? N.B: This question was dealt with differently at the Necton exhibition given that it was the drop-in closest to the project’s connection point with the existing National Grid 400KV substation near Necton. At the Necton event exhibition attendees were asked to give their thoughts on each of the five sectors which were being considered in the earliest review of this topic. This allowed people to give more detailed answers.
- Bringing value and opportunity to the area – what ideas do you have?

273. In addition to the feedback, which was collected at the exhibition events through the discussions with local residents and the comments made on the flipcharts, 105 detailed written feedback forms were returned by attendees.

12.4 Additional materials

274. A 3D Model was created for the purposes of engaging effectively with stakeholders at all levels, ranging from local residents to politicians, without the need to interpret large quantities of technical data, plans, contour maps and other more traditional forms of presentation. The model helps solve complicated visual impact problems by improving communication, removing ambiguity and increasing understanding of proposed developments throughout the design, planning and stakeholder consultation phases.

275. The model covered a large area of North Norfolk from Swaffham in the west to Wells-Next-The-Sea on the north coast, along the coast as far down as South Wold and inland to Thetford in the south west, an area of approximately 5,600 sq. km. In addition to the land mass, the model extended out to sea covering the proposed Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas windfarms across an area of 1,500 sq. km.

276. The model was created using data from Ordnance Survey, Lidar scans (of the cable corridor) and aerial imagery at 1m and 50cm resolution to form a high level of detail

across the whole area. The model was further enhanced by a number of high detailed areas at key locations such as landfall, cable crossings and potential sites for substations. Overlaid onto the model and selectable by the user were a large number of constraints including the Marine Conservation Zone, oil and gas pipelines, overhead lines, water courses and protected nature areas all of which helped shape the plan for the cable route.

277. The 3D model was available to view at the public information days and a member of the project team was on hand to assist attendees in using the model.
278. The Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard) was also updated throughout Phase I of the non-statutory consultation period. The community newsletter, exhibition display boards, and a feedback form were all made available to view and download from the website.

12.5 Meetings and engagement with technical consultees during Phase I non-statutory consultation

12.5.1 Consultation under the Evidence Plan Process Expert Topic Groups

279. In addition to the non-statutory consultation undertaken with local communities, the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard EPP ETGs continued to meet and discuss the projects. The following meetings were held during this period (October 2016 to March 2017) which influenced both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects.

Table 12.3 Meetings and engagement with EPP ETGs during Phase I

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
6 th October 2016	Email	To Historic England	Update on the offshore survey and vibrocore analysis.
18 th November 2016	Email	To Natural England and Norfolk County Council	Provision of the amended Onshore Winter/Passage Bird Survey Scoping Report following comments on the survey specification (provided in Appendix 23.1 of the ES).
14 th January 2017	Email	To the Environmental Agency, Natural England, Norfolk County Council, Norfolk Wildlife Trust, North Norfolk District Council and Broadland District Council	Provision of the Onshore Ecology and Ornithology Method Statement (provided in Appendix 9.3).
14 th January 2017	Email	To Highways England, Norfolk County Council, North Norfolk County Council, Breckland	Provision of the Traffic and Transport, Air Quality and Noise Method Statements (Appendix 9.4).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
		Council, Broadland District Council	
14 th January 2017	Email	To Breckland Council, North Norfolk District Council, Norfolk County Council, Natural England AONB, Environment Agency, Natural England and Broadland District Council	Provision of the Land Use, Socio-Economics and Tourism, and Health Impact Assessment Method Statements (Appendices 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7).
14 th January 2017	Email	To Norfolk County Council, Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Board (IDB), Anglian Water, Environment Agency and Water Management Alliance	Provision of Water Resources and Flood Risk and Onshore Ground Conditions Method Statements (provided in Appendix 9.8).
20 th January 2017	Email	To Norfolk County Council	Provision of the Noise Method Statement (Appendix 9.9) and Onshore Ecology/Ornithology Method Statement (provided in Appendix 9.3).
20 th January 2017	Email	To Norfolk County Council	Provision of the air quality (Appendix 9.10).
24 th January 2017	Landscape, Land use, Health Impact Assessment, Socio-economics and Tourism Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Norfolk County Council, Broadland District Council, Breckland Council, Natural England and Environment Agency	Project introduction, development of site selection and project design, and approach to EIA
24 th January 2017	Onshore Ecology and Ornithology Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Norfolk County Council, Natural England Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Breckland Council, and Environment Agency	Project introduction, development of site selection and project design, and approach to EIA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.32).
25 th January 2017	Water Quality, WFD, Flood Risk, Land Quality and Geology Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Environment Agency, Norfolk County Council, and Anglian Water	Project introduction, development of site selection and project design, and approach to EIA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.33).
25 th January 2017	Traffic & Transport, Air Quality and Noise Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Norfolk County Council, Breckland Council, and Broadland District Council	Project introduction, development of site selection and project design, and approach to EIA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.34).
25 th January 2017	Email	To Historic England and Norfolk County Council	Provision of the offshore and onshore Archaeology Method Statements Appendices 9.11 and 9.12).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
1 st February 2017	Onshore Archaeology Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Historic England and Norfolk County Council	Project introduction, development of site selection and project design, and approach to EIA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.35).
1 st February 2017	Offshore Archaeology Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Historic England and Norfolk County Council	Project introduction, development of site selection and project design, and approach to EIA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.36).
1 st February 2017	Offshore Ornithology Expert Topic Group Meeting	Natural England and RSPB	Discussion on the draft Offshore Ornithology PEIR Chapter (minutes provided in Appendix 9.30).
2 nd February 2017	Email	From Historic England	Historic England feedback on the Offshore Archaeology Method Statement.
2 nd February 2017	Email	To MMO, Natural England The Wildlife Trust and WDC	Provision of the Marine Mammals Method Statement (Appendix 9.13).
2 nd February 2017	Email	To The Wildlife Trust, Natural England MMO and Environment Agency	Provision of the Benthic Ecology, Fish, Marine Physical Processes, Marine Water Quality and Sediment Quality Method Statements (provided in Appendix 9.2).
3 rd February 2017	Email	To Natural England and RSPB	Provision of the Offshore Ornithology Method Statement (Appendix 9.14).
9 th February 2017	Email	From Broadland District Council	Advice to consider magnetic field that is emitted from the onshore cables and structures.
15 th February 2017	Marine Mammals Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Natural England The Wildlife Trust, Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC) and Cefas	Discussion of the scoping responses and approach to EIA/HRA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.37).
15 th February 2017	Offshore Ornithology Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Natural England and RSPB	Discussion of Scoping responses and approach to EIA/HRA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.30).
16 th February 2017	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology, Fish Ecology, Marine Physical Processes and Marine Water and Sediment Quality Scoping Expert Topic Group Meeting	Natural England MMO, Environment Agency, Cefas, Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority (Eastern IFCA) and The Wildlife Trust	Discussion of Scoping responses and approach to EIA/HRA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.29).
27 th February 2017	Traffic and Transport Expert Topic Group Meeting	Highways England	Discussion of Scoping responses and approach to EIA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.34).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
27 th February 2017	Email	From Natural England	Natural England's position on Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC.

12.5.2 Consultation on EIA outside the EPP with stakeholders and consultees

280. Further meetings were held during this period (October 2016 to March 2017) with technical stakeholders and consultees. These meetings are set out below, and further information on earlier meetings held during Phase 0 non-statutory consultation is contained in Chapter 9.

12.5.3 Local Planning Authorities

Table 12.4 Engagement with Local Authorities during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
14 th October 2016	Email	To NNDC	Information on proposed beach topographic survey.
18 th November 2016	Email	From NCC	Regarding briefing and Q and A session; understanding of site selection criteria; Bacton sandscaping scheme and coastal erosion concerns.
9 th March 2017	Email	From NNDC	Deep History Coast Project.

12.5.4 Norfolk Wildlife Trust

Table 12.5 Engagement with Norfolk Wildlife Trust during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
22 nd November 2016	Phone call	NWT	Introduction to Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process.

12.5.5 Marine Management Organisation and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

281. The formal launch of Norfolk Boreas was presented in February 2017. Discussions on the required scope of the benthic and fish surveys for the Norfolk Boreas Project were undertaken on 16th February to inform the approach to the offshore surveys to be undertaken in the early 2017.

Table 12.6 Engagement with MMO and Cefas during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
16 th February 2017	Meeting	MMO and NE	Formal launch of Norfolk Boreas. Discussion of benthic survey approach to data collection and analysis (see Appendix 9.41).
21 st March 2017	Email	To MMO	Submission of the Approach to Benthic sampling to the MMO for review by Cefas.

12.5.6 Historic England (HE)

282. In early 2017 HE was contacted to confirm it was happy with the proposed level of communication which was simply to be kept up to date on the progress of surveys and data collection by email and that the initial results would be presented via the ETG meeting March. HE confirmed it was happy with this level of engagement.

Table 12.7 Engagement with Historic England during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
17 th February 2017	Letter	To HE	Formal launch of Norfolk Boreas. Confirming level of communication

12.5.7 Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC)

Table 12.8 Engagement with Whale and Dolphin Conservation during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
10 th November 2016	Meeting	WDC, WT, JNCC, Natural England	APEM organised workshop on digital aerial surveys.
16 th November 2016	Email	WDC	Comments on APEM workshop including image quality and quality assurance process.

12.5.8 Natural England (NE)

Table 12.9 Engagement with Natural England during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
14 th October 2016	Email	From Natural England	Confirmation that proposed beach topographic surveys can be undertaken.

12.5.9 The Wildlife Trusts

Table 12.10 Engagement with Wildlife Trusts during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
10 th November 2016	Meeting	WDC, TWT, JNCC, Natural England	APEM organised workshop on digital aerial surveys.
21 st November 2016	Phone call	TWT	Comments on APEM workshop.
22 nd November 2016	Phone call	NWT	Introduction to Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process.
24 th November 2016	Meeting	TWT	Update on Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process; role of WT at national level; impact on Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) and harbour porpoise SAC; further feedback from APEM marine mammal workshop.

12.5.10 Oil and gas operators

Table 12.11 Engagement with oil and gas operators during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
12 th October 2016	Meeting (phone)	ENI	2016 exploratory drilling postponed; unlikely to drill until 2018.
18 th January 2017	Meeting	Perenco	Update on development plans; landfall constraints; decommissioning programme; separation requirements; Norfolk Boreas geophysical survey.
19 th January 2017	Email	Perenco	Photo of partial decommissioning at Bacton Gas Terminal.
17 th February 2017	Meeting (phone)	Shell	Shell assets; opportunities for siting infrastructure within or close to Bacton gas terminal; environmental data sharing; site visit.

12.5.11 Commercial fisheries and fisherman's organisations

Table 12.12 Engagement with commercial fisheries and fishermen's organisations during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
19 th October 2016	Meeting	MMO	Local fishing activity in relation to Norfolk Vanguard.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
29 th November 2016	Meeting	Rederscentrale	Belgian fishing activity in relation to Norfolk Vanguard.
14 th February 2017	Meeting	VisNED	Dutch fishing activity in southern North Sea and specifically in relation to Norfolk Vanguard.

12.5.12 Aviation and radar organisations

Table 12.13 Engagement with aviation and radar organisations during Phase I non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
4 th October 2016	Email	From MOD (DIO) to Osprey	Clarification of DIO position post meeting and confirmation of agreement for DIO to model scenarios.
18 th October 2016	Email	From Osprey to the MOD (DIO)	Submission of 'worst case scenario' drawings, coordinates and GIS Shapefiles for four test scenarios for DIO Modelling.
16 th November 2016	Email	From the MOD (DIO) to Osprey	Results of DIO Modelling of four test scenarios.
13 th December 2016	Email	From Osprey to the MOD (DIO)	Request for future meeting with DIO during February 2017.
13 th December 2016	Email	From the MOD (DIO) to Osprey	Reply from DIO stated that they believe that a meeting ahead of any required technical and operational assessment of the revised SERCO Report would be premature.

12.6 Phase I consultation with landowners

283. Information sharing and discussions with landowners have been ongoing since the selection of the National Grid connection point at Necton.
284. Engagement with landowners during Phase I non-statutory consultation focused initially on potential locations for the cable relay station, areas around the proposed new project substation near Necton and the broad onshore cable scoping area. These landowners were identified and engaged with during the non-statutory consultation undertaken from October 2016.

285. All identified landowners were invited to participate in the consultation through provision of information and, where possible, consultation materials (including the newsletter).
286. From January 2017, survey access was sought for a range of route options over a wide corridor. Landowners and other interested parties were identified initially through title searches with the Land Registry. Where ownership could not be determined, site visits were conducted by the Applicant’s appointed land referencing agents, Ardent. The site visits involved identifying and visiting potential landowner residences and discussions with neighbours and other local residents to try and identify landowners. Site notices were also erected on or as close as possible to unregistered land to assist in the identification of unknown parties. Contact was also made with landowners via telephone, email and letter. Discussions were held by Consents Solutions with adjoining landowners to further identify unregistered land holdings. A copy of the letter issued during this period can be found in Appendix 12.8.
287. The following meetings with landowner organisations NFU, Country Land and Business Association Limited (CLA) and the regional Central Association of Agricultural Valuers (CAAV) also took place during this period.

Table 12.14 Consultation with landowner organisations

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic
12 th October 2016	Email	CAAV	Introduction to projects and copy of newsletter with consultation details.
13 th October 2016	Email	CLA	Introduction to projects and copy of newsletter with consultation details.
6 th January 2017	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV	Projects Update.
20 th January 2017	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV	Projects update copy of survey letter and possible route plan.

12.7 Feedback and key issues raised in Phase I

288. Following the conclusion of Phase I of the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant, together with Norfolk Vanguard, compiled a summary report of the feedback received during the consultation. The Summary Report provides a snapshot of the range of views and comments that were gathered, both at the events, with comments written on flip charts, and from 105 completed feedback forms. This report was subsequently uploaded to the Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard).

289. The key themes identified in the feedback provided during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation period include:

12.7.1 Offshore works, marine and coastal issues

290. The questions on this issue did not prompt a significant number of comments about marine and coastal issues relative to the questions relating to onshore works. In part this is possibly because the projects are located many tens of kilometres offshore, and for many this unfamiliar and unseen environment is not one that concerns them as much as areas closer to home. However, responses did express concerns about the possible impact on marine life and habitats as a result of installation of the offshore wind farm. Comments included topics such as:

- Possible negative impacts on food supply for foraging sea birds;
- Impact of noise on marine mammals - during construction and operation;
- Effect on newly designated Cromer chalk reef MCZ;
- Impact on erosion sensitive coastal area; and
- How will you liaise with fishing community? Fishing businesses need advance warning of any works (incl. surveying).

291. Further comments about coastal issues appeared on several flipcharts relating to onshore works, and the landfall search area in particular. Many of these comments related to coastal protection, coastal tourism and habitat and wildlife concerns. However, there were also some comments drawing attention to the “Happisburgh Footprints”.

12.7.2 Finding the best landfall location

292. Responses on this issue suggested that the landfall siting should be as close as possible to Bacton. Other responses highlighted concerns about whether the strict security at Bacton might impact on Project construction.

293. Some responses on this issue suggested landfall should be located near Happisburgh, however others sought to emphasise existing issues with coastal erosion in this area and concerns that siting landfall here would exacerbate this issue.

12.7.3 Finding the best Cable Relay Station (CRS) location

294. In relation to the location of the proposed CRS, most concerns highlighted in feedback responses were about visual impact, tourism impact and noise.

12.7.4 Finding the best underground cable corridor

295. A significant amount of interest was generated on this issue, given the initial scope of the proposed underground cable corridor. General comments referred to how works might be undertaken.
296. Other responses sought to highlight concerns about the potential disruption caused during the construction phase, with issues such as the damage caused to local roads, the need to include farmers in discussions on drainage, and the impact of cable storage on the local roads all being cited by respondents.
297. Consultees with land interests at this point provided feedback in relation to cable corridor construction techniques and how to maintain soil structure and manage drainage issues effectively. These initial conversations fed into the onshore cable corridor construction design.

12.7.5 Finding the best substation location

298. This topic generated the most feedback at the Necton drop-in, specifically. Attendees at this public exhibition were asked to comment on the suitability of each of the five sectors located within a 3km radius of the existing 400KV National Grid substation near Necton. A significant proportion of the people who participated in this public exhibition, expressed their objection to the proposal for a substation near this location and asked “why Necton?” Further information about issues raised and a description of the regard had to those issues by the Applicant can be found in Chapter 17 of the Consultation Report. However, respondents provided valuable information, including on issues that have caused distress during the construction of the existing infrastructure and subsequent mitigation works.
299. A number of other comments were received regarding the suitability of some sectors over others. Most people who expressed a preference with respect to the best location for the onshore project substation, suggested that new infrastructure should be located close to (within 1km) of the existing 400KV National Grid substation near Necton. A number of respondents indicated where they did not wish to see additional infrastructure; namely to the west and north of the existing National Grid substation, around Little Dunham and Little Fransham, and not approaching closer to the village of Necton itself.⁸ The Applicant also received some suggestions about locating the onshore project substation to the east of the village of Necton, where there are fewer homes.

⁸ For full breakdown of figures, please see “Hearing Your Views I” in Appendix 3.1.

300. Responses received during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation expressed a wide range of concerns about the siting of the substation. Of these, the dominant concerns related to permanent visual and noise impact, fears about the effect of electrical infrastructure and EMF close to homes and disruption during construction.

12.7.6 Bringing value and opportunity to the area

301. A range of responses were received on this, many of which were related to training and skills development and providing jobs for the future.
302. Issues such as the inclusion of young people in training and apprenticeship schemes, provision of skilled workers from the local area and the projected increase in local employment levels were all raised.
303. Following this feedback, the Applicant has sought to engage young people in Norfolk, help them to develop their skills and educate them about the offshore wind industry. The Applicant has also engaged the local supply chain to ensure local businesses are best placed to maximise the Project opportunities during construction. More information about skills and supply chain engagement can be found in Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report.
304. There were also comments about the opportunities to learn more about the area as part of the EIA and during the construction phase, particularly the opportunity to understand archaeological remains along the whole project route. Respondents also sought to emphasise local matters when responding on this issue, for example at Happisburgh people asked about the possibility of coastal protection and at Necton there were many expressions of interest in improved local infrastructure and access, such as improvement to the A47 access and alleviating the “eyesore” that was the old petrol station on the A47 by ease of access onto and off the main road.
305. A review of all feedback form responses, and notes made by participants at public exhibitions was recorded in a full report of the drop-in events ([‘Hearing Your Views I’](#)).
306. The contributions of local people and stakeholders were considered in detail by the project team and helped inform the identification of a refined search area for environmental surveying to further investigate options for the proposed location of landfall, the cable relay station, underground cables and onshore project substation to connect into the National Grid at the existing 400kV National Grid substation near Necton.

307. Community feedback helped to define the keyhole⁹ shaped onshore project substation search area focusing on sectors closer to the existing National Grid substation and to the east of it.

⁹ See board 8a of Phase II exhibition boards in Appendix 12.9.

13 PHASE II NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION PERIOD (REFINING THE PROJECT)

13.1 Introducing Phase II of the non-statutory consultation

308. The second phase of non-statutory consultation took place in March 2017 and provided consultees, communities and stakeholders with more detailed information on elements of the projects.
309. The purpose of this phase of consultation was to:
- Re-introduce the Norfolk Vanguard project and formally introduce the Norfolk Boreas project to the local community;
 - Demonstrate to the public how the plans have evolved and how the feedback from the last round of public exhibitions affected the plans;
 - Display the refined plans for Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas; and
 - Seek public comments and feedback on how to improve the project design and consultation processes.
310. It was made clear that the feedback received to this phase of non-statutory consultation would influence both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard and contribute to their refinement.
311. Following Phase I of the non-statutory consultation undertaken, the initial scoping area was significantly refined to an identified cable route corridor. Despite this refinement, the Applicant was keen to ensure that all households within the scoping area were kept informed of the latest phase of non-statutory consultation and the exhibition events.

13.2 Consultation format

312. During this phase of the non-statutory consultation period, the Applicant again utilised a variety of methods in order to inform key stakeholders and local residents across the scoping area about the Project, the opportunities for them to attend events to learn more about the proposals and how they could ask any questions or provide initial feedback to the Project team.
313. At the commencement of the consultation period all councils within the refined consultation area and also those immediately adjacent to this area were invited to the public exhibitions being held via letter and email. These invitations were issued on 6th March 2017. In addition to this, major local business and community groups, as well as local colleges and secondary schools within the region, were also notified of the exhibitions as well as the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce. For a copy of this notification please see Appendix 13.1.

314. In order to inform local residents about the commencement of the second phase of consultation, and to provide information about the upcoming events, a community newsletter was issued to 35,319 individual addresses within the original scoping area. This was issued to local residents on 6th March 2017. A map of the scoping area, (i.e. the mailing area) is available to view in Appendix 12.3. A copy of the newsletter, which was sent to local residents publicising the Phase II of the non-statutory consultation, is available to view at Appendix 13.2.
315. In addition to the newsletters the Applicant also notified all those who had attended the previous round of exhibitions during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation in October 2016 and had provided an email address. Other parties who had provided an online contact address, who had expressed an interest in the Project and the exhibition events and their timings were also updated via an e-newsletter.
316. Notifications of Phase II of the non-statutory consultation period and the public exhibition events were also issued to a number of parish councils for publication in newsletters or wider circulation. These include;
- Bacton and Edingthorpe Parish Council;
 - Colby and Banningham;
 - East Ruston Parish Council;
 - Happisburgh Parish Council;
 - Lessingham and Hempstead with Eccles Parish Council;
 - North Walsham Town Council;
 - Necton Parish Council;
 - Reepham Town Council;
 - Suffield Parish council;
 - Swanton Morley Parish Council; and
 - Walcott Parish Council.
317. A press release was issued on Monday 6th March 2017 announcing that the Applicant had refined the proposed cable route ahead of the next round of public exhibition events. The release also announced that the proposed cable corridor would cater for both the Project and Norfolk Vanguard project. The press release was issued to the Eastern Daily Press. The press release included:
- Background information about the projects, and the previously identified scoping area;
 - Information about the next stage of consultation being undertaken by the Applicant; and

- Information about how the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects inter-relate, and an announcement that these projects would share the same underground cable corridor.
318. Copies of the coverage achieved by the press release are available to view at Appendix 13.3.
319. In addition to the press release, Phase II of the non-statutory consultation period and details of the exhibition events were also advertised in the Eastern Daily Press on Sunday 19th March 2017 in both its print and online editions. An advert was also placed in the Great Yarmouth Mercury, and was covered in both its online and print editions on Friday 24th March 2017. A copy of the press advert is available to view at Appendix 13.4.
320. Public exhibitions were held across the refined consultation area between Monday 20th March 2017 and Saturday 1st April 2017.
321. As with the first phase of non-statutory consultation, the exhibitions provided stakeholders and local residents with an opportunity to contribute their views and to meet with and ask questions of members of the Project team.
322. The following table provides further information about the locations and timings of the public exhibition events held during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation period.

Table 13.1 List of public exhibition events during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
Monday 20 th March 2017	Dereham	Dereham Sixth Form College, Crown Road, Dereham, NR20 4AG	1pm	7pm
Tuesday 21 st March 2017	Norwich	St Andrews & Blackfriars Hall, St Andrews Hall Plain. Norwich, NR3 1AU	1pm	7pm
Wednesday 22 nd March 2017	Aylsham	Aylsham Town Hall, Market Place, Aylsham, NR11 6EL	1pm	7pm
Thursday 23 rd March 2017	Happisburgh	Happisburgh Village Hall, Blacksmiths Lane, Happisburgh, NR12 0QY	1pm	7pm
Friday 24 th March 2017	Necton	Necton Village Hall, Tuns Road, Necton, PE37 8EH	1pm	7pm
Saturday 25 th March 2017	North Walsham	North Walsham High School, Spenser Avenue, North Walsham, NR28 9HZ	11am	4.30pm

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
Thursday 30 th March 2017	Reepham	Reepham Town Hall, Church Street, Reepham, NR10 4WD	1pm	5.30pm
Friday 31 st March 2017	Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth Assembly Rooms, Town Hall, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF	1pm	7pm
Saturday 1 st April 2017	Bacton	Bacton Village Hall, Coast Road, Bacton, NR12 0ES	11am	4.30pm

323. A total of 884 people attended across the nine public exhibition events. There was a 12% increase in attendance at the exhibitions in Phase II of the non-statutory consultation compared with Phase I. At the events attendees were asked whether they had heard about the Applicant before the events in order to gauge the effectiveness of the previous phase of non-statutory consultation in introducing Vattenfall to the public. In total 72% of attendees stated that they had heard about the Applicant before the events.
324. According to the analysis of the returned feedback forms, a higher number of participants in Phase II of the non-statutory consultation were middle age and older (51+), and more males than females attended the events, and responded to the feedback form.
325. As with Phase I of the non-statutory consultation, project team members, including technical and environmental experts, were on hand at the exhibition events to answer questions and explain the material, maps and answer any questions. Each public exhibition maintained a relatively similar layout, with minor adjustments made depending on the space available. A separate set of exhibition boards were also produced for Phase II of the non-statutory consultation to provide more detailed information on the following issues and topics such as:
- General information about Vattenfall, its background and operations;
 - How participants could leave comments and provide feedback on what they had seen and heard at the exhibition event;
 - An introduction to the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects;
 - The need for the project, the benefits of renewable energy and its role in tackling climate change;
 - A timeline of key milestone for the Project and Norfolk Vanguard proposals, and the inter-relationship between the two;
 - Background information on the EIA process, and the key characteristics of this;

- Visual imagery portraying the exact geographic location of the Project and the Norfolk Vanguard proposals;
- The geophysical and environmental surveys being undertaken to enhance understanding of Offshore elements;
- The criteria guiding the site selection process for the proposed onshore infrastructure and how the search areas for this infrastructure had been refined;
- The factors and feedback considered during the refinement of the search areas for the landfall and CRS sites, and the next steps in the identification and selection processes¹⁰;
- Further information on the process for bringing power ashore at landfall, and the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) which would be employed;
- The layout and dimensions of the proposed CRS sites, as well as a 3D visualisation of this;
- Additional information about the refined search area for the underground cable corridor¹¹, and the proposed HVAC and HVDC cable technologies;
- The revisions and refinements which had been made in the identification of the onshore project substation location¹², as well as 3D visualisations of both the HVAC and HVDC options;
- The Applicant's commitment to engaging with landowners, and a timeline for the evolving dialogue with affected parties;
- The benefits of the Project, including the economic, jobs, supply chain and skills opportunities which would be created;
- Further information on offshore wind generation and the environmental benefits of this method;
- A request for participants to highlight any key issues which may not have been addressed previously on the exhibition materials; and
- Information about the next steps for the Project, including how to get in touch with the Project team via post, online, email or phone.

326. At the exhibition events some of the display materials were grouped together, if more than one board covered a theme and encouraged discussion around each of these, allowing space for people to gather and look at materials collectively. Maps

¹⁰ Phase II consulted upon features stakeholders considered relevant to the EIA and site selection process within the three refined landfall search areas and seven refined cable relay station search areas. Further information on this can be found on Board 6a of the Phase II exhibition boards in Appendix 12.9.

¹¹ Phase II consulted upon features stakeholders considered relevant to the EIA and site selection process within the refined 200m cable route corridor. Further information on this can be found on Board 7a of the Phase II exhibition boards in Appendix 12.9.

¹² Phase II consulted upon features, concerns and ideas stakeholders considered relevant to the EIA and site selection process within the refined (keyhole shaped) onshore project substation search area. Further information on this can be found on Board 8a of the Phase II exhibition boards in Appendix 12.9.

were often the most popular displays, which people gathered around to review and explore the issues raised in discussions with each other and staff.

327. A copy of the exhibition boards which were displayed during at the events held during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation are available to view at Appendix 12.9.

13.3 Gathering feedback

328. In addition to providing stakeholders and local residents with further detail on the ongoing EIA process and the refined cable corridor route and onshore infrastructure search areas, the public exhibitions sought to gather further written comments from participants which informed the next stage of project-shaping and decision-making. Participants were again encouraged to feed back their thoughts, comments or questions either using direct conversations with staff, or via the comprehensive feedback form which was available at all exhibition events and online on the Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard). The feedback form can be found in Appendix 12.9.
329. Postage paid envelopes were provided at the exhibition events in order to allow attendees to complete the form away from the event and send it back to the Project team.
330. The deadline for providing feedback, Friday 19th May 2017, was clearly indicated on the feedback form.
331. In total, 268 feedback forms were returned during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation period. This represented a significant increase (155%) in the levels of feedback achieved during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation, which saw 105 feedback forms returned.

13.4 Additional materials

332. The 3D model created for the first stage of informal consultation was updated to reflect the refined proposals and made available at the public exhibitions for people to view.
333. Maps were often the most popular displays at the October 2016 exhibition events during Phase I on the non-statutory consultation period. Additional large-scale maps were therefore provided for Phase II of the non-statutory consultation, in order to allow attendees to gather around to review, and to explore the issues raised in discussions with other attendees and Project team members.
334. In addition to this, an interactive map was produced for Phase II of the non-statutory consultation. This allowed attendees to;

- Navigate around the refined scoping area for themselves, or direct a member of staff to help them navigate around this area;
- Zoom in and out of the Project proposals, review detail whilst also being able to gain an overview of the Project; and
- Help attendees understand and explore the context of how the proposed locations of aspects of the Project inter-related.

335. The Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard) was also updated throughout Phase II of the non-statutory consultation period. The community newsletter, exhibition display boards, and feedback form were all made available to view and download from the website.

13.5 Meetings and engagement with Technical Consultees during Phase II non-statutory consultation

13.5.1 Phase II consultation under the EPP ETGs

336. In addition to the non-statutory consultation undertaken with local communities, the EPP ETGs continued to meet and discuss the project. The following meetings were held during this period (March 2017 to November 2017) which influenced both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects.

Table 13.2 List of EPP ETG engagement and meetings undertaken during Phase II consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
6 th March 2017	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	Site selection (minutes provided in Appendix 9.39).
14 th March 2017	Email	From Natural England	Provision of comments on the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Ornithology Method Statement.
22 nd March 2017	Email	From Norfolk County Council	Agreement of phase 2 ecological survey methodologies.
7 th March 2017	Traffic and Transport Method Statement Response	From Highways England	Raised a potential impact on the A47 at the substation site near to Necton, requiring detailed analysis of traffic generation and a review of historic collisions.
8 th March 2017	Email	From Natural England	Advice on Cromer Shoal MCZ.
14 th March 2017	Email	From Natural England	Natural England feedback on Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Ornithology Method Statement.
17 th March 2017	Email	From Norfolk Wildlife Trust	Potential County Wildlife Sites along proposed onshore cable route.
21 st March 2017	Email	From RSPB	RSPB feedback on the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Ornithology

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			Method Statement and provision of information.
21 st March 2017	Email	From Historic England	Historic England feedback on the Norfolk Vanguard geophysical and geotechnical survey methodology.
24 th March 2017	Email	From Environment Agency	Advice on white clawed crayfish.
29 th March 2017	Email	To Broadland District Council, Breckland Council and North Norfolk District Council	Provision of the proposed locations for the onshore noise and vibration monitoring survey (provided in Appendix 9.9).
31 st March 2017	Email	From Broadland District Council	Approval of onshore noise and vibration monitoring survey locations.
3 rd April 2017	Email	From MMO and Cefas	Advice on sediment sampling strategy.
5 th April 2017	Email	From The Planning Inspectorate	Provision of transboundary notification responses (from Germany, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France).
12 th April 2017	Email	From Environment Agency	Key points that the Environment Agency would expect to see in a method statement for trench excavations in an SPZ.
20 th April 2017	Water Quality, WFD, Flood Risk Expert Topic Group Meeting	Internal Drainage Board	Project update and approach (provided in Appendix 9.33).
25 th April 2017	Email	From Norfolk County Council	Receipt of existing Minerals and Waste sites and allocations surrounding the cable corridor.
25 th April 2017	Email	To Breckland Council, North Norfolk District Council, Norfolk County Council, Historic England	Circulation of viewpoint locations for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and Cultural Heritage Assessment.
2 nd May 2017	Meeting	Natural History Museum, British Museum Queen, Mary University of London, North Norfolk District Council, and Norfolk County Council.	Discussion of coastal, intertidal and nearshore archaeological considerations at Happisburgh South (minutes provided in Appendix 9.36).
8 th May 2017	Email	From Natural England	Natural England advice on population modelling methods for assessing impacts of the Vanguard OWF.
8 th May 2017	Email	from Norfolk County Council	Agreement with suggested landscape viewpoints.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
10 th May 2017	Email	from North Norfolk District Council	Agreement with suggested landscape viewpoints and additional viewpoint requested.
26 th May 2017	Water Quality, WFD, Flood Risk Expert Topic Group Meeting	Environment Agency	Project update and approach.
26 th May 2017	Email	to Historic England	Response to comments from Historic England on the approach to the Geophysical Survey (minutes provided in Appendix 9.33).
21 st June 2017	Email	From Historic England	Comments on the Onshore Site Investigation Methodology.
22 nd June 2017	Email	Environment Agency, MMO, Natural England The Wildlife Trust North Norfolk District Council, Cefas and WDC	Offshore HRA Screening for the Norfolk Vanguard project provided for consultation.
22 nd June 2017	Email	To Historic England	Provision of the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Archaeology Technical Report (Appendix 17.4 of the ES).
22 nd June 2017	Email	To Environment Agency, MMO, Natural England North Norfolk District Council	Provision of documents to inform discussions at the Norfolk Vanguard Benthic Ecology and Marine Physical Processes Expert Topic Group meeting.
22 nd June 2017	Email	To Natural England WDC, Natural England, MMO	Provision of the Norfolk Vanguard HRA Method Statement to inform discussions at the Marine Mammals Topic Group meeting.
26 th June 2017	Email	RSPB and Eastern IFCA	Norfolk Vanguard Offshore HRA Screening provided for information.
30 th June 2017	Email	Historic England, Norfolk County Council	Provision of the Norfolk Vanguard WSI for monitoring of ground works (Appendix 9.12).
5 th July 2017	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Marine Physical Processes PEI ETG Meeting	Natural England, MMO, Environment Agency, Cefas and North Norfolk District Council.	Discussion regarding the Norfolk Vanguard benthic HRA Screening. (Offshore ornithology HRA feedback also provided by Natural England) (minutes provided in Appendix 9.29).
6 th July 2017	Written feedback	Cefas	Response to an early draft of the Norfolk Vanguard Marine Physical Processes PEIR chapter.
6 th July 2017	Marine Mammals pre-PEI ETG Meeting	Natural England The Wildlife Trust, WDC and Cefas	Marine mammal HRA Screening agreed and approach to HRA discussed (minutes provided in Appendix 9.37).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
6 th July 2017	Offshore Archaeology pre-PEI ETG Meeting	Historic England	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.36).
6 th July 2017	Email	From MMO/Cefas	Cefas comments on Norfolk Vanguard draft Marine Physical Processes PEIR chapter.
6 th July 2017	Email	From MMO/Cefas	Cefas comments on benthic survey report (Fugro, 2017).
14 th July 2017	Email	From Environment Agency	Provision of the Southern North Sea Sediment Transport Study.
17 th July 2017	Onshore Traffic and Transport pre-PEI ETG Meeting	Norfolk County Council and Highways England	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.34).
18 th July 2017	Onshore Ecology and Ornithology pre-PEI ETG Meeting	Natural England Norfolk Wildlife Trust and Norfolk County Council	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.32).
19 th July 2017	Landscape and Visual Impacts pre-PEI ETG Meeting	Norfolk County Council, Broadland District Council, North Norfolk District Council and Breckland Council	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.31).
19 th July 2017	Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage pre-PEI ETG Meeting	Historic England, Norfolk County Council, Broadland District Council and North Norfolk District Council	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.35).
20 th July 2017	Onshore Noise pre-PEI ETG Meeting	North Norfolk District Council and Breckland Council.	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.38).
24 th July 2017	Email	From Historic England	Historic England comments on the Offshore Archaeology Technical Report.
11 th August 2017	Email	To Breckland Council and Norfolk County Council	Provision of maps to facilitate the council's site visit on Tuesday 15 August 2017.
15 th August 2017	Email	To North Norfolk District Council	Provision of a list of tree species for the Ridlington area (provided in Appendix 9.3).
7 th September 2017	Email	To Natural England and RSPB	Provision of Norfolk Vanguard draft offshore ornithology PEIR Chapter 13.
8 th September 2017	Onshore Water Resources, Flood Risk, Ground Conditions and	Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Board, NC and Anglian Water	Project update and overview of results to date (minutes provided in Appendix 9.33).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
	Contamination pre-PEI ETG Meeting		
14 th September 2017	Meeting	Breckland Council	Follow-up from July ETG meeting, to discuss potential noise condition at the onshore project substation for Norfolk Vanguard and to agree that BS4142 is the most appropriate approach for the substation.
20 th September 2017	Email	From Norfolk County Council	Confirmation of review of Norfolk Vanguard WSI for the geophysical survey, with some additional comments.
6 th October 2017	Offshore Ornithology PEI ETG Meeting	Natural England and RSPB	Discussion of comments on the Norfolk Vanguard draft PEIR chapter (minutes provided in Appendix 9.30).
9 th October 2017	Email	From MMO	Cefas comments on the benthic survey methodology.
10 th October 2017	Email	To Historic England	Update on geo-archaeological assessment following acquisition of geophysical and geotechnical data.
25 th October 2017	Email	To Natural England WDC, The Wildlife Trust and Cefas	Provision of the Norfolk Vanguard Marine Mammals PEIR Chapter.
27 th October 2017	Email	From Anglian Water	Provision of a schedule of Anglian Waters assets potential affected by the proposed development.

13.5.2 Phase II consultation on EIA outside the EPP with stakeholders and consultees

337. Further meetings were held during this period (March 2017 to November 2017) with technical stakeholders and consultees, which influenced the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects. These meetings are set out below, and further information on earlier meetings is contained in Chapter 9.

13.5.3 Marine Management Organisation and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

338. A marine licence exemption notice was submitted on 11th of April 2017 following discussions with relevant navigation and nature conservation authorities.

Table 13.3 Phase II consultation with MMO and Cefas

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
11 th April 2017	Proforma	To MMO	Norfolk Boreas Geophysical and Benthic Survey: Notification of an

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			exempt activity (updated in June 2017 to include additional area of the cable corridor).
20 th April 2017	Emailed Letter	From MMO and Cefas	Comments from Cefas' Fisheries and Aquaculture Science Team on proposed benthic survey scope.
2 nd May 2017	Meeting	MMO, the Applicant	Project update meeting.
8 th May 2017	Report	MMO, NE and NCC	Provision of the Scoping report early to allow maximum time for response.
23 rd October 2017	Report	MMO and NE	Report on initial Benthic and contaminant sample analysis (request for advice on whether enough samples have been analysed (see Appendix 13.5))
1 st November 2017	Letter	From MMO (Cefas)	Letter requesting that further data analysis is required before they can confirm that enough samples have been analysed (see Appendix 13.6).
8 th November 2017	Email	To MMO	Request for clarification of the MMO position regarding why further analysis is required.
10 th November 2017	Email	From MMO	Providing further information on their position as advised by Cefas
20 th November 2017	Report	To the MMO	Updated report with the further analysis as requested (see Appendix 13.7).
19 th December 2017	Letter	From the MMO	Final response from MMO confirming that no further analysis is required (see Appendix 13.8).

13.5.4 Historic England

339. The scope of the Norfolk Boreas geophysical surveys, which used the same methodology as that undertaken for the Norfolk Vanguard surveys, was presented to Historic England (HE) in April 2017 in the form of a letter. HE responded to say that they had no comment on the proposed approach but wished to be kept updated on progress. Further information on the progress of the surveys and initial analysis of samples was provided to Historic England in the form of a letter in November 2017

and results of all stage 1 and 2 analysis were presented as part of the ETG meetings in March 2018.

Table 13.4 Phase II consultation with Historic England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
4 th April 2017	Email letter	To HE	Vibrocore assessment methodology and general data collection.
10 th April 2017	Email	HE	Agreement of Methodology.
21 st November 2017	Email letter	To HE	Update on survey progress and vibrocore analysis.

13.5.5 Happisburgh Archaeology Steering Group

340. Consultation was undertaken with archaeological specialists associated with Happisburgh, including the Natural History Museum, British Museum, Queen Mary University of London, Norfolk County Council and North Norfolk District Council. A meeting was held on 2nd May 2017 to discuss the Happisburgh South landfall location and potential archaeological opportunities. The Applicant has been working closely with members of this group and providing them with data collected as part of the Norfolk Boreas Project.
341. Some of the emerging data is of wider public interest and the Applicant working with stakeholders to generate a narrative for public consumption.

13.5.6 Natural England

Table 13.5 Phase II consultation with Natural England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
21 st March 2017	Email	To NE	Formal launch of Norfolk Boreas. Geophysical survey impact assessment for Marine licence exemption and approach to Benthic Sampling.
16 th May 2017	Email	To NE	Requesting approval of mitigation of impacts to <i>Sabellaria</i> during the benthic survey.
17 th May 2017	Email	From NE	Approval of mitigation.
16 th June 2017	Email	To NE	Requesting approval of intertidal survey methodology for Happisburgh South.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
29 th September 2017	Letter	To NE	Letter seeking approval that no further wintering bird surveys would be required.
18 th October 2017	Email	From NE	Confirming that the no further wintering bird surveys will be required for Norfolk Boreas.
23 rd October 2017	Report	To NE and The MMO	Report on initial Benthic and contaminant sample analysis (request for advice on whether enough samples have been analysed).
1 st November 2017	Emailed Letter	From NE	NE confirm that they are content that enough samples have been analysed (see Appendix 13.9).

13.5.7 Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority

Table 13.6 Phase II consultation with the Eastern IFCA

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
21 st October 2016	Meeting	Eastern IFCA	Introduction to Norfolk Vanguard and Evidence Plan Process.
29 th November 2016	Email	From Eastern IFCA	Data provision and request.

13.5.8 The Wildlife Trust

Table 13.7 Phase II consultation with Wildlife Trust

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
17 th March 2017	Email	From NWT	Potential County Wildlife Sites along proposed onshore cable route.

13.5.9 Oil and Gas Operators

342. Opportunities for siting the CRS within or adjacent to Bacton Gas Terminal were discussed with Shell in early 2017. Exploratory drilling is now planned for 2018.

Table 13.8 Phase II consultation with oil and gas bodies

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
1 st March 2017	Email	To Shell	Request for information on pipelines coming into Bacton and decommissioning timescales.
7 th March 2017	Email	From Shell	Information on Leman to Bacton pipeline.
22 nd March 2017	Site visit	Shell	Reviewed potential locations for landfall and CRS site within Bacton gas terminal.
24 th March 2017	Email	To Shell	Request for further information in relation to shut down procedures, sandscaping scheme, underground pipework.
20 th April 2017	Email	To Shell	Request for further information follow-up.

Table 13.9 Phase II consultation with fishermen and fishermen's organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
14 th March 2017	Meeting	CRPMEM	Discussion of available French VMS and also activities in relation to Vanguard.
31 st March 2017	Meeting*	Lowestoft Fisherman 7	Identified main fishing ground in the array area and seasonality of this.
5 th April 2017	Meeting	NFFO	Activities of Anglo-Dutch vessels in relation to Vanguard.

*Correspondence with Brown and May Marine¹³

Table 13.10 Phase II consultation with shipping and navigation organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
15 th March 2017	Email*	Hazard workshop invitation sent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruising Association • RYA • BMAPA • DfT • Chamber of Shipping • Trinity House • Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) • RNLI 	Email invite to attend the Hazard Workshop and input into the Navigation Risk Assessment and control. The invite letter is included in Appendix 13.10.

¹³ Brown and May Marine (BMM) are a specialist UK fisheries consultant. BMM are undertaking engagement and consultation with relevant fishermen and fishermen's organisations in relation to the project.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotterdam Harbour Master • Royal Association of Dutch Ship Owners • VisNed • NFFO • Brown and May Marine • DFDS Seaways • Vroon • Boston Putford • P&O Ferries • Lowestoft Port • Peel Port Yarmouth Harbour Master 	
17 th March 2017	Meeting – London*	Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Trinity House	Overview and introduction to the projects, alongside discussion on cumulative considerations and layout, project design and marine traffic. Minutes are included in Appendix 13.11.
27 th March 2017	Letter via email*	Regular operator letters issued to Commercial ferry operators identified from the Marine Traffic Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P&O • DFDS Seaways 	Regular Operator letter issued to introduce the projects, and seek feedback on the proposed scheme. The letter is included in Appendix 13.12.
27 th March 2017	Letter via email*	Regular operator letters issued to oil and gas operators identified from the Marine Traffic Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Putford • Ostenjo Rederi AS • Vroon Offshore 	Regular Operator letter issued to introduce the projects, and seek feedback on the proposed scheme. The letter is included in Appendix 13.12.
27 th March 2017	Letter via email*	Regular operator letters issued to commercial operators identified from the Marine Traffic Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brostrom AB • BP Shipping • Eimskip Ehf • Navigator Gas LLC • Norient Product Pool ApS 	Regular Operator letter issued to introduce the projects, and seek feedback on the proposed scheme. The letter is included in Appendix 13.12.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Sea Tankers • Scotline Ltd • Stenersen Chartering AS • Stolt Tankers • Teekay Shipping 	
11 th March and 28 th April 2017	Email*	Pieter Jonker – Rijkswaterstaat	Email offering meeting to discuss concerns regarding the effects of the projects on shipping, marine mammal and nature conservation designations. The Email is included in Appendix 13.13.
7 th April 2017	Email*	BP Shipping	Initial feedback on regular operator letter and request to attend hazard workshop. Individual consultation meeting scheduled. The Email is included in Appendix 13.14.
8 th May 2017	Meeting*	Cruising Association, Royal Yachting and Association and Chamber of Shipping	Update provided on the progress of the projects. Minutes are included in Appendix 13.15.
15 th May 2017	Meeting*	BP Shipping	Update provided on the progress of the projects, including discussion on issues such as transboundary consultation, routeing options, cumulative impacts and decommissioning. Minutes are included in Appendix 13.16.
2 nd August 2017	Meeting*	BP Shipping	Update provided on the progress of the projects, including discussion on issues such as the planning process, Hazard Workshop and potential mitigation measures. Minutes are included in Appendix 13.17.

*Correspondence with Anatec¹⁴

Table 13.11 Phase II consultation with aviation and radar organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
6 th April 2017	Email*	From Osprey to the MOD (DIO)	Update to DIO on intention to submit revised layout for comment once revised layout is completed.
18 th May 2017	Email and attachment*	CHC Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of

¹⁴ Anatec is undertaking engagement and consultation with relevant shipping and navigation organisations in relation to the project.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			the proposed projects and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 13.18.
1 st June 2017	Email and attachment*	Babcock International Helicopters (formally Bond Helicopters)	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed projects and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 13.19.
1 st June 2017	Email and attachment*	Bristow Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed projects and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 13.20.
5 th June 2017	Email and attachment*	Luchtverkeersleiding (LVNL) Nederland (Dutch equivalent of NATS)	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed projects and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 13.21.
5 th June 2017	Email and attachment*	Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (Dutch equivalent of UK CAA)	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed projects and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 13.22.
5 th June 2017	Telephone Enquiry and Email *	Public Information Service Netherlands	Introduction by email of the proposed development via an online enquiry form.
6 th June 2017	Email*	Public Information Service Netherlands	Request for email contact details of person responsible in Dutch Ministry of Defence.
7 th June 2017	Email*	MOD Netherlands	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed projects and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 13.23.
8 th June 2017	Email and attachment*	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed projects and an

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
7 th July 2017	Email and attachments*	MOD (DIO)	Provision of Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas layouts, coordinates and associated drawings for review.
11 th July 2017	Email *	From: ATC The Netherlands (LVNL)	Response stating no comments.
18 th July 2017	Email *	LVNL	Request to LVNL that the opinion expressed on the 11 th July 2017 is also representative of the Netherlands Military.
19 th July 2017	Email *	From: ATC The Netherlands (LVNL)	Response to say that LVNL only comments on behalf of Air traffic control.
19 th July 2017	Email*	LVNL	Netherlands Military contact details were requested.
9 th August 2017	Email *	FROM: Netherlands MOD	Response to say projects will most likely have no effect on the Air Force radars; it is beyond the range of mandatory radar check.
28 th September 2017	Telephone call*	MOD (DIO)	Request for update to when the developer might expect the results of the MOD analysis of the data supplied by email on 7 th July 2017.
6 th October 2017	Email*	MOD (DIO)	Follow-up email of the details of the telephone call on the 28 th September 2017, together with the forwarded email from 7 th July as an attachment.

*Correspondence with Osprey Consulting Services¹⁵

13.6 Phase II consultation with landowners

343. A refined cable route and refined locations of other onshore infrastructure was introduced to landowners in March 2017 in line with the second stage of non-statutory consultation (Phase II non-statutory consultation).
344. Ongoing consultations including meetings with affected landowners and land agents took place from March 2017. Comments and suggestions put forward have helped shape the final scheme and resulted in changes to the location of the project infrastructure and mitigation measures.

¹⁵ Osprey Consulting Services is undertaking engagement and consultation on behalf of the Applicant with aviation and military organisations in relation to the project.

345. The Applicant’s land agents Consents Solutions have been available to meet with landowners as requested and have conducted multiple meetings, phone meetings and email discussions. Contact details for Consents Solutions have been publicised on all relevant literature and consultation materials throughout the process. Offers to meet potentially affected parties to discuss the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects have been made on multiple occasions throughout the consultation.
346. All consultation materials were also made available to those who may have an interest in potentially affected land. Tailored information and engagement materials have also been produced for landowners during the consultation process.
347. A Landowner Information Pack was developed and provided to landowners in June 2017. It was also uploaded to the ‘Landowner’ Section of the Project website as a publicly available document at the point of issue. The Landowner Information Pack (Version 1) can be seen in Appendix 13.24. The Landowner Information Pack was later updated in March 2018 and reissued to affected parties. This document sought to address a number of the common questions raised by those directly affected by the Project.
348. The following table summarises the activity undertaken during this period in conjunction with the Phase II consultation being undertaken as described in this chapter.
349. Numerous landowners attended the consultation events to review materials and speak with the Project team.

Table 13.12 Summary of landowner consultation during Phase II non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic	Appendix
6 th March 2017	Letter	All interested parties	Land referencing request for information (RFI) forms were issued to all landowners identified through Land Registry with a registered interest in the potentially affected land. The accompanying letter explained the projects further, asked landowners for feedback on survey access requests, sought land referencing information and also provided contact details for the Applicant’s local land agents Consents Solutions offered a meeting if one was desired. Large scale plans were issued to accompany the land referencing letters showing the entirety of the potentially affected land to allow landowners to identify how they may be affected and the potential impacts on their farming operations.	13.25

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic	Appendix
24 th March 2017	Letter	Interested parties not responded	Further land referencing letters were issued to those interests who had not responded to the initial letter. These letters again reiterated the offer of meetings to potentially affected landowners where they had not to date been accepted.	13.26
28 th March 2017	Letter	All interested parties	A letter was issued from Consents Solutions directly to all identified land interests offering a meeting and requesting landowners to make contact to arrange a suitable time and date at their property to discuss the project and any questions they may have.	13.27
15 th May 2017	Letter	Interested parties not responded	Follow-up letter to those who had not made contact to arrange a meeting.	13.28
15 th June 2017	Letter	All interested parties	An update newsletter was issued to all identified land interests updating parties on the refined route corridor and the decision to proceed to a Happsburgh South landfall location. The newsletter also introduced the reduced substation search zone to the north of Necton and the reduced cable relay station options. This letter was accompanied by the Landowner Information Pack. This pack was designed to provide landowners with up to date answers to frequently asked questions that Consents Solutions had received from multiple meetings. The questions and answers covered construction, engineering, environmental and commercial points and this document was also made available to download on the project website. The Landowner Information Pack contained VWPL's current position on topics such as construction methodologies, construction timelines and other frequently asked project questions. This allowed landowners to obtain more information on the proposed cable route, how it could be constructed and how it could affect their land.	13.29 (letter), 14.1 (newsletter), 13.24 (landowner information pack)
13 th July 2017	Letter	All interested parties	All interested parties were issued with a further letter along with an updated set of large scale route plans that showed the refined route corridor. Landowners were invited to make comments on the proposals. These plans put forward a proposed 100m indicative cable corridor alignment within the 200m search area with the letter asking for feedback on the indicative 100m corridor. The plans also proposed a number of accesses along the length of the project that would allow the Applicant	13.30

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic	Appendix
			access to the cable route during the operation and maintenance phase of the project and causing minimal impact on the neighbouring farm land. The letter invited landowners to arrange further meetings with Consents Solutions to discuss the location of these accesses, feedback their preferences and suggestions and to find out more information on the project. Where possible these accesses were aligned with existing field entrances and farm access tracks.	

350. As a result of this engagement, by the end of May 2017, Consents Solutions had met with over 80 land interests representing a significant proportion of those affected, which gave the Applicant confidence that the appropriate progress was being made in contacting potentially affected land interests at that point.
351. A number of landowners (both on the route of the underground cable corridor and near to it) requested meetings and made comments at the exhibitions, including both general and specific comments in relation to land and farming impacts, as well as providing feedback on the project as a whole.
352. In addition, landowners and their representatives made a number of routing suggestions. These route amendment suggestions were reviewed by the Project design team including engineering and environmental experts against the various constraints. Where possible the changes were incorporated into the Project design. The Applicant has made efforts to route the cables to avoid constraints and reduce impacts.
353. Throughout the informal consultation process key local members of the NFU, CLA and CAAV were provided with regular updates regarding the projects from Consents Solutions.

Table 13.13 Consultation with landowner organisations during Phase II non-statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic
8 th March 2017	Email	NFU/CLA/CAAV	Projects update re RFI letters, copy letter & newsletter.
27 th March 2017	Meeting	NFU	Attend NFU meeting at Barnham Broom to advise on projects.
24 th April 2017	Email	NFU/CLA/CAAV	Update on projects, PIDs, landowner meetings and surveys.

Date	Contact Type	Recipients	Topic
15 th June 2017	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV	Update on consultations with landowners, forthcoming newsletter and link to website.
28 th September 2017	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV	Letter regarding geophysics surveys.

13.7 Feedback and key issues raised in Phase II

354. Following the conclusion of Phase II of the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant compiled a summary report of the feedback received during the consultation. The Summary Report provides a snapshot of the range of views and comments that were gathered both at the events and from 268 completed feedback forms. This report was subsequently uploaded on the Project website.
355. With 884 participants and 268 feedback forms completed, the level of response achieved during stage two of the non-statutory consultation was approximately 30%. This represents a significant increase on the levels of feedback received during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation which was approximately 8%.
356. The key themes identified in the feedback provided during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation period include:

13.7.1 Landfall

357. Regarding the landfall location, many residents were concerned that, should landfall be at Bacton or Walcott, there would be an unacceptable impact on the local population.
358. The majority of the comments received expressing a preference for any of the possible landfall zones stated that a location near Happisburgh would be the most appropriate location for landfall. Some of the comments received during Phase II of the non-statutory consultations on this issue suggested that as there are fewer people in the Happisburgh area, compared to Bacton and Walcott, this would have lower social impacts.
359. Some responses received considered the southern landfall zone more appropriate as it would mean that offshore cables could avoid traversing the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). A great number of participants felt that any landfall location should consider opportunities to defend the coastline, given the issues of coastal erosion affecting much of the North Norfolk coastline. Respondents also sought to highlight that the idea of rocks forming a lagoon to protect this area was a good idea and would ease the flooding issue particularly in Walcott/Bacton.

360. Other general issues raised on the topic of landfall included calls for assessing and protecting the archaeology at Happisburgh, the conclusion that Happisburgh was the most sensible area to locate landfall, especially as it was outside of the Marine Conservation Zone and is away from the Priory and Bacton Woods.

13.7.2 CRS

361. On the issue of the CRS, respondents during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation continued to highlight concerns about the potential visual impact of CRS should they be required.
362. More specifically, respondents clearly rejected the proposed CRS location 'Site 4' due to its proximity to the Bromholm Priory (also known locally as Bacton Abbey) and its position as a National Heritage site.
363. A key theme of the responses received on this issue was the expectation that if the Project landfall was located in the northern area of the landfall search zones being considered, then any CRS should be placed as close as possible to the existing gas terminal infrastructure, in order to avoid the spread of industrial infrastructure across the area.
364. A significant number of respondents also expressed their preference for utilising HVDC technology over the use of HVAC technology.

13.7.3 Cable Corridor

365. Many of the responses received in relation to the underground cable corridor route were focused on the construction and management of the project. These responses stemmed from the recognition among local residents that the impacts associated with the construction of the underground cable corridor were, in the main, temporary.
366. Responses from landowners and land users were particularly focussed on the trenching and cable installation process, and in discussing where trenchless installation could be considered and deployed.
367. Another key theme received on this issue was concern about the potential impacts that the construction of the underground cable corridor could have on traffic in the area, with many respondents choosing to highlight that a significant number of local roads are narrow and therefore unsuitable for heavy goods vehicles.
368. In conclusion, the onshore cable corridor construction process was further refined as a result of feedback during Phase II, with a sectionalised approach developed in order to minimise impacts and the use of a haul road along the cable corridor to

facilitate the workforce approach while reducing traffic on local highways and byways.

13.7.4 Onshore project substation

369. This topic generated the most feedback at the Necton drop-in held on Friday 24th March. Participants were asked to comment on the revised substation search area which showed an area to the North and East of Necton. A majority of the feedback received at the Necton public event expressed opposition to locating the substation at Necton. However, feedback was also received which addressed specific issues within the substation search area, focussing on the issue of visual impact of the substation and the noise which it would generate.
370. Linked to this, the feedback of some respondents suggested that in order to reduce the potential visual impact of the proposals, that the onshore project substation should be placed close to the existing Dudgeon substation, whilst others expressed a preference for locating the substation to the east of the village where it would be screened by existing woodland, and/or further away from the properties of the village.

13.7.5 Opportunities and benefits

371. Many responses received during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation identified potential benefits that could be associated with the project in addition to the key environmental benefits of reducing the UK's carbon emissions. A key theme of the responses received regarding this issue was the potential for significant levels of job creation and support for the local economy.
372. In particular, many responses sought to emphasise the need to train young people in the area in order to provide them with the skills necessary to oversee the management, maintenance and construction of wind farms.
373. Another key theme identified within responses on this issue was the potential to help improve the current infrastructure in the region, in particular the possibility of utilising the construction on the onshore cable route to improve regional connectivity through the installation of fibre optic cables for high speed internet.
374. A transcript of all feedback form responses, and notes made by participants at the drop-in exhibitions was recorded in a full report of the drop-in events, called 'Hearing Your Views II'.
375. The contributions of local people, landowners and stakeholders were considered in detail by the Project team and helped inform the identification of a refined search area for environmental surveying to further investigate the proposed landfall

location, the cable relay station search options, underground cable route and onshore project substation positioning to connect into the National Grid at the existing 400kV National Grid substation near Necton.

14 PHASE IIB NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

14.1 Introduction

376. Following the second phase of informal consultation, the Project's cable corridor was relatively well defined, however, there were still options being considered in terms of suitable siting of significant permanent onshore infrastructure, notably CRS if required with an HVAC transmission system, and the Project substation. At this stage the team were also evaluating siting options for both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard CRS and project substations – as the Applicant has made a commitment to co-locate infrastructure where possible.
377. Following the second phase of non-statutory consultation in March and April 2017, the Applicant produced a newsletter, which was distributed to local communities in order to provide an update on the project and some insight into the feedback received during the second phase of non-statutory consultation. This newsletter can be seen in Appendix 14.1.
378. The Applicant decided to undertake two workshops focused on the following key geographic locations and significant onshore infrastructure:
- **Cable Relay Station Workshop** – 18th July 2017 between 6.30pm and 9pm at the Wenn Evans Centre, Blacksmiths Lane, Happisburgh, Norwich, NR12 0QY.
 - **Necton Substation Workshop** – 19th July 2017 between 6.30pm and 9pm at the Green Britain Centre, Turbine Way, Swaffham, PE37 7HT.
379. These workshops were put on in response to feedback received during the non-statutory consultation periods, particularly with reference to the EIA process and how/whether it can ensure the best possible environmental solutions for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. The events aimed to provide detailed information on the EIA process, specifically with regard to siting cable relay stations and the onshore project substation. Options provided within the refined proposed siting zones for the substation and cable relay stations were presented and discussed in order to identify key issues and opportunities associated with each option.
380. The workshops were then followed by a public drop-in event on the following day at each location. This allowed local residents to see the latest information about the proposals and allow further feedback and discussion with the Project team.
381. The public events were:
- **Cable Relay Stations public event** – 19th July 2017 between 10am and 4pm at The Church Rooms, St Mary the Virgin Church, Church St, Happisburgh, Norwich, NR12 0PL.

- **Project Substations public event** – 20th July 2017 between 10am and 4pm at the Green Britain Centre, Turbine Way, Swaffham, PE37 7HT.

382. The meetings described some of the constraints and opportunities that would influence siting decisions and invited participants to contribute their views on the opportunities and constraints they identified. This allowed for further consideration of local feedback as the proposals were being developed prior to the statutory consultation period for Norfolk Vanguard in November and December 2017.

14.2 Cable Relay Station Workshop and drop-in event overview

383. Invitations to the Cable Relay Station Workshop were issued on the 4th July 2017, two weeks prior to the event taking place. A copy of the invitation letter can be found in Appendix 14.2. Specific requests from individuals to attend the workshop were also accommodated where possible and in compliance with the venue capacity and protocols.

384. Invitations were sent to:

- Resident neighbours and those living in close proximity to the proposed siting options;
- Affected landowners or tenants;
- Relevant local community representatives (including community action/interest groups with an interest in the proposals); and
- Relevant parish and local authority representatives.

385. The invitee list (excluding resident addresses) is included in Appendix 14.3. The Applicant liaised with community groups prior to issuing invitations to ensure that relevant interested parties were invited to participate.

386. The Cable Relay Station Workshop was facilitated by Rachel Leggett Associates, a local, independent facilitation company. Participants were seated at the event at tables of six to ten people. At each table there was either an independent facilitator and/or a member of the Project team to help manage discussions and encourage participation.

387. Order of the evening:

- Presentation: Where the project has got to and a recap of the EIA process
 - Group reflections and discussion
- Presentation: Three possible footprints
 - Group discussion – pros, cons and ways to reduce impact of each footprint option

- Presentation: What happens next?
388. A copy of the presentations produced for this workshop can be found in Appendix 14.4. These presentations included computer generated visualisations and photomontages of the proposals to assist in providing clear understanding for attendees. Information shown at the workshop was also made available on the Norfolk Vanguard website www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard. A 3D computer generated model was also available to view at the workshop. A specialist operator was on hand to assist with any queries.
389. At the drop-in events, attendees were able to view the photomontages and the 3D model illustrating the cable relay stations at the different siting options presented. Project team staff were on hand to answer questions and listen to views of participants.
390. The workshop was attended by 55 participants, and 60 people signed in at the drop-in event the following day.
391. The key themes that arose from this workshop related to the detail of the siting of the relay stations, and why the Applicant was considering both HVAC and HVDC transmission systems. In addition, the following key themes were discussed, and feedback was provided:
- Local habitats and species;
 - Local ground conditions and hydrology issues;
 - Access and impacts to local amenities;
 - Concerns about visual and landscape impacts;
 - Noise and vibration; and
 - Ideas on how to address or reduce potential local impacts.
392. Feedback received from attendees at the workshop, and the drop-in event was compiled into a report, which was published following the events and made available on the Norfolk Vanguard website www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard. The report can be reviewed in Appendix 14.5.

14.3 Necton Substation Workshop overview

393. Invitations to the Necton Substation workshop were issued on the 4th July 2017, two weeks prior to the event taking place. A copy of the invitation letter can be found in Appendix 14.6. Specific requests from individuals to attend the workshop were also accommodated where possible and in compliance with the venue capacity and protocols.
394. Invitations were sent to:

- Resident neighbours and those living in close proximity to the proposed siting options;
 - Affected landowners or tenants;
 - Relevant local community representatives (including community action/interest groups with an interest in the proposals); and
 - Relevant parish and local authority representatives.
395. The invitee list (excluding resident addresses) is included in Appendix 14.7.
396. The Necton Substation workshop was facilitated by Rachel Leggett Associates, a local, independent facilitation company. Participants were seated at the event at tables of six to ten people. At each table there was either an independent facilitator and/or a member of the project team to help manage discussions and encourage participation.
397. The order of the evening differed slightly from the Happisburgh workshop. The independent facilitator adapted the agenda to allow more time for enhanced small group discussions with members of the Project team members, so more participants' questions could be answered. This involved having the presentations at the beginning, with plenary afterwards.
398. A copy of the presentations produced for this workshop can be found in Appendix 14.8. These representations included photomontages and visualisations of each of the four potential substation footprints in order to provide clear understanding for attendees. All information shown at the workshop was also made available on the Norfolk Vanguard website www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard. A 3D computer generated model was also available to view at the workshop. A specialist operator was on hand to assist with any queries.
399. At the drop-in events, attendees were able to view the photomontages and viewpoints of the potential substation footprints. Project staff were on hand to answer questions and listen to views of participants. 3D computer generated visualisations were also available to view interactively with a specialist operator on hand to assist.
400. The workshop was attended by 42 participants, and 23 people attended the drop-in event the following day. Since the events there have also been numerous follow-up e-mails providing further thoughts, views and questions.
401. The key themes that arose from this workshop related to the detail of the siting of the Necton Substation, and the impact that this would have on the village. In addition, the following key themes were discussed, and feedback was provided on:
- The impact on local habitats, species, flora and fauna;

- Socio-economic impact and impacts to local amenities;
 - Concerns about visual and landscape impacts. Some participants provided suggestions about how to reduce visual impacts, for example burying the onshore project substation, planting trees on raised soil mounds around the infrastructure, and other comments in relation to mitigation planting;
 - Issues regarding drainage in the local area;
 - Concerns regarding potential noise pollution;
 - Impacts on local traffic volume as well as cumulative impact on highway network; and
 - Alternative sites. An open field to the east-south-east of Necton, near Scarning, was suggested as an alternative onshore project substation location.
402. Feedback received from attendees at the workshop, and the drop-in event was compiled into a report, which was published following the events and made available on the Norfolk Vanguard website www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard. The report can be reviewed in Appendix 14.9.

14.4 Feedback and key issues raised

403. Feedback was received from local residents, community groups and representatives in relation to the proposed substation and cable relay station siting.
404. A core theme that arose in feedback, particularly at the Cable Relay Station Workshop and drop-in, related to VWPL's consideration of maintaining either an HVDC or an HVAC transmission system. Consultees noted considerable differences in impacts relating to these options and expressed a preference for an HVDC transmission system.
405. Feedback from the onshore project substation workshop and drop-in related to concerns about impacts resulting from locating the project infrastructure close to Necton. A number of suggestions were received about how to mitigate these impacts. Views, concerns and ideas were all fed into the site selection process.
406. Further information can be found in Chapter 17 of the Consultation Report, which summarises the key issues that arose during this consultation exercise, alongside how this feedback influenced changes and refinements in the proposals.
407. A full feedback report from each Workshop is included in Appendix 14.5 and 14.9. These reports contain feedback provided at the workshops or the drop-in events. In addition, further feedback was received in the days and weeks following these events. All feedback received was taken into account as the proposals were refined ahead of the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation.

408. An update letter was produced and issued to all stakeholders (those that were involved in the workshops and drop-in sessions, as well as those that were not) and issued on 11th August 2017. This letter contained review of the activity undertaken, links to access the materials presented during the events, as well a link to view a copy of the reports for each of the workshops. The mailing list for this included all those on the invitation list to both workshops (see Appendices 14.3 and 14.7 for non-resident invitees).

15 ONGOING COMMUNICATIONS AND FEEDBACK

409. Following the non-statutory consultation workshops, further engagement was undertaken with key stakeholders, community groups and residents.
410. Meetings were also held with the following stakeholders to discuss both projects in advance of the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation period:

Table 15.1 Meetings held with key stakeholders and others prior to Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
7 th July 2017	Meeting	Necton Parish Council (Clerk)	LLO meeting with Parish Clerk – encouraging local participation.
8 th July 2017	Meeting	Dereham Town Council	Projects update presentation.
11 th July 2017	Meeting	Norman Lamb MP	Projects update & reflection on constituents' interests / needs: coastal issues and CRS.
12 th July 2017	Festival attendance	Reepham Festival	Attendance and support of festival.
19 th July 2017	Meeting	Local Planning Authorities: Norfolk County Council / North Norfolk District Council / Breckland Council / Broadland District Council / Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Project update and informal discussion on the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC.
24 th August 2017	Public meeting - Q&A session	Convened & chaired by Norman Lamb, MP Witton & Ridlington Parish Council, Happisburgh Parish Council, East Ruston Parish Council	Responding to local community questions about the projects, particularly, transmission system choice, cable corridor, cable relay stations.
8 th September 2017	Meeting	George Freeman MP and Necton Parish Council	Projects update and discussion on local opportunities.
13 th September 2017	Meeting	Reepham Town Council	Projects update presentation.
16 th October 2017	Meeting	Reepham Rotary Club	Projects update presentation.
18 th October 2017	Meeting	Aylsham Parish Council	Projects update presentation.

411. These continued informal discussions assisted in keeping stakeholders updated and informed on the projects' development and approach to the upcoming Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation (Phase III non-statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas).
412. The project team also kept in touch with local residents throughout the periods between structured informal consultation detailed above. The provision of a community information line number (01603 567995) and Norfolk Vanguard email address (info@norfolkvanguard.co.uk) ensured that there was always a line of communication available directly with the project team. This was supplemented by further outreach and engagement undertaken with harder to reach or seldom heard groups, as well as a range of community organisations and education providers. Further information about this is detailed in Chapter 16 of the Consultation Report.

16 LOCAL LIAISON AND HARD TO REACH ENGAGEMENT

413. As described in Section 4.5 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant places significant value on engaging with communities and stakeholders through its work.
414. The addition to the Project team of a Local Liaison Officer and Skills Champion (LLO), since January 2017, has facilitated significant outreach, raising awareness of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, encouraging wider participation, and helping to build understanding of important social, economic and environmental factors, relevant to project development. See Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report on skills and employment engagement.
415. Building local relationships in Norfolk has helped in publicising opportunities for local people to learn about the Project and help shape it, through linking face-to-face with local parish and town councils, developing a network of people who are aware of the Project (“word-of-mouth” is often cited as the means by which people have heard about consultation events). In addition, the Applicant (via the LLO) submitted information to parish councils and local education within and relevant to the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects in a timely way, thus enabling further distribution of consultation materials via local magazines or publications. An example of this can be found in Appendix 16.1.
416. Phase I engagement events and online opportunities to interact with the Project were not particularly successful at attracting the participation of young people, nor others whose voices are seldom heard in consultations. Yet, early opinion gathering, with respect to the potential and strategic value of deploying offshore wind in the southern North Sea suggested that there was general support for projects like Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard, because they might help safeguard the future of coming generations by helping to reduce UK carbon emissions. Consultees also remarked on the skills, training and job opportunities for younger people in Norfolk that the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects might deliver. Further information about the outcomes of the early stages of informal consultation can be found in Chapter 17 of the Consultation Report.
417. With the aim of involving a wider section of the local community whose lives might be affected by the development of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, the Applicant has sought to make engagement events more open and accessible to a wider variety of people. A simple measure has been to conduct consultation events in venues that make it easier (and less intimidating) for young people and people whose lives do not centre around community halls and civic buildings, to participate, e.g. schools, colleges, shopping centres, market places (pop-up events).

418. In order to build on the early opportunities to engage younger people, the project team collaborated with technical experts to develop a one-day programme for students at local schools, colleges and training establishments whose catchments encompass the Primary Consultation Zone. The interactive 3D digital tool developed allowed students to explore the challenges, constraints and opportunities associated with the development of offshore wind farms following an EIA process, in a role-play type experience. The evaluation of this programme can be found here: <http://bit.ly/2PnlWnY>. Such activities have also contributed the Applicant’s engagement aimed at developing an understanding of skills and employability opportunities associated with the Project, see Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report for more information. Some of the engagement detailed in Tables 16.1 and 16.2 below are also described in Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report.
419. Links have been established with Youth Engagement, Children in Care, Young Carers and Youth Parliament representatives, to highlight opportunities for young people to take part in consultation and out-reach events. Follow up has been most successful with young carers and an ongoing relationship has resulted in further workshops for Great Yarmouth and Goreslton Young Carers.
420. Links have also been established with Department of Work and Pensions to appreciate their strategy for supporting ex-service people back into work (Armed Forces Covenant) and more vulnerable young people (carers and those not in education, employment or training).

16.1 Raising awareness of the projects

421. Examples of the types of meetings held by the team are included in the tables below. These meetings aimed to raise awareness of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, gain an understanding of relevant local context, including wider strategic or local objectives which the project could support and gain an understanding of social, economic and environmental factors which might help influence project proposals.

Table 16.1 LLO and community engagement prior to Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
29 th June 2016	Meeting	Community Foundation Norfolk	Exploration how to reach local stakeholders.
21 st April 2017	Meeting	Step into Tech	Explore young tech programme and links to young people with aptitude in technological topics.
10 th May 2017	Meeting	Community Foundation Norfolk	Advice sought about linking with seldom heard/harder to reach groups particularly during statutory consultation.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
10 th May 2017	Meeting	Norfolk County Council Community Engagement team	Advice sought about linking with seldom heard/harder to reach groups particularly during statutory consultation.
6 th to the 9 th July 2017	Stand/info-point	Dereham Blues Festival	Meeting local people and introducing the projects, next steps.
12 th July 2017	Stand/info-point	Reepham Festival	Meeting local people and introducing the projects, next steps.
16 th October 2017	Presentation	Reepham Rotary Club	Projects update.
13 th December 2017	Presentation	Reepham Town Team	Projects update.

422. The meetings recorded below relate to understanding strategic and local objectives, and understanding social, economic and environmental factors that could influence the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard design. These have included meetings with representatives of some key organisations that have an interest in the projects and with whom a future partnership could emerge to enhance outcomes for local communities and businesses such as:

- University of East Anglia (UEA) links with Engineering Relationship Manager and Environment;
- Marine and Agriculture Relationship Manager;
- Hethel Engineering (CleanTech East Steering Group); and
- North Norfolk MCZ (Agents for Change programme).

423. In response to local interest, the project team also met parties representing, interested in and currently part of, a local offshore wind Supply Chain in the Norfolk and NALEP region. The Applicant participate and presented at events convened by the East of England Energy Group (EEEGR) and the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.

424. The following engagement has been undertaken with local community groups to raise awareness of the projects and encourage local participation in the consultation:

Table 16.2 Engagement with community groups and stakeholders to raise awareness of the projects

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
18 th January 2017	Joint meeting	University Technical College Norwich (UTCN)	Employer engagement.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
31 st January 2017	Conference	Norfolk Coast Project AONB	Projects update and discussions.
16 th March 2017	Meeting	Norfolk Wildlife Trust	NWT Communities and Nature meeting.
16 th March 2017	Exploratory meeting	University of East Anglia (UEA)	Explore engineering apprenticeships.
28 th March 2017 (plus 5 th December 2017 and 29 th March 2018)	Forum meeting	North Norfolk Coastal Forum	Projects update (presentation).
11 th May 2017	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	Informal discussion – understanding local tourism; socio-economic context and effects of the North Norfolk Shoreline Management Plan, Deep History Coast opportunities.
18 th May 2017	Exploratory meeting	BB4ER	Hearing about the BB4ER broadband initiative and the B4RN model.
15 th June 2017	Young person's event	East Coast College (Gt. Yarmouth)	Energy Skills Foundation Interview skills.
20 th June 2017	Young person's event	Reepham High School	Career, Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) programme workshops.
15 th September 2017	Meeting	Colby Primary School)	Explore, pilot and deliver a Primary Programme.
6 th October 2017	Meeting	Happisburgh School	Explore hire of school and education opportunities.
6 th October 2017	Reception	Community Foundation Norfolk	Launch of Vital Signs report: health and socio-economic study of Norfolk communities.
19 th October 2017	Launch event	Norwich Science Festival	Understanding the festival, and how it contributes to local promotion of STEM learning.
17 th November 2017	Exploratory meeting	Community Foundation Norfolk UEA	Linking "Stay Well this Winter" initiative with UEA student & research programmes researching local fuel efficiency measures.
29 th November 2017	Young person's event	EEEGR 'Energise your Future' event	Organising team.
6 th December 2017	Presentation	Chartered Institute of Engineers with UTCN	Presentation by student on the 3DW programme to ICE.
15 th January 2018	Meeting	Breckland Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
22 nd January 2018	Meeting	Broadland District Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
25 th January 2018	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
31 st January 2018	Meeting	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
1 st February 2018	Meeting	NALEP Energy Sector skills plan	Share thinking and develop input into plan.
1 st February 2018	Drop-in event	New Anglia Enterprise Advisers Network	Meet team and understand/explore input.

17 OVERVIEW OF PHASE 0 – PHASE IIB NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION AND INFLUENCE ON THE PROJECT

425. Between the launch of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects in 2016 and Summer – Autumn 2017, extensive engagement and consultation helped the Applicant refine and develop both projects.
426. Ahead of Phase III, and in particular, the start of statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard, the Applicant alongside colleagues developing the Norfolk Vanguard project sought to consolidate all relevant information and review design assumptions.
427. Feedback received up to this juncture covered a range of issues and topics. However there were a number of recurring key themes and issues of clear importance to the local communities and to stakeholders.
428. Key issues raised by the community consultees are summarised below in Sections 17.1 to 17.3 of the Consultation Report, overarching matters raised during the EPP process are covered in Section 17.4 and those raised by landowners in Section 17.5. In each case alongside the issue raised, there is a description of how the Applicant has had due regard of the idea or concern.

17.1 Non-statutory consultation: Phase I summary issues and influence on the Project

429. The Project outline presented for informal consultation at the start of Phase I (see Phase I consultation materials in Appendix 12.7) is summarised below.

17.1.1 Overview of the project proposals and why the southern North Sea is a suitable place to develop offshore wind

430. Key elements of an offshore wind farm were described, noting the requirement for a cable relay station if an HVAC transmission system were to be deployed to transmit energy from the Project to the National Grid.

17.1.2 Offshore

431. Details were provided in relation to factors considered by the EIA process, and a map showed some existing designations, operations and development proposals within and adjacent to the licensed project development area, such as conservation and protected areas, the location of major shipping routes and aggregate extraction areas.

17.1.3 Onshore

432. Details were provided to describe factors considered by the EIA process and project design principles, more detail was provided in relation to specific themes on which feedback was sought.

17.1.4 Onshore cable corridor search zone

433. Mapping showed the scoping area being considered and asked for any local intelligence within this scoping area which could present opportunities or constraints that should influence Project refinement.

17.1.5 Landfall search zone

434. A swathe of coastline extending from Bacton in the north to south of Happisburgh, in the south. Feedback was invited in relation to three zones; north central and south (referred to as L1, L2, L3 in consultation materials).

17.1.6 Cable Relay Station search zone

435. Corresponding to the landfall search zone above, appropriate locations for siting a CRS (if required) were considered in three zones, from the coast and extending 5km inland, again, from north to south, these were referred to in consultation materials as R1, R2, R3) local feedback was invited in relation to any factors that should be considered in relation to siting project infrastructure.

17.1.7 Substation search zone

436. It was explained that for technical reasons, the project substation should be located as close as possible to the National Grid substation. A sector approach was adopted, with the intention of assisting participants focus their responses and possibly reflect any preferences should they have any for any sector over another. Five sectors were considered, with Sector 5 describing a core zone, radius of 1km, around the existing 400kV National Grid substation near Necton, and four further zones contained within a wider, 3km radius (Sectors 1-4).
437. The table below summarises the issues raised through consultation and explains how they have influenced the design of the Project.

Table 17.1 Summary of issues and regard had by the Applicant to Phase I feedback

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
<p>General attitudes towards the development of large scale renewable energy projects in the southern North Sea. The majority of those responding to the consultation expressed general support for</p>	<p>It was useful to hear early on from local people about the benefits they hope projects such as Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard can bring to the local area and the region. Having this understanding of local interests can help shape the</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
<p>the development of renewable energy generation, however, these attitudes were tempered by a need to develop projects sensitively, offshore and onshore.</p>	<p>Applicant’s strategies through development and beyond to try to ensure these perceived benefits become a reality, and also to encourage broad local participation in the development process, so that the projects are developed sensitively and appropriately with as much focus on meeting opportunities to provide benefits as on eliminating and reducing perceived and real negative impacts.</p>
<p>Understanding the Development Consent Order and Environmental Impact Assessment process and their role in developing appropriate project proposals. Participants expressed cautious confidence in the EIA process and the role of consultation in helping to shape the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard project proposals.</p>	<p>There were no specific concerns raised that the Applicant could directly respond to, however by seeking to address ideas, concerns and views provided in subsequent correspondence and consultation events, the Applicant has sought to build on local understanding of both the Project and the process it must follow through development in order to gain consent to be built and to operate. From early consultation (Phase I informal consultation) the Applicant has sought to record and openly report on the feedback received and respond to it to show how local views help to shape the Project, thereby giving people a greater appreciation of their contribution to the NSIP process. The Applicant has also listened when people have provided feedback on the consultation process itself, for example noting a preference for visual materials that allow people to imagine what the Project might look like, what constraints and opportunities need to be considered through the EIA and project design process.</p> <p>The Applicant decided, following Phase I consultation, to develop an online interactive mapping tool, to help people look at the Project proposals in front of their own computers, and to zoom in to focus on detail at a very local level, and zoom out as they pleased to look at the wider Project and its context, enabling a greater appreciation of the project as it developed and evolved. This tool has been updated to reflect revised Project design at every stage.</p>
<p>Offshore works, marine and coastal issues. The questions on this issue did not prompt a significant number of comments about marine and coastal issues relative to the questions relating to onshore works. In part this is possibly because the project is located more than 47 km offshore, and for many this unfamiliar and unseen environment is not one that concerns them as much as areas closer to home. However, responses did express concerns about the possible impact on marine life and habitats as a result of</p>	<p>During the early stages of project development, there is comparatively little project specific information to share to help communities appreciate the great effort invested to ensure that projects are developed sensitively – avoiding, reducing or mitigating potential detrimental effects. However, in response to feedback describing general environmental concerns, it was possible to show how the Applicant, as developer and operator of several offshore windfarms in the UK and elsewhere in Europe take environmental considerations very seriously. To this end, the February 2017 newsletter</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
<p>installation of the offshore wind farm. Comments such as these were fairly typical, and included topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible negative impacts on food supply for foraging sea birds; • Impact of noise on marine mammals – during construction and operation; • Effect on newly designated Cromer chalk reef MCZ; • Impact on erosion sensitive coastal area; and • How will you liaise with fishing community? Fishing Businesses need advance warning of any works (incl. surveying). <p>Further comments about coastal issues appeared on several flipcharts relating to onshore works, and the landfall search area in particular.</p> <p>Many of these comments related to coastal protection, coastal tourism, and habitat and wildlife concerns. However, there were also some comments drawing attention to the “Happisburgh Footprints” and other archaeological interests.</p>	<p>highlighted some of the ongoing environmental research (undertaken by or funded by Vattenfall).</p> <p>During the Phase I informal consultation, scoping opinions were also sought. Some community consultees shared the concerns of statutory consultees in relation to potential impacts to the newly designated Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), highlighting its importance as a natural asset, and the role of communities in influencing designation and management, and for these reasons suggested landfall should be located to the south of the MCZ. However, other consultees also highlighted the potential opportunity to locate project infrastructure, such as cable relay stations (if required) close to existing industrial infrastructure (such as near Bacton Gas terminal). The Applicant learnt that consultees throughout North Norfolk are acutely aware of dynamic coastal processes and the response of statutory bodies to these natural process, as described in the Shoreline Management Plan (AECOM, 2012; is discussed further in Chapter 8 Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes of the ES (document 6.1.8). Some consultees highlighted their preference for northern landfall options because near Bacton and Walcott, there are sea defences in place. Gaining an understanding of local concerns helps us to prepare and present relevant information.</p> <p>The Project team employed Brown & May Ltd to act as a liaison with local fishermen and commercial marine users. Project newsletters and other updates have been shared via Brown and May Ltd. with local stakeholders, and several members of the local fishing community participated in drop-in events and responded to consultations. Concerns were raised about how impacts and specifically any curtailment of local fishing activities may have a knock-on effect in relation to their supply chain, for example affecting local outlets who process and manufacture local catch. The Applicant continues to review concerns, and to liaise with local interests in order that any potentially impacted businesses and interests can prepare appropriately and in a timely manner to any temporary impacts that may ensue as result of offshore and coastal construction.</p> <p>The Happisburgh footprints were a set of fossilized <u>hominid</u> footprints that date to the early <u>Pleistocene</u>. They were discovered in May 2013 in newly uncovered braided river sediments on <u>Happisburgh</u> beach and were destroyed by the tide shortly afterwards. Local interest is understandably</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
	<p>been given the significance of the findings. At this point the Project had no significant new information to contribute to the wider understanding of this fascinating topic of early settlement of the British Isles, however it was recognised that care should be taken in the event that site investigations be required here, to collect, record and share data with this interest in mind.</p> <p>For the March 2017 drop-in events (Phase II informal consultation – see Section 17.2 of the Consultation Report for further details), the Applicant also prepared an additional factsheet describing studies dedicated to understanding and eliminating / reducing potential impacts on marine mammals (as these were the species most highlighted by consultees). This is published on the website also.</p> <p>The Applicant continues to highlight through digital and social media channels and other means ongoing work and recent publications that may be of interest to local consultees and a wider stakeholder group. For example, the results of offshore wind bird impact studies, and the reduction of impacts to wildlife at EOWDC as a result of deployment of new foundation installation systems.</p>
<p>Finding the best landfall location. Responses on this issue suggested that the landfall siting should be as close as possible to Bacton; an advantage of this being that the cable relay station (which was still under consideration at this point) might be located close to existing infrastructure and not on open farmland. Other responses highlighted concerns about whether the strict security at Bacton might impact on project construction and / or whether the co-location of gas and electrical energy projects of national significance might, in the long run, represent a heightened risk.</p> <p>Some responses on this issue suggested landfall should be located near Happisburgh, however others sought to emphasise existing issues with coastal erosion in this area and concerns that siting landfall here would exacerbate this issue.</p>	<p>See also above.</p> <p>During the early stages of Project development, the Applicant liaised with Bacton Gas terminal operators to consider the possibility of deploying brownfield sites adjacent to the gas terminal and associated operations (see also below).</p> <p>Security is a factor dealt with by any major infrastructure project. It, along with consideration of the potential for accidents and disasters, is dealt with in the ES. As the Applicant has selected Happisburgh South as the landfall location, the security concerns associated specifically with co-location close to the gas terminal are addressed.</p> <p>The Project cannot influence coastal processes, nor plans agreed by responsible authorities in relation to local adaptation and mitigation responding to these processes. The Project team has noted local concerns, has gained an understanding of the Coastline Management Plan and predicted modelling of any changes expected over the lifetime of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, and sought to learn about engineering proposals being considered to manage the effects of coastal</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
	<p>processes on existing infrastructure projects in the area, in so far as these may have consequences for any emerging Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard proposals.</p> <p>Studies have been commissioned by the Applicant to ensure that HDD techniques could be safely deployed at landfall, both in terms of ensuring any buried cables would not be exhumed by dynamic erosion, and also that the effects of drilling do not affect the integral strength of the strata intersected.</p>
<p>Finding the best cable relay station location In relation to the location of the proposed cable relay station, most concerns highlighted in feedback responses were about visual impact and noise.</p> <p>Feedback was also provided in relation to bat and bird foraging sites, and other natural habitats known to local residents and community members.</p>	<p>The EIA process considers landscape and visual impact as well as noise and many other factors as key parts of the assessments. Of course, it is not possible to fully appreciate all the landscape features and viewpoints nor the quiet spaces cherished by local people and visitors to the area, without their feedback.</p> <p>While at this stage with no proposals described in detail, there was little information on which people could comment directly, rather, local concerns about possible disruption to a quiet, rural way of life were duly noted.</p>
<p>Finding the best underground cable corridor A significant amount of interest was generated on this issue, given the initial wide scope of the proposed underground cable corridor. General comments received during Phase I of the non-statutory consultation period referred to how works would be undertaken, sometimes making reference to past experience in the area.</p> <p>Some responses sought to highlight concerns about the potential disruption caused during the construction phase, with issues such as the damage caused to local roads, potential impact on drainage systems and the impact of cable storage on the local roads were cited by respondents.</p> <p>Feedback from consultees with land interests also highlighted drainage and 'heavy soils' concerns and suggested that away from the coast, northern cable corridor routes may be preferable. These consultees also requested more information about construction methodology and reinstatement of their land post construction.</p>	<p>At this stage, the scope of the consultation was broad and therefore the feedback was correspondingly general, however it did highlight local interests and the need, especially given recent local accounts of experiencing other cable burial operations, for adequate information and reassurances to be provide as the proposals and ideas about construction methodologies emerged.</p> <p>The newsletter which followed the Phase I consultation provide more information on how the Applicant has managed other cable burying operations and about reinstatement of the land.</p> <p>It was also determined at this point that as useful information became available, the Lands team would produce an information pack and dedicated page on the website, aimed specifically at addressing local landowner and land occupier interests, including construction techniques and embedded mitigation to minimise impacts.</p> <p>Responding to feedback from local landowners, the Project team noted soil quality information. In preparation for Phase II of informal consultation events, additional information leaflets were prepared to provide further information on</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
	<p>underground cable installation. Digital animation films were also prepared to illustrate the horizontal directional drilling process as well as cable trenching sequences.</p>
<p>Finding the best possible substation location.</p> <p>During the first drop-in at Necton, and echoed in feedback forms, there were many concerns expressed in relation to more development of electrical infrastructure in the area.</p> <p>Some people responded directly to the request for views on how to locate necessary infrastructure sensitively and appropriately, and made their comments in relation to the sectors (S1-5) specifying a preference for one or more sectors over others. A handful of respondents who expressed a positive preference for a particular sector suggested that new infrastructure should be located close to (within 1 km) of the existing 400KV National Grid substation near Necton.</p> <p>Some suggestions indicated a preference for locating the Project substation to the east, to take advantage of existing woodland which could screen the substation, and views of it from the village of Necton.</p> <p>A number of respondents preferred to indicate where they did not wish to see additional infrastructure – not closer to the village of Necton itself, not to the west and north of the existing National Grid substation, around Little Dunham and Little Fransham.</p> <p>Specific concerns expressed in relation to the siting of the substation. related to potential permanent visual and noise impacts, fears about the effect of electrical infrastructure and EMF close to homes and disruption during construction.</p> <p>Participants described the inconvenience and distress caused during the construction of the existing infrastructure and subsequent mitigation works, resulting from light pollution, as construction lights were left on overnight, construction noise and construction traffic utilising local roads.</p>	<p>The varied responses from residents of the Necton area and surrounding villages seemed to indicate that there was not an obvious place to locate the Project substation that could immediately satisfy all local interests and needs. Rather, there was a general desire that the Project substation be located as far away as practicable from homes and communities, and for communities not to see or hear the Project during operation. Taking these views into consideration alongside the considerations, constraints and opportunities explored as part of the EIA process, the Project focussed in response at looking for suitable locations either close to the existing substation, or to the east, where infrastructure could be hidden by existing woodland and hedgerows. This, the Project substation search area, was refined to consider a keyhole shaped zone, corresponding to S5 and S1, of the sectors originally delineated for consultation during Phase I.</p> <p>The Project team was able to describe in lay terms the process of determining the Project’s connection to the National Grid. The Applicant described National Grid’s statutory duty to ensure a co-ordinated, efficient and economic solution to the maintenance and operation of the National Grid network, as it develops and responds to the UK’s changing supply and demand profile. The Applicant explained the options originally considered and outlined why Necton was deemed by the National Grid and the Project team to represent the most appropriate connection point offered to the Applicant by National Grid.</p> <p>The Project team also noted local people’s desire to gain a better understanding of what a Project substation might look like and determined to provide improved visual aids to help people respond to the next phase of informal consultation.</p> <p>To this end, it was decided that an initially quite rudimentary 3D model and digital animation showing the key elements of the Project, should be developed further to help people visualise and understand better the Project design and EIA process. The first 3D model showed the wind park with turbines offshore, and the foundations securing the turbines to the seabed, offshore transmission</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
<p>Some dissatisfaction or disappointment was expressed in relation to the decision, taken by National Grid in conjunction with the Applicant that Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard would connect power from the offshore wind farm into the existing 400kV National Grid substation near Necton, asking “why Necton?”.</p>	<p>cables, landfall, and showed a general route onshore along which transmission cables might run to connect power into the National Grid at the existing 400kV National Grid substation near Necton. As project proposals became a little more refined, the modelling could show indicative landfall and CRS search zones and cable corridor options, as well as show modelled impressions of what CRS and project substations might look like within the local landscape.</p>
<p>Bringing value and opportunity to the area A wide range of responses were received on this, many of which were related to training and skills development, and providing jobs for the future.</p> <p>Issues such as the inclusion of young people in training and apprenticeship schemes, increasing school places, obtaining skilled workers from the local area and the projected increase in local employment levels were all raised in relation to this issue.</p> <p>Some suggestions were made at the Necton drop-in event that a roundabout to help improve access to and from the A47 might be a useful local development, and possibly “compensate” the host village and residents for accommodating permanent project infrastructure.</p>	<p>The Project team has noted since this time an interest in jobs, skills, training and education development, which can help local people derive greater benefits from large infrastructure investments, by accessing roles and providing services required during development, construction and operation and maintenance (and eventual decommissioning) of projects like Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.</p> <p>From January 2017, much work has been undertaken to understand and contribute, where appropriate, to existing skills, training and education initiatives. The Project team has regularly reported in “Vattenfall in Norfolk” newsletters and via other channels where progress has been made, and where the Project is able to take (initially) small steps to help local initiatives and individuals develop the skills and training agenda. The Applicant has also reported where contracts were agreed with local companies, showing how even during development stages, offshore wind farm projects can and do contribute to the local economy by awarding contracts and supporting the local supply chain.</p> <p>While the role of the Applicant is not to consider highways issues, the Applicant did express an openness to consider potential access improvements to mitigate for any possible construction or operations related traffic impacts in the area. They responded positively to later meeting requests from the Local MP, the Rt Hon George Freeman to meet with him and representatives of NCC and Highways England to discuss the topic of a roundabout at Necton. The meeting did not conclude an unequivocal need for a roundabout to accommodate entry onto the A47 at Necton, however, the Applicant agreed to share any relevant traffic monitoring data with the authorities, who would continue to consider the issue whilst working with Necton Parish Council to understand the local challenges and opportunities in the area.</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
<p>Enhanced consultation Generally, there was a positive response to consultation materials, however, a number of consultees also expressed a desire to see more visual aids to understanding the Project and especially proposed permanent onshore infrastructure, such as CRS and the onshore project substation.</p> <p>Requests were received from residents in and around Reepham for drop-in events in that location.</p>	<p>As a result of feedback, it was determined that future newsletters reaching all households within the scoping area (and subsequently the PCZ), should provide some visual aid to understanding the project. Therefore, the Applicant included imagery, including photomontages in subsequent newsletters. The Applicant also included more maps of a larger size in future display boards (during Phase II, Phase III and statutory consultation). The Applicant also ensured an updated 3D digital interactive tool was available at events run by a qualified operator to help consultees visualise elements of the Project.</p> <p>Additional drop-in exhibitions were included in Reepham, and Bacton (Bacton in response to high volumes of Bacton residents attending the Happisburgh event) in future consultation phases as appropriate.</p>

17.2 Non-statutory consultation: Phase II summary issues and influence on the Project

438. The Project refinements presented for informal consultation at the start of Phase II are outlined below¹⁶.

17.2.1 Offshore and onshore

439. An overview was provided to describe factors considered by the EIA process and project design principles.

440. Onshore, an indicative cable corridor and environmental survey areas had replaced the general scoping area. Further detail was proposed for review and feedback, showing proposed locations for undertaking horizontal directional drilling underneath sensitive features such as rivers and main transport arteries, as well as possible mobilisation zones.

441. At landfall three search zones were considered, from north to south. These were at Bacton, Walcott Gap and near Happisburgh.

442. Seven possible cable relay station search zones were presented for consultation.

443. The onshore project substation search zone had been refined to a key hole shape reflecting feedback that suggested either considering co-location of project substation infrastructure close to the National Grid and existing substation works, or

¹⁶ See also Appendix 12.9 – Phase II consultation materials

further away from Necton towards the east to take advantage of screening from existing woodland, trees and hedges.

444. The table below summarises the issues raised through consultation and explains how they have influenced the design of the project.

Table 17.2 Summary of issues and regard had by the Applicant to Phase II feedback

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
<p>Landfall Regarding the landfall location, many residents were concerned that, should landfall be sited at Bacton or Walcott, there would be an unacceptable impact on the local population.</p> <p>The majority of the comments received expressing a preference for any of the possible landfall zones, stated that a location near Happisburgh would be the most appropriate location for landfall. Some of the comments received during Phase II of the Non-Statutory consultations on this issue suggested that as there are fewer people in the Happisburgh area, compared to Bacton and Walcott, this would have lower social impacts.</p> <p>Some responses considered the southern landfall zone more appropriate as it would mean that offshore cables could avoid traversing the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). A great number of participants felt that any landfall location should consider opportunities to defend the coastline, given the issues of coastal erosion affecting much of the north Norfolk coastline. Respondents also sought to highlight that the idea of rocks forming a lagoon to protect this area was a good idea and would ease the flooding issue particularly in Walcott/Bacton.</p> <p>Other general issues raised on the topic of landfall included calls for assessing and protecting the archaeology at Happisburgh, and the general conclusion that Happisburgh was the most sensible area to locate landfall taking into account competing factors (especially as it was outside of the Marine Conservation Zone and is away from the Priory and Bacton Woods).</p>	<p>Three defined landfall search zones focussed local responses more than a wider area presented during Phase I. Arguments for and against locating at each of the three landfall search zones under consideration were duly noted by the Project team.</p> <p>In response to preferences expressed for locating landfall at either Bacton or Walcott Gap the Project pointed out two relevant factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An early project commitment not to consider laying underground cabling under people's homes; and b) A strategic decision to develop and co-locate onshore project infrastructure of both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard together. <p>These two factors mean that the Bacton and the Walcott Gap options present significant space constraints.</p> <p>In addition, landfall at either of these northern locations would require the offshore cables to be laid through the MCZ, noted by both statutory consultees and community members as a valuable asset, and important designation. No infrastructure has been consented nor located within it, since the designation granting it legal protection was awarded.</p> <p>As noted in responses to Phase I consultation, the Project team note local concerns about coastal erosion and the threat of flooding. A study was initiated, investigating the impact of coastal erosion and predicted coastal retreat over the lifetime considered in the Shoreline Management Plan for the Happisburgh area on the area and its long-term implications for the proposals.</p> <p>This study, along with planned site investigations providing detailed geological and geotechnical information, would enable the Applicant to ensure that any works undertaken will not</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
	<p>exacerbate coastal realignment processes. The Applicant also noted that it was engaging with relevant organisations regarding coastal issues.</p> <p>In response to local comments about the Happisburgh Footprints (see also Phase I), in early 2017, a special topic group was established to consider any opportunities and constraints that should influence project design in relation to the paleoarchaeological significance of the locality. This comprised project engineers, and persons with academic, historic and (in response to local business interests and coastal adaptation plans), tourism interests. It was agreed that members of this group should oversee the collection and recording of data derived from surveys and environmental assessments of the area. In this way, project investigations would add to the body of knowledge surrounding the geological and archaeological setting of the footprints and would continue to do so for as long as appropriate.</p>
<p>CRS On the issue of the CRS respondents during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation continued to highlight concerns about the potential visual impact of CRS should they be required.</p> <p>More specifically, respondents clearly rejected the proposed CRS location 'Site 4' due to its proximity to the Bromholm Priory (also known locally as Bacton Abbey) and its position as a National Heritage site.</p> <p>A key theme of the responses received on this issue was the expectation that if the landfall of cables from the Project was located in the northern area of the landfall search zones being considered, then any CRS should be placed as close as possible to the existing gas terminal infrastructure, in order to avoid the spread of industrial infrastructure across the area.</p> <p>A significant number of respondents also expressed their preference for utilising HVDC technology over the use of HVAC technology.</p>	<p>During this phase of consultation, in response to earlier requests to show what CRS installations might look like, digital representations of the CRS were shown, along with modelled representations of the infrastructure in two example locations (of the seven possible CRS Search Zones).</p> <p>Several suggestions were made in relation to locating CRS if possible close to existing infrastructure and both the Bacton Gas terminal (and adjacent brownfield sites) and the industrial estate near North Walsham were suggested as suitable locations. Two potential sites, within / immediately adjacent to the Bacton Gas terminal, were investigated but technical and space constraints identified eliminated these two options. North Walsham industrial estate was discounted for technical reasons and other northern CRS search area options were discounted due to historic environment, landscape and visual impacts and because of their distance from the landfall search area.</p> <p>The Project continued to inform communities and consultees that both HVDC and HVAC transmission options were serious considerations and that neither option had been ruled out. The Project newsletter featured a section on innovation and considered how innovation was moving fast and helping to make the deployment</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
	<p>of offshore wind farms possible in more extreme locations, further from shore. Among the important technology developments enabling this rapid expansion of offshore wind, is the development of new transmission solutions. Some of the pros and cons of HVAC vs HVDC have also been communicated by the Applicant. Since this topic was highlighted as being of interest, a focused workshop was organised for local communities potentially affected by CRS siting (see Chapter 14).</p>
<p>Cable Corridor Many of the responses received in relation to the underground cable corridor route were focused on the construction and management of the Project. These responses stemmed from the recognition among local residents that the impacts associated with the construction of the underground cable corridor were, in the main, temporary.</p> <p>Responses from landowners and land users were particularly focussed on the trenching and cable installation process, and in discussing where trenchless installation could be considered and deployed.</p> <p>Another key theme running throughout the responses received on this issue was concern about the potential impacts that the construction of the underground cable corridor could have on traffic in the area, with many respondents choosing to highlight that a significant number of local roads are narrow and therefore unsuitable for heavy goods vehicles.</p> <p>A consultee highlighted the potential for buried archaeological remains close to Kerdiston Church near Reephram and noted the proximity of the cable corridor to this historic site.</p>	<p>Information was provided in response to local landowner and wider interests about the cable corridor and construction techniques, in the form of a Landowner information pack, and project 'Frequently asked Questions'.</p> <p>Changes were made to the cable corridor route moving it away from Kerdiston Church.¹⁷</p>
<p>Onshore Project Substation Residents of Necton and the local area provided varied feedback in relation to the revised project substation search area and the illustrative digital model presented to show what HVAC and HVDC substations might look like in the local landscape. While again some people expressed a desire for substation infrastructure to be located close to existing infrastructure some specified not on the</p>	<p>The feedback received again indicated that there is no local consensus about the best location for siting the Project substation. Thus, following the EIA process and continuing to consider all relevant environmental constraints and opportunities is the best way to determine an appropriate substation location.</p>

¹⁷ The final cable corridor route proposed within the submitted application moves further away again from Kerdiston.

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
<p>Necton side (southern side) of the existing substation, while others suggested that infrastructure should not be located within 500m of any houses.</p> <p>Some people suggested means of reducing visual impacts; painting the buildings so that they blend better with the local landscape or placing them within topographic lows. Others preferred to suggest alternative locations, away from the current substation, for example on the “rural (western) side of the A47 or several kilometres away to the southeast”.</p>	<p>The Project team therefore determined it would be best to “bring the local communities with us” through the process by helping them to understand all relevant constraints and opportunities and to try to reassure residents that appropriate mitigation would eliminate, reduce or otherwise compensate for any environmental effects.</p>
<p>Opportunities and benefits</p> <p>Many responses received during Phase II of the non-statutory consultation identified potential benefits that could be associated with the Project in addition to the key environmental benefits of reducing the UK’s carbon emissions. A key theme of the responses received regarding this issue was the Project’s potential for significant levels of job creation and support for the local economy.</p> <p>In particular, many responses sought to emphasise the need to train young people in the area in order to provide them with the skills necessary to oversee the management, maintenance and construction of wind farms. Another key theme identified within responses on this issue was the Project’s potential to help improve the current infrastructure in the region, in particular the possibility of utilising the construction on the onshore cable route to improve regional connectivity through the installation of fibre optic cables for high speed internet.</p>	<p>In response to ongoing interest in the skills development and jobs agenda, the Applicant continues to liaise and collaborate with other skills providers in the area, notably, EEEGR, UTCN, UEA and other developers too (STEM HUB). The Applicant has worked with 3D Webtech (3DW) to develop a 3D visualisation programme that is an interactive learning tool to help students understand the constraints and opportunities, the economic and technical factors as well as the consultation requirements of developing a modern offshore wind farm. Originally developed to help encourage local participation by younger people, it is also proving to be a learning tool with significant potential at different academic levels.</p> <p>The Applicant also committed to beginning early talks with the local supply chain, to ensure that local companies are poised and prepared to take advantage of local opportunities offered by the development of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.</p> <p>The Applicant has entered into exploratory talks with a local group, who are responding to local needs for better broadband to the home. The Applicant is keen to work with communities who identify means by which the Project can open and enable local opportunities and benefits to be realised.</p>
<p>Enhanced consultation</p> <p>In response to the question “I am reassured the Environmental Impact Assessment processes, including consultation will lead to the best possible environmental solutions for Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas” posed in the Phase II questionnaire, the lowest confidence in</p>	<p>In order to encourage a greater understanding of and confidence in the EIA and site selection process, the Project team decided to hold two focused workshops to help potentially most impacted communities understand and contribute to the site selection process. To this end the Phase IIb workshops and associated</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
the EIA process was recorded by consultees living close to proposed onshore permanent infrastructure i.e. around landfall, CRS and onshore project substation.	drop-in events were organised (see Chapter 14 of the Consultation Report).

445. Following the end of Phase II informal consultation, the Project team studied the data gathered to date including consultation results and, with regard to the feedback received, refined the Project proposals where possible. Minor changes were made to the underground cable corridor at this stage, as little information had emerged with regard to constraints and opportunities unknown to the team during consultation.
446. However, the landfall, cable relay station and Project substation search areas were refined, the changes were described and mapping shared (in the June 2017 newsletter and online, via the interactive map). In summary:

17.2.2 Landfall search zones

447. In order to avoid offshore cables traversing the Marine Conservation Zone, to enable the co-location of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard transmission cables and to maintain two cable corridor options near landfall (and temporarily) to accommodate cable relay station options (if required), the landfall search area was refined to an area south of Happisburgh village.

17.2.3 Cable Relay Stations search zones

448. Two possible search zones were selected as offering the best potential to meet the technical requirements of the Project, suggest the least impacting options according to the EIA process, these were formerly called Zones 5 and 6: They offered relative seclusion (avoiding villages and clusters of housing), space to co-locate Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard project CRSs should they be required, good access and some natural screening and topographic characteristics to help minimise visual and noise impacts. It was noted that more work would be undertaken in order to determine the best location of the CRS should they be required (in the case of an HVAC power transmission system). At this point the Project intended to apply for consent for both HVAC and HVDC technologies in order to help future-proof the projects, by deploying best in class technology when ready to begin procurement and construction in the early 2020s.

17.2.4 The onshore project substation

449. The search area was further refined to focus within an area to the east of the existing Dudgeon substation. As expressed by many local people, this area offers

relative seclusion, maximising the distance from clusters of housing, without being too distant from the existing National Grid substation and natural screening and topographic characteristics that can help minimise visual and noise impacts, which featured highly among local residents' primary concerns.

450. At this stage the Project team felt that it was necessary to reduce the size of the design envelope further, refining further the key elements defined above. Of primary importance was to narrow the CRS search zone and the substation search zone.
451. Engagement undertaken to this point with local communities living around Happisburgh and inland, near potential CRS search zones and in the area of Necton, had shown the strength of local engagement with the project and the willingness to engage in the process and influence project development in order that the most sensitive projects could be brought forward. Previous engagement had also indicated that it was in these areas that communities felt least confidence in the EIA process (see "Hearing Your Views I & II" Appendices 3.1 and 3.2). Following surveying and a well progressed Norfolk Vanguard EPP, the Applicant was also building a robust understanding of EIA constraints and opportunities which the Applicant wanted to share as far as possible with local communities who would potentially host permanent above ground infrastructure associated with the projects.
452. It was decided therefore to hold two focussed workshops, one near the CRS search zones, and another near the substation search zone.

17.3 Non-statutory consultation: workshops summary issues and influence on the Project

453. In collaboration with the land team, the Applicant attempted to identify properties located closest to these two search areas, also referring to its database of people already engaged with the consultation process in order to ensure interested parties were invited to take part in the workshops. A wide range of members of the local community were sent invitations, encompassing local residents and property owners, parish councillors and other elected representatives, community groups and (in each case) the local campaign group. The Applicant also requested that they let other people know about the workshops and the drop-in sessions arranged for the following day so that people self-identifying as potentially most affected by the proposals could attend either the workshop or drop-in session.
454. The purpose of the workshop was made clear from the start; to discuss site selection of CRS and project substations (as noted in the invitation letters and workshop agenda contained in Appendix 14.2). This purpose was detailed both in the invitation letter and in an outline agenda sent with the invitation letter. In order to ensure the

best use of participants’ time and to make the event productive for all, the session was run by independent local facilitators. In addition, to ensure the workshops could be planned and managed effectively, the Applicant asked that people registered in advance their intention to participate. The invitation letters also detailed the timings and locations of drop-in sessions to be held the following day, open to all with an interest in the theme of the work being undertaken. These sessions allowed people to see the materials presented at the workshops, to discuss with project team members, to view the comments made by residents and workshop participants and to add their own views, ideas and concerns.

- 455. Following the workshops, the materials used to inform the dialogue were published on the Norfolk Vanguard website, along with reports documenting the feedback received. These can be viewed in Appendix 14.5 and 14.9.
- 456. Responding to earlier requests from communities at both CRS and substation search areas, as much visual information as possible was offered to help people appreciate the EIA process. This was in the form of constraints maps sequentially showing how site selection had progressed following scoping, a 3D digital interactive model of the project options under consideration and photomontages.
- 457. The table below summarises the issues raised through consultation and explains how they have influenced the design of the Project.

Table 17.3 Summary of issues and regard had by the Applicant to Phase IIb feedback

Summary Issue	Applicant Response and Influence on the project
<p>CRS workshop Three possible footprints were considered by participants attending the workshop, one in the former site 5 (5a) and two in the former site 6 (6a and 6b)¹⁸.</p> <p>Participants were invited to comment on the “pros” and “cons” of each footprint and asked to consider ways to “reduce impacts” at each site, they were also invited to make any additional general comments in relation to the Project.</p> <p>Many people re-expressed their desire that Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard should adopt HVDC transmission technology thereby eliminating the need for CRS at all. Following this, comments were made about different siting options. Comments covered proximity to dwellings, visual and landscape images especially in</p>	<p>The Applicant redoubled efforts to explain why it was necessary at this stage to maintain the option to deploy both HVDC and HVAC technology.</p> <p>Following assessment of the feedback received and information that had been gathered about local archaeology, the choice of CRS footprints was reduced further to consider a site approximating footprint 5a, and a variation of footprint 6a, but adopting a more North-South orientated configuration of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard CRS. The team recognised that site 5a potentially presented better access and was a little further away from the closest homes, although there were more homes close by. Site 6a was a little closer to individual properties than other options and would require new access from the local B1159 however it could benefit from some existing mature vegetation, which would assist with screening. Following the workshop, further investigations into the heritage settings of the potential sites and</p>

¹⁸ See CRS workshop presentation in Appendix 14.4 for more information

Summary Issue	Applicant Response and Influence on the project
<p>relation to historic churches in the area, access issues, proximity to local amenities like Munn’s Loke, concerns about impacts on wildlife, impacts on local tourism businesses and homes and difficulties screening buildings effectively as it was argued that trees do not grow rapidly so close to the sea.</p>	<p>examination of aerial photography and geophysical investigations were commissioned to determine if there was increased likelihood of disturbing any (currently unknown) buried archaeology in either the Foxhill or East Ruston areas.</p> <p>The main note made by the Project team was that all sites presented challenges to the sensitive siting of the CRS and careful assessments of constraints and opportunities needed to continue through to the next stage of project refinement.</p> <p>It was felt that local communities understood and appreciated the complexity of the decisions being made, and to a degree felt more involved in the EIA process, and thus would continue to provide evidence-based views in response to ongoing consultation, and especially ahead of the statutory consultation.</p>
<p>Substation workshop</p> <p>Four possible footprints were considered by participants attending the workshop (labelled 1,2,3,4). Footprint 1 and 2 and footprints 3 and 4 respectively shared some broad similarities. 1 and 2 were located somewhat further away (and to the East) of the village of Necton, on slightly elevated ground, but with good use of existing hedgerows and woodland to provide visual screening, 1 requiring less site preparation than 2 as it is on more level ground. Sites 3 and 4 were situated a little to the west, closer to Necton, on lower ground but with less possibility of being screened effectively by existing woodland and hedgerows, also both sites were on less level ground and would require considerable works to ready the area for construction.</p> <p>Comments covered proximity to dwellings, and the fear that properties might be blighted or devalued by the development, visual and landscape concerns, fears that acceptable noise levels would not be met, that the rural nature of the area would be negatively impacted. There were also health concerns, in relation to living close to project substations.</p> <p>Various suggestions for alternative onshore project substation locations were brought</p>	<p>On balance, the views of those involved during both the workshop and subsequent drop-in seemed to point towards a strong desire to locate the substation as far as practicably possible away from homes and to minimise visual impacts to nearby properties, through the effective use of screening. People were also concerned that noise levels might be unacceptable, and again that mitigation and distance from homes would help reduce long term impacts.</p> <p>These factors and views were noted by the Project team as they considered the site selection of the project substations, ahead of statutory consultation.</p> <p>It was felt that local communities understood and appreciated the complexity of the decisions being made, and it was hoped that many would feel more involved in the EIA process and would continue to provide evidence-based views in response to ongoing consultation, and especially ahead of the statutory consultation.</p> <p>Useful feedback was received and noted in terms of refining construction methods and building embedded mitigation of temporary disruption (during construction) into the Project plans. In particular, the workshop highlighted local access challenges, and the need to reduce traffic through the village of Necton and the normal access on to the A47.</p> <p>Once again, consultees noted the value of visual aids to consultation.</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant Response and Influence on the project
<p>forward by consultees notably at Top Farm and at Scarning.</p>	<p>The Project team has considered these alternative locations. They are outside the options originally considered by National Grid according to the Horlock Rules, and no overarching merits to these sites were noted in subsequent assessments.</p> <p>As a result of continued engagement with the local community following Phase IIb, in order to further aid local understanding the Applicant has outlined relevant sections from the ES to explain the constraints pertinent to the sensitive siting of the onshore project substation, including proximity to residential buffers. This provides a further explanation as to why the onshore project substation location has been selected and, accordingly, responds in more detail to questions raised on alternative sites, namely Top Farm. This explanation is included within Section 28.2.11 of the Consultation Report and the Applicant also refers readers to Chapter 4 of the ES.</p>

17.4 Summary of EPP Project commitments during Phase 0 – Phase IIb non-statutory consultation period

- 458. In addition to the feedback and Project refinement decisions taken through informal consultation with the local community and landowners, a number of key issues were considered through the EPP.
- 459. Table 17.4 below summarises the overarching Project commitments that arose through the EPP during this period.

Table 17.4 Summary of EPP Project commitments during Phase 0 – Phase IIb non-statutory consultation

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
<p>Offshore cable installation Natural England is concerned about impacts on protected habitats within the Haisborough, Hammond, Haisborough Special Area of Conservation (SAC).</p>	<p>Natural England has requested that any sediment arising within the SAC during offshore export cable installation is deposited back into the SAC to allow the sandbank system to be replenished. This was committed to within Norfolk Boreas' and Norfolk Vanguard's DCO application.</p>
<p>Site selection Possible impact to sites of importance to nature conservation due to location of onshore infrastructure.</p>	<p>A decision was made at the pre-scoping phase to avoid Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation when making decisions regarding onshore infrastructure locations.</p>

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
	A decision to avoid ancient woodlands was also made at the pre-scoping stage.
Trenchless crossings Concern regarding potential impact to major water courses which the onshore cable route may cross.	A decision was made at the pre-scoping phase to employ trenchless techniques at major watercourses.

17.5 Landowner feedback and key issues raised during Phase 0 – Phase IIb non-statutory consultation

460. A number of general comments have arisen from the meetings held with landowners and these can be summarised as follows as per Table 17.5, below.
461. All other feedback provided by landowners as part of the non-statutory consultation during Phase I, Phase II and Phase IIb has been dealt with alongside all other feedback received and dealt with in Chapter 17 of the Consultation Report.

Table 17.5 Summary of issues and regard had by the Applicant to landowner feedback during Phase 0 – Phase IIb non-statutory consultation

Summary issue	Applicant Response and influence on the Project
Requests to decrease the length of time that it takes to reinstate land and return it to farming.	The land will be reinstated after duct installation by the Applicant's contractors. Any claims for loss in crop yield during reinstatement will be on an individual basis.
The amount of land that is required for the project. Length of time the cable trenches will be left open.	The amount of land required and the construction timescales will be determined by the engineering requirements of the project. As assessed in the ES, for some works this may extend to two years for duct installation (in the event of Scenario 2 for the Project). In the event of Scenario 2, the Applicant does not expect the entirety of the cable route to be left open for this period. However, given that there is potential for this to occur, the rights to do so need to be acquired by the Applicant and have been assessed within the ES. This will be factored into any payments which are to be made to landowners.
Avoid awkward shapes of field left as a result of Project construction.	Areas of fields which are unviable to farm due to the location of the cable works during construction can be taken into consideration when calculating crop loss payments.
Requests to reroute the cable corridor as far from residential properties as possible.	All requests to realign the cable route were considered against relevant constraints, including engineering and environmental and the majority of

Summary issue	Applicant Response and influence on the Project
	those suggested by affected landowners have been incorporated into the final route design.
Concern about loss of cropping and farming income.	Claims for crop loss as a result of operational access will be dealt with on an individual basis.
General comments relating to compensation levels.	<p>Concerns about compensation amounts will be addressed as part of the commercial agreements that the Applicant will negotiate with landowners.</p> <p>Landowners were informed that a Heads of Terms (HoT) for an Option agreement setting out the proposed terms of payment and the main commercial points would be issued after the formal consultation process had concluded. (These were issued to identified landowners and land agents (where instructed) in May 2018.)</p> <p>The Applicant is seeking to reach voluntary agreements with all affected land interests.</p>

18 PHASE III NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION (HAVING REGARD TO NORFOLK VANGUARD STATUTORY CONSULTATION)

18.1 Introducing Phase III of the non-statutory consultation

462. The third phase of non-statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas took place between November 2017 and November 2018. During this period, Norfolk Vanguard Limited undertook its statutory consultation for the Norfolk Vanguard project.
463. Setting aside some specific offshore EIA considerations pertinent to Norfolk Vanguard specifically, much of the information and the principles in relation to constraints and opportunities presented during the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation could be applied across both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects. Relevant responses received to the Norfolk Vanguard consultation have therefore influenced the development of the Project.
464. A description of the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation and how the feedback received influenced the Project is included in this Chapter. For full details relating to the statutory consultation undertaken for Norfolk Vanguard, please refer to the Norfolk Vanguard Consultation Report (see the Planning Inspectorate's website <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/norfolk-vanguard/?ipcsection=docs>).

18.2 Consultation format

465. Norfolk Vanguard Limited undertook its statutory consultation for the Norfolk Vanguard project to comply with its duty to consult and publicise under section 42, 47 and 48 of the Act.
466. Under section 42 of the Act, Norfolk Vanguard Limited consulted with prescribed bodies, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), each Local Authority that is within section 43, and each person who is within one or more categories set out in section 44 (landowners) for a period of at least 28 days after the day on which the documents were received.
467. Under section 47 of the Act, Norfolk Vanguard Limited prepared a SoCC which outlined how it intended to consult the local community on the proposed application. Norfolk Vanguard Limited consulted the relevant authorities in respect of the content of the SoCC and had regard to the feedback provided. Consultation was then carried out in accordance with the SoCC (Appendix 18.1).
468. Under section 48 of the Act, Norfolk Vanguard Limited publicised its consultation on the Norfolk Vanguard project through section 48 notices, and supplied statutory consultees with a copy of the section 48 notice.

469. This consultation ran for 34 days from 7th November to 11th December 2017.
470. Ahead of the consultation period, a letter was issued to all identified section 42 consultees on 27th October 2017 informing them of the consultation, the process for providing feedback on the Norfolk Vanguard proposals and setting out the timetable for responses to be received. A paper copy of the section 48 notice and a USB device, containing the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR, Consultation Summary Document and Consultation Questionnaire, were enclosed with the letter.
471. Letters and emails were issued to stakeholders and those with an interest in Norfolk Vanguard on 16th October 2017. This highlighted that the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC had been published and was available to view, and advertised the statutory consultation public events.
472. In order to inform local residents about the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation, a newsletter was issued to approximately 30,000 local residents within the Primary Consultation Zone. The newsletter also included details on the publication of the SoCC. A copy of the newsletter was issued alongside the letter to key stakeholders and is available to view in Appendix 18.2.
473. A press release was issued on 13th October 2017 to highlight the publication of the SoCC and advertise the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation events. This resulted in coverage in the Eastern Daily Press, Dereham Times, North Norfolk News and the Watton and Swaffham Times.
474. In addition to the press release, Norfolk Vanguard Limited published a section 48 notice in The Times, The London Gazette, Lloyds List, Fishing News and twice in the Eastern Daily Press, between 30th October 2017 and 6th November 2017.
475. Public exhibitions were held across the cable route corridor between 7th November 2017 and 16th November 2017. The events provided stakeholders with an opportunity to see the proposals for the Norfolk Vanguard project and express their views to the Norfolk Vanguard project team.
476. The following table includes the locations, timings and dates of the public consultation events.

Table 18.1 List of public exhibition events during Phase III of non-statutory consultation (statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard)

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
7 th November 2017	Dereham	Dereham Sixth Form College, Crown Rd, East Dereham NR20 4AG	1pm	7pm

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
8 th November 2017	Reepham	The Bircham Centre, Market Place, Reepham, NR10 4JJ	1pm	7pm
9 th November 2017	Aylsham	Aylsham Town Hall, Town Hall, Market Place, Aylsham, Norwich NR11 6EL	1pm	7pm
10 th November 2017	Necton	Necton Rural Community Centre, 13 Tun's Road, Necton, Swaffham, PE37 8EH	1pm	7pm
11 th November 2017	Happisburgh	The Wenn Evans Centre, Blacksmiths Ln, Happisburgh, Norwich NR12 0QY	11am	5.30pm
14 th November 2017	Norwich	University Technical College Norfolk, Oldhall Rd, Norwich NR4 6ES	2pm	7pm
15 th November 2017	Great Yarmouth	East Coast College, Gt. Yarmouth Campus, Suffolk Road, Gt. Yarmouth, NR31 0ED	1pm	7pm
16 th November 2017	North Walsham	North Walsham Community Centre, New Road, North Walsham, Norfolk, NR28 9DE	1pm	7pm

477. In total, 608 people attended across the eight events. An additional three 'pop up' events were held in public locations outside the immediate vicinity of the cable route corridor and Primary Consultation Zone with the intention of reaching a wider community across Norfolk. Due to the nature of these events, only 15 people signed in, however the Norfolk Vanguard project team engaged with many more passers-by. These events are set out in the table below:

Table 18.2 List of Phase III non-statutory consultation 'Pop Up' events

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close
13 th November 2017	Norwich	The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1TF	9am	9pm
15 th November 2017	Great Yarmouth	Market Gates Shopping Centre, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2BG	9am	5.30pm
16 th November 2017	North Walsham	Market Place, North Walsham, NR28 9BP	8.45am	3.30pm

478. A set of exhibition boards were produced to provide detail about the proposals. A copy of the exhibition boards can be found in Appendix 18.3.

18.3 Gathering feedback

479. In order to ensure stakeholders were able to provide feedback on the Norfolk Vanguard project, a feedback form which covered the onshore and offshore elements of the project was produced. This was available at each of the public exhibition events. Attendees were provided with the opportunity to complete the form on the day, or take it home and return it completed in a Freepost envelope.

480. In addition, feedback forms were made available at each of the designated 'information points'. These included:

- Aylsham Library;
- Dereham Library;
- Norwich Millennium Library;
- Norwich City Council Offices;
- North Walsham Library;
- North Norfolk District Council Offices;
- Broadland District Council Offices;
- Breckland Council Offices; and
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council Offices.

481. The feedback form was also made available on the Norfolk Vanguard website. Interested parties were able to download the feedback form and return it the project team via the post or via email attachment.

482. In addition to the downloadable feedback form available on the Norfolk Vanguard website, interested parties were also able to complete the feedback form online using the Survey Monkey platform. A copy of the feedback form used during the statutory consultation phase is available to view at Appendix 18.3.

483. The deadline for providing feedback was 11th December 2017 and this was clearly indicated on the feedback form. In total, more than 780 written responses were received for the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation.

18.4 Additional materials

484. The 3D virtual model was updated from previous rounds of non-statutory consultation and was made available at the events for people to view.

485. In order to provide the relevant visual representations of the proposed infrastructure, photomontages were made available in the documentation.

486. Information sheets were produced on a number of key topics that were raised during earlier phases of non-statutory consultation including noise and vibration; landscape and visual impact; and traffic and transport.
487. Copies of the PEIR document, a Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR and plans illustrating the Norfolk Vanguard onshore and offshore infrastructure were made available to the public. Paper copies of these documents were available at the public consultation events and electronic copies were available on the Norfolk Vanguard website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkvanguard). All of the documents were downloaded on to USBs, which were also available to take away at the consultation events.
488. As with the Consultation Questionnaire, paper copies of the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR and the Norfolk Vanguard plans, and copies of the USBs, were deposited in the 'information points' listed above. Due to its size, a paper copy of the PEIR was only made available in Dereham Library and North Walsham Library.

18.5 Meetings and engagement with Technical Consultees during Phase III non-statutory consultation

18.5.1 Evidence Plan Process during and post Norfolk Vanguard section 42 consultation and during Phase III non-statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas

489. As described throughout, agreements made for the Norfolk Vanguard project under the Norfolk Vanguard EPP heavily influenced the Norfolk Boreas EIA. In most cases, the stakeholder specialists were members of both EPPs for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. This section records the activity conducted under the Norfolk Vanguard EPP, which had direct influence on the Norfolk Boreas Project.
490. During and following the Norfolk Vanguard section 42 consultation, ETG meetings (Table 18.3) were held to discuss Norfolk Vanguard PEIR responses and to agree, where possible, the approach to updating the assessments and finalising the Norfolk Vanguard ES. ETG meetings also covered feedback on the draft Norfolk Vanguard Information to Support HRA report.
491. A draft Norfolk Vanguard Information to Support HRA report was submitted to relevant topic groups (marine mammals, benthic ecology, marine physical processes, offshore ornithology and onshore ecology) in February 2018. The Norfolk Boreas draft Information to Support HRA which was submitted to its EPP on the 22nd March 2019 and was very much based on that which had been agreed through the Norfolk Vanguard process.

Table 18.3 Consultation under the EPP ETGs post Norfolk Vanguard section 42 consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
28 th November 2017	Email	To Historic England	Response to Historic England comments on the Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Archaeology Technical Report.
8 th December 2017	Marine mammal ETG meeting	Natural England, The Wildlife Trust and Cefas	Marine mammal PEIR comments and approach to Norfolk Vanguard HRA.
8 th December 2017	Email	To Natural England	Request for feedback on key points in relation to the Norfolk Vanguard HRA.
18 th December 2017	Email	From The Wildlife Trust	Comments on the approach to the HRA.
3 rd January 2018	Email	From Natural England	Written advice on approach the Norfolk Vanguard marine mammal HRA and clarifying PEIR feedback following meeting on the 8 th December 2017.
16 th January 2018	Email	To Environment Agency, MMO, Natural England, The Wildlife Trust, North Norfolk District Council, Cefas and WDC	Provision of technical reports to support the benthic HRA (drafts of Appendix 7.1 and 7.2 of the Information to Support HRA report (document 5.3)).
19 th January 2018	Email	To Environment Agency, MMO, Natural England, TWT, North Norfolk District Council, Cefas and WDC	Provision of further technical reports (Appendix 5.2 of the ES (document 6.2.5.2)) to support the benthic HRA.
22 nd January 2018	Onshore Ecology and Ornithology ETG meeting – PEI Responses	Environment Agency, Breckland Council, Natural England, Norfolk County Council, North Norfolk District Council and Norfolk Wildlife Trust	Norfolk Vanguard PEIR comments and approach to updating assessments (minutes provided in Appendix 9.32).
23 rd January 2018	Onshore Water Resources, Flood Risk, Ground Conditions and Contamination ETG meeting – PEI Responses	Anglian Water, Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Board and Norfolk County Council	Norfolk Vanguard PEIR comments and approach to updating assessments (minutes provided in Appendix 9.33).
24 th January 2018	Landscape and Visual Impacts ETG meeting - PEI Responses	Breckland Council, Broadland District Council, Norfolk Coast Partnership and North Norfolk District Council	Norfolk Vanguard PEIR comments and approach to updating assessments (minutes provided in Appendix 9.31).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
24 th January 2018	Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG meeting – PEI Responses	Breckland Council, Broadland District Council, Historic England, National Trust, Norfolk County Council and North Norfolk District Council	Norfolk Vanguard PEIR comments and approach to updating assessments (minutes provided in Appendix 9.35).
25 th January 2018	Onshore Traffic and Transport ETG meeting – PEI Responses	Highways England and Norfolk County Council	Access options from the A47 discussed, and conversation regarding junction sensitivity tests (minutes provided in Appendix 9.34).
26 th January 2018	Email	To Eastern IFCA	Provision of technical reports to support the benthic HRA (drafts of Appendices 7.1 and 7.2 of the Information to Support HRA report (document 5.3)).
31 st January 2018	Marine Physical Processes and Benthic Ecology HRA ETG meeting	Cefas, Environment Agency, Eastern IFCA, MMO and Natural England	PEIR comments and approach to HRA (minutes provided in Appendix 9.29).
1 st February 2018	Email	From Norfolk County Council	Provision of examples of colour guidance produced by AONB partnerships.
5 th February 2018	Email	From Natural England	Provision of advice from Natural England regarding great crested newt mitigation alternatives.
6 th February 2018	Email	from Natural England	Review of Onshore Ecology and Ornithology baseline reports.
9 th February 2018	Email	To Norfolk County Council, Natural England North Norfolk District Council, Environment Agency and Norfolk Wildlife Trust	Provision of the Norfolk Vanguard Bat Activity Survey Report (Appendix 22.4 of the ES (document 6.2.22.4)).
13 th February 2018	Email	From Natural England	Confirmation that the standard best practice advice to the aggregates industry is a 50m buffer around <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef.
19 th February 2018	Onshore Ornithology, Baseline Report Review Meeting	Natural England	Review of comments from Natural England on Onshore Ornithology PEIR Chapter. Agreement on data collection and survey delivery (minutes provided in Appendix 9.32).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
19 th February 2018	Email	From Natural England	Provision of Site of Community Importance (SCI) Position Statement in relation to sandbanks from the Dogger Bank Teesside OWF.
22 nd February 2018	Email	To Natural England North Norfolk District Council, Environment Agency, Norfolk Wildlife Trust, MMO, The Wildlife Trust and Cefas	Provision of draft Norfolk Vanguard Information to Support Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (document 5.3).
22 nd February 2018	Letter	From Natural England	Natural England advice regarding potential impacts from the offshore cable installation to Annex I habitat within the Happisburgh Hammond and Winterton SAC.
22 nd February 2018	Email	To Natural England	Email highlighting that the use of HVDC reduces the impacts of the project on the Happisburgh Hammond and Winterton SAC.
26 th February 2018	Email / Note	To Environment Agency	Update on proposed assessment method for water receptors.
2 nd March 2018	Email	To All Members of EPP	Notification of the VWPL decision to deploy HVDC.
4 th March 2018	Email	To Norfolk County Council and Historic England	Explanation of the implications of the HVDC option with regard to Onshore Archaeology.
6 th March 2018	Email	From Natural England	Comments on bat activity survey report.
8 th March 2018	EPP Meeting – Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Historic England	Project update and approach to Written Scheme of Investigation (minutes provided in Appendix 9.36).
8 th March 2018	Email	From Natural England	Comments from Natural England on the potential impacts of the cable corridor passing through the Cromer Shoal MCZ.
9 th March 2018	Email	To Breckland Council	Provision of the HVDC operational noise technical note (Appendix 9.9).
12 th March 2018	Great Crested Newt Mitigation Meeting	Natural England Norfolk Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group	Discussion regarding the approach to Great Crested Newt (GCN) mitigation for the proposed development.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
15 th March 2018	Email / Memo	To Norfolk County Council	Memo detailing an update to the proposed approach for the Norfolk Vanguard CIA (provided in Appendix 9.15).
15 th March 2018	Email	From Natural England	Provision of Natural England reef advice in Happisburgh, Hammond and Winterton SAC, and Natural England and Norfolk County Councils advice on <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef.
21 st March 2018	Email	From MMO	MMO's feedback on the HRA.
22 nd March 2018	EPP Meeting – Water Resources	Environment Agency, Anglian Water	Meeting to discuss crossing of Groundwater SPZ's, including the North Walsham and Dilham canal (minutes provided in Appendix 9.33).
23 rd March 2018	Email	From RSPB	RSPB's comments on the Norfolk Vanguard HRA.
26 th March 2018	Offshore Ornithology HRA Conference Call	Natural England and RSPB	Project update and comments on Norfolk Vanguard HRA for Offshore Ornithology (minutes provided in Appendix 9.30).
26 th March 2018	Marine Mammal ETG Conference Call	Natural England MMO, The Wildlife Trust and WDC	Discussion of feedback on the Norfolk Vanguard draft Information to Support HRA for Marine Mammals (minutes provided in Appendix 9.37).
27 th March 2018	Email	From Norfolk County Council	Request of additional projects to be considered as part of the CIA.
4 th April 2018	Email / Memo	Broadland District Council, Breckland Council and North Norfolk District Council	Request for confirmation of projects to be included in the CIA.
12 th April 2018	Email	To Highways England	Provision of A47 Access Technical Note (provided in Appendix 9.4).
13 th April 2018	Email	To Natural England MMO, WDC and The Wildlife Trust	Provision of draft In Principle Southern North Sea cSAC Site Integrity Plan for review.
23 rd April 2018	Great Crested Newt – Draft Licence Meeting	Natural England	Discussion and agreement on the draft GCN licence submission (minutes provided in Appendix 9.32).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
23 rd April 2018	Onshore Habitats Regulations Assessment Meeting	Natural England	Discussion of Natural England comments on the onshore ecology section of the HRA Report (minutes provided in Appendix 9.32).

492. As a result of the EPP engagement that took place following the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation, and following consideration of the PEIR and feedback from the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation, a number of further projects commitments were agreed. These are summarised in Table 18.4 below.

Table 18.4 Summary of EPP Project commitments post Norfolk Vanguard section 42 consultation

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
<p>Landfall Regarding the landfall location, residents were concerned about the impact to the beach and cliffs at Happisburgh if the short HDD option was to be taken forward.</p>	Both the long and short options were included in the Norfolk Vanguard PEIR, however, following consultation responses after the Norfolk Vanguard PEIR submission, a decision was made to only carry forward the long HDD scenario at landfall. This would remove the need for construction on the beach and thus reduce the impact on the local communities. It will also reduce the impact on the nearby cliffs, which was a concern of several groups.
<p>Mitigation planting There were concerns regarding the timeframe for mitigation planting to have full effect over the design life of the project.</p>	A project decision has been made post-PEIR to install mitigation planting early, at the construction phase, where possible. This will allow the trees and shrubs several years of growth prior to project commissioning and provide full mitigation over a longer time.
<p>Trenchless crossings There were concerns regarding the use of cable bridges in the unlikely scenario that this crossing technique would be favourable to other trenchless crossing techniques. Concerns were raised regarding the visual impact of the cable bridges and potential impacts on groundwater.</p>	Following feedback and detailed discussions after PEIR submission, a project decision has been made to remove the cable bridge as an option for trenchless crossing zones.
<p>Cable Relay Station At several stages throughout the project, consultees and stakeholders were concerned about the presence of a CRS, and the subsequent impacts this could have on the landscape and local population.</p>	The location for a CRS was refined at several stages throughout the phases of the project, and a final decision was made post- PEIR to only carry forward the HVDC onshore electrical solution, removing the requirement for any CRSs.
<p>Onshore cable route Regarding the onshore cable route, as the Norfolk Boreas project</p>	A wide search area for the cable corridor was presented at Phase I of the project. Subsequent phases refined this to a 200m cable

Summary Issue	Applicant response and influence on the project
<p>would have the same National Grid connection, if consented, there were some concerns regarding the impact of construction of two cable routes through Norfolk.</p>	<p>corridor, which has now been reduced to 45m due to the decision to use an HVDC electrical solution.</p> <p>This 45m cable route will house the cables for both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard, with cable ducts for both projects being constructed during the Norfolk Vanguard construction phase (as outlined in the Norfolk Vanguard application documents and as made clear through the Norfolk Vanguard consultation process), reducing the total time of construction along much of the route and avoiding the need to reopen trenches.</p>
<p>Onshore geophysical surveys A priority programme of onshore geophysical survey was undertaken pre-application, and this was agreed in consultation with NCC Historic Environment Service. There are areas still outstanding to complete from the priority programme.</p>	<p>The remainder of the onshore works areas will be surveyed post-consent, as an industry standard approach (this will form part of the post-consent initial informative stages of mitigation).</p>
<p>Trenchless crossings A concern was raised by Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Wildlife Trust following PEIR regarding the potential impact of trenching a cable route through County Wildlife Sites.</p>	<p>A decision was taken following additional consultation post-PEIR to employ trenchless techniques at all County Wildlife Sites.</p>
<p>Hedgerow gaps Norfolk County Council raised a concern regarding the uncertainty over width of hedgerow gaps along the cable route.</p>	<p>Following PEIR consultation responses, hedgerow crossing gaps have been reduced to 20m, with a 25m maximum at non-perpendicular crossings.</p>

493. All of the changes and considerations made to the Norfolk Vanguard project and documents as a result of the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation were also then reflected, where relevant, within the Norfolk Boreas documents as part of the Norfolk Boreas DCO application.

18.5.2 Norfolk Boreas specific Evidence Plan Process during Phase III

494. The main activity undertaken for the Norfolk Boreas EPP was focused on two rounds of ETG meetings, the first took place towards the end of 2017 and in Q1 of 2018 following the provision of Method Statements (Appendix 9.16 to 9.28). These meetings were used to agree the Method Statements and thus the approach to the EIA. During these meetings, agreement logs (which had been circulated prior to the meetings) were updated and then recirculated for approval by members.

495. Then in Q1 of 2019 a second round of meetings were held. These were used to clarify any comments raised during the section 42 consultation and attempt to agree the findings of the EIA. Agreement logs were again distributed following the meetings for agreement.

Table 18.5 Consultation under Norfolk Boreas specific EPP ETGs post Norfolk Vanguard section 42 consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
15 th November 2017	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for an Onshore Ecology ETG meeting.
1 st December 2017	Email	To NE, EA, NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCP	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Landscape and Land Use ETG meeting (see Appendix 9.19 for method statement).
1 st December 2017	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Air Quality and Noise ETG meeting.
1 st December 2017	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Invite for an Onshore Ecology ETG meeting on 6 February 2018.
13 th December 2017	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for a Ground Conditions and Contamination ETG meeting (see Appendix 9.22 for Ground Conditions and Contamination Method Statement).
13 th December 2017	Email	To NE, MMO, Cefas, EA, NNDC, TWT, Eastern IFCA,	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Marine Physical Processes, Water and Sediment Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG meeting.
15 th December 2017	Email	To Highways England, NNC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Traffic and Transport ETG meeting.
15 th December 2017	Email	To EA, NE, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			availability for Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk ETG meeting (see Appendix 9.22 for Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk Method Statement).
15 th December 2017	Email	To HE, NCC	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting.
15 th December 2017	Email	To MMO, Cefas, NE, TWT, Whale & Dolphin Conservation	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Marine Mammal Ecology ETG meeting.
15 th December 2017	Email	To MMO, NE, TWT, RSPB	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Offshore Ornithology ETG meeting.
18 th December 2017	Email	From TWT	Confirming TWT will be participating in the benthic and marine mammal topic groups only.
5 th January 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Update on EPP consultation including date for issue of Method Statement and requesting availability for Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism ETG meeting
8 th January 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Cancelling Onshore Ecology ETG meeting on 6 th February 2018.
10 th January 2018	Email	From NE	Confirming NE will only be providing written comments for LVIA and Flood Risk topics.
17 th January 2018	Email	To HE, NCC	Invite for an Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting 8 th March 2018.
18 th January 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Invite for an Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk ETG meeting 16 th February 2018.
22 nd January 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC	Invite for a Ground Conditions and Contamination ETG meeting 14 th February 2018.
22 nd January 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Issue of Onshore Ecology and Ornithology Method Statement (Appendix 9.17) and Agreement Log.
24 th January 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCP	Invite for a Landscape and Land Use ETG meeting 7 th February 2018.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
24 th January 2018	Email	To NE, EA, NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCP	Issue of LVIA and Land Use Method Statements and Agreement Logs.
29 th January 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Issue of Air Quality and Noise Method Statements (Appendix 9.23 and Appendix 9.24) and Agreement Logs.
29 th January 2018	Email	To Highways England, NNC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Issue of Traffic and Transport Method Statement (Appendix 9.18) and Agreement Log.
29 th January 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NE	Issue of Water Resources and Flood Risk Method Statement and Agreement Log.
29 th January 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC	Issue of Ground Conditions and Contaminated Land Method Statement and Agreement Log.
29 th January 2018	Email	From NNDC	Indicating NNDC consider that the Priority Areas for further ecological surveys identified within the boundary of North Norfolk District Council are adequate (from NNDCs perspective).
29 th January 2018	Email	From NWT	Indicating NWT did not feel it necessary to have an Onshore Ecology ETG Meeting.
29 th January 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Issue of Socio-economic and Tourism, and Health Impact Review Method Statements (Appendix 9.20 and Appendix 9.21) and Agreement Logs.
30 th January 2018	Email	From BroDC	Requesting confirmation will comply with EMF UK exposure limits. Provided a response to confirm compliance.
30 th January 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NCC, BreC	Asking to confirm if would like to proceed with an Onshore Ecology ETG meeting.
30 th January 2018	Email	From NE	Indicating NE did not feel it necessary to have an Onshore Ecology ETG Meeting.
30 th January 2018	Email	From NCC	Indicating NCC did not feel an Onshore Ecology ETG Meeting necessary at this stage. Stated method statement is satisfactory but had comments on Odonata survey and Bat surveys.
30 th January 2018	Email	To NCC	Clarification on Odonata survey and bat surveys.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
30 th January 2018	Email	To, MMO, NE RSPB	Invite for Offshore Ornithology ETG meeting 5 th March 2018.
30 th January 2018	Email	To NE, MMO, Cefas, EA, NNDC, TWT, Eastern IFCA	Invite for a Marine Physical Processes, Water and Sediment Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG meeting 14 th March 2018.
30 th January 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, TWT, Whale & Dolphin Conservation	Invite for a Marine Mammal Ecology ETG meeting 12 th March 2018.
31 st January 2018	Email	From NNDC	Requesting additional viewpoints at CRS. Responded to confirm additional viewpoints.
31 st January 2018	Email	From NCC	If method statement is consistent with what's been agreed with NCC in respect of the Norfolk Vanguard project NCC would be satisfied.
1 st February 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, BroDC, BreC,	Request to confirm if Landscape and Land Use ETG meeting is required.
1 st February 2018	Email	From EA	Confirming they won't be commenting on LVIA as areas within their remit are covered by other topics.
1 st February 2018	Email	From NCP	Confirming happy with viewpoints and do not think a meeting is necessary.
2 nd February 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Invite for a Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism ETG meeting 13 th February 2018.
2 nd February 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Invite for an Air Quality and Noise ETG meeting 20 th February 2018.
2 nd February 2018	Email	To Highways England, NNC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Invite for a Traffic and Transport ETG meeting 6 th March 2018.
5 th February 2018	Email	From NWT	Returned completed agreement log.
5 th February 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, TWT, Whale & Dolphin Conservation	Issue of the Marine Mammal Method Statement (see Appendix 9.26) and Agreement Log.
5 th February 2018	Email	To MMO, NNDC, EA, NE	Issue of Marine Physical Processes and Marine Water and Sediment Quality Method Statements (Appendix 9.16) and Agreement Logs.
5 th February 2018	Email	To MMO, Eastern IFCA, EA, NE, TWT	Issue of Benthic and Intertidal Ecology Method Statement (Appendix 9.16) and Agreement Log.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
5 th February 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFAC, EA	Issue of Fish and Shellfish Ecology Method Statement (Appendix 9.16) and Agreement Log.
5 th February 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, RSPB	Issue of the Offshore Ornithology Method Statement (Appendix 9.27) and Agreement Log.
5 th February 2018	Email	From NNDC	Requesting further justification for CRS locations prior to completion of agreement log.
6 th February 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC	Request to confirm if Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism ETG meeting is required.
6 th February 2018	Email	From BroDC	Indicating do not feel Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism ETG meeting necessary.
7 th February 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCP	Cancelling of Landscape and Land Use ETG meeting.
8 th February 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Cancelling of Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism ETG meeting.
8 th February 2018	Email	From NNDC	Returned completed agreement log and confirmed happy with proposals. Did not foresee a need to attend a meeting.
8 th February 2018	Email	To EA, IDB, Anglian Water	Request to confirm if Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk ETG meeting is required.
11 th February 2018	Email	From IDB	Unable to attend meeting and yet to review method statement but will provide response shortly.
12 th February 2018	Email	From NCC	Returned completed agreement log and meeting not required.
12 th February 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC	Cancelling Ground Conditions and Contamination ETG meeting.
13 th February 2018	Email	From NE	Returned completed agreement log.
13 th February 2018	Email	From NE	Returned completed Agreement Logs for LVIA and Land Use.
14 th February 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Cancellation of Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk ETG meeting.
15 th February 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC, NCP	Requesting completion of agreement logs and any comments on the method statements.
15 th February 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Requesting completion of agreement log and any comments on the method statement.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
16 th February 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Request to confirm if Air Quality and Noise ETG meeting is required.
16 th February 2018	Email	From Anglian Water	Requesting take account of the comments have previously made in relation to Norfolk Vanguard, particularly relating to groundwater. Would like to review investigation report relating to Royston Bridge (once available).
16 th February 2018	Email	To HE, NCC	Issue of Onshore and Offshore Archaeology Method Statements (Appendix 9.25 and Appendix 9.28) and Agreement Logs.
19 th February 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Cancellation of Air Quality and Noise ETG meeting.
19 th February 2018	Email	To EA and Anglian Water	Requesting completion of agreement log and any comments on the method statement.
22 nd February 2018	Email	To IDB	Requesting completion of agreement log and any comments on the method statement.
23 rd February 2018	Email	To NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Requesting completion of agreement log and any comments on the method statement.
26 th February 2018	Email	From NCC	Returned completed agreement log and provided comments on method statement.
26 th February 2018	Email	From NE	Returned completed agreement log.
26 th February 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Requesting completion of agreement log and any comments on the method statement.
27 th February 2018	Email	From NNDC	Returned completed agreement log for noise.
28 th February 2018	Email	To Highways England, NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Postponing Traffic and Transport ETG meeting until April to allow traffic numbers to be updated for HVDC.
28 th February 2018	Email	From Highways England	Returned completed agreement log and provides comments on method statement.
8 th March 2018	ETG Meeting	HE, NNDC, The Applicant	Agreement of the Onshore and Offshore Archaeology Method Statements (minutes provided in Appendix 9.44).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
12 th March 2018	ETG meeting	The Applicant and Natural England	Agreement of Marine Mammal Method Statement (minutes provided in Appendix 9.45).
14 th March 2018	ETG Meeting	The Applicant, NE, MMO, EA, TWT, Eastern IFCA	Agreement of Benthic Ecology Method Statement (minutes provided in Appendix 9.43).
21 st May 2018	ETG meeting	The Applicant and NCC	Agreement of Traffic and Transport Method Statement (minutes provided in Appendix 9.42).
28 th August 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC, IDB, Anglian Water, Highways England, BroDC, BreC	Offering early sight of PEIR chapters, requesting addresses to send PEIR to and requesting availability for ETG meetings in Jan and Feb 2019.
29 th August 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, RSPB	Offering early sight of PEIR chapters, requesting addresses to send PEIR to and requesting availability for Offshore Ornithology ETG meetings in Jan and Feb 2019.
29 th August 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, TWT, Whale & Dolphin Conservation	Offering early sight of PEIR chapters, requesting addresses to send PEIR to and requesting availability for Marine Mammal Ecology ETG meetings in Jan and Feb 2019.
29 th August 2018	Email	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFAC, EA	Offering early sight of PEIR chapters, requesting addresses to send PEIR to and requesting availability for Marine Physical Processes, Water and Sediment Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG meetings in Jan and Feb 2019.
25 th September 2018	Email	From BreC	Request to be included in the Ground ETG for land contamination.
17 th October 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC, NE	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5, 21 and 29).
17 th October 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5, 27 and 30).
17 th October 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5, 25 and 26).
17 th October 2018	Email	To Highways England, NCC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5 and 24).
17 th October 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5 and 20).

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
17 th October 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC, BreC	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5 and 19).
17 th October 2018	Email	To HE and NCC	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5, 17 and 28) and signposting document for Chapter 28.
17 th October 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Providing early sight of Norfolk Boreas PEIR chapters (1, 5, 22 and 23).
August 2018 through to January 2019	Emails and phone calls	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFAC, EA	Numerous correspondence trying to arrange Marine Physical Processes, Water and Sediment Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG meetings. Which were rearranged several times due to commitments by the relevant organisations on other DCO projects.
August 2018 through to January 2019	Emails and phone calls	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFAC, EA	Numerous correspondence trying to arrange Marine Mammal Ecology ETG meetings. Which were rearranged several times due to commitments by the relevant organisations on other DCO projects.
August 2018 through to January 2019	Emails and phone calls	NE, RSPB and the Applicant	Numerous correspondence trying to arrange Offshore Ornithology ETG meetings. Which were rearranged several times due to commitments by the relevant organisations on other DCO projects.

18.5.3 Phase III consultation on EIA outside the EPP with stakeholders and consultees

496. Further meetings were held during this period (November 2017 to November 2018) with technical stakeholders and consultees, which influenced the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects.

18.5.4 Historic England

497. Following Historic England's review of the Stage 1 and 2 geoaerchaeology reports and the geophysical interpretation report, these were agreed apart from one remaining question regarding the way in which the sediment samples were stored prior to analysis. On 11th June 2018, Historic England provided further information regarding their concerns. HE questioned the methodology of collecting samples using transparent liners and opening cores in normal light conditions. It recommended that the samples should be collected using opaque sample tubes and then stored and processed under controlled light conditions.

498. In response, a letter was sent on behalf of the Applicant justifying the approach that had been used by demonstrating that the approach was widely accepted by academia as being suitable.
499. On completion of the Stage 3 report, a briefing note was sent to HE outlining the findings of the analysis and suggesting a meeting to discuss these findings and agree how the information contained in the report could be disseminated further.

Table 18.6 Phase III consultation with Historic England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
8 th March 2018	ETG	Historic England (HE), NNDC, the Applicant	Agreement of the Onshore and Offshore Archaeology Method Statements.
24 th April 2018	Draft reports provided for review	To HE	Offshore Geophysical analysis and Stage 1 and 2 geoarchaeology reports provided for review.
11 th May 2018	Review of reports	From HE	Provided comment on the above reports.
25 th June 2018	Email	To HE	Email responding to all questions raised by HE on the 3 reports.
11 th June 2018	Email letter	From HE	Letter outlining concerns over sampling methodology.
23 rd July 2018	Email letter	To HE	Letter justifying approach.
30 th August 2018	Email letter	From HE	Letter accepting the approach.
8 th October 2018	Email Briefing note	To HE	Letter to provide a summary to Historic England on the findings of the Stage 3 report.
12 th November 2018	Email	From HE	HE Edits to a press release regarding findings of the Stage 3 report were provided in which HE endorsed the approach being taken by VWPL on archaeological finds.

18.5.5 Natural England

Table 18.7 Phase III consultation with Natural England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
5 th February 2018	Method Statement	From the Applicant	Marine Physical Processes, Marine Water and sediment quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology, Marine Mammals Fish and Shell Fish Ecology and Offshore Ornithology.
March 2018	Comments on Method	From Natural England (NE)	Marine Physical Processes, Marine Water and sediment quality, Fish

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
	statements and Agreement logs		and Shellfish Ecology and Offshore Ornithology.
14 th March 2018	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology ETG meeting	The Applicant and NE	Agreement of Benthic and Intertidal Ecology Method Statement.
8 th November 2018	Briefing note on project design update to include an extension to the RLB	To NE	The proposal to extend the project interconnector search area across the gap between Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard East.
12 th November 2018	Meeting by phone	The Applicant and NE	The proposal to extend the project interconnector search area across the gap between Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard East.

18.5.6 Oil and Gas Operators

Table 18.8 Phase III consultation with Oil and Gas Operators

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
6 November 2018	Meeting	Swift Exploration	Meeting to discuss each parties aspirations within the Norfolk Boreas offshore project area.

18.5.7 Fishermen and Fishermen's organisations

Table 18.9 Phase III consultation with fishermen and fishermen's organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
6 th December 2017	Email	Eastern IFCA	Would like to be kept informed in relation to commercial and recreational fisheries aspects. Suggest that local fishermen are invited to participate directly on the consultation process.
1 st May 2018	Email	Fishermen and fishermen's organisations	Notice To Mariners for metocean buoy deployment.
2 nd May 2018	Email	VisNed	Link to Project website and invite to consultation.
2 nd May 2018	Email	Redersecentrale	Link to Project website and invite to consultation.
2 nd May 2018	Email	CRPMEM (French Regional Fishermen's Association)	Link to Project website and invite to consultation.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
2 nd May 2018	Email	Fiskebat (Norwegian Fishermen's Producers organisation)	Link to Project website and invite to consultation.
2 nd May 2018	Email	Fisherman	Clarification needed on vessels and how may be impacted by the Project.
2 nd May 2018	Email	Danish fishermen's PO	Link to Project website and invite to consultation.
8 th May 2018	Email	Danish fishermen's PO	Sending shapefile of the Project.
11 th May 2018	Email	Fishermen and Fishermen's organisations	Notice to Mariners for metocean buoy deployment.
15 th May 2018	Phone	Fisherman	Call about Cefas Endeavour and why not using smaller local vessels for buoy deployment. Also outlined Boreas to him.
25 th May 2018	Email	VisNed, Fisherman	Chasing consultation meeting plan.
25 th May 2018	Email	Redersecentrale	Chasing consultation.
25 th May 2018	Email	Fiskebat	Chasing consultation.
25 th May 2018	Email	Danish fishermen's PO	Chasing consultation.
25 th May 2018	Email	NFFO	Link to Project website and invite to consultation.
29 th May 2018	Email	VisNED	Confirming meeting on 20 th June at Fishermen's Hall.
4 th June 2018	Phone	Redersecentrale	Chasing up consultation plan, sending shapefile. SM to respond once spoken to fishermen.
7 th June 2018	Email	NFFO	Chasing consultation.
7 th June 2018	Email	Danish fishermen's PO	Chasing consultation.
11 th June 2018	Email	Sea Palling fisherman	Email outlining potential consultation and update on North Norfolk Fishermen's Society.
18 th June 2018	Email	NFFO	Chasing consultation date.
19 th June 2018	Email	Redersecentrale	Chasing consultation date.
20 th June 2018	Meeting, Fishmongers Hall (JK, JL)	VisNed, Fisherman	Presentation shown and subsequent discussion of Project, Dutch fishing interests and fishing grounds. Confirmed means for further information dissemination.
28 th June 2018	Email	NFFO	Accepting proposal for meeting. Asked about EIA methodology.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
3 rd July 2018	Emails	NFFO	JK suggesting meeting in London, DR suggested London around 3.30pm on 9 th July.
3 rd July 2018	Email	Danish fishermen's PO	Stated the pelagic fleet might fish area. Suggested getting data from Danish government.
3 rd July 2018	Email	Rederscentrale	Commented that there is not much Belgian activity in area. However, area could become more important in the future due to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) etc. No need for meeting but wanted to be kept updated.
19 th July 2018	Email	VisNed	Following up from consultation meeting with shapefiles, PowerPoint and charts.
19 th July 2018	Email	NFFO	Following up to schedule consultation.
24 th July 2018	Email	NFFO	Arranging consultation.
26 th July 2018	Email	NFFO	Arranging consultation.
2 nd August 2018	Email	NFFO	Rescheduling consultation, confirmed for 14 th August 12pm.
3 rd August 2018	Email	NNFS	Requesting meeting.
9 th August 2018	Email	NNFS	Suggestion from Nicola to contact John Davies to arrange a meeting.
10 th August 2018	Call	Fisherman	Cancelling meeting due to JL wanting to postpone.
10 th August 2018	Meeting, Caister	Caister Fishermen	Meeting to introduce the Project. Presentation shown and discussed. Fishermen voiced their concerns about cable burial and Electro Magnetic Fields (EMFs). Information provided on fishing methods, target species and areas targeted.
10 th August 2018	Meeting, sea Palling	Sea Palling Fisherman	Meeting to introduce the Project. Presentation shown and discussed. Information provided on fishing methods, target species and areas targeted.
14 th August 2018	Conference call	NFFO, the Applicant, Brown and May Marine (BMM)	Consultation, presentation of Project details by JL, presentation of comm fish data relevant to project by JK, queries by DR.
22 nd August 2018	Meeting Happisburgh	Sea Palling Fishermen	Meeting to introduce the Project. Presentation shown and discussed. Fishing grounds identified and types clarified. Explanation of relationship

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			with NNFS. Highlighted limited activity by a few local vessels in the area.
5 th September 2018	Call	Fisherman	Voiced concern about fishing after the cable is laid and would it be financially viable and stated they're holding off purchase of a second vessel. Also stated they have received lots of information for the Project but none of it covered fishing – JK directed towards an entire Chapter in the ES on commercial fisheries, and as they are a stakeholder, would have the opportunity to respond to it under Section 42 and other stages.
3 rd September 2018	Call	Fishermen, BMM	Call to arrange consultation meeting, rescheduled from earlier in the summer. Arranged to meet in Lowestoft at 10am on 6 th September.
4 th September 2018	Text	Fishermen, BMM	Text to arrange consultation meeting. Arranged to meet on Monday 10 th September.
5 th September 2018	Call	Fishermen, BMM	Call to arrange consultation meeting. Arranged initially to meet on Friday, then called back to arrange to meet him on Monday 10 th September at 1.30-2pm.
5 th September 2018	Call	Fishermen, BMM	Call to arrange consultation meeting. Tentatively arranged to meet him on Monday 10 th September but will call to arrange a different day.
10 th September 2018	Meeting Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth Fishermen	Consultation meeting. Jon Old brought up his concern over location of the Boreas cable in relation to where he takes his charter vessel (mainly for recreational rod and line fishermen).
10 th September 2018	Meeting Sea Palling	Sea Palling Fishermen	Consultation meeting regarding fishing activity in the area. Stated they are not currently concerned as construction is several years away and they only work close to the shore. They did raise concerns about how the cable would be buried close to shore, as this area was mostly hard ground, and they're concerned the works would impact the lobster population.
10 th September 2018	Meeting Caister	Caister Fishermen	Consultation meeting, overview of fishing activity. They raised concerns over location of the cable and whether he would be able to continue to fish.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
12 th September 2018	Meeting Cromer	NNFS	Consultation meeting, discussion of NNFS structure, fishing activity in relation to the Boreas site. They requested zoomed in charts.
17 th October 2018	Issue	NFFO	Issuing of minutes of 14 th August meeting.
11 th November 2018	Meeting Lowestoft	Lowestoft Fishermen, NFFO, BMM	Consultation meeting and discussion of Boreas.

18.5.8 Shipping and navigation

Table 18.10 Phase III consultation with shipping and navigation organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
June 2017	Scoping Response	Secretary of State, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA), Norfolk County Council, Trinity House (TH)	Stakeholder comments on Shipping and Navigation received as part of the Scoping process.
2 nd April 2018	Regular Operator Consultation	DFDS Seaways, Scotline	Comments received from regular operators of the Norfolk Boreas area, received as part of the regulator operator consultation.
3 rd May 2018	Meeting	MCA and TH	Kick off meeting prior to PEIR submission to agree NRA methodology.
8 th May 2018	Conference Call	Rijkswaterstaat	Call to update Rijkswaterstaat as to the project status, and to discuss routing within Dutch waters within the vicinity of Norfolk Boreas.
23 rd May 2018	Hazard Consultation	BP Shipping, Chamber of Shipping, Royal Yachting Association, Scotline, Cruising Association	Consultations undertaken for the purpose of gathering stakeholder input into the hazard log, drafted as part of the NRA process.
July 2018	Hazard Consultation Response	Scotline	Further (remote) input into the Hazard log.

18.5.9 Aviation and radar

Table 18.11 Phase III consultation with aviation and radar

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
15 th March 2018 to 10 th May 2018	Email	Osprey to DIO	Request for update from DIO on results of technical studies to account for variances in radar performance.
11 th May 2018	Email	DIO to Osprey	DIO state that they are awaiting further (radar) technical input.
28 th August 2018	Email	DIO	Pause on the receipt and assessment of any technical mitigation reports/submissions e.g. SERCO reports, relating to the TPS 77 radars and multi-turbine wind farms with immediate effect.
26 th September 2018	Email and attachment	Babcock International Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed Project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
1 st October 2018	Email and attachment	Bristow Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed Project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
10 th October 2018	Email and attachment	British International Helicopters, CHC Helicopters, HeliHolland, NHV Helicopters and Shell Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed Project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
9 th November 2018	Email and attachment	ONER, Perenco, Shell, CHC Helicopters, Bristow Helicopters, British International Helicopters and Babcock International Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed Project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
12 th November 2018	Email and attachment	UniFly Helicopters	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed Project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
12 th November 2018	Email and attachment	UniFly Helicopters	Confirmation from UniFly 'no objection'.
12 th November 2018	Email and attachment	Shell Helicopters	Request to Shell if they operate helicopters to the platforms within the 9 NM 'consultation zone'.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
12 th November 2018	Email and attachment	NHV Helicopters, HeliHolland and Anglia Radar	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.
13 th November 2018	Email and attachment	Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (Dutch equivalent of UK Civil Aviation Authority), Luchtverkeersleiding Nederland (Dutch equivalent of NATS) and Netherlands Ministry of Defence	Introduction by email with attachment providing details of the proposed project and an invitation for comment on any safeguarding concerns.

18.6 Phase III non-statutory consultation with landowners

500. On 2nd October 2017 a Land Registry edition date check service was conducted to identify any changes in registered landownership ahead of the formal consultation under section 44 for the Norfolk Vanguard Application.
501. The combination of the above land registry refresh and full land referencing process undertaken produced a list of interests for the initial round of statutory consultation under section 42 of the Act, which were issued on the 27th October 2017.
502. A follow-up letter was issued on the 14th November 2017 to all affected land interests identified to remind them of the consultation process and dates to respond by.
503. Where further interested parties were subsequently identified by the Applicant they were provided with USBs and updated paper copy sets of plans and given an opportunity to put forward comments and requests in relation to the project proposals. These interested parties were given 28 days to respond from the date after they received the letter.
504. See Table 18.12 below for a summary of mailings to identified landowners during this period.

Table 18.12 Correspondence with landowners during Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation period (and Phase III Norfolk Boreas non-statutory consultation)

Date of Consultation	Number of interests contacted
27 th October 2017 (alongside all other section 42 consultees)	347 land interests, utilities and mortgagees.
13 th November 2017	305 reminder letters to land interests.

Date of Consultation	Number of interests contacted
18 th December 2017	4 further letters to newly identified land interests.

18.6.1 Part One Claimants (Category 3: section 44(4) and section 44(6)(b))

505. Based on the environmental information available at the point of Norfolk Vanguard’s statutory consultation (October 2017), and the position of the red line boundary at that point, it has been concluded that there would be no part 1 claims substantiated. Therefore, the Applicant did not include any parties in the scope for land referencing in this regard and in the formal section 42/44 consultation.

18.6.2 Red line boundary changes, requiring additional consultation

506. Where significant changes in the onshore cable route red line boundary were made, further statutory consultation letters and accompanying plans were issued to those land interests whose land would be affected by the changes with a response period of at least 28 days (following the day on which the documents would have been received).

507. Five follow-up rounds of statutory consultation under the Act subsequent to that carried out in November to December 2017 have been undertaken for those with an interest in the land as the onshore development Order Limits have been amended as a result of information obtained and project refinements.

508. On each follow-up round of section 42 consultation, only those parties who had not been previously identified, or those parties where a change in the project boundary resulted in an impact on their interest were contacted.

509. The dates of the initial and follow-up rounds of section 42 consultation for land interests and set out in Table 18.13 along with the number of interests contacted.

Table 18.13 Consultation with landowners

Date of Consultation	Number of interests contacted
7 th November to 11 th December 2017	347
8 th March 2018	19
8 th March 2018 (updates to previously consulted parties)	102
27 th April 2018 (section 42-44)	8 (new)
27 th April 2018 (section 42-44)	55 (revised limits to previously consulted parties)

Date of Consultation	Number of interests contacted
30 th April 2018 (section 42-44)	1 (Associated British Ports) ¹⁹
9 th May 2018 (section 42-44)	1 (land interest who made contact)

510. On the 8th March 2018 a further 19 letters were issued to affected parties who were not previously consulted in November 2017. These land interests arose from: changes to the red line boundary following formal consultation and impacting new land; changes in landownership; and new parties revealed through the land referencing process. These letters were accompanied by a full set of updated onshore land limit plans along with a deadline of the 7th April for responses to be submitted by.
511. On the 8th March 2018 102 land interests who had previously been consulted under section 42 were also written to in order to inform them of changes on land in which they hold an interest which resulted in the red line moving outside of the previously consulted red line. The letters were accompanied by plans which highlighted the changes on their land. These land interests were also given until the 7th April 2018 to provide any relevant comments on the proposals.
512. On the 23rd April 2018 an edition date check service with the land registry was ordered. This was to check the dates of all land registry titles along the proposed red line boundary to ensure any changes to ownership or other interests potentially affected by the proposals were identified and given the opportunity to be consulted.
513. Following the land registry edition date check, a further eight new parties were written to and provided with at least 28 days from the day after receipt of the letter to provide responses.
514. As a result of a number of route changes and minor alterations requested by landowners to the red line boundary, all those affected by the changes (who had previously been consulted) were written to and provided with updated plans showing the red line boundary and the changes which had occurred on their land. The total number written to was 55. These parties were also provided with at least 28 days to provide comments on the changes.
515. A letter was posted on the 9th May 2018 after a letter was received from a newly identified party who has access rights along one of the identified accesses. They had seen a site notice erected in this location due to the ownership of the track being

¹⁹ As a result of the red line boundary change, Associated British Ports' interest has been removed, and as such the organisation is no longer a section 44 consultee.

unregistered. Although only a shared right of access is being sought over this track the applicant was keen to ensure they had received a formal consultation letter.

18.7 Feedback and key issues raised in Phase III

516. Over 780 written responses were received to the Phase III consultation, Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation. Over 70 individuals or representatives from various organisations provided a response to the section 42 consultation. A full list of all respondents and a summary of their feedback can be found in Appendix 3.3.
517. The following table contains a summary of the key themes and issues that arose within the section 47 feedback during the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation period. Norfolk Vanguard Limited’s response to these issues and explanation of the regards had for these is also included.

Table 18.14 Summary of responses to Norfolk Vanguard section 47 and regard had by VWPL Limited

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>HVAC vs HVDC – transmission system</p> <p>The issue which has prompted the greatest number of comments relates to Norfolk Vanguard’s power transmission system. To this point, the project design envelope has considered both HVAC (High Voltage Alternating Current) and HVDC (High Voltage Direct Current) transmission systems and assesses the impacts of both options through the EIA process. This has been an approach adopted by other large offshore wind farm proposals in recent years due to the uncertainty of the preferred technology at detailed design and procurement stage.</p> <p>A number of documents were produced to inform responses to the statutory consultation including the PEIR and the Consultation Summary document, as well as newsletters, the landowner information pack, photomontages, digital models and an FAQ document. These materials have all provided information for those interested in the implications of these two transmission system options, and why VWPL has sought to maintain optionality, as is permissible within the NSIP process. However, as the decision is in large part related to the availability of appropriate technology, that can provide a resilient and reliable transmission solution within the development timeframe of the project, at a competitive cost which enables</p>	<p>HVAC vs HVDC – transmission system</p> <p>Since VWPL first began a dialogue with residents in the scoping area in order to locate the infrastructure necessary to connect the power from the offshore wind farm into the National Grid, in October 2016, VWPL highlighted that preliminary design would consider both types of transmission systems currently available to modern power generation projects. As local people and stakeholders’ understanding of the implications of both systems have developed and deepened, VWPL has received more numerous, and more detailed feedback on this topic, from communities and from local groups and elected representatives. VWPL’s FAQs have reflected this evolving interest.²⁰</p> <p>As noted above, continued dialogue with the supply chain on the development and availability of future-proof, innovative technology within the timeframe VWPL needs to operate (for example to meet Government expectations with respect to the UK’s future energy gap and CO₂ – emissions targets) helps unlock sustainable solutions for technical challenges. Two challenges posed by emergent HVDC technology have been: availability and reliability/resilience during operation. Linked to the first is competitiveness – offshore wind is now one of the cheapest forms of energy</p>

²⁰ June 2017 FAQ Document: <http://bit.ly/2o7pCxG>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>energy generation at a keen price for the UK consumer, it was not considered appropriate to ask directly for views on the transmission system.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this was the single most commented upon topic among respondents. Clearly, people have been engaged by the topic and the Applicant welcomes their considered and detailed feedback. Of those that commented on the choice of HVAC versus HVDC transmission in their questionnaire responses (which amounted to 22% of respondents), 97% expressed a preference for HVDC transmission because they felt it would result in reduced onshore impacts, compared with a HVAC option, and specifically, eliminate the need for CRS. This preference for HVDC technology was also reflected in the feedback received via email and postal submissions and was also raised in the other formal representations submitted during the statutory consultation period. A handful of respondents expressed a preference for HVAC technology. Two reasons were given here; one: to avoid interference affecting local radio wave frequencies, and two: concern that the visual impact of the HVDC substation would be greater than that of an HVAC substation near Necton.</p> <p>It is notable that respondents living close to Necton and the proposed project substation location and National Grid extension works made far fewer comments directly expressing a desire for HVAC transmission over HVDC transmission, although some noted that while occupying the same footprint, substation infrastructure would potentially result in greater visual impacts with a HVDC system.</p>	<p>generation, helping to drive down costs for UK consumers. Linked to the second are factors common to relatively untested systems and their reduced inbuilt resilience in a HVDC system, which deploys fewer cables than an HVAC system. For this project, VWPL recognise that there are environmental advantages to HVDC transmission over HVAC transmission.</p> <p>As a result of continued commitment to sustainable solutions, VWPL has continued to explore the feasibility of a project which utilises HVDC; design work and supply chain engagement has therefore advanced rapidly, which has allowed us to commit now to a project deploying an HVDC transmission system, for Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas.</p> <p>Our refined onshore project design reflects this choice and encompasses the following embedded mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HVDC requires fewer cables than the HVAC solution for offshore and onshore cables; • During the cable installation phase for offshore there is less pre-sweep dredging, cable protection and fewer crossings required; • During the duct installation phase for onshore, this reduces the cable route working width (for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard combined) to 45m from the previously identified worst case of 100m. As a result, the overall footprint of the onshore cable route required for the duct installation phase is reduced from approx. 600 ha to 270 ha; • The width of permanent cable easement onshore is also reduced from 54m to 20m; • Removes the requirement for a CRS; • Reduces the maximum duration of the cable pull phase from three years down to two years; • Reduces the total number of jointing bays onshore for Norfolk Vanguard from 450 to 150; and • Reduces the number of drills needed at trenchless crossings (including landfall).
<p>Visual, environmental and amenity impact of onshore infrastructure</p>	<p>Visual, environmental and amenity impact of onshore infrastructure – substation works</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>Many people described their concerns regarding visual, environmental and amenity impacts of proposed onshore infrastructure and the impacts on the communities living closest to proposed sites.</p> <p>Understandably, comments relating to the Substation, or the CRS generally, tended to depend on the geographic location of the respondent. Those living closer to Necton were focused on key issues related to the project substation and National Grid extension works, whilst those in living in and around the villages of East Ruston, Ridlington, were concerned with the impacts of CRS. The Applicant received comments with respect to both the proposed CRS location 5a near Ridlington and 6a nearer Fox Hill and East Ruston. While comments were received which offered reasons why from the respondents' perspective, one or other of these locations was wholly unsuitable, it should be noted that most of these comments were preceded with the general observation that both potential CRS siting options were located in open agricultural land offering wide horizons but little natural screening and topographic undulation and therefore neither was considered a good option. There were suggestions that locating CRS elsewhere, e.g. in brownfield sites near North Walsham, might be more appropriate.</p> <p>A common concern about the CRS related to visual impact. Concerns were raised about the size and scale of the proposed infrastructure, its effects on visual amenity, impacts in relation to historic landscape and buildings and rural setting. Many expressed concerns about local amenities they felt could be negatively impacted by proposed development, for example Munn's Loke and key viewpoints like that from St Peter's Church, Ridlington. Concerns were raised too with respect to impact on the local tourism industry, and knock-on effects on other local businesses. Participants voiced concerns about disruption to local agriculture and local drainage issues too. There were also concerns that construction and operation of the CRS would impact local wildlife habitats and species.</p> <p>Respondents commenting on the substation primarily raised concerns about its proximity and impact upon the village of Necton as well as Ivy Todd and other residences close by. Concerns</p>	<p>The decision to deploy HVDC technology means that the great majority of concerns about visual, amenity and environmental impacts of residents of the areas of Witton, Ridlington and East Ruston and others about plans for CRS and other permanent electrical infrastructure in rural north Norfolk are no longer pertinent. Concerns associated with cable burial of course remain and VWPL responds to these below.</p> <p>VWPL has had regard to comments regarding visual, environmental and amenity impact and will seek to develop appropriate mitigation to address these concerns. The comments offered with respect to developing appropriate planting schemes will be explored by the team. VWPL will seek to undertake early, layered planting – to enhance or create layers of hedgerows and wooded strips or stances and organic, native planting schemes, where appropriate.</p> <p>VWPL will explore design options with respect to the enclosure housing the electrical infrastructure in order to minimise visual impacts. VWPL can work with colouring to make it less prominent from key viewpoints.</p> <p>The key mitigation in relation to landscape and visual impacts of the onshore project substation is its location. The proposed project substation footprint makes effective use of topographic undulations and natural screening. VWPL will produce additional viewpoints to illustrate this, in response to requests from community members and stakeholders. VWPL will also produce viewpoints which approximate more closely to the natural field-of-view (in addition to the wide-angle photomontages produced previously). And finally, in order to help people make use of illustrative visual tools like photomontages, the dimensions of local landscape features appearing within the view (e.g. mature trees, or buildings) will be noted to help people visualize the relative dimensions of proposed and existing features.</p> <p>Noise has been a key concern of those living in and around Necton – specifically claims that the cumulative impact of the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas electrical infrastructure will exceed local noise limits. The majority of the electrical assets in the HVDC substation are housed within a building which lends itself to acoustic insulation. Outdoor assets can make use of industry standard</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>raised related to visual impact, noise, impacts to the natural environment and wildlife. There were also concerns about increased traffic through Necton and Ivy Todd.</p> <p>The Applicant received just under 20 comments across questionnaires, emails and significant group responses stating opposition to the siting of substation infrastructure at the sites proposed in the PEIR and consultation documents. Alternative sites were proposed in farmland a few kilometres from the existing National Grid substation, and suggestions were made about wholly different connection points to the National Grid, in other parts of Norfolk and East Anglia²¹.</p> <p>The consultation questionnaire asked people for comments on mitigation measures, to help mitigate for visual and other impacts. Respondents did express concerns about the adequacy of proposed screening and planting around each of these pieces of infrastructure and the time it would take for trees and planting to become mature enough to offer effective visual screening of the CRS and of the project substation and National Grid substation extension. Ideas submitted to improve mitigation included using trees native to the area, starting planting early to allow screening to mature prior to construction and developing “natural” or “organic” planting patterns (i.e. not a straight line of trees).</p> <p>There were also comments related to the impacts of cable laying along the proposed buried cable corridor, however there were significantly less comments about more permanently visible infrastructure.</p>	<p>noise enclosures to mitigate operational noise. Detailed design work and noise modelling will inform plans submitted in the DCO application. VWPL is confident that all necessary standards will be met and that it will be possible to minimise noise and vibration impacts associated with the development and operation of the electrical infrastructure.</p> <p>Works to undertake the National Grid substation extension will gain access via the existing junction off the A47 with a ‘no right turn’ traffic management scheme in place. For access to the onshore project substation there will be a new access at Spicer’s Corner, with a filter lane. These measures mean all construction traffic is kept away from Necton and Ivy Todd.</p> <p>VWPL received a number of representations from local people expressing their concern about the local hydrology and historic flooding episodes, and that engineering works, and the hard standing on which infrastructure would be sited could increase local flooding risk. VWPL is working on drainage design and will be consulting with local and affected people to help us design effective solutions that will mitigate risk associated with the project works.</p> <p>In relation to impacts on wildlife habitats and species, as well as cultural heritage features, the reduced cable corridor width provides enhanced flexibility to microsite works in order to avoid sensitive features. VWPL will be submitting mitigation plans alongside the DCO, these will be agreed with local and national bodies and implementation will be monitored and evaluated to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Other concerns people mentioned with regards to potential construction and operation impacts near Necton relate to traffic and transport issues. Access onto the A47 from Necton has been described to us as a cause for concern and there have been fears that the construction and maintenance traffic would exacerbate any issues currently experienced by local road-users. The applicant plans to mitigate this risk by creation of a dedicated works access, to the north of Necton</p>

²¹ See Chapter 5 of the Consultation Report on connecting to the National Grid and Section 28.2.11 of the Consultation Report

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
	<p>village, near Spicer’s Corner. This will have a right turn filter lane on the A47, so will not impede normal traffic flows. This access means works traffic and Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) will not enter the village.</p> <p>Visual, environmental and amenity impact of onshore infrastructure – cable route corridor For the most part, statutory consultation responses relating to the onshore cable corridor from organisations like Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, councils and individuals representing parish, district and regional views express desires for an overarching or holistic reduction in environmental impact along the cable corridor and they saw the choice of HVDC transmission technology as an effective way of achieving this. Some among this group, as well as individuals with a very local interest in particular sensitive features also expressed concerns about open trenching techniques, when horizontal directional drilling or other trenchless methods might be a way of minimising impacts.</p> <p>As a result of consultation and responses received, there are a number of locations where VWPL now plans additional trenchless crossings, in order to reduce impacts on features like Marriotts Way County Wildlife Site, Paston Way and Knapton Cutting County Wildlife Site and Wendling Carr County Wildlife Site in addition to previous commitments to undertake HDD under the Wensum and the Bure.</p> <p>VWPL will continue to work with local landowners to microsite the cable corridor so that disruption to their normal operations are minimised and mitigated as far as is practicable. Some of the changes to the cable route corrido, result from these local and evolving landowner agreements.</p> <p>VWPL will continue to work with Ørsted – developers of the Hornsea Project Three offshore wind farm – to deliver a collaborative approach that minimises impacts associated with the crossing point of the respective cables, near Reepham, both in terms of how VWPL constructs the actual crossing point, design principles to ensure that all relevant regulations, for example relating to health and environmental controls and traffic and transport management are adhered to.</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>Landfall</p> <p>The next most commented on topic was landfall, and in particular the siting of landfall – where offshore transmission cables from the windfarm turbines come ashore and connect with onshore transmission cables. A key concern expressed was that the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) process required to install ducting necessary for bringing buried cables ashore would cause damage to Happisburgh beach and cliffs. Coastal erosion in this location was highlighted as a key concern and people argued that any drilling might risk exacerbating coastal erosion, and dynamic coastal processes and coastal retreat. People also expressed a concern that these active natural processes could, over time, expose buried transmission cables. Several people suggested that it would be beneficial to Happisburgh if sea defences were to be improved in this area.</p> <p>Some respondents noted the ecological value of the cliffs around Happisburgh, as nesting ground for numerous bird species.</p> <p>A number of respondents (over 60 comments across a number of different questions on the questionnaire) recorded a preference for alternative landfall locations “away from Happisburgh”. Some of the alternative locations for landfall or to connect to the National Grid with the highest number of suggestions included coming ashore at Bacton, or at Kings Lynn and connect to National Grid’s Walpole Substation. Suggestions also included the potential to connect to an offshore ring main (ORM) or alternative marine cable route that ran offshore to one of these alternative locations, rather than straight to Happisburgh and then across land to Necton.</p>	<p>The offshore and onshore cable routes have been chosen to minimise environmental impacts associated with the project. Landfall is part of this – avoiding designated sites offshore, such as the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) and onshore (The Broads National Park). The site selection chapter in the PEIR and the relevant section in the Consultation Summary Document summarise the key considerations which led to Happisburgh South as the best place to make landfall.</p> <p>Through consultation with local people and stakeholders the Applicant has been able to refine its plans for landfall. Accordingly, VWPL is committing to a “Long HDD”, which means the installation process will not involve any works taking place on the beach or inter-tidal zone. The landfall search zone will be refined further once VWPL has processed the results of ongoing geophysical investigations and borehole data. Also fewer ducts will be required than for the alternative HVAC solution, meaning disruption and timescales of installation are minimised.</p> <p>VWPL’s intention is that the design of the landfall will avoid, as far as possible, cables being exposed due to the effects of ongoing coastal erosion in the lifetime of the project. VWPL will share design cross-sections of the proposed long HDD at landfall, drawn in relation to the predicted effects of the dynamic coastal processes currently causing erosion, as well as profiles of modelled probability forecasts of coastal retreat.²²</p> <p>Access to the landfall construction compound will be gained from Whimpwell Street. There will be no requirement for construction vehicles to utilise public car parks in Happisburgh. Construction traffic will be managed in agreement with local highways through the Construction Traffic Management Plan. VWPL has committed to involving Happisburgh Parish Council in the development and agreement of the Traffic Management Plan.</p>
<p>Construction and traffic impacts</p> <p>Another common concern highlighted during the consultation was the impact of various elements of</p>	<p>Construction and traffic impacts</p> <p>Construction traffic will be managed in agreement with local highways through the Construction</p>

²² The siting of the landfall construction compound, transition joint pits and drill profile will mitigate exposure of the ducts / cables over the lifetime of the project based on the Kelling to Lowestoft Ness shoreline management plan (2012) to accommodate forecast erosion levels beyond 2055 at a minimum.

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>the project’s construction on local roads, particularly in relation to increased HGV traffic. Concerns related mainly to construction of onshore infrastructure (CRS and substation infrastructure) and at landfall. Fewer concerns were raised in relation to construction traffic associated with ducting and pulling through underground cables along the cable corridor. A notable exception related to the potential for cumulative impact, near Reepham, where Vattenfall’s projects’ cables are proposed to cross with those of Ørsted’s Hornsea Project Three.</p> <p>People are worried the road system in parts of rural Norfolk will not accommodate large HGVs and construction traffic. They recommend very close monitoring and planning of traffic management to ensure the local road network can cope with the increased traffic safely, without inconveniencing regular road users and visitors. They also worry that increased traffic will be detrimental to the rural way of life and rural environment. Concerns about the negative impacts on local tourism from increased traffic on the local road network were also highlighted.</p> <p>There was a general preference to ensure that construction vehicles operated outside of peak hours and also had regard for key seasonal considerations, such as summer holidays and Christmas.</p> <p>Given the importance of agriculture locally, respondents also wished to highlight that construction traffic should take account of harvest periods, and acknowledge the fact that at certain points and in key locations, there are likely to be additional farm vehicles and machinery sharing the local road network.</p>	<p>Traffic Management Plan. Due to the decision to proceed with HVDC technology, there will be a reduced potential impact on the local road system as a result of avoiding the construction of CRS. The use of Long HDD also means that at landfall, there will be no construction traffic related to beach works at Happisburgh.</p> <p>VWPL is in agreement with respondents who note the importance of restrictions on the public highways network in some parts of the cable route. During the main onshore cable corridor ducting phase, construction traffic will use the running track encompassed within the onshore cable corridor (45m wide).</p> <p>The actual length required and access strategy for this stage of the construction will be determined by the detailed design which will include the siting of joint locations.</p>
<p>Supply chain, employment, skills, education and training</p> <p>Some respondents noted the opportunities the project could create for local businesses and the wider supply chain. Younger participants, particularly those attending drop-ins at Great Yarmouth, and University Technical College Norwich, highlighted their interest and support for developing routes into high quality employment, skills development, education and training opportunities. Requests were made by local schools for VWPL to collaborate on a variety of</p>	<p>Supply chain, employment, skills, education and training</p> <p>As noted previously in this report, and also within the Socio-economic chapter of the PEIR, working with the supply chain is important for developers to ensure VWPL delivers the best possible project. Working closely with the local supply chain offers mutual benefits which VWPL envisages exploring and maximising over the coming years. Opportunities for the local supply chain to engage with us, particularly during onshore construction may evolve quickly after a positive consent</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
<p>educational projects, particularly relating to green futures and renewable energy.</p> <p>Linked to this, there were a number of requests for VWPL to participate in and contribute to projects and events of local community interest. The applicant is particularly interested in these opportunities where the themes of these events align with Vattenfall’s policies e.g. climate-smarter living and rural development.</p>	<p>decision from the Secretary of State and VWPL hopes to facilitate the necessary preparation of local companies so that they are able to deliver the necessary services, by working with industry bodies, and local business support organisations, like the NALEP, Chambers of Commerce and EEEGR, and Local Authorities.</p> <p>VWPL has begun working with local schools, colleges and the University of East Anglia already on pilot projects. Some of these have been very successful and VWPL is grateful to the learning that has gathered from working with enthusiastic and engaged young people and their establishment staff. VWPL will build on this preliminary work to offer more learning opportunities over the coming months. However, ultimately the aim is to develop a skills strategy that is informed by and aligns with local authority strategy, the NALEP energy sector skills plan and that ensures VWPL both creates opportunity and supports the aspirations of young people who are keen to work in the sector.</p>
<p><u>Public consultation</u></p> <p>Some respondents chose to highlight issues they felt may have discouraged wider involvement of local people in shaping the project through (informal and formal, or statutory) consultation.</p> <p>Some raised concern about the length and technical nature of the project’s Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) and the ability of local residents to fully comment on such a lengthy document.</p> <p>Some feedback also noted that there was concern that local communities would be unclear on the consultation process and the relationship between the project and Norfolk Boreas.</p> <p>General concerns about the adequacy of consultation undertaken were also made by a number of respondents.</p>	<p><u>Public consultation</u></p> <p>The project team has been actively engaging with local people, varied organisations and businesses in Norfolk and particularly along the proposed onshore cable route to the area of connection with the National Grid, near Necton, since October 2016.</p> <p>VWPL has consistently developed materials which aim to enable wide understanding of the project and to provide the available detail in response to those wishing to develop detailed knowledge of the project. This facilitates informed feedback, which VWPL recognises has great value in terms of improving the robustness of the project design.</p> <p>In addition to the PEIR and Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR, a Consultation Summary Document was produced aimed at informing community consultees of key elements of the project and of the EIA process.</p> <p>Ensuring a clear understanding of the projects and the relationship between with Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard has been a key focus for VWPL throughout the non-statutory consultation.</p> <p>Phase II informal consultation particularly drew the attention of participants to the fact that Norfolk Boreas would be subject to a separate DCO application – and the feedback received indicated</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
	<p>that those who responded understood this. See Appendix 3.2 – Hearing Your Views II for further information.</p> <p>Section 5.1 of the Norfolk Vanguard SoCC specifically sets out the relationship between the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects. This includes providing timescales for both projects and how people will be able to feed into development of both schemes. In all consultation materials, reference to the relationship with Norfolk Boreas is included. The Consultation Summary Document contained information, including a timeline detailing how the Norfolk Boreas project relates to the Norfolk Vanguard project.</p> <p>Since this time, VWPL has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed around 100,000 newsletters to local households; • Convened 31 public events (including staffed exhibitions, workshops and pop up information points); • Presented information to local parish councils, convened briefings with local MPs and many deliberative meetings with statutory stakeholders, training sessions with schools and colleges, and seen participation among those normally considered “harder to reach” increase; • Spoken with over 2,500 people attending events; • Received over 1,200 responses providing written feedback to local events (both informal as well as formal consultation associated with the projects); • Received and responded to many hundreds of emails from local people and stakeholders; and • Written many information leaflets, reports and consultation materials responding to local interests, information needs and requests plus many contributions to local media channels (broadcast and print); maintained a proactive social media campaign. <p>More newsletters are planned in order to keep people informed of the progress of project proposals and how they can get involved in the next stages of deciding the projects evolution. There are also regular updates on the project website too.</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by VWPL (on behalf of both Norfolk Vanguard Limited and Norfolk Boreas Limited)
	<p>The LLO is based full time in Norfolk, as well as support from a Norwich based agency helping with local engagement. VWPL continues to deepen and broaden its engagement with organisations who support and represent the interests of people and businesses local to the onshore works and in the region.</p>

18.8 Continued Phase III engagement

518. Following the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation period, the Applicant undertook further informal consultation and engagement leading up to the start of the statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas in November 2018.

18.8.1 Continued Phase III non-statutory consultation with Landowners

519. Following submission of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Norfolk Vanguard Offshore Wind Farm, several minor project design amendments were identified through liaison with landowners affected by the projects. These amendments are summarised as follows:

- Amendments to a number of cable route accesses, as requested by landowners;
- Minor route amendments, as requested by landowners.

520. These changes were submitted as a change report into the Norfolk Vanguard examination and were not picked up in the set of land plans issued with the consultation package for Norfolk Boreas section 42-44 consultation. For this reason a bespoke section 42 consultation letter was issued to the parties affected by these changes to confirm that the changes had been taken into account in the Norfolk Boreas project (as confirmed to them through the Norfolk Vanguard process) but that the changes had not been confirmed in sufficient time for inclusion into the Norfolk Boreas red line boundary plans. Notwithstanding, the minor amendments to the red line boundary would be picked up post-section 42 consultation and as part of the Applicant's Application.

521. The number of parties receiving the different section 42 Norfolk Boreas letters is detailed in Table 21.2 in Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report.

522. The changes which were incorporated came about from ongoing discussions with affected landowners in an attempt to conclude Heads of Terms (HoTs) with the affected parties. These changes are detailed in the Norfolk Vanguard Change Report.

This can be found on the Planning Inspectorate’s website (<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/projects/EN010079/EN010079-002205-Norfolk%20Vanguard%20-%20Change%20Report.pdf>).

523. These change requests and acceptance into the final design, show the Applicant and Norfolk Vanguard Limited’s continued commitment to work with those affected by the projects and incorporate where possible the routing requests to mitigate impacts on farming operations.

18.8.2 Engagement with the local community

524. Following the close of the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation period, an interim Consultation Report (‘Hearing Your Views III’) was produced. This report was published on 22nd February 2018 on the Norfolk Vanguard website and contained a detailed summary of the consultation undertaken, as well as analysis of the feedback received. This report can be viewed in Appendix 3.3.

525. To coincide with the publication of this interim Consultation Report, a community newsletter was also produced and issued to all residents living within the Primary Consultation Zone. The newsletter contained the following information:

- An overview of the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation undertaken;
- Summary of the feedback received;
- Summary of the changes made to the Project and Norfolk Vanguard project as a result of the feedback;
- Timeline and next steps; and
- Community update on work with the local community.

526. The newsletter was also made available on the Norfolk Vanguard website. This newsletter can be found in Appendix 18.4.

527. A number of stakeholder update meetings were also arranged following the close of statutory consultation in order to provide an update on the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, provide an overview of the feedback received and how it was given due regard. The following meetings took place during this period:

Table 18.15 Summary of meetings held with key stakeholders post Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
22 nd February 2018	Meeting	Local Authority briefing to: Norfolk County Council, North Norfolk District Council, Breckland	Projects update following statutory consultation.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
		Council, Broadland District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council	
23 rd February 2018	Meeting	George Freeman MP and Necton Parish Council	Projects update/Local opportunities discussion / mitigation.
23 rd February 2018	Meeting	Keith Simpson MP	Projects update.
27 th March 2018	Meeting	George Freeman MP	Projects update/Local opportunities discussion / mitigation.
27 th March 2018	Meeting	Norman Lamb MP	Projects update/Local opportunities discussion.
11 th April 2018	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	Projects update.
17 th July 2018	Meeting	North Norfolk District Council	Projects update and informal consultation on the Norfolk Boreas SoCC.
18 th July 2018	Meeting	Norfolk County Council, Broadland District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council (Breckland Council was invited but had to withdraw at short notice – this was followed up with a phone call)	Projects update and informal consultation on the Norfolk Boreas SoCC.

528. In addition, on the 22nd February 2018, following the publishing of the Interim Consultation Report (Hearing Your Views III), the LLO emailed all parish and town councils within the PCZ with an update on the Norfolk Vanguard project, and to offer a visit and presentation. A copy of this email is included in Appendix 18.5. The following list of Town and Parish Councils took up the offer.

Table 18.16 List of meetings with town and parish councils following the Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation

Date	Organisation
5 th March 2018	Necton Parish Council
12 th March 2018	Happisburgh Parish Council
14 th March 2018	Reepham Town Council
21 st March 2018	Colby and Banningham Parish Council
21 st March 2018	Aylsham Town Council
3 rd April 2018	North Walsham Town Council

Date	Organisation
17 th April 2018	Oulton Parish Council
18 th April 2018	Reepham Town Council*
9 th May 2018	Reepham Town Council**
14 th May 2018	East Roston Parish Council
15 th May 2018	Witton and Ridlington Parish Council

529. The agenda for these meetings included:
- Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation overview;
 - The big developments – explained;
 - A focus on any changes to the Norfolk Vanguard project close to the relevant parish/town council including looking at pertinent route maps together;
 - Update on supply chain and skills; and
 - Timelines and next steps.
530. In response to requests from local district, parish and town councillors, second* and third** visits were arranged to Reepham Town Council to consult on changes to the cable route corridor around Reepham made following the statutory consultation (see Table 18.16 above). The second visit involved a senior project engineer and site visits to nearby roads, at proposed cable corridor crossing points, which residents and their elected representatives had highlighted as being of concern. Following these additional meetings, further information was provided to Pettywell residents as agreed at the meetings. Please see Appendix 18.6 to see a letter sent to Pettywell residents.
531. Following a review of the questions posed during these meetings, and feedback and engagement from local communities via the Norfolk Vanguard information line number and email address, an updated FAQ document was developed. The document sought to provide answers to key queries for both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard, and was designed to be as accessible as possible.
532. The FAQ document was then published on the Project website on 25th April 2018 and issued directly to all Town and Parish Councils within the PCZ. A copy of the FAQ document can be viewed in Appendix 4.2.
533. In addition, further fact sheets about Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard were produced in response to a number of queries from the local community. These fact sheets are listed below and made available to supplement the FAQ document. They were published on the Norfolk Vanguard website.

- EMF Information Sheet; and
- Vattenfall and Ørsted Information Sheet.

534. An additional newsletter was issued to properties within the PCZ in June 2018 to inform communities about the Preliminary Environmental Information that would be made available towards the end of year. This detailed the similarities and advantages of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard co-development, and also provided an update on the status of the Norfolk Vanguard DCO application. A copy of the newsletter can be found in Appendix 18.7.

19 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: SCENARIO 1 AND SCENARIO 2

535. This Chapter of the Consultation Report describes why the Applicant considered two scenarios in its DCO application. As referred to in Section 1.2 and 1.3 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant's DCO application considers Scenario 1, where both the Project and its sister project, Norfolk Vanguard, are delivered (with associated synergies which are set out below), and Scenario 2, where only the Project is delivered.
536. It has been VWPL's intention from the outset that synergies between the two projects should be optimised in relation to the development, construction, operation and eventual decommissioning, in order that the overall impacts are reduced. Some of the proposed synergies include:
- Norfolk Boreas offshore cable corridor is 226km² and 97% of its area is shared with Norfolk Vanguard;
 - From landfall to the onshore project substation 100% of the onshore cable route is shared (including all associated access points and mobilisation zones);
 - VWPL plan to install onshore ducting for the transmission cables for both projects over a period of four years, in total, with pre-construction preparation conducted over two years and two years for construction (securing 400-500 jobs during the most intense period of working); and
 - Co-location of landfall, south of Happisburgh, and onshore project substations near to Necton.
537. This approach eliminates the need for a second phase of duct installation for Norfolk Boreas.
538. This approach will also require a shared operations and maintenance base at Great Yarmouth port²³ – employing 150 engineers, marine specialists and other highly skilled roles over 20+ years. If both projects secure consent and progress to construction, these synergies will be realised. It is VWPL's intention that both projects will be built, however, Norfolk Boreas needs to consider the possibility that the Norfolk Vanguard project may not be built. In order for Norfolk Boreas to be considered as an independent project by the Planning Inspectorate, this scenario must be provided for within the Norfolk Boreas DCO application.
539. Therefore within the application two scenarios have been considered:

²³ The operations base will serve VWPL's Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas projects. More details here: bit.ly/VattenfallPeelPorts. Operations at Great Yarmouth are not included within the Norfolk Boreas DCO application, and so will be subject to a separate application.

- **Scenario 1 – Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas** – Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction, and installs ducts and carries out other shared enabling works to benefit Norfolk Boreas. This scenario is optimal and the most probable outcome.
 - **Scenario 2 – Norfolk Boreas only** – Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone. The Norfolk Boreas EIA will also consider associated constraints and opportunities, under Scenario 2 and undertakes all works required as an independent project.
540. Both Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 were consulted on as part of the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation.
541. Early phases of non-statutory consultation had a positive influence in defining the project and its “red line boundary” – the area within which project infrastructure (turbines, cables and project substation) could be placed. Therefore, siting decisions under Scenario 1 were not consulted on and there was limited scope for micro-siting decisions under Scenario 2.
542. During the statutory consultation, the Applicant asked for local input on:
- Factors which may influence micro-siting of the Norfolk Boreas onshore project substation under Scenario 2 (i.e. where Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed);
 - Proposals to mitigate any impacts of the Norfolk Boreas onshore project substation (under both Scenario 1 and Scenario 2), for example, suggested planting schemes and landscaping mitigation; and
 - Proposals to mitigate any impacts of the Norfolk Boreas National Grid substation extension.
543. Plate 4 below describes Project elements and required works under Scenario 1 and Scenario 2.

Onshore elements	Scenario 1 - Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction and installs ducts and carries out other shared enabling works to benefit Norfolk Boreas.	Scenario 2 - Norfolk Boreas only Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone. Norfolk Boreas undertakes all works required as an independent project.
Landfall		
Landfall compounds	✓	✓
Cable duct installation via HDD	✓	✓
Transition pits and link boxes	✓	✓
Cable pulling	✓	✓
Onshore Cable Route		
Pre-construction works	✓	✓
Cable duct installation via open cut trenching	✗ (installed by Norfolk Vanguard)	✓
Cable duct crossings (e.g. hedgerows, underground services, roads or tracks, watercourses)	✗ (installed by Norfolk Vanguard)	✓
Trenchless crossings (e.g. HDD) and associated trenchless compounds	✗ (installed by Norfolk Vanguard)	✓
Mobilisation areas	✗ (not required)	✓
Running track	✓ (approx. 12km)	✓ (approx. 60km)
Accesses	✓	✓
Cable pulling	✓	✓
Cable logistics area	✓	✓
Jointing pits and link boxes	✓	✓
Onshore Project Substation		
Pre-construction works	✓	✓
A47 junction improvement	✗ (installed by Norfolk Vanguard)	✓
Access road to onshore project substation	✓ (extension of road installed by Norfolk Vanguard by approx. 125m)	✓ (approx. 1.8km)
Construction of onshore project substation	✓	✓
Screening	✓	✓
National Grid Substation Extension and Overhead Modifications		
Pre-construction works	✓	✓
Extension to existing Necton National Grid Substation	✓ (easterly direction)	✓ (westerly direction)
National Grid Overhead line modifications	✗ (installed by Norfolk Vanguard)	✓
Screening	✓	✓

Plate 4 Project elements under Scenario 1 and Scenario 2

20 APPROACH TO STATUTORY CONSULTATION UNDER SECTIONS 42, 47 AND 48 OF THE ACT

20.1 Overview and introduction

544. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out the approach taken to formal consultation and publicity under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act for the Project.
545. The activities undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48 are provided in detail in Chapters 21, 22 and 23 respectively. Together, these Chapters seek to provide the information required under section 37(7)(a) of the Act and the relevant parts of the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.

20.2 VWPL's approach to statutory consultation

546. The Applicant aimed from the outset to undertake a single stage of statutory consultation on preferred Project parameters for Norfolk Boreas.
547. This has been achieved as a result of widespread, open and inclusive informal engagement, including three stages of non-statutory consultation and Project design refinements (including one phase of statutory consultation for Norfolk Vanguard).
548. Statutory consultation took place in November and December 2018.

21 FORMAL CONSULTATION UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE ACT

21.1 Overview and introduction

549. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out the activities undertaken by the Applicant to comply with its duty to consult under section 42 of the Act. It provides the information relevant to formal section 42 consultation as required in the Consultation Report under section 37(7)(a) of the Act and the relevant parts of the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.
550. The Chapter concludes with a Statement of Compliance summarising the regard that the Applicant has had to relevant legislation and guidance in carrying out its duties under section 42.

21.2 Legislative context

21.2.1 Duty to consult under section 42

551. Section 42 of the Act requires the applicant to consult the following about the proposed application:
- a) such persons as may be prescribed;
 - aa) the Marine Management Organisation (offshore schemes);
 - b) each local authority that is within section 43 of the Act;
 - c) the Greater London Authority if the land is in Greater London (not applicable in this context); and
 - d) each person who is within one or more categories set out in section 44 of the Act.
552. For the purposes of section 42(a) of the Act, the persons prescribed are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations (as amended). This is referred to in more detail in Section 21.3 of the Consultation Report.
553. With regard to section 42(b), local authorities are defined as those within which the land to which the proposed application relates is located (section 43(1)). It also includes those local authorities that share a boundary with that authority (section 43(2)). This is referred to in more detail in Section 21.3 of the Consultation Report.
554. For the purposes of section 42(d), a person is within section 44 of the Act if the applicant knows that the person is an owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of the land (Category 1, section 44(1)); is interested in the land or has power to sell and convey the land or to release the land (Category 2, section 44(2)); or is entitled to make a relevant claim if the order sought by the proposed application were to be made and fully implemented (Category 3, section 44(4)). This is referred to in more detail in Section 21.3 of the Consultation Report.

555. There is a duty on the applicant, when consulting a person under section 42, to notify them of the deadline for receipt of comments to the consultation (section 45(1)). This must be a minimum of 28 days, commencing on the day after the day on which the person receives the consultation documents (section 45(2)). Consultation documents must be supplied to the person by the applicant for the purposes of the consultation (section 45(3)).
556. DCLG guidance at paragraph 26 notes that in addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the Project.

21.2.2 Duty to Notify the Planning Inspectorate of Proposed Application under Section 46

557. Aligned with formal consultation under section 42 is a requirement for the applicant to notify the Planning Inspectorate of the application under section 46. This must be done on or before commencing consultation under section 42 (section 46(2) of the Act) and the Planning Inspectorate must be supplied with the same information as is proposed to be used for section 42 consultation (section 46(1)).

21.3 Defining Section 42 consultees

558. The following sections describe how the prescribed bodies, local authorities and significantly affected persons to be consulted under section 42 of the Act were identified. It then sets out the approach taken to formal consultation for the Project under section 42.

21.3.1 Prescribed Consultation Bodies

559. The 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) (now incorporated under Regulation 11 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017) were consulted under section 42 as part of the pre-application process.
560. Prescribed bodies cover the main regulatory bodies including “technical” bodies with specific expertise and / or regulatory responsibility for a given discipline.
561. A list of the Prescribed Bodies consulted under section 42 is included in Appendix 21.1.

21.3.2 Local authorities

562. Section 42(1)(b) of the Act states that applicants must consult all local authorities which fall within one of the categories detailed in section 43 as follows:

- "B" Authorities (a unitary or district council in which the project is located);
- "A" Authorities (a unitary or district council which borders a "B" authority);
- "C" Authorities (a county council in which the project is located); and
- "D" Authorities (a unitary or district council which borders a "C" authority).

563. Table 21.1 shows all local authorities that were consulted under section 43. The following map shows how these authorities were identified.

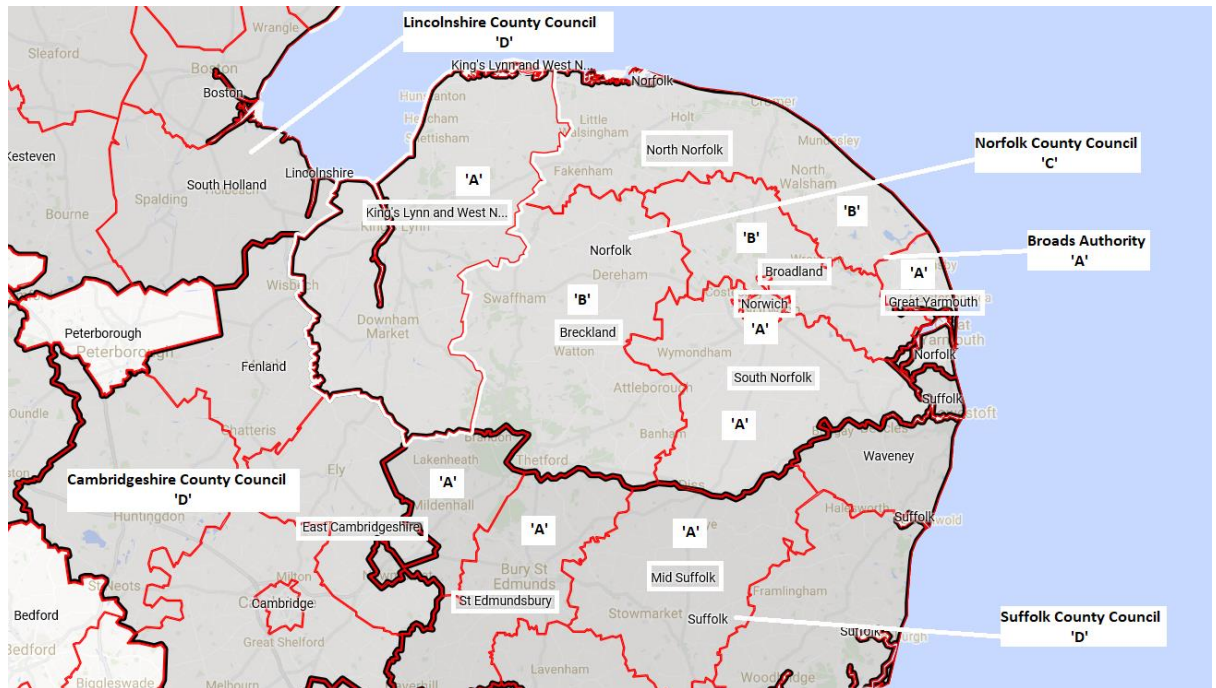


Plate 5 Section 43 local authorities (Map courtesy of Google 2018)

Table 21.1 Local authorities consulted under section 43

Organisation	Category
South Norfolk Council	A
Norwich City Council	A
Borough of King's Lynn & West Norfolk Council	A
Great Yarmouth Borough Council	A
The Broads Authority	A
Mid Suffolk District Council	A
Forest Heath District Council*	A
St Edmundsbury District Council*	A
Broadland District Council	B
Breckland Council	B

Organisation	Category
North Norfolk District Council	B
Norfolk County Council	C
Suffolk County Council	D
Lincolnshire County Council	D
Cambridgeshire County Council	D

*On 1st April 2019 Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council were replaced by a single district council called West Suffolk Council. The Applicant wrote a letter to West Suffolk Council on 13th May 2019 to make them aware of the Project and explain their predecessor bodies were consulted on 26th October 2018 (see Appendix 21.18).

21.3.3 Section 44 persons (landowners)

564. Under section 42(d) of the Act, the applicant is required to consult all those with an interest in land to which the application relates including (but not limited to) owners, lessees, tenants, occupiers and those able to sell or release the land.
565. Consultation with landowners has been ongoing throughout the development of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, principally through VWPL's land agent. The identification of potentially affected parties has been an on-going process since early 2016.
566. Survey access was sought for a range of option routes over a wide area through 2016 and 2017. Landowners and other interested parties were identified initially through title searches with the Land Registry. Where ownership could not be determined, site visits were conducted. The site visits involved identifying and visiting potential landowner residences and discussions with neighbours and other local residents to try and identify landowners. Contact was also made with landowners via telephone, email and letter.
567. The onshore cable route alignment was amended on a number of occasions prior to statutory consultation under the Act following requests from landowners. Where new land was included in the proposals further Land Registry searches were conducted followed by site visits and door knocking. Land referencing questionnaires were issued to all identified affected parties through 2017. An example of this questionnaire is included in Appendix 21.2. These were followed up with letters and site visits and discussions with landowners where possible to verify the ownership and interested party information. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix 21.3.
568. Where landowners remained unknown or where persons with rights of access over affected access ways were unknown, site notices were erected where possible in a

suitable visible location (for example on gateways or nearby telegraph poles). A copy of a site notice is included in Appendix 21.4.

569. On 2nd October 2017 a Land Registry edition date check service was conducted to identify any changes in registered landownership ahead of the formal consultation under section 44 for the Norfolk Vanguard DCO.
570. A further land registry edition date check was carried out on the 23rd April 2018 ahead of the Norfolk Vanguard application submission. Following acceptance of the Norfolk Vanguard application, a further edition date check was conducted on the 18th July 2018.
571. On the 7th September 2018 a further edition date check along with a full review of previously unregistered areas of land was conducted to inform the section 44 list for Norfolk Boreas.
572. The combination of the above land referencing activities produced a list of interests for the initial round of statutory consultation under section 42 of the Act, which were issued on the 26th October 2018. This letter can be found in Appendix 21.5.
573. Where further interested parties were subsequently identified by the Applicant they were provided with USBs and updated paper copy sets of plans and given an opportunity to put forward comments and requests in relation to the Project proposals. These interested parties were given at least 28 days to respond from the date after they received the letter.
574. See Table 21.2 below for a summary of mailings to identified landowners during this period.

Table 21.2 Correspondence with landowners during statutory consultation period

Date of Consultation	Number of interests contacted
26 th October 2018 (alongside all other section 42 consultees)	250 land interests, utilities and mortgagees (see Appendix 21.5).
26 th October 2018	An amended letter was issued to 10 land interests concerned with the substation site to explain the different impacts on their land holdings under Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 (see Appendix 21.6).
26 th October 2018	An amended letter was issued to 5 land interests concerned with the substation site and the cable corridor to take account of bespoke route changes (see Appendix 21.7).
26 th October 2018	An amended letter was issued to 9 land interests who had requested red line boundary changes through the Norfolk Vanguard pre examination process. These changes had been

Date of Consultation	Number of interests contacted
	agreed in principle for the Project but were not formalised nor illustrated on the plans issued on the section 42 USB (add appendices for all)(see Appendix 21.8).

575. Following the statutory consultation period, two additional section 42 landowners were identified after the Applicant received information through the return of signed HoTs. This information confirmed the landowners had an interest in land within the red line boundary and were therefore issued a section 42 letter. The letters were issued on 9th April 2019 and respondents were afforded at least 28 days to respond from the date after they received the letter. An example letter can be found in Appendix 21.9.

21.3.4 Part One Claimants (Category 3: section 44(4) and section 44(6)(b))

576. Based on the environmental information available at the point of statutory consultation (October 2018), and the position of the red line boundary at that point, it has been concluded that there would be no part 1 claims substantiated. Therefore, the Applicant did not include any parties in the scope for land referencing in this regard and in the formal section 42/44 consultation.
577. The noise and vibration chapter of the Norfolk Boreas PEIR and consultation documents confirmed that:
- Norfolk Boreas Limited has committed to a number of techniques and engineering designs/modifications as part of the project, during the pre-application phase, in order to avoid a number of impacts or reduce impacts as far as possible. Embedding mitigation into the project design is a type of primary mitigation and is an inherent aspect of the EIA process.*
578. As a result of the confirmed mitigation measures that have been proposed to be put in place it was concluded that there will be no significant increase in noise levels perceived at any nearby residential receptors.
579. In relation to the other six physical factors under Part 1 (LCA 1973): Vibration, Artificial Lighting, Dust, Smoke, Fumes and Discharge of Liquids and Solids; it was concluded that no property will be able to substantiate a claim for a reduction in value in their property due to these other factors as a result of the project being operational.
580. On the 23rd April 2019 an edition date check service with the land registry was ordered. This was to check the dates of all land registry titles along the proposed red

line boundary to ensure any changes to ownership or other interests potentially affected by the proposals were identified and given the opportunity to be consulted and included in the Book of Reference.

581. Following the land registry edition date check, one new party was written to and provided with at least 28 days from the day after receipt of the letter to provide responses. A copy of the letter can be seen at Appendix 21.10.

21.4 Notifying the Planning Inspectorate under section 46

582. As required under section 46 of the Act, the Applicant complied with the duty to notify the Secretary of State of the proposed application. As is required under the Act, the Applicant supplied the Secretary of State (via the Planning Inspectorate) with such information in relation to the proposed application as would be supplied to consultees for the purpose of complying with section 42. This was provided prior to commencing consultation under section 42.
583. The section 46 notification was issued by post to the Planning Inspectorate on 25th October 2018. A paper copy of the section 48 notice and a USB device containing the following information was enclosed with the letter:
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR);
 - Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR;
 - Onshore Project Area Maps;
 - Consultation Summary Document;
 - Statement of Community Consultation; and
 - Consultation Feedback Form.
584. A copy of the notification letter is included in Appendix 21.11. A copy of the acknowledgement of receipt from the Planning Inspectorate is included in Appendix 21.12.

21.5 Consultation undertaken in accordance with section 42 of the Act

585. As noted in Section 21.3, under section 42 of the Act, applicants are required to consult with prescribed bodies, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), each Local Authority that is within section 43, and each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in section 44 (landowners) for a period of at least 28 days after the day on which the documents are received.
586. Consultation under section 42 ran for 33 days from 7th November 2018 to 9th December 2018.
587. A letter was issued to all identified section 42 consultees on 26th October 2018 informing them of the consultation, the process for providing feedback and setting

out the timetable for responses to be received by (as noted under section 45 of the Act). Details about how to obtain further information was also included.

588. A paper copy of the section 48 notice and a USB device containing the following information was enclosed with the letter:
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR);
 - Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR;
 - Onshore Project Area Maps;
 - Consultation Summary Document;
 - Statement of Community Consultation; and
 - Consultation Feedback Form.
589. A copy of the section 42 letter is included in Appendix 21.13 and proof of postage is included in Appendix 21.14.
590. An electronic copy of the section 42 information was also issued to section 42 consultees with a known email address on 31st October 2018, with a copy of the letter issued on 26th October 2018 and the section 48 notice included as attachments. This method of service was included in addition to the paper copy letters that were sent on 26th October 2018. The body of the email included a link to the Project website where the documents available on the USB device could be viewed and downloaded. An example of this email can be found in Appendix 21.15.

21.5.1 PEIR

591. The PEIR was prepared for the purposes of presenting the likely onshore and offshore environmental effects of the proposed development based on the environmental data which had been collated at that time as part of the EIA process. Due to the advanced nature of the EIA at this stage, the PEIR represented a relatively complete assessment and was presented as a draft ES. This was the principle source of information consulted upon under section 42 and formed the basis of all consultation materials and information.
592. The information contained within the PEIR, which had an accompanying Non-Technical Summary document, was issued to section 42 consultees to provide them with an opportunity to understand the likely environmental impacts of the Project and provide feedback on these points. Copies of the PEIR chapters, the Non-Technical Summary Document and associated plans and accompanying information was available on the Project website ahead of the statutory consultation and is still available here: www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboareas.
593. The PEIR contained information on the key topics outlined in the chapter list, below:

Table 21.3 PEIR chapters list

Chapter	Topic
Chapter 01	Introduction
Chapter 02	Need for the Project
Chapter 03	Policy and Legislative Context
Chapter 04	Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives
Chapter 05	Project Description
Chapter 06	EIA Methodology
Chapter 07	Technical Consultation
Chapter 08	Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes
Chapter 09	Marine Water and Sediment Quality
Chapter 10	Benthic and Intertidal Ecology
Chapter 11	Fish and Shellfish Ecology
Chapter 12	Marine Mammal Ecology
Chapter 13	Offshore Ornithology
Chapter 14	Commercial Fisheries
Chapter 15	Shipping and Navigation
Chapter 16	Aviation and Radar
Chapter 17	Offshore and Intertidal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Chapter 18	Infrastructure and Other Users
Chapter 19	Ground Conditions and Contamination
Chapter 20	Water Resources and Flood Risk
Chapter 21	Land Use and Agriculture
Chapter 22	Onshore Ecology
Chapter 23	Onshore Ornithology
Chapter 24	Traffic and Transport
Chapter 25	Noise and Vibration
Chapter 26	Air Quality
Chapter 27	Human Health

Chapter	Topic
Chapter 28	Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Chapter 29	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
Chapter 30	Tourism and Recreation
Chapter 31	Socio-Economics
Chapter 32	Offshore Cumulative and Transboundary Impact Assessment
Chapter 33	Onshore Cumulative Impact Assessment
Chapter 34	Summary

21.5.2 Feedback mechanisms

594. The Applicant included a range of feedback mechanisms throughout the consultation and these were detailed in the section 42 letters. Consultees were able to provide feedback in the following ways:

- In writing to 'Freepost Norfolk Boreas';
- Via the dedicated info@norfolkboreas.co.uk email address;
- By completing a feedback form available at the consultation events, the drop-in locations and available to download online at www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas. An online version of the feedback form was also available to complete and submit on the Project website.

595. A dedicated information line (0800 019 3517) was available throughout the consultation process for interested parties to seek clarification on the proposals.

21.5.3 Further consultation and extension of feedback deadline

596. Through the statutory consultation process, one section 42 consultee was afforded additional time to make a representation on the Project. A time extension was afforded because the consultee explained to the Applicant that the information did not arrive in the post. A new section 42 notification and USB device was issued and confirmation of receipt provided by the consultee.

597. The organisation, BBL Technical Ltd, was issued a new letter on 4th March 2019 and afforded at least 28 days following the day on which it received the documents. The new feedback deadline provided was 7th April 2019.

598. This feedback extension was provided alongside an additional targeted consultation for a minor amendment to the Project's Offshore Order Limits (see Chapter 27 of the Consultation Report), for which BBL Technical Ltd was also a section 42 consultee.

599. Following additional due diligence and further information coming to light after the original section 42 mailing, one additional section 42 consultee was identified for the purposes of the section 42 consultation. In order to comply with its obligations under section 42, the Applicant undertook additional consultation with this consultee.
600. The organisation, Oranje Nassau Energie, was identified as the additional consultee identified and issued a new letter on 30th January 2019. It was afforded at least 28 days following the day on which it received the documents, and was provided a new feedback deadline of 4th March 2019.
601. This consultation was also undertaken at the same time as an additional targeted consultation for a minor amendment to the Project's Offshore Order Limits (see Chapter 27 of the Consultation Report) and both consultees were sent a copy of the Offshore Order Limits Change Report.
602. Tailored letters, based on the original section 42 notification, was issued to each consultee to explain the Project, why they were being consulted, how to respond to the consultation and their response deadline. As with the original section 42 mailing, a paper copy of the section 48 notice and a USB device containing the following information was enclosed with the letter:
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR);
 - Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR;
 - Onshore Project Area Maps;
 - Consultation Summary Document;
 - Statement of Community Consultation; and
 - Consultation Feedback Form.
603. Both consultees were able to provide feedback through the email and Freepost addresses, and were afforded at least 28 days from day following receipt of the letter to consider and respond to the proposals.
604. A copy of the letter to BBL Technical Ltd and Oranje Nassau Energie are included in Appendix 21.16 and Appendix 21.17 respectively.

21.6 Meetings and engagement with EPP ETGs during section 42

605. There were minimal meetings with EPP ETGs during the formal consultation period in order to allow for adequate resource to be attributed to reviewing and responding on the PEIR and consultation documents. The engagement which took place over this period was via email.

Table 21.4 Consultation under the EPP ETGs during section 42 consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
26 th November 2018	Email	To All onshore ETG members	Confirming have all information required for Section 42 consultation. Proposing week commencing 4 th February 2019 for ETG meetings and requesting availability.
29 th November 2018	Email	From NWT	Unable to make meeting week beginning 4 th February. However, may be able to send a substitute. With regard to the PEIR, it is unlikely that NWT will comment with regard to Onshore Ecology.
1 st December 2018	Email	To HE and NCC	Placeholder invite for Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting on 1 st February 2019.
6 th December 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC, NE	Placeholder invite for Landscape and Land Use ETG meeting on 6 th February 2019.
6 th December 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Placeholder invite for Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism ETG meeting on 8 th February 2019
6 th December 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Placeholder invite for Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk ETG meeting on 7 th February 2019.
6 th December 2018	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC, BreC	Placeholder invite for Ground Conditions and Contamination ETG meeting on 7 th February 2019.
6 th December 2018	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Placeholder invite for Onshore Ecology ETG meeting on 7 th February 2019.
10 th December 2018	Email	To Highways England	Issuing the A47 Access Briefing Note in response to in response to A47 highway matters raised.
12 th December 2018	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Placeholder invite for Air Quality and Noise ETG meeting on 6 th February 2019.
17 th December 2018	Email	From NCC	Response to Air Quality and Noise ETG: will leave this to district colleagues unless they require our input.

21.7 Consultation on EIA outside the EPP with stakeholders and consultees during section 42

606. Further engagement with stakeholders and consultees outside of the EPP took place during the statutory consultation. This engagement is outlined below.

21.7.1 Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)

Table 21.5 Consultation with MMO and Cefas during section 42 consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
8 th November 2018	Briefing note on project design update to include an extension to the RLB	To MMO	The proposal to extend the project interconnector search area across the gap between Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard East.
13 th November 2018	Meeting by phone	MMO and the Applicant	The proposal to extend the project interconnector search area across the gap between Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard East.

21.7.2 Natural England

Table 21.6 Consultation with Natural England during section 42 consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
22 nd November 2018	Email	From NE	Email highlighting NEs concerns with the overlapping timescales of several DCO applications and highlighting the fact that they may not be able to engage in ETG meetings for Norfolk Boreas.
3 rd December 2018	Letter	NE to the Applicant	Response to the meeting and briefing note to confirm that Natural England has no objection to the change to AfL being proposed.
7 th December 2018	Email	From the Applicant to NE	Email to inform NE that there had been a further change to the information provided in the briefing note and discussed at the meeting and a request as to whether the advice provide on the 3 rd December was still valid.

607. Further engagement, meetings and correspondence took place/was received following the close of statutory consultation and can be found in Chapter 28 of the Consultation Report.

21.8 Statement of Compliance

608. As required under section 42 of the Act, consultation was undertaken with prescribed consultees under the APFP Regulations, section 43 local authorities and

all identified section 44 consultees. The Applicant also sought to obtain views of other organisations that were identified because of their knowledge of the local area or a specific environmental topic. This is set out below:

- A) All consultees were supplied with the consultation documents, including the PEIR and supporting non-technical summary documents, a Consultation Summary Document with all relevant plans, the Statement of Community Consultation and a copy of the Consultation Feedback Form. A cover letter stated that the consultation process would run from 7th November 2018 to 9th December 2018. Consultees were given 33 days to make a representation save that some parties were offered extensions of time or different time periods to respond depending on the circumstance (as outlined in Section 21.5.3 above).
 - B) The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation (section 49)(see Appendix 25.1).
 - C) The Applicant provided the Planning Inspectorate with a copy of the same documentation that was sent to the section 42 consultees during each phase of consultation (section 46).
 - D) The Applicant also had regard to the DCLG Guidance on the pre-application process (section 50).
609. A full Statement of Compliance can be found in Chapter 31 of the Consultation Report.

22 FORMAL CONSULTATION UNDER SECTION 47 OF THE ACT

22.1 Introduction

610. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out the activities undertaken by the Applicant to comply with its duty to consult under section 47 of the Act. It provides the information relevant to explain the formal section 47 consultation as required in the Consultation Report under section 37(7)(a) of the Act and the relevant parts of DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.
611. This Chapter concludes with a Statement of Compliance summarising the regard that the Applicant has had to relevant legislation and guidance in carrying out its duties under section 47.

22.2 Legislative context

612. Section 47(1) of the Act requires the applicant to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation. The SoCC should set out how the applicant intends to consult the local community on the proposed application. There is a duty on the applicant to consult the relevant local authorities in respect of the content of the SoCC (section 47(2)) because their knowledge of the local area may influence decisions on the geographical extent of consultation and the methods that will be most effective in the local circumstances.
613. Local authority responses to consultation on the content of the SoCC should be requested by the applicant within a 28-day period (commencing on the day after the day on which the local authority receives the request for comments). Consultation documents must be provided to the local authority at this stage, providing information which allows the authority to make an informed response to the SoCC consultation (sections 47(3) and 47(4)). Section 47(5) of the Act requires the applicant to have regard to any response provided by the local authority that is received within the 28-day period.
614. In developing the SoCC, regard must be had to the EIA Regulations and relevant guidance about pre-application procedure. Regulation 10/12 of the EIA Regulations stipulates that the SoCC must set out whether the proposal is EIA development and, if so, how the applicant intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information.
615. Guidance on developing and publishing the SoCC has been provided by DCLG and is summarised in the Statement of Compliance in Chapter 31 of this Consultation Report.

616. Once the SoCC has been finalised, notice of deposit must be published in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the proposed development site (section 47(6)(a) of the Act) and the applicant must carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the statement (section 47(7)).

22.3 Statement of Community Consultation

22.3.1 Development of the SoCC

617. In formulating the approach to statutory consultation and the Statement of Community Consultation, the Applicant worked with local authorities, having regard to guidance and advice, as well as reflecting with them on Phase I, II and III informal consultation.
618. DCLG guidance (paragraph 42) states that it may be helpful to make informal contact with the local authorities in advance of formal consultation on the content of the SoCC. Therefore, meetings were held between VWPL and principal and strategic planning officers of local planning authorities (Norfolk County Council, North Norfolk District Council, Broadland District Council and Great Yarmouth Borough Council. Breckland Council was offered a meeting but as the representative had to withdraw from attending at short notice this was followed up with a phone call).
619. It was felt that the Applicant should explain the reasons why VWPL opted for two separate DCO processes for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard. The Applicant therefore outlined in the SoCC the principle differences between the projects relating to the offshore elements, notably that the turbines for Norfolk Boreas will be located in a Site to the east and north of the Norfolk Vanguard OWF Sites. The Applicant explained that while there are many similarities, there is some variance in constraints and opportunities influencing the proposals which needs to be studied and assessed independently, hence why the projects are subject to separate DCO applications.
620. This meant the Applicant's DCO had to consider two scenarios: Scenario 1 – where Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction and installs ducts and carries out other shared enabling works to benefit Norfolk Boreas; and Scenario 2 – where Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone, therefore undertaking all the works required as an independent project.

22.3.2 Formal consultation

621. Due to the linear nature of the Project, a number of local authorities were identified to input into the development of the SoCC. These are listed in Table 22.1.

622. The draft version of the SoCC, a cover letter and a list of ‘hard to reach groups’ were issued to these authorities for comment on the 24th August 2018. A copy of the cover letter, the draft SoCC and list of ‘hard to reach groups’ can be found in Appendix 22.1.

Table 22.1 List of consultees provided with the draft SoCC for review during the statutory consultation period on the SoCC

Organisation	Date draft SoCC issued for comment	Feedback deadline	Feedback received
North Norfolk District Council	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	25 th September 2018
Broadland District Council	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	25 th September 2018
Breckland Council	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	21 st September 2018
The Broads Authority	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	21 st September 2018 and 25 th September 2018
Norfolk County Council	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	12 th September 2018
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	20 th September 2018
Great Yarmouth Borough Council ²⁴	24 th August 2018	21 st September 2018	20 th September 2018

623. As shown in Table 22.1 above, all the local authorities and bodies engaged with were provided with a copy of the draft SoCC on 24th August 2018 and given at least 28 days to respond beginning with the day after the day on which the local authority received the consultation documents.
624. Feedback provided by local authorities after the 28 day period was taken on board by the Applicant.
625. Table 22.2 below outlines the changes made to the SoCC following consultation with the local authorities and bodies.

²⁴ Although the Applicant is not required to consult formally on the draft SoCC with the MMO and Great Yarmouth Borough Council, the Applicant felt it was beneficial to seek their feedback. These bodies were also asked to provide feedback on the draft SoCC for Norfolk Vanguard in 2017.

Table 22.2 Feedback received to the draft SoCC and regard had by the Applicant

Organisation	Comment	Applicant comment
North Norfolk District Council	<p>Thank you for allowing extra days within which to provide these comments.</p> <p>North Norfolk District Council recognises the significant potential of offshore wind developments to contribute to the future electricity supply needs of the UK and is supportive of such developments in principle.</p> <p>Whilst the laying of onshore cables across North Norfolk, from the proposed landfall location on the north Norfolk coast at Cart Gap, Happisburgh west to connect into the National Grid infrastructure at Necton, will have an impact on local communities in the North Norfolk District, the Council welcomes the commitment from Vattenfall made in February 2018 to use HVDC technology in the transmission of electricity for both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard wind farms. This has eliminated the need for onshore booster stations within North Norfolk and significantly reduces the impact of the project across North Norfolk.</p> <p>The decision to commit to the 'long' hydraulic directional drill when bring cable onshore at Cart Gap is also a welcome step in reducing the potential impacts of the project.</p> <p>The Council still maintains the wish to work closely with Vattenfall to ensure that local communities within the Primary Consultation Zone are well-informed of the proposals and have appropriate opportunities to comment and provide any new insights relating to constraints and opportunities relevant to the environmental impact assessment process so as to minimise the impact of the proposals on local farming and tourism business operations, communities and the natural and historic environment.</p> <p>The District Council is therefore grateful for the opportunity to comment on the draft SoCC at this stage in the consultation process and makes a number of comments on the draft Statement below:-</p> <p>North Norfolk District Council appreciates that it is difficult to convey technical information regarding major developments, such as Norfolk Boreas, to a lay audience. The District Council believes this is made even more challenging given the two</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. The Applicant will continue its engagement with NNDC and other local authorities throughout the pre-application consultation process.</p>

Organisation	Comment	Applicant comment
	<p>associated projects of Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard which have overlapping elements.</p> <p>The majority of people and interests potentially affected by the Norfolk Boreas proposals should already be aware of the Norfolk Vanguard project given that both proposals follow a similar route across North Norfolk.</p> <p>The District Council therefore believes that the key challenge for the Norfolk Boreas Project Team, as we outlined to you at our meeting of 17th July 2018, will be ensuring that the public, local landowners and business people and local community organisations such as town and parish councils along the cable corridor route understand the scope of any new consultation being taken forward by the Norfolk Boreas project.</p> <p>The SoCC, at Section 5.1, refers to the relationship between the Boreas and Vanguard projects and sets out the two scenarios, including a table and maps. The District Council is concerned that lay people will not be able to easily understand the two scenarios in the way they are set out in the SoCC and suggests that it might be clearer to say in simple terms that Scenario 1 is where both Vanguard and Boreas are delivered (with associated synergies) whereas Scenario 2 is where only Boreas is delivered. It might also be better and easier for people to understand if Maps 2 to 4 follow Section 5.1 and the table. Further, the Council believes it would also be helpful in the table if headings relating to each scenario refer to Scenario 1 (Vanguard and Boreas) and Scenario 2 (Boreas only).</p> <p>In terms of the scope of issues affecting North Norfolk, what the District Council would infer from Section 9.2 is that you are looking primarily for ‘...new insights relating to constraints and opportunities relevant to the environmental impact assessment process...’ The District Council would comment that this scope is made clearer in Section 9 so that residents along the cable route in North Norfolk (and other District Council areas not near the project substation or National Grid substation) understand why they are being consulted.</p> <p>The District Council notes that statutory consultation events are be staged during the consultation process for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (time</p>	<p>Noted. The SoCC, and the associated consultation materials, have been drafted to ensure it is clear what they are being consulted on by the Applicant.</p> <p>Noted. The SoCC has been updated to reflect these comments.</p> <p>Noted. The section NNDC refers to is 9.3. This section has been updated to reflect NNDC’s comments.</p> <p>Noted.</p>

Organisation	Comment	Applicant comment
	<p>and venues still to be agreed) and welcomes the fact that two events are to be staged in North Norfolk – one at Happisburgh and a second at North Walsham.</p> <p>Whilst the District Council understands that the landfall location at Happisburgh is now relatively fixed and welcomes the commitment made by Vattenfall to the use of the long HDD option for bring cables onshore for Vanguard and Boreas, it will be important for residents to be able to understand what these decisions mean for coastal erosion and protection, which is a significant issue affecting the immediate Happisburgh area. Any further commitments that Vattenfall can make such as use of clean spoil for infill behind sea walls, a commitment to helping remove redundant sea defences and a better understanding of any decommissioning phase of Vattenfall infrastructure will help local residents in their understanding of the project and any potential benefits it might bring.</p> <p>I hope the above comments are helpful to you in considering further the format of the SoCC and proposed arrangements for stakeholder and community consultation events to promote the Norfolk Boreas development within Norfolk and, on behalf of North Norfolk District Council, look forward to working with your team in the coming months as the plans for this significant project move forward.</p> <p>Should you have any questions in this regard, please do not hesitate to contact me in the first instance and I will co-ordinate any responses / actions on behalf of the District Council.</p>	<p>Noted. The PEIR and other consultation materials sets out coastal erosion has been considered in shaping the Applicant's proposal.</p>
<p>Norfolk County Council</p>	<p>Thank you for consulting the County Council on the above Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). The officer-level comments below are made on a without prejudice basis and the County Council reserves the right to make further comments on the emerging Boreas Wind Farm proposal.</p> <p>The County Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the above SoCC and supports the broad consultation principles particularly the explanation of the relationship between the two schemes (Boreas and Vanguard).</p> <p>Detailed point:</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p>

Organisation	Comment	Applicant comment
	<p>Paragraph 9.2.1 – this refers to the consultation dates on the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) being between 7 November 2018 – 9 December 2018. At a recent Boreas update meeting I had understood that the consultation period on the PEIR would be between 6 November 2018 to 11 December 2018. Please could you confirm when the section 42 consultation (under the Planning Act 2008) will take place on the PEIR.</p>	<p>This point was clarified with NCC in the Applicant's response to the council's comments.</p>
Breckland Council	<p>The Statement of Community Consultation as attached is comprehensive and clearly picks up learning from the Norfolk Vanguard process.</p> <p>I would just point out a particular criticism that has been put my way by residents. In their opinion they feel that "they do not always get the full story from the start". It could be worth including a section on how an option may become a preferred one and how details may evolve between the consultation exercises during the process.</p>	<p>Noted. An infographic has been added to section six of the SoCC to illustrate the evolution of the design process.</p>
Broads Authority	<p>[Comment one]: Having looked at your community consultation document I have no comments to make.</p> <p>[Comment two]: I can confirm that the Broads Authority is content with the contents of the document.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Great Yarmouth Council	<p>Generally speaking, the SoCC is well put together, clear – especially in explanation of how the Vanguard and Boreas schemes are linked, and indeed how they might be decoupled if necessary.</p> <p>[Comments on PDF version of the draft SoCC]: GYC pointed out a number of typing errors in the document.</p> <p>Information [in reference to the maps in the SoCC] is interesting but quite complex (with a lot of layers). A larger version of this map (and Map 5) would be better to read.</p> <p>Double check if this right. Consultation listed elsewhere as starting on 7 November 2018. [In reference to comment regarding consultation materials being available from 31 October 2018]</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. These errors have been amended in the final version of the SoCC.</p> <p>Noted. Larger versions of the maps were added to the appendices in the final version of the SoCC.</p> <p>The statement in the SoCC is correct. Although the statutory consultation period begins on 7 November, the documents will be available to view online</p>

Organisation	Comment	Applicant comment
	[Comment on Hard to Reach groups]: Perhaps consider Job Centre/DWP?	and in libraries from 31 October. These groups have been added to list of Hard to Reach groups used for the statutory consultation.
Broadland District Council	I attended a presentation with other planning officers from the Norfolk authorities in which the details and principles of the draft Statement of Community Consultation were explained to us, I was content with the information provided at the meeting and due to other extensive work pressures I'm afraid I'm not able to provide you with any further detailed comments. I would like to have the opportunity to comment on the details of the proposals as the details of the development progresses.	Noted. Noted. The Applicant will consult BroDC as part of the statutory consultation process.
Marine Management Organisation	Thank you for the opportunity to review the Statement of Community Consultation for Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm. The MMO does not have any comments to make on the document. Please could you forward the MMO a final version of the document once it has been finalised. This will be forwarded to our local office to help direct potential stakeholders to community consultation events for the project.	Noted. Noted. The final version will be issued to the MMO and all local authorities consulted on the draft SoCC.

22.3.3 The final SoCC

626. After confirming receipt of the comments received on the draft SoCC, a final version was prepared for publication.
627. The final version of the SoCC can be found in Appendix 22.2.

22.3.4 Publication

628. The final version of the SoCC was published on 17th October 2018. An advert was placed in the Eastern Daily Press on the same date detailing where the SoCC could be viewed online and in paper copy. A copy of the advert can be viewed in Appendix 22.3. A copy of the adverts in situ can be found in Appendix 23.2.

629. Paper copies of the SoCC were placed on deposit and made available to view free of charge in the following locations:

Table 22.3 List of deposit locations

Date SoCC available	Location	Venue
17 th October 2018	Aylsham	Aylsham Library, 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA
17 th October 2018	Dereham	Dereham Library, 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ
17 th October 2018	Norwich	Norwich Millennium Library, The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW
17 th October 2018	Norwich	Norwich City Council, St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH
17 th October 2018	North Walsham	North Walsham Library, New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE
17 th October 2018	Cromer	North Norfolk District Council, Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN
17 th October 2018	Great Yarmouth	Broadland District Council, Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Road, Norwich, NR7 0DU
17 th October 2018	Dereham	Breckland Council, Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, Dereham, Norfolk, NR19 1EE
17 th October 2018	Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Town Hall, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF
17 th October 2018	Swaffham	Swaffham Library, The Pightle, Swaffham, PE37 7DF

630. Members of staff at each of location signed a form to confirm receipt of the SoCC, which was delivered on 16th October 2018. Proof of delivery can be found in Appendix 22.4.
631. The SoCC was made available to view and download on the Project website (www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboareas) from 17th October 2018.
632. Emails were issued to key stakeholders highlighting that the SoCC had been published and was available to view online and in paper copy. The email also informed stakeholders that a Project newsletter was being issued to properties within the refined Primary Consultation Zone (PCZ) in order to inform them of the Statutory Consultation. Appendix 22.5 contains a list of stakeholders sent this email. Appendix 22.6 contains a copy of the email, which was issued on 16th October 2018.

633. A newsletter was issued to approximately 27,000 properties within the PCZ (Appendix 22.7). The newsletter summarised the key information contained in the SoCC and provided an overview of the forthcoming statutory consultation. It contained the following information:
- Announcement of formal consultation period;
 - The Project proposals;
 - Information on what is being consulted upon;
 - Details of the consultation process, public events, feedback mechanisms and contact details;
 - Information about Vattenfall's wider activity in Norfolk; and
 - An update on the Norfolk Vanguard project.
634. The newsletter was made available on the Project website alongside the final SoCC document. The newsletter can be found in Appendix 22.8.
635. A shortened e-newsletter was emailed on 31st October 2018 to the key stakeholders, identified hard to reach groups, organisations and representatives. This highlighted the consultation and helped to encourage participation in the process. A copy of the e-newsletter can be found in Appendix 22.9 and an example copy of this correspondence can be found in Appendix 22.10.
636. A press release was also issued on 31st October 2018 to local and industry media, and published on the Applicant's Project website. The press release was picked up and covered by local press in North Norfolk News and Reepham life. Dereham Times published an article advertising the consultation prior to the Applicant's press release being issued.
637. The press release resulted in coverage in industry new outlets including Renewable Energy Magazine, 4C Offshore, The Energy Zone, Power Technology and ReNews. Coverage can be found in Appendix 22.11.
638. Posters of the section 48 notice were placed in the deposit locations with information about the Project, including Scenario 1 and Scenario 2, details of the public consultation events, where the relevant Project information can be accessed and methods of providing feedback to the statutory consultation.
639. The posters were also positioned on parish and town council noticeboards along the cable route, and at intervals close to where the cable route is situated. A copy of the poster can be found in Appendix 22.12.
640. Further meetings between the Project team, the LLO and parish and town councils along the cable route took place to highlight publication of the SoCC and the start of the Project's statutory consultation. These meetings focussed on raising awareness

of the Project's upcoming statutory consultation, and also provided an update on the Norfolk Vanguard DCO application, which was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in June 2019. The following list of meetings took place.

Table 22.4 List of meetings with parish and town councils leading up to Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
8 th October 2018	Meeting	Happisburgh Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
9 th October 2018	Meeting	North Walsham Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
10 th October 2018	Meeting	Reepham Town Council	Projects update presentation.
18 th October 2018	Meeting	Cawston Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
23 rd October 2018	Meeting	Oulton Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
19 th November 2018	Meeting	Holm Hale Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
20 th November 2018	Meeting	Witton and Ridlington Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
21 st November 2018	Meeting	Colby and Banningham Parish Council	Projects update presentation.
3 rd December 2018	Meeting	Little Dunham Parish Council	Projects update presentation.

22.4 Undertaking consultation (in accordance with the SoCC)

641. The Applicant produced and used a variety of tools to provide section 47 consultees with information about the Project in an accessible way to encourage feedback to the consultation. These included:

- Consultation Summary Document;
- Consultation Feedback Form;
- 3D interactive model;
- Information leaflets on key topics;
- Public exhibitions;
- Website; and
- Social media.

22.4.1 Consultation documents

642. As recommended in DCLG's guidance 'Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre-application process', a 'summary document' written in non-technical language was produced to explain the proposals and the scope of consultation.

643. The Applicant therefore produced a 'Consultation Summary Document' written in non-technical language, which explained key project information about the Project, the consultation process and how to provide feedback on the proposals.

644. This document included the following:

- Introduction;
- How to use this document;
- About Vattenfall;
- Why does the UK need offshore wind farms?;
- A Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project;
- Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Project design envelope;
- Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm proposal;
- Offshore elements of the proposal;
- Onshore elements of the proposal;
- Landfall;
- Bringing power ashore at landfall;
- Underground cable corridor;
- Onshore project substation;
- Potential impacts during decommissioning;
- Project timeframe;
- What kind of local opportunities and benefits are important to Norfolk?; and
- How to Have Your Say.

645. The Consultation Summary Document was available at the libraries and council offices alongside the PEIR (see Section 23.4), at public consultation events and on the Project website.

646. A copy of the Consultation Summary Document can be found in Appendix 22.13.

22.4.2 Public exhibitions

647. The Applicant built on its knowledge from holding public events during the non-statutory consultation phases. Public events for the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation were held in accessible and suitable venues at locations along the cable

route. The locations were identified in areas within the PCZ that were most likely to be affected by the Project proposals.

648. Table 22.4 below outlines the date, location, timings and number of attendees to each of the public events.

Table 22.5 List of public exhibitions during the statutory consultation period

Date	Location	Exhibition Venue	Start Time	Close	Attendees
14 th November 2018	Happisburgh	The Wenn Evans Centre, Blacksmiths Ln, Happisburgh, Norwich NR12 0QY	1pm	7pm	38
15 th November 2018	Aylsham	Aylsham Town Hall, Town Hall, Market Place, Aylsham, Norwich NR11 6EL	1pm	7pm	48
16 th November 2018	Necton	Necton Rural Community Centre, 13 Tun's Road, Necton, Swaffham, PE37 8EH	1pm	7pm	47
21 st November 2018	Norwich	The Forum, Bethel St, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1BH	11am	6.30pm	100
22 nd November 2018	Dereham	Dereham Sixth Form College, Crown Rd, East Dereham NR20 4AG	1pm	7pm	42
23 rd November 2018	North Walsham	North Walsham Community Centre, New Road, North Walsham, Norfolk, NR28 9DE	1pm	7pm	42
24 th November 2018	Reepham	St Michael's Church, Reepham, Norfolk, NR10 4JL	10am	3pm	47

649. Information was displayed on twenty exhibition boards during these public events. The boards contained similar information as the Consultation Summary Document under the following board titles:

- Welcome;
- About Vattenfall;
- Need for the Project;
- NSIP Process;
- Site Selection;
- Project Proposal;

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR);
- Environmental Assessments;
- Offshore Map;
- Onshore Map;
- Landfall;
- Cable Route – Scenario 1;
- Cable Route – Scenario 2;
- Onshore Project Substation;
- Substation Maps;
- Photomontages 1;
- Photomontages 2;
- Timeline;
- Opportunities and Benefits; and
- Thank you.

650. A copy of the exhibition boards can be found in Appendix 22.14.

22.4.3 Other consultation tools

Feedback form

651. The Applicant produced a feedback form to ensure attendees at the public events were able to provide feedback on the Project. The feedback form covered the onshore and offshore elements of the Project, including Scenario 1 and Scenario 2, and allowed respondents to provide further information on issues not included in the form.
652. The feedback form was available at each of the public events. Attendees were provided with the opportunity to complete the form on the day, or to take the form away and return it via the Freepost address free of charge. Envelopes were made available on request to return the submitted form.
653. In addition to the public events, feedback forms were also made available at each of the Project's designated 'information points'. These included:
- Aylsham Library;
 - Dereham Library;
 - Norwich Millennium Library;
 - Norwich City Council Offices;
 - North Walsham Library;
 - North Norfolk District Council Offices;
 - Broadland District Council Offices;

- Breckland Council Offices;
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council Offices; and
- Swaffham Library.

654. During the statutory consultation period the feedback form was also available on the dedicated Project website. Interested parties were able to download the feedback form and return it the Project team via the Freepost address or as an email attachment.

655. In addition to the downloadable feedback form available on the Project website, interested parties were also able to complete the feedback form online using the Survey Monkey platform during both the non-statutory and statutory consultation phases. Interested parties were able to complete the feedback form online. The link to this online feedback form was available on the Project website.

656. A copy of the feedback form used during the statutory consultation phase is available to view at Appendix 22.15.

3D model

657. In order to provide stakeholders, local residents, landowners and other interested parties with a clear visualisation of the project a 3D virtual model was created and was available to view during both the non-statutory and the statutory phase of consultation.

658. The model was updated in between each of the phases of both informal and formal consultation and was available to view at the statutory consultation public events with a technical operator driving the programme to help consultees “see” the view from points they requested.

659. In order to provide the relevant visual representations of the proposed infrastructure, photomontages were made available in consultation documentation contained on the website.

660. An interactive map of both Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 was also published and made available on the Project website.

Information sheets

661. Prior to the commencement of the statutory consultation phase in November 2018, dedicated Information sheets were created on a number of key topics, and sought to provide interested parties with further detail on key issues which had been raised during the previous phases of non-statutory consultation.

662. The topics covered by the information sheets included:

- Onshore Cable Route:
 - This information sheet contained information on the method for installing the onshore cables, including a programme for construction activity; the expected working hours; information on traffic and transport assessments; commitment to HVDC technology; use of explanation of trenchless methods; and management plans that will be included as part of the Development Consent Order application.
- Landfall:
 - This information sheet included details of the landfall site, south of Happisburgh and the horizontal directional drilling method of installation; the landfall construction design to mitigate against coastal erosion; and commitments to minimise impacts in response to local concerns.
- Onshore Project Substation:
 - This information sheet included details on construction of the onshore project substation and expected timescales; viewpoints from where the substation will be visible; and commitments to minimising the impacts through access to the substation, planting and a drainage strategy.

Plans and paper copies of the PEIR

663. The PEIR document and plans illustrating the Project's onshore and offshore infrastructure and the proposed cable route, under Scenario 1 and Scenario 2, were made available during the statutory consultation phase.
664. Paper copies of the PEIR document and indicative cable corridor plans were available at each of the public exhibition events held during the statutory consultation phase.
665. In addition to this, paper copies of the PEIR were available to view at:
- Dereham Library; and
 - North Walsham Library.
666. The Applicant also provided a copy of plans and the PEIR document free of charge on a USB device. These devices were available at each of the information points during the statutory consultation phase, including:
- Aylsham Library;
 - Dereham Library;
 - Norwich Millennium Library;
 - Norwich City Council Offices;

- North Walsham Library;
- North Norfolk District Council Offices;
- Broadland District Council Offices;
- Breckland Council Offices;
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council Offices; and
- Swaffham Library.

667. Electronic copies of the PEIR were also available to view or download from the Project website.

668. The Applicant also made paper copies available to interested parties, to be provided upon request, at a cost of:

- Full Preliminary Environmental Information Report with annexes - £2,600; and
- A set of 18 (A4) Indicative Cable Corridor Plans - £15.

Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR

669. The Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR sought to provide an overview of the environmental impacts of the Project in non-technical terms.

670. The Applicant provided copies of the Non-Technical Summary document for reference at each of the information points outlined below. Copies of the Non-Technical summary were also available to take away free of charge on a USB device. These devices were available at each of the information points during the statutory consultation phase, including:

- Aylsham Library;
- Dereham Library;
- Norwich Millennium Library;
- Norwich City Council Offices;
- North Walsham Library;
- North Norfolk District Council Offices;
- Broadland District Council Offices;
- Breckland Council Offices;
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council Offices; and
- Swaffham Library.

671. Electronic copies of the Non-Technical Summary were also available to view or download from the project website.

672. The Applicant also made paper copies available to interested parties to be provided upon request at a cost of:

- Non-Technical Summary of Preliminary Environmental Information – £22.

Slide pack

673. The Applicant created a slide pack for presentations to local town and parish councils interested in hosting a session on the Project.
674. An example of the slide pack can be found in Appendix 22.16. The presentations were tailored for each parish or town council, with focus on the Project in their locality.
675. The slide pack contained information on the following topics:
- Vattenfall in Norfolk;
 - Project description;
 - Consultation process;
 - Responding to topics consultees have highlighted as being of interest (e.g. environmental research, innovation, etc.);
 - Opportunities and sponsorship;
 - Supply chain engagement;
 - Skills, jobs and training;
 - Timeline and next steps; and
 - An update on the Norfolk Vanguard DCO application.

Social media

676. During the formal consultation period, the majority of social media activity related to the consultation process, including the provision of information and facilitating people to provide feedback. Social media activity focused on the following:
- Repeatedly sharing details of the public exhibitions (dates, times, locations);
 - Publishing the digital Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and ensuring that interested parties were aware how they could access this information, including online and in the deposit locations; and
 - Providing details of the various ways in which feedback could be given and received on the Project proposals, including links to the online feedback form.

22.5 Feedback mechanisms

677. The Applicant has had a range of feedback mechanisms available throughout the consultation and these were detailed in the section 47 consultation materials, including the SoCC. Consultees were able to provide feedback in the following ways:
- In writing to ‘Freepost Norfolk Boreas’;

- Via the dedicated info@norfolkboreas.co.uk email address; and
- By completing a feedback form available at the consultation events, the drop-in locations and available to download online at www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas. An online version of the feedback form was also available to complete and submit on the Project website.

678. A dedicated information line (0800 019 3517) was available throughout the consultation process for interested parties to seek clarification on the proposals.

22.6 Engagement with hard to reach groups and individuals

679. In conjunction with the previously noted focus on engagement with seldom heard and hard to reach groups, the Applicant encouraged as wide a response as possible to its formal consultation.

680. Reference to engagement and consultation with hard to reach groups was included within the SoCC (see Appendix 22.2).

681. As out lined in the SoCC, the following methods were also used to inform local communities, including hard to reach groups of the opportunities to get involved with the consultation on the Project:

- Newsletter within the Norfolk Boreas Primary Consultation Zone;
- Newspaper adverts;
- Posters, along the cable corridor;
- Press releases to local media;
- Letters to elected representatives, parish councils and local groups;
- Posts on social media; and
- E-newsletter to those who have registered their interest in the Project.

682. Throughout the formal consultation, the Applicant also offered presentations and provided information directly to such groups in order to facilitate their participation in the consultation process.

683. Correspondence was issued to contacts and representatives of hard to reach or seldom heard groups during October 2018 in order to notify them of the statutory consultation. A copy of an example correspondence can be found in Appendix 22.17.

22.7 Following formal consultation

684. In addition to the commitment the Applicant made in the SoCC to have regard to consultation responses within the Consultation Report, the Applicant also produced an interim Consultation Report titled 'Hearing Your Views IV'. See Chapter 28 of the Consultation Report for more information on this and the Applicant's post formal consultation engagement.

22.8 Statement of Compliance

685. An account of how the requirements of the Act and the EIA Regulations have been complied with in terms of undertaking the section 47 consultation is set out in this Chapter of the Consultation Report and the Statement of Compliance (Chapter 31).
686. This Chapter demonstrates that consultation was carried out in line with the SoCC. In summary, The Applicant complied with the Act and EIA regulations as follows:
- A) A draft SoCC was prepared, which set out how the Applicant proposed to consult the community and with the relevant authorities in whose area the proposed project lies (section 47(2)).
 - B) Statutory consultation with the relevant local authorities on the SoCC ran from 24th August 2018 until 21st September 2018 thus allowing a period greater than 28 days for responses (section 47(3)).
 - C) Meetings were held with the relevant authorities prior this point to discuss the contents of the SoCC. This took place on 17th and 18th July 2018.
 - D) The Applicant considered all relevant comments received on the draft SoCC and draft Update to the SoCC (section 47(5)).
 - E) Notice of the SoCC was published in local newspapers on 17th October 2018 (section 47(6)).
 - F) The SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's project website (section 47(6)).
 - G) The consultation process was carried out in accordance with the SoCC (section 47(7)).
687. A full Statement of Compliance can be found in Chapter 31 of the Consultation Report.

23 FORMAL PUBLICITY UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE ACT

23.1 Introduction

688. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out the activities undertaken by the Applicant to comply with its duty to publicise the proposed application under section 48 of the Act. It provides the information to explain the section 48 publicity as required in the Consultation Report under section 37(7)(a) of the Act and the relevant parts of the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.
689. The Chapter concludes with a Statement of Compliance summarising the regard that the Applicant has had to relevant legislation and guidance in carrying out its duties under section 48.

23.2 Legislative context

690. Section 48(1) of the Act requires the applicant to publicise a proposed application at the pre-application stage. Regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations prescribes the manner in which an applicant must undertake this publicity. Regulation 4(2) sets out what the publicity must entail, including the publishing by the applicant of a notice, and Regulation 4(3) provides detail of the matters which must be included in that notice.
691. In developing and publishing the notice, regard must be had to the EIA Regulations and relevant guidance about pre-application procedure. Regulation 11 of the 2009 EIA Regulations and Regulation 13 of the 2017 EIA Regulations stipulates that, where the application for development consent is an application for EIA development, the applicant must at the same time as publishing the notice of the proposed application under section 48(1), send a copy of the notice to the consultation bodies and to any person notified to the applicant by the Planning Inspectorate in accordance with Regulation 9 of the 2009 EIA Regulations and Regulation 11 of the 2017 EIA Regulations.
692. Guidance provided by DCLG pertinent to section 48 states that this publicity is an integral part of the public consultation process. Where possible, the first of the two required local newspaper advertisements should coincide approximately with the beginning of the consultation with communities (paragraph 58).

23.3 The section 48 notice

23.3.1 Development of the notice

693. The section 48 notice was prepared with reference to the above legislation and guidance. A copy of the wording of the final notice is provided in Appendix 23.1.

694. The Statement of Compliance in Chapter 31 sets out the matters which must be included in the notice (from Regulation 4(3) of the APFP Regulations) and provides references to where this information can be found in the final notice.

23.3.2 Timing of publication

695. As noted above, guidance on pre-application consultation notes that section 48 publicity is an integral part of both section 42 and 47 consultation. This fed directly into the overall approach to pre-application consultation for the Project.

696. Publicity under section 48 occurred in parallel to formal consultation under section 42 and section 47 (stage 2) of the Act. The deadline for the receipt of views on the Application was the 9th December 2019, which was consistent across sections 42 and 47 consultation and section 48 publicity.

23.3.3 Publicising the notice

697. The applicant must publish a notice, which must include the matters prescribed by paragraph (3) of Regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations, of the proposed application:

- For at least two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity in which the proposed development would be situated;
- Once in a national newspaper;
- Once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and
- Where the proposed application relates to offshore development –
 - i. once in the Lloyd’s List; and
 - ii. once in an appropriate fishing trade journal.

698. The following table sets out the publications and dates that notifications were published. Copies of the published notifications from each are included in Appendix 23.2.

Table 23.1 List of section 48 notice publications and dates

Date	Publication
1 st November 2018	The Times
1 st November 2018	London Gazette
1 st November 2018	Lloyds List
1 st November 2018	Fishing News
30 th October 2018 and 6 th November 2018	Eastern Daily Press

23.4 Consultation material

699. As set out in the SoCC, and explained within the section 48 notice, copies of the consultation materials were placed on deposit for public viewing free of charge in the following locations:

Table 23.2 List of consultation materials deposit locations during statutory consultation

Date SoCC available	Location	Venue
17 th October 2018	Aylsham	Aylsham Library, 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA
17 th October 2018	Dereham	Dereham Library, 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ
17 th October 2018	Norwich	Norwich Millennium Library, The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW
17 th October 2018	Norwich	Norwich City Council, St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH
17 th October 2018	North Walsham	North Walsham Library, New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE
17 th October 2018	Cromer	North Norfolk District Council, Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN
17 th October 2018	Great Yarmouth	Broadland District Council, Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Road, Norwich, NR7 0DU
17 th October 2018	Dereham	Breckland Council, Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, Dereham, Norfolk, NR19 1EE
17 th October 2018	Great Yarmouth	Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Town Hall, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF
17 th October 2018	Swaffham	Swaffham Library, The Pightle, Swaffham, PE37 7DF

700. At each location, the following materials were available:

- The PEIR on USB stick (Paper copies of the full PEIR were available to view at Dereham and North Walsham Libraries);
- PEIR Non-Technical Summary document;
- Consultation Summary Document;
- Statement of Community Consultation; and
- Consultation Feedback Forms.

701. The section 48 notice was included in the mailing to section 42 consultees, which was issued on 26th October 2018. A copy of the notice can be found in Appendix 23.1 and the accompanying covering letter can be found in Appendix 21.13.

23.5 Statement of Compliance

702. As required under section 48 of the Act, the Application was publicised to seek views from the general public on the Project. The Applicant complied with the relevant legislation as follows:
- A) The Applicant prepared and published section 48 Notices for the statutory consultation in the manner prescribed under the APFP Regulations (section 48(1)).
 - B) The formal period for responses was included in the section 48 Notices as 7th November 2018 and 9th December 2018 (allowing 33 days to respond, more than the minimum of 28 days following the date the notice is last published (on 6th November 2018) required under section 48(2) and Regulation 4(3)(i) of the APFP Regulations.
 - C) The Applicant published the section 48 Notices as required by Regulation 4(2) of the APFP Regulations.
 - D) The statutory consultees were supplied with a copy of the section 48 notice in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(c) and Regulation 11 of the 2009 EIA Regulations (now Regulation 11(1)(c) and Regulation 13 of the 2017 EIA Regulations). A copy of the section 48 Notice was enclosed within letters sent to statutory consultees.
703. Publicity under section 48 occurred in parallel to formal consultation under section 42 and section 47. The requirements under the Act are for the Applicant to have regard to the responses in developing the proposed application (section 49). No responses were received specifically in relation to the section 48 notice but where it has been identified through feedback form analysis that respondents have heard about the consultation from newspapers (which could have included the section 48 notices), this has been acknowledged in the relevant section.
704. A full Statement of Compliance can be found in Chapter 31 of the Consultation Report.

24 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE 2008 ACT

24.1 Introduction

705. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out how the Applicant has complied with its duty under section 49 of the Act to take account of consultation responses received under section 42 of the Act. Information pertaining to consultation responses received under sections 47 and 48 of the Act is presented in Chapters 25 and 26 of the Consultation Report respectively.

706. This Chapter seeks to provide the information relevant to section 42 consultation responses as required in the Consultation Report under sections 37(7)(b) and 37(7)(c) of the Act and the relevant parts of the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation, which are as follows:

24.1.1 2008 Act

707. Section 37(7) states that the Consultation Report should, inter alia, give details of:

- Relevant responses to the formal consultation and publicity under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act; and
- The account taken of any relevant responses.

24.1.2 DCLG Guidance on pre-application consultation

708. Paragraph 80 states that the Consultation Report should, among other things:

- Set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses);
- Provide a description of how the application was influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; and
- Provide an explanation as to why any significant relevant responses were not followed, including advice on impacts from a statutory consultee.

24.2 Legislative context

709. Section 49(2) of the Act requires the applicant to have regard to relevant responses to the consultation and publicity that has been undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48. A relevant response for the purposes of section 42 is defined in section 49(3)(a) as a response from a person consulted under section 42 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed.

24.3 Summary of responses received

710. Over 40 individuals or representatives from various organisations provided a response to the section 42 consultation. A list of all respondents and a summary of their feedback to section 42 consultation is provided in Appendix 24.1 and a summary is provided below.
711. Where responses relate to the EIA, these are outlined in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 5 to 31) of the Norfolk Boreas ES. Within each ES Chapter, detail is provided on where the comment has been addressed within the ES or other submission documents.
712. It is worth noting that No 2 Relay Stations (N2RS), a non-prescribed body, has been included in the analysis of the section 42 responses from prescribed bodies and dealt with directly in the ES Chapters. This is due to the nature of the feedback provided and the technical assessment undertaken on information submitted.
713. Some of the section 42 consultees in addition to writing about EIA topics also made comment on the EIA process, notably consultation and the pre-application process. This, therefore, has been included in this report, below, alongside the other EIA topics covered in the ES.

24.3.1 Project description

714. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to the project description:
- Natural England;
 - Marine Management Organisation (MMO);
 - Network Rail;
 - Environment Agency;
 - MCA;
 - North Norfolk District Council;
 - Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority;
 - National Farmers Union;
 - Oulton Parish Council; and
 - Atkins on behalf of BBL Technical Limited.

715. Responses are detailed in Chapter 5 of the ES.

24.3.2 Marine geology, oceanography and physical processes

716. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to the consultation process:

- Natural England;
- Norfolk County Council;
- MMO; and
- North Norfolk District Council.

717. Responses are detailed in Chapter 8 of the ES.

24.3.3 Marine water and sediment quality

718. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to marine water and sediment quality:

- Natural England; and
- MMO.

719. Responses are detailed in Chapter 9 of the ES.

24.3.4 Benthic and intertidal ecology

720. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to benthic and intertidal ecology:

- MMO; and
- Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority.

721. Responses are detailed in Chapter 10 of the ES.

24.3.5 Fish and shellfish ecology

722. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to fish and shellfish ecology:

- Natural England;
- MMO;
- Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority; and
- VisNed.

723. Responses are detailed in Chapter 11 of the ES.

24.3.6 Marine mammals

724. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to marine mammals:

- The Wildlife Trust;
- Whale and Dolphin Conservation;
- Natural England; and
- MMO.

725. Responses are detailed in Chapter 12 of the ES.

24.3.7 Offshore ornithology

726. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to offshore ornithology:

- Natural England; and
- RSPB.

727. Responses are detailed in Chapter 13 of the ES.

24.3.8 Commercial fisheries

728. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to commercial fisheries:

- Norfolk County Council;
- MMO;
- Eastern Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority;
- VisNed; and
- National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations.

729. Responses are detailed in Chapter 14 of the ES.

24.3.9 Shipping and navigation

730. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to shipping and navigation:

- MCA;
- MMO;
- TH; and
- Rijkswaterstaat.

731. Responses are detailed in Chapter 15 of the ES.

24.3.10 Aviation and radar

732. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to aviation and radar:

- MoD;
- Oil and Gas Platform Operators;
- Dutch Military; and
- Dutch ATC.

733. Responses are detailed in Chapter 16 of the ES.

24.3.11 Offshore and intertidal archaeology and cultural heritage

734. The following Prescribed body provided comments in relation to offshore and intertidal archaeology and cultural heritage:

- Historic England.

735. Responses are detailed in Chapter 17 of the ES.

24.3.12 Infrastructure and other users

736. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to infrastructure and other users:

- Swift Energy;
- Shell; and
- Atkins on behalf of BBL Technical Limited.

737. Responses are detailed in Chapter 18 of the ES.

24.3.13 Ground conditions and contamination

738. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to ground conditions and contamination:

- Breckland Council;
- Norfolk County Council;
- North Norfolk District Council; and
- Environment Agency.

739. Responses are detailed in Chapter 19 of the ES.

24.3.14 Water resources and flood risk

740. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to water resources and flood risk:

- Environment Agency;
- Norfolk County Council;
- Burgh and Tuttington Parish Council;
- Anglian Water; and
- Canal & River Trust.

741. Responses are detailed in Chapter 20 of the ES.

24.3.15 Land use and agriculture

742. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to land use and agriculture:

- ESP Utilities Group Ltd;
- Harlaxton Gas Networks Ltd;
- National Grid;
- BPA;
- Anglian Water;
- Burgh and Tuttington Parish Council; and
- National Farmers Union.

743. Responses are detailed in Chapter 21 of the ES.

24.3.16 Onshore ecology

744. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to onshore ecology:

- Natural England;
- The Forestry Commission;
- Norfolk County Council; and
- Environment Agency.

745. Responses are detailed in Chapter 22 of the ES.

24.3.17 Onshore ornithology

746. The following Prescribed body provided comments in relation to onshore ornithology:

- Natural England.

747. Responses are detailed in Chapter 23 of the ES.

24.3.18 Traffic and transport

748. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to traffic and transport:

- Ingworth Parish Council;
- Norfolk County Council;
- The National Trust;
- North Norfolk District Council;
- Oulton Parish Council; and
- Burgh and Tuttington Parish Council.

749. Responses are detailed in Chapter 24 of the ES.

24.3.19 Noise and vibration

750. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to noise and vibration:

- North Norfolk District Council; and
- Oulton Parish Council.

751. Responses are detailed in Chapter 25 of the ES.

24.3.20 Human health

752. The following Prescribed body provided comments in relation to health impact assessment:

- Public Health England.

753. Responses are detailed in Chapter 27 of the ES.

24.3.21 Onshore archaeology and cultural heritage

754. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to onshore archaeology and cultural heritage:

- NCC Historic Environment Service;
- National Trust; and
- Historic England.

755. Responses are detailed in Chapter 28 of the ES.

24.3.22 Landscape and visual impact assessment

756. The following prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to landscape and visual impact assessment:

- Norfolk County Council;
- North Norfolk District Council;
- Natural England; and
- National Grid.

757. Responses are detailed in Chapter 29 of the ES.

24.3.23 Tourism and recreation

758. The following Prescribed body provided comments in relation to tourism and recreation:

- Norfolk County Council.

759. Responses are detailed in Chapter 30 of the ES.

24.3.24 Socio-economics

760. The following Prescribed bodies provided comments in relation to Socio-economics:

- Norfolk County Council; and
- N2RS.

761. Responses are detailed in Chapter 31 of the ES.

24.4 Statement of Compliance

762. This Chapter of the Consultation Report demonstrates that all requirements for summarising the section 42 consultation responses received during statutory consultation and having regard to those responses under section 49 of the Act have been met.

763. It can be concluded from an analysis of this information that the comments, views and impacts identified through the statutory consultation have influenced the development of the Project. A full table of responses from statutory consultation under section 42, and the regard had by the Applicant can be seen in Appendix 24.1.

25 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES UNDER SECTION 47 OF THE ACT

25.1 Introduction

764. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out how the Applicant has complied with its duty under section 49 of the Act to take account of consultation responses received under section 47 of the Act. Information pertaining to consultation responses received under sections 42 and 48 of the Act is presented in Chapters 24 and 26 of the Consultation Report respectively.
765. This Chapter seeks to provide the information relevant to section 47 consultation responses as required in the Consultation Report under sections 37(7)(b) and 37(7)(c) of the Act and the relevant parts of the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.

25.2 Legislative context

766. Section 49(2) of the Act requires the applicant to have regard to relevant responses to the consultation and publicity that has been undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48. A relevant response for the purposes of section 47 is defined in section 49(3)(a) as a response from a person consulted under section 47 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed.

25.3 Summary of responses received during the non-statutory consultation

767. Chapters 21, 22 and 23 of the Consultation Report contain a full summary of the consultation undertaken, while Chapters 24, 25 and 26 of the Consultation Report contain the feedback received, and the regard had to that feedback by the Applicant.
768. This extensive preliminary work has been undertaken has resulted in Project refinements through the process leading up to the statutory consultation period. The Applicant has had regard for the feedback received during the non-statutory consultation and refined the proposals where possible as a result.

25.4 Summary of responses received during the statutory consultation period

769. The following table contains a summary of the key themes and issues that arose within the feedback received during the statutory consultation period. The Applicant's response to these issues and explanation of the regard had for these is also included.
770. A summary of the key themes and issues raised through the feedback provided, and a description of the Applicant's response to each issue, is included in the "Hearing Your Views IV" report (Appendix 3.4). A list of all respondents and a summary of their feedback to section 47 consultation is provided in Appendix 25.1.

Table 25.1 Summary of responses to section 47 and regard had by the Applicant

Summary Issue	Regard had by the Applicant
<p>Construction traffic and impacts</p> <p>There were 21 respondents who made comments on the impact of construction on local roads, particularly in relation to HGV traffic. The main concerns were focussed on the construction of the onshore infrastructure, associated impact on roads such as the B1145 and B1149, and around Cawston and Reepham.</p> <p>Respondents highlighted their concern that in these areas “road width is not sufficient to allow two heavy vehicles to pass without difficulty”, and there are a number of “narrow pavements and several blind junctions” which makes it unsafe for large vehicles to use these routes. Feedback also highlighted the cumulative traffic impact on Reepham and surrounding roads – the Applicant’s underground cables are proposed to cross with Ørsted’s Hornsea Project Three, which could potentially result in construction vehicles from both developers overlapping and impact the local highway in this area.</p> <p>Additional concerns relating to construction traffic included noise and vibrations that would be created by HGVs, particularly where properties are situated immediately adjacent to affected roads. Some feedback suggested that older properties could be subject to potential structural damage as a result of vibrations caused by increased HGV traffic and already “feel the building shake when large vehicles pass”.</p> <p>Concerns were also voiced regarding the “impact on residents and businesses during road closures suggested during the construction works” and businesses that may “lose trade during construction”. One business located off the B1145 expressed concern with HGV vehicles using “single track” roads and implied additional traffic may affect the number of customers that are able to access it.</p> <p>Other comments encouraged the Applicant to closely monitor and consider the traffic management to ensure the local road network can cope and without inconveniencing local home and business owners.</p>	<p>Construction traffic and impacts</p> <p>Construction traffic will be managed in agreement with Norfolk County Council’s highways authority through the Traffic Management Plan prior to works beginning. An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan, Outline Code of Construction Plan, Outline Access Management Plan and Outline Travel Plan will be provided at the Applicant’s Development Consent Order submission.</p> <p>The Applicant will also continue to liaise with Ørsted regarding works and potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed cable crossing of Hornsea Project Three and the Applicant’s export cables, near Reepham, to ensure collaboratively that cumulative impacts are limited to acceptable levels.</p>
<p>Visual impact of the onshore project substation</p>	<p>Visual impact of the onshore project substation</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by the Applicant
<p>Nine respondents raised concern with the visual impact of the onshore project substation and associated works. Concerns were raised about the size and scale of this infrastructure and its “huge impact on the landscape”.</p> <p>Most responses related to this theme were regarding the proposed mitigation around the site to help reduce the visual impact. Concerns were raised about how adequate the proposed screening and planting will be, with comments ranging from “examples of screening show that more is needed” to “I don’t think the converter halls at Necton can be mitigated”.</p> <p>Two respondents suggested planting as early as possible to help in the construction process to maximise the effectiveness of mitigation. Comments included “plant trees that grow quickly” and to “plant sooner”.</p>	<p>The onshore project substation and the National Grid extension are required to enable power from the offshore wind farm to be connected into the National Grid. The siting of these two vital elements of infrastructure has been undertaken carefully, in order to limit environmental impacts and maximise embedded mitigation. The location of these elements has good potential for the establishment of screen planting and other measures to mitigate the impacts of the development, including making effective use of topographic undulations, existing mature woodland and hedgerows, by retaining these and using them as natural screens. Mitigation woodland, hedgerow and grassland planting is proposed in key areas and the Applicant is committed to doing this as early as possible. The mitigation woodland, hedgerow and grassland planting is shown in Chapter 29 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment within the PEIR, including Figures 29.9, 29.10a, 29.10b and 29.11. The Applicant will continue to work with local residents, their elected representatives, landowners and other relevant stakeholders to consider appropriate planting schemes. In relation to the onshore project substation and the converter halls, the Applicant will explore options like colouring and cladding to help mitigate visual impacts further.</p> <p>In response to suggestions where the onshore project substation should be located, the Applicant has provided further information on this in Chapter 4 of the ES and the Section 28.2.11 of the Consultation Report.</p>
<p>Transmission system</p> <p>Another focus of the responses relates to the transmission system proposed for the project (and Norfolk Vanguard). In February 2018, the Applicant committed to using High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) cable technology over High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) cable technology to connect the project (and Norfolk Vanguard) to the UK’s National Grid.</p> <p>This was a strategic decision, influenced by feedback provided during the non-statutory consultation. Feedback from local residents expressed concern with HVAC technology and the associated above ground infrastructure, notably the cable relay stations (CRS), the width of the associated cable corridor, and the length of time required to construct an HVAC system.</p>	<p>Transmission system</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to deploying a HVDC solution for the Project (and Norfolk Vanguard), and the Applicant’s DCO application is for a project with an HVDC transmission system. Norfolk Vanguard Limited has also submitted its DCO application for a project with an HVDC transmission system. If consent is granted, in both cases, it will be for an HVDC transmission system. The parameters and assessments within the DCO application do not allow the Applicant to “backtrack” or “switch” to a HVAC system with above ground infrastructure such as CRS.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises the global need for renewable energy to increase its share in the energy mix, hence its aim to power climate smarter living within one generation. The Applicant</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by the Applicant
<p>There were eight comments made regarding the transmission system during the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation, and five were concerned that post-consent, there is a possibility that the projects might revert to a more traditional HVAC transmission system after all, thereby eliminating the embedded mitigation associated with the innovative HVDC solution. Comments included “[The Applicant] must honour the commitment to DC technology as this mitigates many issues in part” and “any backtracking to AC would be a betrayal of our confidence in [the Applicant]”. One of the respondents said “we have to place our trust in the company’s integrity”.</p> <p>However, it was recognised by two respondents that the Applicant’s commitment to HVDC would reduce the impact of the project and comments included: “I am thrilled that you are proposing to use a DC transmission system” and “renewable energy projects should, where possible, use the approach which has least negative impact on the environment. [The Applicant] has taken a major step in this direction by adopting the HVDC approach to the transmission of the electrical power from the wind farm to the National Grid.”</p>	<p>is a global leader in wind power development and production. To maintain this role and to fulfil its purpose, the Applicant continues to develop projects in environments that, while potentially more challenging, also offer greater benefits e.g. wind speeds are more constant further offshore and therefore enable offshore wind to approach a “baseload” function. These projects require innovation and efficiencies, and one step towards that goal is to develop and refine HVDC transmission. This offers energy-efficiency, environmental benefits, and as the technology matures, it has the potential to deliver cost-efficiencies. The location and characteristics of the Project and Norfolk Vanguard, including their scale and co-development, make them ideal projects for innovations of this type, particularly as the Applicant has begun to co-develop solutions early with specialist supply chain partners.</p>
<p>Education, skills and employment</p> <p>Five respondents highlighted the opportunities for the Applicant to engage with the younger generation, by providing education and training and helping to develop their skills and creating pathways for a career in the industry. Specifically, requests were made for the Applicant to “fully engage in apprenticeships through the local colleges” as a route into the energy sector and renewable technologies, while others acknowledged the Applicant’s engagement to date in helping to inspire a generation, including helping to “produce engineers of the future”.</p> <p>There were comments from two local community groups to explore partnership opportunities regarding STEM outreach and educating young people on its work developing these technologies. The overall message from respondents was for the Applicant to help inspire future generations. By providing these opportunities, it will enable young people to gain experience in a new sector, open their minds to a new career path and help create a “push for local employment”.</p>	<p>Education, skills and employment</p> <p>The Applicant has undertaken a number of pilot studies in collaboration with local schools, colleges and the University of East Anglia (UEA) aimed at providing young people with experience of working with a renewable energy company and exposing them to the different lines of work in the industry.</p> <p>Most recently, students from UEA supported the Applicant’s Project team at the statutory consultation events by operating a 3D computer model of the onshore project infrastructure. They were able to gain valuable experience by talking to local people and understanding their concerns first hand. The students were also able to provide valuable project insight by explaining to attendees, verbally and visually, what the above ground infrastructure at the Project substation would look like from nearby locations, including from people’s homes.</p> <p>The Applicant’s Local Liaison Officer and Skills Champion, supported appropriately by the Project team, continues to engage communities along the cable route and where appropriate, seeks</p>

Summary Issue	Regard had by the Applicant
	<p>opportunities for young people to gain experience and understanding of how the offshore wind industry works. For more information on this work, see Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report.</p>
<p>Consultation and engagement 12 respondents made comments on the consultation and engagement undertaken on the project. Comments ranged from the “consultation approach taken and the information provided have been first class”, to “I hope it has been more than just a public relations exercise, and people’s real concerns are being taken seriously” and concern that there is only a small chance of feedback being “respected”.</p> <p>Three respondents requested that the Applicant continues its engagement with local communities as the project develops, and keep them updated via the existing communication channels, such as by email, newsletter and the project website, to ensure they are made aware of any developments.</p> <p>A respondent also requested that if the project is consented there are communications channels in place to continue its engagement with the project, to ask questions and raise any potential concerns with construction activity.</p>	<p>Consultation and engagement The Applicant has established mechanisms for keeping the community updated on the Project and Norfolk Vanguard project. The Applicant will continue to utilise these channels by providing updates on significant Project milestones or by closing the feedback loop, as it has done by making this Interim Consultation Report easily accessible for people to review how their feedback is being taken forward. The Applicant’s newsletters, and regular website updates will keep interested parties informed, and the regular lines of communication (info@norfolkboreas.co.uk and 0800 019 3517) will remain as first points of contact with the project.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to listening to community feedback and where possible, helping to answer questions and resolve concerns, via collaborative effort, wherever appropriate. The Applicant is grateful to those who have engaged with us to date. In the Applicant’s view, this input has enabled us to refine our proposals for the Project and will lead, ultimately, to better projects for Norfolk.</p> <p>If the Applicant’s Project is consented and progress to the construction phase, local communications channels will remain as important as ever, and even be stepped-up. It will be important to maintain a two-way dialogue during construction. Residents and interested parties can be kept abreast of work plans and equally raise potential concerns expediently, and so that they can be addressed appropriately. The Applicant will explore the benefits of convening local liaison committees with appropriate scopes and (geographic) coverage to ensure local representatives, including Parish Councils are appropriately briefed and can feed into work plans.</p>

25.5 Statement of Compliance

771. This Chapter demonstrates that all requirements for summarising the section 47 consultation responses received during the statutory consultation and having regard to those responses under section 49 of the Act have been met.

772. It can be concluded from an analysis of this information that the comments, views and impacts identified through the statutory consultation have influenced the development of the project, primarily in relation to:

- The Applicant will continue to liaise with Ørsted regarding the cumulative impacts associated with the proposed cable crossing of Hornsea Project Three and the Applicant's export cables, to ensure including through appropriate collaboration, that cumulative impacts are limited to acceptable levels.
- The Applicant will continue to work with residents, their elected representatives, landowners and other relevant stakeholders to consider appropriate planting schemes to mitigate the visual impact of the onshore project substation and National Grid extension. The Applicant will also explore options such as colouring and cladding to help mitigate the impacts further.
- The Applicant is committed to the use of HVDC transmission technology. This offers energy efficiency, environmental benefits and has the potential to deliver cost efficiencies.
- The Applicant will continue to engage communities along the cable route to promote education, skills and employment, and ensure young people gain experience and understanding of how the offshore industry works.
- The Applicant is committed to keeping the project communications channels open during construction to provide regular updates to communities and to ensure relevant stakeholders are aware of the Project work plans.

26 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE ACT

26.1 Introduction

773. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out how the Applicant has complied with its duty under section 49 of the Act to take account of consultation responses received under section 48 of the Act. Information pertaining to consultation responses received under sections 42 and 47 of the Act is presented in Chapters 24 and 25 of the Consultation Report respectively.

774. This Chapter seeks to provide the information relevant to section 48 consultation responses as required in the Consultation Report under sections 37(7)(b) and 37(7)(c) of the Act and the relevant parts of the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.

26.2 Legislative context

775. Section 49(2) of the Act requires the applicant to have regard to relevant responses to the consultation and publicity that has been undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48. A relevant response for the purposes of section 48 is defined in section 49(3)(a) as a response from a person consulted under section 48 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed.

26.3 Summary of responses received

776. No responses were received specifically in relation to the section 48 publicity.

26.4 Statement of Compliance

777. Given that no responses were received specifically to the section 48 notice, none are summarised in this Chapter of the Consultation Report. However, comments received from respondents who heard about the consultation from newspapers (which could have included the section 48 notice) and the regard that the Applicant has had to these comments is set out in Chapter 25 of the Consultation Report.

27 TARGETED CONSULTATION ON OFFSHORE ORDER LIMITS CHANGE

778. In early 2018, the Applicant (and Norfolk Vanguard Limited) took the decision to commit to using an HVDC electrical solution for transmitting electricity from the wind farm array to the grid connection point. This decision was driven by feedback received during consultation and efforts to reduce environmental impacts. In the offshore environment, a HVDC transmission would reduce the maximum number of export cables from the six required for a HVAC electrical transmission to two, thus greatly reducing the area and duration of seabed disturbance. Onshore the HVDC solution would remove the need for large cable relay stations near to the coast as well as significant reductions in construction effort along the onshore cable route.
779. Following the decision to commit to the HVDC technology extensive work was undertaken with potential suppliers to develop feasible options for the Project. Following the release of the PEIR a concept emerged whereby cables would transmit power directly from Norfolk Boreas to Norfolk Vanguard East with cables running across the gap between the two projects.
780. At this point the gap between the two projects was not included within the Area for Lease (or Offshore Order Limits) of the Project. Therefore, Norfolk Boreas undertook a consultation with those stakeholders that may have an interest in, or be affected by, the inclusion of this additional area within the Offshore Order Limits.

27.1.1 Early engagement

781. On 8th November 2018, a briefing note was provided to Natural England and the MMO which outlined how the Applicant planned to use available data to update the EIA for the DCO submission to take account of the change (Appendix 27.1). Meetings were then held with Natural England on the 12th and the MMO on the 13th November 2018 to discuss the proposed approaches (minutes provided in Appendix 27.2 and 27.3). Following the meetings both Natural England and the MMO each provided a response which indicated that neither organisation had an objection to the change to AfL being proposed, although both did highlight the fact that Applicant would need to commit to pre-construction surveys. Natural England's response can be found in Appendix 27.4.
782. A minor amendment to the Offshore Order Limits, compared to what was presented in the previous meetings, occurred in late November and an email was sent to Natural England and the MMO on the 7th December 2018 to check that the additional change did not alter their advice provided during the original engagement (Appendix 27.5). On the 2nd January 2019 Natural England responded to confirm that their advice would not change. The MMO did not submit their main response

(see above) until 15th January 2019 and therefore were aware of the slight change from the original briefing prior to providing their advice (Appendix 27.6).

27.1.2 The Offshore Order Limit minor change report consultation

783. Following the section 42 consultation undertaken between 7th November 2018 and 9th December 2018, the Applicant continued to refine the design of the Project.
784. In order to optimise synergies between Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard, maximise installation and energy efficiency and minimise impacts, the Applicant introduced the minor amendment to the Project's Offshore Order Limits discussed in the Section above.
785. This proposed change did not affect the onshore proposals presented in the section 42 statutory consultation towards the end of 2018.
786. Given the isolated and minor nature of the change in proportion to the Project as a whole (see Figure 1 below), the Offshore Order Limits change report consultation was undertaken as a targeted non-statutory consultation. Consultation ran for 32 days from 1st February 2019 to 4th March 2019.

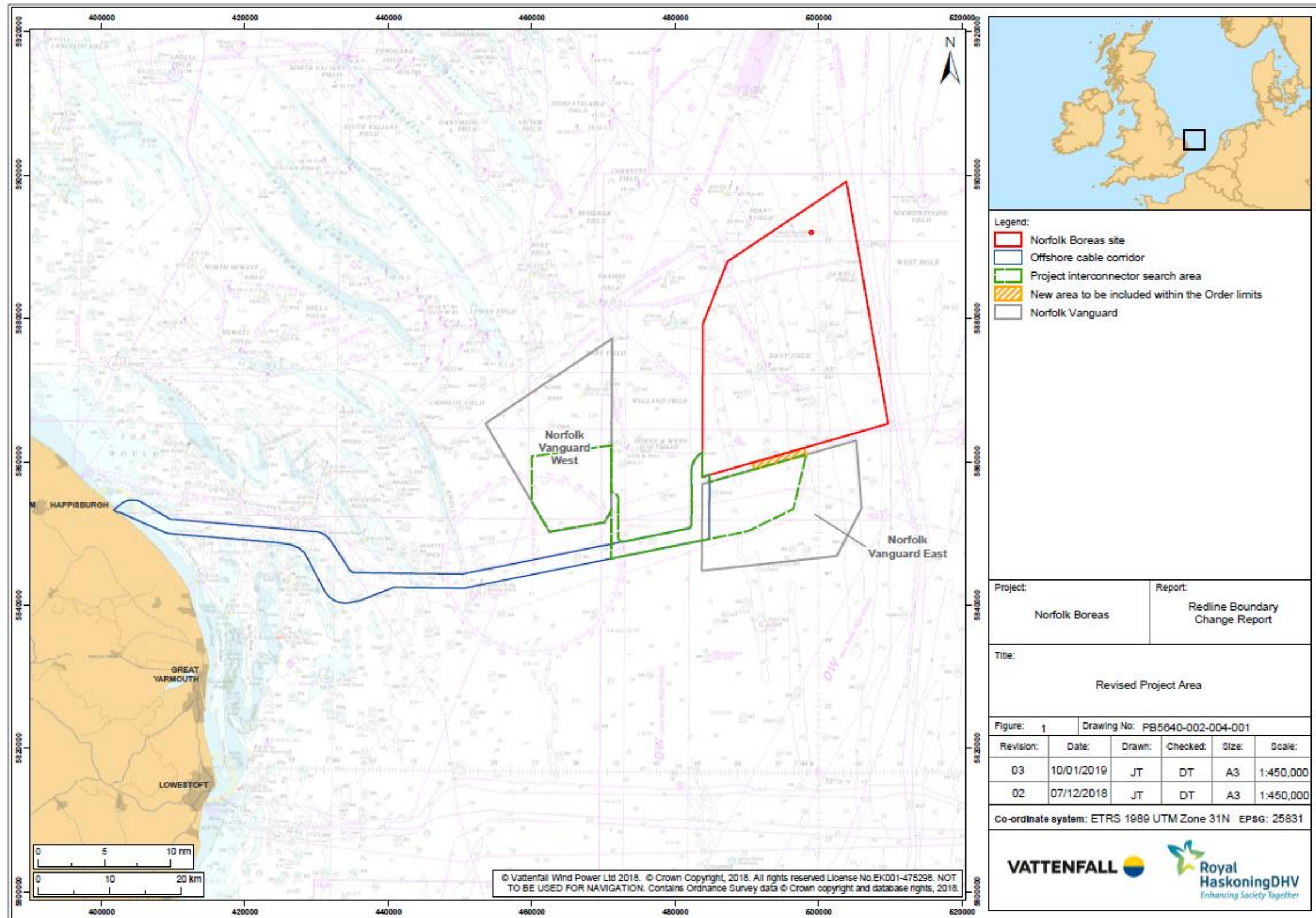


Figure 1 New area to be included in the Project's Offshore Order Limits

787. A letter was issued to a targeted list of identified consultees on 30th January 2019 informing them of the consultation, the process for providing feedback and setting out the timetable for responses to be received.
788. A paper copy of the Offshore Order Limits change report was enclosed with the letter. This document provided information on the proposed change to the Project's Offshore Order Limits and explained how the EIA would be updated to incorporate the change. A copy of the report can be found in Appendix 27.7. A copy of the letter issued is included in Appendix 27.8, and proof of postage can be found in Appendix 27.9.

27.1.3 Feedback mechanisms

789. The Applicant had a range of feedback mechanisms available throughout the consultation. Consultees were able to provide feedback in the following ways:
- In writing to 'Freepost Norfolk Boreas'; and
 - Via the dedicated info@norfolkboreas.co.uk email address.
790. A dedicated information line (0800 019 3517) was available throughout the consultation for interested parties to seek clarification on the change. The offshore order limits change report was also available to download online at www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas.

27.1.4 Further consultation and extension of feedback

791. During this targeted non-statutory consultation, one consultee was afforded additional time to respond because the information issued did not arrive through the post.
792. The organisation, BBL Technical Limited, was afforded additional time to respond with a new feedback deadline of 7th April 2019.
793. This was at least 28 days following receipt of the new letter and offshore order limits report that was issued. The consultee was provided with the same feedback mechanisms noted in Section 27.1.3 of the Consultation Report above. A copy of the letter can be found in Appendix 21.16.

27.1.5 Summary of responses received

794. In total, 11 individuals or representatives from various organisations provided a response to the targeted non-statutory consultation. The majority of respondents had no comments to make on the Offshore Order Limits change report. A list of all respondents and a summary of their feedback is provided in Appendix 27.10, including the Applicant's responses.

28 POST-FORMAL CONSULTATION ENGAGEMENT

28.1 Introduction

795. This Chapter of the Consultation Report sets out further non-statutory “informal” engagement with local communities that the Applicant has undertaken following its formal consultation activities as prescribed by the Act and described in previous chapters in this Consultation Report. This engagement was held to further explore and seek to overcome some of the issues raised during the formal consultation period.
796. As described in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report, engaging in consultation throughout the application process and beyond is encouraged in the DCLG guidance on pre-application consultation.
797. Where necessary, in order to allow finalisation of the submission, a cut-off of the 20th March 2019 has been used for consultation information to be incorporated in the ES; this coincided with Deadline 5 of the Norfolk Vanguard Examination. Consultation after this date was given due consideration and incorporated where possible, however if this was not possible it will be used to inform the ongoing development of the Project including during the post application and examination phases.

28.2 Summary of post formal consultation non-statutory consultation

28.2.1 The Evidence Plan Process post section 42 consultation

798. Following section 42 consultation, ETG meetings (Table 28.1) were held to discuss PEIR responses and to agree, where possible, the approach to updating the assessments and finalising the ES. ETG meetings also covered feedback on the draft Information to Support HRA report.
799. As with the EPP prior to section 42 consultation (discussed in Chapter 9 and Sections 12.5, 13.5 and 18.5 of the Consultation Report), minutes from each meeting will form the basis for the Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) with a number of technical consultees following the DCO application submission.
800. In addition, a number of documents were provided to the expert topic groups for consultation. These documents relating to consultation post section 42 and agreement logs are provided in Appendix 28.1.
801. A draft Information to Support HRA report was submitted to relevant topic groups (marine mammals, benthic ecology, marine physical processes, offshore ornithology

and onshore ecology) on 22nd March 2019 and feedback was requested by 8th April 2019.

Table 28.1 Consultation under the EPP ETGs post section 42 consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
21 st January 2019	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Revised placeholder invite for Onshore Ecology ETG meeting on 17 th February 2019 and providing access to the 2018 survey reports.
21 st January 2019	Email	To EA, NE, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Confirming Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk ETG meeting will be via telephone conference and proposed agenda.
23 rd January 2019	Email	To HE and NCC	Draft agenda for Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting.
25 th January 2019	Email	From HE	Confirming the proposed agenda covers the relevant matters at this stage of pre-application regarding marine aspects.
28 th January 2019	Call	From BreC	Requested for clarification on the position regarding the plane crash site via email.
29 th January 2019	Email	To BreC	Confirming project position regarding plane crash site.
29 th January 2019	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC	Cancelling Air Quality and Noise meeting as not received any PEIR responses indicating that further discussion is required. However, can be arranged if parties feel it is necessary.
29 th January 2019	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Cancelling Health and Socio-Economics & Tourism meeting as not received any PEIR responses indicating that further discussion is required. However, can be arranged if parties feel it is necessary.
29 th January 2019	Email	To BroDC, BreC, NNDC, NCC, NE	Cancelling Landscape and Land Use meeting as not received any PEIR responses indicating that further discussion is required. However, happy to proceed if parties feel it is necessary.
30 th January 2019	Email	To Highways England, NNC, BroDC, BreC, NNDC	Confirming that all stakeholder responses will be addressed as part of the DCO application therefore not proposing to have a Traffic and Transport ETG meeting. However, can be arranged if parties feel it is necessary.
31 st January 2019	Email	To HE and NCC	Draft agenda for Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
1 st February 2019	Email	To EA, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water, NNDC, BreC	Cancelling Ground Conditions and Contamination meeting as not received any PEIR responses indicating that further discussion is required. However, can be arranged if parties feel it is necessary.
1 st February 2019	ETG Meeting	HE, NNDC, The Applicant	Agreement on approach and findings of the geophysical surveys and ES (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
1 st February 2019	Meeting	HE, NCC, The Applicant	Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
7 th February 2019	ETG Meeting	Attended by EA, NE, IDB, Anglian Water	Review comments on PEIR and agree approach to ES (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
9 th February 2019	Email and note	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFCA, EA, RSPB and the Applicant	Pre meeting information, including Agreement logs and list of impacts for consideration for the HRA.
14 th February 2019	Email	To EA, NE, NCC, IDB, Anglian Water	Minutes sent for review and updated agreement logs to agree.
18 th February 2019	ETG Meeting	Attend by EA, NE and the Applicant	Review comments on PEIR and agree approach to ES (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
21 st February 2019	Meeting by Skype for Business	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFCA, EA and the Applicant	Agreement on approach and findings of the EIA and HRA for Marine Physical Processes, Water Sediment and Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
21 st February 2019	Meeting by Skype for Business	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFCA, EA and the Applicant	Agreement on approach and findings of the EIA and HRA for Marine Mammals (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
21 st February 2019	Email	From IDB	Confirming no comments on minutes or agreement log.
22 nd February 2019	Email	To HE and NCC	Email asking for review of minutes and Agreement log from Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting on 1 February 2019.
22 nd February 2019	Email	To MMO, NE, Eastern IFCA, EA	Minutes sent for review and agreement logs sent round to populate
26 th February 2019	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC	Minutes sent for review and agreement logs sent round to populate.
27 th February 2019	Meeting by Skype for Business	NE, RSPB and the Applicant	Agreement on approach and findings of the EIA and approach to HRA for

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			Offshore Ornithology (minutes provided in Appendix 28.1).
1 st March 2019	Email	To NE and the RSPB from the Applicant	Minutes sent for review and agreement logs sent round to populate.
1 st March 2019	Email	MMO to the Applicant	Comments on an underwater noise report that was updated based on comments provided at the PEIR.
1 st March 2019	Email	WDC	Updated agreement log. Due to the fact that they were not able to attend the meeting they were not able to provide a position on some of the new issues on which agreement was sought.
6 th March 2019	Email	The Applicant to the MMO	Response on approach to dealing with issues which the MMO advised were still outstanding.
7 th March 2019	Email	To HE and NCC	Email confirming the minutes and agreement logs from Offshore and Onshore Archaeology ETG meeting on 1 February 2019, in an absence of any comments.
11 th March 2019	Email	Eastern IFCA	Updated agreement log for Benthic, sent out after Marine Physical Processes, Water and Sediment Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG meeting (21 Feb).
13 th March 2019	Email	From NE	Confirming no comments on minutes and returned agreement log for Onshore Ecology.
14 th March 2019	Email	From NE	Confirming no comments on minutes and updated agreement log for Onshore Water Resources and Flood Risk.
14 th March 2019	Email	From NE to Applicant	Comments on minutes, but no comments to make on the agreement log for Offshore Ornithology.
14 th March 2019	Email	From NE	Updated agreement logs for Benthic, MWSQ and MPP sent out after Marine Physical Processes, Water and Sediment Quality, Benthic and Intertidal Ecology and Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG meeting (21 Feb).
14 th March 2019	Email	From NE	Updated agreement logs for Physical Processes, Benthic ecology and Marine water and sediment quality
15 th March 2019	Email	From RSPB to Applicant	Updated Agreement log.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
22 nd March 2019	Email	To EA, NE, NWT, NCC, BreC, NNDC, IDB, Anglian Water	Issuing final minutes and requesting return of agreement logs for those who have not completed/any further comments or will be taken as final.
11 th April 2019	Email	TWT	Comment provided on the HRA.
15 th April 2019	Email	WDC	Email to confirm that WDC would not be able to provide feedback on the HRA due to time constraints.
18 th April 2019	Letter	NE	Comments on the draft information to support HRA.

802. Following the meetings held on the 21st of February 2019 the underwater noise modelling report which had been updated to reflect comments provided by the MMO during the section 42 consultation was distributed for comment. Comments from the MMO were received which indicated they agreed that most of the comments made during the section 42 consultation had been addressed. However, there were two comments which they felt had not been addressed and two further comments they had on the report. The Applicant responded to the MMO by email to confirm how the four outstanding issues would be addressed, however the MMO declined to comment further on the proposed actions to address the outstanding issues.

28.2.2 Consultation on EIA outside the EPP with stakeholders and consultees post section 42 consultation

803. Further engagement with stakeholders and consultees outside of the EPP took place during the statutory consultation. This engagement is outlined below.

28.2.3 Marine Management Organisation and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science

Table 28.2 Post statutory consultation with MMO and Cefas

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
15 th January 2019	Informal advice on the proposed change to the order limits offshore	MMO	Response confirmed that the MMO were happy with the approach taken so long as Norfolk Boreas commit to preconstruction surveys of the area in question.
December 2018 and January 2019	Emails	To and from the MMO	Numerous correspondence trying to organise ETG meetings for February 2019.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
3 rd April 2019	Call	MMO and the Applicant	Talk through the structure of the DCO and DMLs to provide the MMO with a better understanding of the Project and how it is secured through the DCO.

28.2.4 Natural England

Table 28.3 Post statutory consultation with Natural England

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
2 nd January 2019	Email	From NE	Confirmation that the advice provided on 3 rd December 2018 was still valid.

28.2.5 Oil and Gas Operators

Table 28.4 Post statutory consultation with oil and gas operators

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
20 th February 2019	Email	The Applicant to Swift Exploration	Request for an update on current status of licence blocks that overlap the Norfolk Boreas site.
28 th February 2019	Email	Swift Exploration to the Applicant	Update that they had relinquished the exploration blocks (49/30b and 50/26a) relevant to Boreas but retain an aspiration of developing the Project at a future date.

28.2.6 Shipping and navigation

Table 28.5 Post statutory consultation with shipping and navigation organisations

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
24 th January 2019	Meeting	MCA and TH	Meetings to discuss and agree the Layout Design rules for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.
9 th April 2019	Meeting	TH	Meetings to discuss and agree the Layout Design

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
			rules for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.
18 th April 2019	Meeting	MCA	Meetings to discuss and agree the Layout Design rules for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard.

28.2.7 Commercial discussions with affected landowners

804. On the 16th March 2018, a letter was issued to all landowners and occupiers who have been identified as holding an interest in the final Norfolk Vanguard limits, asking them to provide details of their appointed land agents for the purposes of discussing HoTs. The letters were accompanied by an updated version of the Landowner Information Pack (see Appendix 28.2) and an updated set of onshore land limit plans showing the land affected by the Norfolk Vanguard Order. This letter also offered a further meeting with the Applicant’s land agents if they wished to arrange one.
805. Since early 2018 discussions have been ongoing between the land agents working group (a group of all land agents representing the majority of the affected land interests across the project boundary) and the Applicant’s UK Land Manager with regards to the financial items of the HoTs. The land agents have held numerous internal meetings to discuss the terms and Savills has been informally appointed as the lead representative.
806. The Applicant’s land manager has had over 50 rounds of communication, which include numerous meetings, emails and telephone conversations with the Land Agent Working Group to discuss and agree the principle terms. The full set of HoTs was also issued to the land agent group late February 2018 to identify any outstanding comments across the wording in general. Numerous phone and email correspondence have been exchanged between the Applicant and Savills on the terms and an agreed position was achieved on 16th May 2018. Following this agreement, HoTs were issued to the majority of land interests and their representing agents on 18th May 2018.
807. The following table records further engagement with landowner organisations during this period.

Table 28.6 Engagement with landowner organisations in relation to commercial issues

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
28 th February 2018	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV and Agents	Copy of proposed HoTs and Payment schedule.
16 th March 2018	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV and Agents	Updates to RLB, letter regarding HVDC solution and requesting agents details.
16 th March 2018	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV and Agents	Copy of Landowner Pack issued.
2 nd May 2018	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV and Agents	Update on consultations and advise of negotiations with agents group regarding HoTs.
17 th August 2018	Email	NFU/CLA/ CAAV & Agents	Update to all parties regarding application submission and acceptance.
14 th September 2018	Representation	The Planning Inspectorate	NFU submitted a relevant representation to the Planning Inspectorate.
6 th November 2018	Call	NFU	The Applicant called NFU to attempt to arrange a meeting but mailbox full and unable to leave a message.
13 th November 2018	Call	NFU	The Applicant called NFU to attempt to arrange a meeting but mailbox full and unable to leave a message.
19 th November 2018	Email	NFU	VWPL email NFU to attempt to arrange a meeting.
22 nd November 2018	Email	The Applicant	NFU response stating they have been away and would like some dates for meeting.
22 nd November 2018	Email	NFU	The Applicant responded asking for suggested dates.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
24 th January 2019	Meeting	NFU The Applicant LIG	A meeting held with the NFU and LIG lead to discuss the SOCG and points raised in the NFU Rep.

808. As of the 12th April 2019, a total of 77 Landowners had signed HoTs with the Applicant, representing approximately 77% of all the landowners included within the Project limits.
809. The Applicant continues to engage with those parties outstanding and seek to mitigate any further concerns raised.
810. In mid-March 2019, the draft Option Agreement and draft Deed of Easement was issued to the LIG to review the content and to share with the main company of Solicitors acting for the landowners. This was an agreed process with the LIG and the NFU. The Applicant is in ongoing discussions with the solicitors on the format and wording of the document.
811. The Applicant continues to engage with those affected by both Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard applications in attempting to conclude the acquisition of the land and rights required through agreement. These discussions include the development of the converter station access route and the landscaping proposals. For example, discussions are ongoing with the owners of Necton Farms and Top Farm with the aim of trying to reach a negotiated agreement.
812. As part of the Applicant’s continued engagement with landowners, the following issues continued to be discussed. Table 28.7 outlines some key points raised and response by the Applicant.

Table 28.7 Summary of issues and regard had by the Applicant to landowner feedback

Summary issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
Request to specify alternative tree species, specifically faster growing species, in screening planting composition.	It may be possible to alter the proposed species selection to include faster growing tree species to establish screening in a shorter time, provided that the proposed mix of core native species gradually overtake and ultimately replace the faster-growing nurse species. There may also be the opportunity for advanced planting or planting larger stock in key locations, to help accelerate the screening effect of the planting.
General comments regarding the weed burden that might be created through construction works, reinstatement and	The intention is not to use any imported topsoil on the site, but instead to reuse existing topsoil which would be carefully stockpiled and managed for later

Summary issue	Applicant response and influence on the Project
screening areas.	re-use. This means there would be no change to the indigenous seedbank that already exists in the local soils. Topsoil would be analysed in accordance with British Standard (BS) 3882:2015 to ensure it has a suitable nutrient status and organic matter content, for the successful establishment of the planting stock. If imported topsoil is required, it would be subject to the same tests by a qualified soil-analyst. Weed control would be implemented through the use of suitable herbicides with spot treatment of more aggressive weeds where necessary. The stripping, storing and relaying of topsoil would all be carried out in accordance with BS 3882:2015 with a full and detailed landscape specification prepared post-consent.

28.2.8 Engagement with the local community

813. Following the statutory consultation period, the Applicant produced an interim Consultation Report “Hearing Your Views IV”. This report recorded all activity and provided analysis of responses received to the formal consultation. A copy of this report can be found in Appendix 3.4.
814. The “Hearing Your Views IV” report was published on 12th February 2019, and was uploaded to the Project website.
815. The report was sent directly to a number of key stakeholders following publication. An example copy of the email can be found in Appendix 28.3.
816. A newsletter was also produced which summarised the consultation undertaken, the key issues raised, the Applicant’s response to these issues and promoted the “Hearing Your Views IV” report. This newsletter was issued to all those that received the previous newsletter in the PCZ and was uploaded to the Project website. The newsletter was also emailed to key stakeholders at the same time as the “Hearing Your Views IV” report. A copy of this newsletter can be found in Appendix 28.4.
817. Social media was also used to support the formal announcements of the Project newsletter and “Hearing Your Views IV” report.
818. The Applicant will continue to use Twitter and Facebook as a means of keeping existing and new followers and audiences informed of Project updates.
819. The Applicant continues to engage with community groups, organisations and parish and town councils to provide updates on the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, and to continue to educate people about the opportunities the offshore

wind industry can bring. Examples of meetings attended by the Project LLO, and Project team members are provided below. See also Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report.

Table 28.8 Example list of meetings with community groups and parish councils following statutory consultation

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
7 th January 2019	Meeting	Reepham Rotary	Update presentation to the full Rotary meeting covering project, skills and supply chain.
19 th January 2019	Meeting	NALEP Skills Board presentation	Presentation on National and Regional skills intelligence relating to Offshore wind, the OW Sector Deal people and skills developments and the Applicant's emerging skills strategy, including Apprenticeships (aligned with partners priorities and plans).
24 th January 2019	Workshop (Education Delivery)	Reepham High School (year 7)	Careers workshops and discussions.
25 th January 2019	Presentation (Education Delivery)	UEA Masters Students (School of Economics)	Presentation regarding wind farm economics.
25 th January 2019	Meeting	Necton Little Oaks	Discuss further opportunities to support.
1 st February 2019	Meeting	Nicholas Hamond Academy, Swaffham	Exploration for future collaboration e.g. on STEM skills.
7 th February 2019	Working Business Lunch	NALEP	Chairs Business Lunch exploring NALEP related issues and opportunities.
13 th February 2019	Meeting	DWP	Exploring Armed Forces Charter and training opportunities for transition from Service.
8 th March 2019	Workshop	International Women's presentation and panel discussion organised by the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, with students from three local colleges invited to participate	Presentation, panel discussion and then team building and leadership programme workshop for students.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
25 th March 2019	Meeting	Reepham Rotary	Exploration ref input/support of Reepham Food Festival.
28 th March 2019	Celebration	Norfolk and Norwich EcoAwards	Sponsorship of Eco Hero Awards and delivery of short speech.
3 rd April 2019	Meeting	Necton Primary School	Exploration of partnership and education opportunities with Head, Governor.
12 th April 2019	Meeting	Breckland Council	Explore Supply chain and Social Mobility.

28.2.9 Further engagement with key stakeholders

820. Following the close of the statutory consultation period, the Applicant has continued to engage with stakeholders such as the MMO and Local Planning Authorities (including North Norfolk District Council, Breckland Council, Broadland District Council, and Norfolk County Council), and Natural England in order to obtain feedback on key application documents such as the draft DCO, Explanatory Memorandum, Works Plans, Land Plans, Book of Reference and Information to inform the Habitats Regulation Assessment. The Applicant welcomes the responses received from these stakeholders and has had regard to any responses received in preparing and finalising the drafting of the final submission documents.

28.2.10 Ongoing project refinements

821. As described in paragraph 797 above, it has been necessary for the Applicant to enforce a cut-off date of the 20th March 2019 in order to capture relevant information and finalise the ES in a timely manner for submission of the application. Notwithstanding this, informal consultation has continued with stakeholders and the Applicant has given due consideration to the comments received. For example, as a result of the Applicant's ongoing diligence and engagement with stakeholders throughout the Norfolk Vanguard examination, following the statutory consultation for Norfolk Boreas, the Applicant has agreed a number of further project commitments for the Norfolk Boreas Project which are secured within the Norfolk Boreas DCO. Some of these commitments include:

- As agreed with North Norfolk District Council, a requirement has been secured for the need for ongoing inspection of the cables at the landfall and reporting of results to North Norfolk District Council during the operation of the authorised project. In the event of cable exposure throughout the operation of the Project,

the Applicant must submit proposals to North Norfolk District Council for remedial measures to protect the cables at the landfall.

- As requested by Norfolk County Council, to cover operational drainage at the Necton National Grid substation and the onshore project substation during Norfolk Vanguard examination, the requirement for an operational drainage plan has been secured by providing that the works at the onshore project substation and the Necton National Grid substation extension must not commence until a written plan for the drainage during operation has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority after consultation with Norfolk County Council and the Environment Agency.
- For conservation of the European Protected Species and as requested by the MMO at Deadline 3, further noise monitoring has been secured by providing for the MMO to require further noise monitoring depending on the results; the Applicant must cease piling activities if the noise assessments show significantly different impacts to those assessed in the ES until an update to the marine mammal mitigation protocol has been agreed with the MMO (in consultation with Natural England).
- Introduction of management measures for sandbank habitats of conservation importance within the Order limits of the offshore cable corridor and, in response to comments and concerns from Natural England on the Haisborough Hammond and Winterton SAC, a site integrity plan for the Haisborough Hammond and Winterton SAC has been secured.
- As requested by Natural England, the procedures to be adopted within vessels transit corridors to minimise disturbance to red-throated diver during operation and maintenance activities has been secured; and
- Traffic mitigation including:
 - Through consultation with Norfolk County Council, HGV delivery period restrictions to be applied on selected routes to mitigate impacts associated with specific sensitive times such as school drop off and pick up and traffic caps selected routes.
 - Cumulative traffic mitigation measures associated with Hornsea Project Three and Norfolk Boreas including traffic caps and programme co-ordination.
 - Commitment to deliver highway mitigation schemes for the B1145 Cawston and Oulton, The Street. Details of the schemes to be agreed as part of the final Traffic Management Plan which will be submitted to, and approved by, the relevant planning authority in consultation with the highway authority.

- Managing traffic demand during major events on the highway such as special provisions will be made in the Communications Plan for events relating to the Blickling Estate.

28.2.11 Learnings from the Norfolk Vanguard examination process and community representations

822. Throughout the examination process for Norfolk Vanguard up to the point of writing, the Applicant has noted ongoing and new emerging concerns and evidenced that some topics are described in our project description have not been fully understood by community stakeholders. In particular, there are still many questions surrounding why the onshore project substation is located where it is and why, for example, an alternative site like Top Farm is not appropriate.
823. The map in Figure 2 below illustrates the proposed co-location of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard onshore project substations, and the proposed National Grid extension works (Scenario 1).
824. It highlights important constraints and opportunities pertinent to sensitive siting of the project infrastructure including “residential buffers” – which ensure that the infrastructure is located sufficiently far away from residential receptors so as to limit impacts, primarily noise.

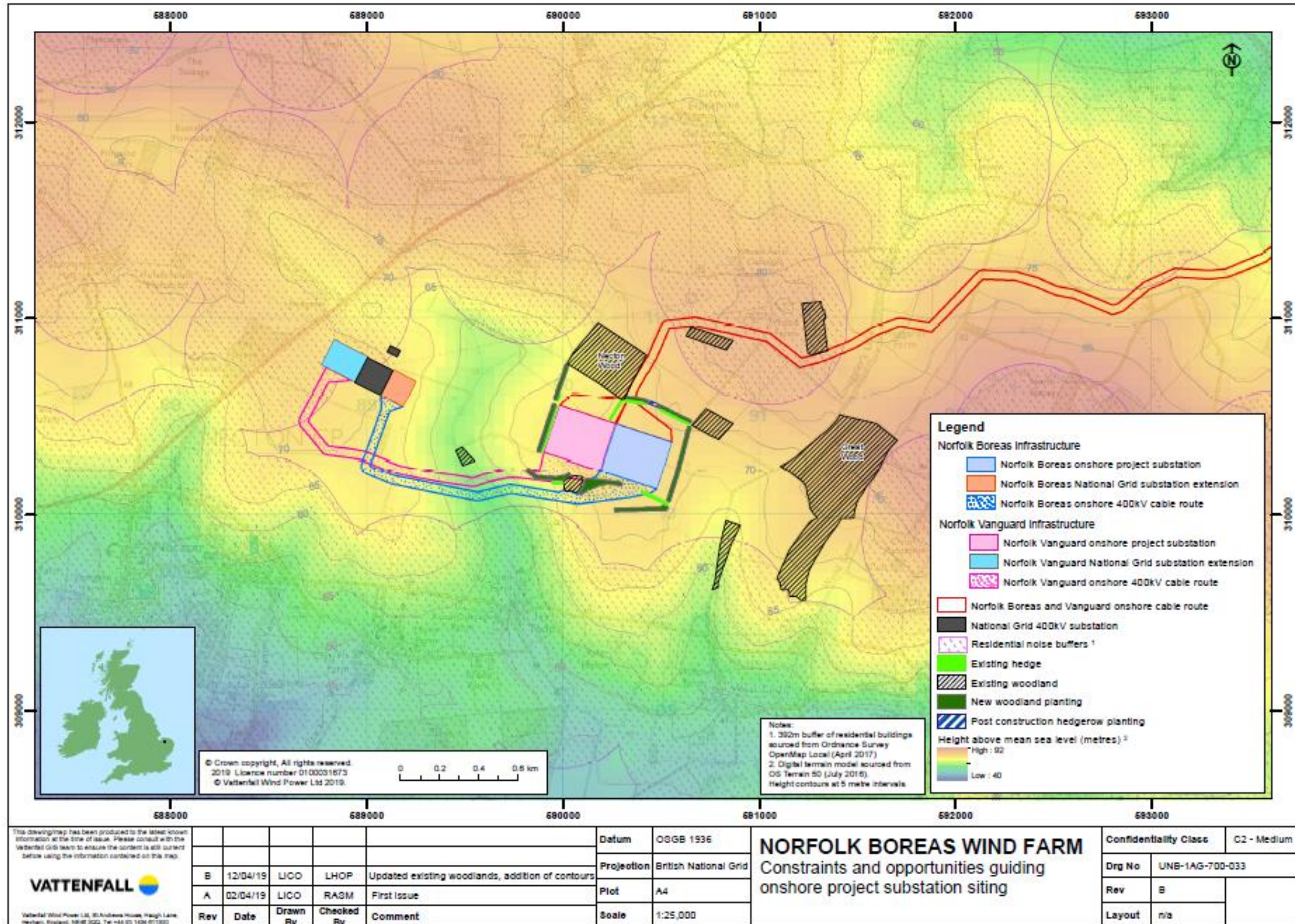


Figure 2 Proposed co-location of the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard onshore project substations, and the proposed National Grid extension works (Scenario 1)

825. The map also shows how existing woodland such as Necton Wood, Great Wood and other blocks of woodland and hedgerow provide effective natural screening, which along with the topography, help to reduce visual impacts. Mitigation planting, also shown, will help to mitigate remaining impacts further.
826. The topology layer shows the gently undulating landscape of the area. A relatively elevated area creates a gentle “shoulder of land” running ENE to WSW (Little Dunham through Wood Farm to Bradenham Hill) to the north of the proposed onshore project infrastructure. Hence, several of the viewpoints in Chapter 29 of the PEIR (LVIA) illustrate views looking down upon the proposed sites for development.
827. An advantage of the proposed onshore project substation sites is that the land is relatively flat which minimises required earthworks to create a level foundation. Moving the footprints westward, as some had suggested might be appropriate, or north-westward closer towards Top Farm, would have two significant effects – moving them closer to more residential properties, including within the currently excluded residential buffer zones, and requiring significant earthworks in order to level the footprint, prior to commencement of construction works. This second consideration is significant because it would require a lengthier pre-construction and construction period to establish a level foundation, require greater traffic movements to remove excavated materials and transport additional construction materials with associated impacts such as noise and create a more notable impact on landscape character and visual amenity due to additional earthworks.
828. This map is presented for illustrative purposes, including to provide additional explanation on why the alternative siting suggested by some local stakeholders – at Top Farm – does not represent a viable alternative. Any potential site at Top Farm is constrained from a technical perspective (by the overhead lines), it is too close to residential properties, it would result in greater visual impacts, particularly from the A47 and Spicer’s Corner and would result in additional impacts associated with pre-construction preparation. For more detail on constraints and opportunities and site selection, refer to Chapter 4 of the ES.

29 SKILLS, EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN ENGAGEMENT

29.1 The Applicant's approach to stakeholder engagement and to collaboration on skills development

829. Following community feedback received during Phase I non-statutory consultation, and in response to growing interest from communities and stakeholders throughout the non-statutory consultation period, the Applicant has been actively engaging with stakeholders interested in developing the skills of people in Norfolk and the East of England, as well as with those interested in development of the Supply Chain.
830. Since early 2017, the Applicant has employed a Local Liaison Officer and Skills Champion (LLO) to appropriately support those engaged in developing skills and employability in Norfolk and East Anglia. With a deep understanding of the education and training landscape in Norfolk and East Anglia, the LLO has developed many important relationships among the education and skills providers of Norfolk and beyond, including representing the interests of VWPL, Norfolk and East Anglia in initiatives relating to skills and employment on a national level, including the Offshore Wind Sector Deal (2019), through its new 'Investment in Talent Group'.
831. Since 2018, the Applicant has begun early engagement with the local supply chain in order to understand directly the interests and needs of potential suppliers and service providers with respect to capitalizing on the opportunities that the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects will present. The Applicant's Procurement Manager, supported by the Project team, has convened and participated in a number of relevant meetings in Norfolk, the East of England and elsewhere in order to promote opportunities associated with the Project and VWPL's UK pipeline of offshore wind projects.
832. The Applicant believes that early engagement with the supply chain will help to produce an optimised contracting strategy for both the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects, as local companies help to bring valuable local knowledge and expertise.
833. An aspect highlighted by representatives of local companies to the Applicant, which aligns with the latest report of the Department for Education, Employer Skills Survey²⁵, and intelligence included in the "European Union (EU) Skills Study: Skills and Labour Requirements of the UK Offshore Wind Industry"²⁶ is the need to recruit, retain and upskill employees with appropriate capacities and skills. There is

²⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2017-uk-report>

²⁶ <https://aurawindenergy.com/publications>

widespread agreement and anticipation among employers that utilising the Apprenticeship Levy will help in this respect.

834. The Applicant continues to engage with local skills providers and stakeholders with the purpose of contributing appropriately to strategies and plans. This will encourage, enable and enhance a local, highly skilled workforce and diverse, inclusive talent pipeline to meet the business needs of the Project and its supply chain, as well as the aspirations of individuals.

29.1.1 Early engagement on skills development

835. To date, the Applicant has collaborated closely with relevant stakeholders, including the NALEP, Norfolk County Council, Breckland Council; Broadland District Council; North Norfolk District Council, Gt. Yarmouth Borough Council, Department for Work and Pension and EEEGR (specifically Skills for Energy Group). In addition, the Applicant has engaged and worked with Key Academic partners, including: University Technical College Norwich (and the Colleges on the onshore cable route), University of East Anglia, East Coast College (Lowestoft), Centre for Energy Skills, East Coast College (Gt. Yarmouth) Offshore Wind Skills Centre, and College of West Anglia. The Applicant has also participated in early dialogue in relation to the planned Eastern Institute of Technology and an industry led STEM Hub.

836. The objective of early collaboration to date has been to explore and understand the local education, skills and training landscape, and to consider how this relates to the interests and needs of the offshore wind sector and the Project. The Applicant will continue to seek to collaborate over focused delivery where there is evidence of need and where it aligns with the Applicant's priorities.

837. The table below outlines the details of early engagement on skills to date.

Table 28.9 Early skills and employment engagement

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
18th January 2017	Joint meeting	(UTCN	Employer engagement meeting with other employers working with UTCN.
19th January 2017	Interviewing	East Coast College	Interview skills support.
1st February 2017	Interviewing	Reepham College	Support school with Career interviews.
18th February 2017	Skills Career event	University of East Anglia (UEA)	Attend and have a stall.
24th February 2017	Interviewing	Litcham School	Support school with Career interviews.
16th March 2017	Exploratory meeting	UEA	Explore engineering apprenticeships.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
22nd March 2017	Presentation	Reepham College	Presentation to 6th Formers on Norfolk Vanguard project.
19th April 2017	Presentation/ Workshop 1	UTCN	Deliver and support Offshore wind programme.
10th May 2017	Workshop 2	UTCN	Deliver workshop.
17th May 2017	Workshop 3	UTCN	Deliver workshop.
1st June 2017	Work experience 1	Dereham 6th form	Enable a work experience opportunity for a 6th former student.
14th June 2017	3DW pilot 1	UTCN	Deliver 1st 3DVR programme pilot with UTCN students and 3DW.
15th June 2017	Young person's event	East Coast College (Gt. Yarmouth)	Energy Skills Foundation Interview skills.
20th June 2017	Young person's event	Reepham High School	Career, STEM programme workshops.
13th July 2017	Work Experience 2	Dereham 6th form	Enable a work experience opportunity for a 6th form student.
19th July 2017	Work Experience 3	Dereham 6th form	Enable a work experience opportunity for a 6th form student.
15th September 2017	Meeting	Colby Primary School	Meeting to explore the piloting and delivery of a Primary STEM Programme.
2nd October 2017	Meeting	Colby Primary School	Develop Colby programme with teachers.
6th October 2017	Meeting	Happisburgh School	Explore education opportunities with the head teacher.
16th October 2017	3DW programme 1	Dereham 6th form	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.
17th October 2017	3DW programme 2	City College Norwich	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.
18th October 2017	3DW programme 3	UTCN	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.
19th October 2017	3DW programme 4	Reepham College and High School	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.
19th October 2017	Launch event in evening	Norwich Science Festival	Attend launch and understand the festival, and how it contributes to local promotion of STEM learning.
30th October 2017	3DW programme 5	Aylsham High (with Colby Primary)	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme with Colby Primary visit/integration for afternoon.
31st October 2017	3DW programme 6	East Coast College	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.
1st November 2017	3DW programme 7	Paston College	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
3rd November 2017	3DW programme 8	Litcham School	Delivery of 3DVR secondary programme.
17th November 2017	Exploratory meeting	Community Foundation Norfolk UEA	Linking "Stay Well this Winter" initiative with UEA student & research programmes researching local fuel efficiency measures.
15th November 2017	Statutory consultation	Gt. Yarmouth and Gorleston Young Carers	Workshop/support for young carers to attend the Statutory Consultation.
29th November 2017	Young person's event	EEEGR 'Energise your Future'	Attend and participate at this careers event.
6th December 2017	Presentation	Chartered Institute of Engineers with UTCN	Presentation by student who undertook the 3DW programme to Institute of Chartered Engineers.
7th December 2017	Deliver prog.	Colby Primary	Deliver pilot primary programme.
15th January 2018	Meeting and presentation	Breckland Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
22nd January 2018	Meeting and presentation	Broadland District Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
25th January 2018	Meeting and presentation	North Norfolk District Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
31st January 2018	Meeting and presentation	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Meeting with the Council's Skills/business representative.
1st February 2018	Telephone meeting	NALEP	Energy Sector Skills Plan collaboration.
1st February 2018	Drop in session	NALEP	Enterprise Advisor Network – meet team and explore input.
9th February 2018	Meeting	College of West Anglia	Meet team and explore input/opportunities.
19th February 2018	Meeting	NALEP	Energy Sector Skills Plan development/input.
19th February 2018	Event, at Great Yarmouth	Norfolk Chamber and NALEP	Contribute to consultation on NALEP Economic Strategy.
21st February 2018	Education Delivery	UTCN - Wind Programme (II)	Partnership programme with other developers – Launch.
23rd February 2018	Meeting	Hethel Innovation	Cleantech East Leadership group.
6th March 2018	Meeting	NEXUS Engineering (and Ogden Trust)	Internship programme scoping and planning meeting.
6th March 2018	Meeting	EEEGR	Skills update and discussion.
14th March 2018	Interviews	UEA Careers Day (SELECT)	Support UEA Engineering Students with interview technique.
15th March 2018	Conference	NALEP Careers and Enterprise Conference	Attend, contribute and network.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
21st March 2018	Education Delivery	University Technical College Norfolk	Deliver 3DVR programme.
21st March 2018	Meeting	Norfolk County Council	Skills strategy work/development.
23rd March 2018	Telephone meeting	NALEP	Ref Skills programmes and partnership opportunities.
26th April 2018	Meeting	Colby Primary and NEXUS	Planning for 8 primary schools programme delivery.
17th April 2018	Education Delivery	Charles Darwin Primary school	Planning session and share kit.
19th April 2018	Education Delivery	One of Opening Presentations at UTCN event x2	Parental engagement event.
23rd April 2018	Interviews	Ogden Trust Internships	Interview applicants for summer internship programme.
23rd April 2018	Education Delivery	UEA presentation to Masters Env. Economics Class	Economics of Green Energy for Environmental Economics students.
30th April 2018	Education Delivery	UEA presentation to Masters Engineering Class	Vanguard and Boreas Engineering presentation for Energy Engineering students.
2nd May 2018	Meeting	STEM HUB	Explore partnership opportunity to create an East of England STEM hub.
3rd May 2018	Interview	UEA, Cambridge University and NERC	Interview for NERC projects.
9th May 2018	Interviews	Reepham College	Support with college enrichment interviews.
10th May 2018	Working Group Meeting	EEEGR skills for Energy	Meeting and presentation.
16-17th May 2018	Conference	EEEGR South North Sea '18	Exhibit and enable opportunity for UEA undergraduate to work shadow colleagues.
23rd May 2018	Conference and workshop/ presentations	NEXUS Pathways to engineering event	Support and exhibit.
29th May 2018	Meeting	Apprenticeships meeting with City College Norwich	Apprenticeships for more vulnerable young people.
1st June 2018	Meeting	Young Carers from Gt. Yarmouth and Gorleston	Career event 'reach for the sky' – at Horsted Activity Centre.
1st June 2018	Meeting	STEM Awards Meeting	STEM Awards – explore how to contribute.
6th June 2018	Event	East Coast College (Energy Skills Foundation programme)	Celebration event.
6th June 2018	Meeting	UTCN Industry Liaison Group	UTCN Industry Liaison Group.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
13th June 2018	Conference	NCC	Armed Forces Covenant Conference (exploration/learning).
14th June 2018	Meeting	East Coast College and Skills strategy	Meet SCC and East Suffolk Councils (later).
18th June 2018	Event	Reepham High Careers event	Present to 4 groups over the morning.
19th June 2018	Education Delivery	Colby Primary deliver to Happisburgh Primary (1)	Students peer mentor other schools.
20th June 2018	Education Delivery	Colby Primary deliver to Hevingham Primary (2)	Students peer mentor other schools.
20th June 2018	Meeting	Meet with UEA to prep UEA student input into 3DW programme (3 day event)	Plan for 10 students to mentor 3DW programme in colleges.
21st June 2018	Education Delivery	NEXUS and Ogden Trust	Internship briefing for students.
22nd June 2018	Celebration event	Offshore Wind Training Centre	Launch at Orbis.
2nd July 2018	Education Delivery	NEXUS and Ogden Trust Internship programme	Delivery Internship Day 1 and 2.
2nd July 2018	Education Delivery	Charles Darwin Primary	Presentation by students in assembly.
3rd July 2018	Education Delivery	NEXUS and Ogden Trust Internship Programme	Delivery Internship Day 3 and 4.
1st August 2018	Meeting	EEEGR Skills for Energy	Skills and Employment Strategy development.
7th August 2018	Meeting	Breckland Council	Discuss Skills Strategy and education work and alert to supply chain.
8th August 2018	Meeting	STEM HUB	STEM HUB set up.
8th August 2018	Meeting	NCC	Community programmes discussion focused on Breckland opportunities.
16th August 2018	Working group	EEEGR skills for Energy	Meeting and presentation.
23rd August 2018	Meeting	Hethel Innovation	Clean Tech Leadership Group.
28th August 2018	Education Delivery	NEXUS and Ogden Trust Internship	Celebration and presentation event.
3rd September 2018	Conference	Hethel and UEA	Support conference (as Clean Tech Leadership group).
13th September 2018	Education Delivery	UTCN	3DVR programme.
14th September 2019	Celebration	Mason Trust	Support for and networking – ref the Mason Trust Charity and ‘I and be a..’ website.
19th, 20th and 21st September	Education and skills delivery	UEA	Developing trained mentors for the 3DVR programme, so as to build capacity for more outreach.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
28th September 2018	Meeting	EEEGR, People with energy	Apprenticeship meeting.
10th October 2019	Meeting	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Skills opportunities discussion with Council leads.
19th October 2018	Meeting	Meet Necton Primary Headteacher and Governor	Explore partnership work ref energy opportunities.
24th October 2018	Festival	Norwich Science Festival at the Forum	Staff stand and deliver workshops all day with two interns.
6th and 8th November 2018	Education Delivery	Support Students UTCN to prep for 3DW session	Support student peer mentoring approach.
13th November 2018	Meeting	Hethel Innovation	Cleantech Leadership group.
15th November 2018	Meeting	Breckland Council and DWP	Deliver presentation to Council and DWP colleagues on skills and Offshore Wind.
23rd November 2018	Education Delivery	Two interns deliver to OWW	Use learning from Internship programme – Interns present at Offshore Wind event.
28th November 2018	Skills event	EEEGR and East Coast College	EEEGR Skills for Energy Careers event Vattenfall sponsor.
13th December 2018	Meeting	Meet Dereham 6th Form	Ref partnership work opportunities.
12th – 19th December	Bid writing	NCC and Chamber	Collaboration over NALEP bid.
14th December 2018	Celebration	East Coast College Offshore Wind Centre Opening	Attend, network and explore input/opportunities.
9th January 2019	Workshop (Education Delivery)	City College Norwich Engineering Students	Project, skills, careers workshop.
18th January 2019	Meeting	STEM HUB for East of England	Development/set up meeting.
24th January 2019	Workshop (Education Delivery)	Reepham High School (year 7)	Careers workshops and discussions.
25th January 2019	Presentation (Education Delivery)	UEA Masters Students (School of Economics)	Presentation ref wind farm economics.
25th January 2019	Meeting	Necton Little Oaks nursery	Discuss further opportunities to support.
1st February 2019	Meeting	Nicholas Hamond Academy, Swaffham	Exploration ref partnership work.
13th March 2019	Delivery	UTCN	Support 3DW programme, delivered by UTCN students to 25 UTCN students.

Date	Contact Type	Organisation	Topic
19th March 2019	Presentation	NALEP skills board	Deliver presentation covering VWPL skills plan development and apprenticeships.

29.2 Supply engagement on supply chain development

838. The Applicant considers effective supply chain engagement a priority. The aim is to encourage the development of open and competitive supply chains in the region and more generally in the UK, and to promote further innovation and development of skills, which will in turn drive down the cost of low carbon electricity generation over the long term.
839. A supply chain information pack outlining the supply chain opportunities for the onshore and offshore works was made available and uploaded onto the Project website (this can be found in Appendix 29.1). Local businesses have also been encouraged to register their interest on the Project website to ensure they can be kept updated on supply chain developments as both projects progress through the DCO process.
840. Throughout 2018 and 2019, the Applicant has hosted and attended a number of supply chain events in order to prepare local suppliers in Norfolk in advance of construction contracts being made available for the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects.
841. The following table outlines the supply chain engagement which took place during this period.

Table 28.10 Early supply chain engagement

Date	Event / Organisation	Topic	Estimated number of suppliers met
February / March 2018	SNS (South North Sea) 2018	Early exchanges between Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas procurement team/VWPL UK procurement manager and local stakeholders.	
March 2018	Norfolk kick-off event	VWPL UK procurement manager meeting local suppliers.	12
April 2018	Seabed Scour Control Systems		1
April 2018	Dunkerque	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	25

Date	Event / Organisation	Topic	Estimated number of suppliers met
April 2018	Dunkerque Aberdeen event	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	25
May 2018	EEEGR organised Southern North Seas Conference & Stakeholder event	Applicant presented to conference and also participated in “meet the buyer” and other activities.	50
June 2018	Norfolk (EEEGR support)	Presentation to the offshore wind special interest group.	1
June 2018	RUK Manchester	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	30
July 2018	GHD (Gutteridge, Haskins & Davies) meeting in Hexham	Onshore Design & Contracting strategy optimisation.	1
July 2018	Dunkerque Paris	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	4
September 2018	Kent Chamber of Commerce event	Thanet extension and Norfolk Vanguard share a similar consenting/development timetable and many civil engineering and other relevant companies participate in meetings across the South and East.	45
20 th September 2018	UEA Norfolk Workshop	Workshop with representatives from the offshore wind industry, local education, local government and young people, on collaborative action to ensure Norfolk and the East of England maximise on the socio-economic and environmental opportunities created by the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects (evidence and examples of skills and supply chain engagement was provided in response to Examining Authority written question 19.12, document reference ExA;WQApp19.1;10.D1.3). The follow up report can be found in Appendix 29.2.	15
October 2018	Greater South East offshore event	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	35
October 2018	Norfolk Chamber	Highlighting opportunities pertinent to the Project.	6

Date	Event / Organisation	Topic	Estimated number of suppliers met
October 2018	North Norfolk Chamber	Highlighting opportunities pertinent to the Project.	2
October / November 2018	BVG	Supply Chain Strategy development.	1
November 2018	RUK/Parliament	Supply Chain Strategy development.	10
November 2018	Norwich suppliers/chamber	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	2
November / December 2018	Kent Construction	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	30
5 th December 2018	Norfolk Onshore Works Workshop	Develop local supply chain understanding of the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas onshore works, the services required and the timeframe for delivery. Began to develop collaboration between Tier 1 contractors and SMEs (the follow up report was submitted as Appendix 19.2 to the Applicant's response to the Examining Authority's written questions, document reference ExA;WQApp19.2;10.D1.3). The follow up report can be found in Appendix 29.3.	50
December 2018	MHI Vestas	Highlighting opportunities across VWPL pipeline, including the Project.	1
2 nd May 2019	All UK Norfolk Boreas, Norfolk Vanguard & Thanet Event	Interactive meeting gathering together stakeholders including Norfolk County Council, NALEP, Offshore Wind Energy Catapult, BVG Associates and representatives from around 200 UK companies to discuss opportunities associated with VWPL's UK pipeline including Norfolk Boreas, Norfolk Vanguard, Thanet Extension, and O&M opportunities on our existing projects, as well as export opportunities. https://group.vattenfall.com/uk/newsroom/news-press-releases/pressreleases/2019/jobs-and-contracts-promise-to-East-Anglia-firms-by-energy-group	Approximately 240

30 CONCLUSION

842. The Applicant has undertaken pre-application consultation on the proposed Norfolk Boreas project in accordance with the requirements of the Act, secondary legislation and in line with relevant Government and the Planning Inspectorate's advice. The Applicant has consulted the local community (including the 'offshore' community), local authorities, landowners and those with an interest in the application site, those prescribed by the relevant regulations and others whose views the Applicant considered important.
843. The Applicant's consultation has extended considerably beyond statutory requirements. Non-statutory consultation with stakeholders and technical consultees began in 2016, has continued right up until the date of submission and will continue as the Project progresses. All responses received to the statutory and non-statutory consultation periods were given full consideration and influence to the Project where appropriate. Where the Applicant has not been able to take forward a recommendation for a change to the Project, this has been explained within this report or the appendices (see Appendix 24.1).
844. Non-statutory consultation played an important role in the early development and refinement of the proposals prior to the statutory consultation period.
845. Through analysis of feedback on the consultation process during the non-statutory consultation phases, engagement with relevant local authorities during the development of the SoCC, the statutory consultation process was refined to provide the most appropriate means of engaging with local communities and consultees. Careful consideration was given to identify those living in the vicinity of the Project and those that may be affected by the wider impacts of the development.
846. A wide range of methods were adopted in order to communicate appropriately with the community. The Applicant has sought to make consultation materials easy to understand and accessible and has encouraged members of the community to participate and make their views known through feedback forms, at public information days and via the website, emails, phone calls and written responses.
847. Issues have been raised in all strands of the Applicant's consultation and each of these issues has been carefully considered by the Project team. In many cases, the issues raised have influenced the consultation process itself, the EIA and the ES, and/or the other DCO application documents. These have, in turn, shaped the development of the final Project proposals.
848. Significant decisions and project refinements have been made as a result of feedback on the proposals. The strategic decision to deliver the Project through the adoption

of HVDC transmission technology has resulted in enhanced embedded mitigation into the Project, thereby responding to many concerns expressed by consultees (including, but not limited to, eliminating the need for a CRS and resulting in a narrower 45m cable corridor). The reduced cable corridor width allowed further flexibility to route the corridor around sensitive features and was changed in a number of areas as a result of feedback from consultees and landowners.

849. Locating the landfall for Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard at Happisburgh South has reduced the total amount of area directly impacted and, by refining the offshore cable corridor, the Applicant has removed any direct impacts of the Project on the MCZ.
850. The commitment to ducting the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects in one construction operation will allow the main civil works for the onshore cable route to be completed in one construction period and in advance of cable delivery, preventing the requirement to reopen the entire cable corridor.
851. The use of long HDD at landfall, as well as additional trenchless crossings (including HDD) have been included in the final proposals to avoid disruption to sensitive sites and was as a result of feedback to the consultation undertaken.
852. The HVDC onshore project substation at Necton will have enhanced mitigation planting based on technical and local community feedback and construction traffic management has been refined to ensure that no construction traffic accesses the site via Necton or Ivy Todd.
853. The decision to include additional trenchless crossing techniques will remove any direct impact on key sensitive environmental features.
854. Avoiding the need for a 'cable bridge' where the onshore cable corridor crosses the North Walsham and Dilham Canal has prevented landscape and visual impacts.
855. The siting of the onshore project substation away from as many homes as possible, while still within a practicable distance from the existing 400Kv National Grid substation. The location of this and the National Grid extension has been carefully undertaken in order to maximise the embedded mitigation, and the location of these elements had good potential for establishing screen planting and other measures to mitigate the impacts of the development.
856. Construction traffic and impacts will be managed with NCC's Highways Authority and the Applicant will continue to liaise with Ørsted regarding the potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed cable crossing of Hornsea Project Three and the Applicant's export cables near Reepham.

857. The design envelope has been refined and the maximum capacity of wind turbine generators the Project will deploy has been increased from 7MW to 10MW, so the maximum number of WTGs has decreased from 257 to 180.
858. The Applicant is engaging with stakeholders relevant to skills development and employability in Norfolk and in the East of England, as well as with the supply chain in order to encourage local participation and maximise opportunities for local and regional benefits.
859. The Applicant will continue to provide information and maintain ongoing communication with the local communities and stakeholders through the period following submission of the application to the Planning Inspectorate. This will be through further community newsletters, updates to the Project website, and regular lines of communication, and will continue to be accessible including via a Project phone line and email address.

31 FULL STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Table 31.1 Full Statement of Compliance

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
Planning Act 2008		
Section 42	Duty to consult The applicant must consult the following about the proposed application:	
	(a) such persons as may be prescribed;	The Applicant consulted all relevant persons prescribed under the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (see Appendix 21.1 for the full list).
	(aa) the Marine Management Organisation;	The Applicant consulted with the Marine Management Organisation (see Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report).
	(b) each local authority that is within Section 43;	The Applicant <i>consulted with each local authority identified under Section 43</i> (see Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report for the full list).
	(c) the Greater London Authority if the land is in Greater London; and	<i>Not applicable.</i>
	(d) each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44.	The Applicant consulted all persons identified the categories in Section 44, being persons with a relevant interest in land affected by the Project (see the Book of Reference for the full list).
Section 45	Timetable for consultation under Section 42 (1) The applicant must, when consulting a person under Section 42, notify the person of the deadline for the receipt by the applicant of the person's response to the consultation.	All consultees were informed of the deadline for responses in a cover letter notifying the commencement of consultation (see copy letter at Appendix 21.13. The letter was sent out on 26 th October 2018, well in advance of the section 42 consultation period starting, and stated that the consultation process would run from 7 th November 2018 until 9 th December 2018.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>(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.</p>	<p>Section 42 consultees were sent section 42 notification letters on 26th October 2018, well in advance of the section 42 consultation period starting. The consultation ran from 7th November 2018 until 9th December 2018, providing a period of 33 days for responses.</p>
	<p>(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>	<p>The consultation documents provided for the Section 42 consultation included a copy of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), plans, a PEIR Non-Technical Summary Document, a Consultation Summary Document, the Statement of Community Consultation and a copy of the Consultation Feedback Form on a USB stick. A paper copy of the Section 48 notification was also included alongside a cover letter.</p>
Section 46	<p>Duty to notify Secretary of State of proposed application</p> <p>(1) The applicant must supply the Secretary of State with such information in relation to the proposed application as the applicant would supply to the Secretary of State for the purpose of complying with section 42 if the applicant were required by that section to consult the Secretary of State about the proposed application.</p>	<p>The Applicant notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application on 26th October 2018 by way of a formal cover letter and package including the consultation documents.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	(2) The applicant must comply with subsection (1) on or before commencing consultation under section 42.	The package was sent to the Planning Inspectorate on 25 th October 2018, before the date of commencement of the formal consultation on 7 th November 2018.
Section 47	<p>Duty to consult 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>	The Applicant prepared a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which set out how the Applicant proposed to consult the community. Further details on the process for preparing the SoCC can be found in Section 22.3 of the Consultation Report. The SoCC is attached to the Consultation Report in Appendix 22.2.
	<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>The Applicant consulted <i>with the following section 43 local authorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Norfolk Council • Norwich City Council • Borough of King’s Lynn and West Norfolk • North Norfolk District Council • Broadland District Council • Breckland Council • Suffolk County Council • Lincolnshire County Council • Cambridgeshire County Council • The Broads Authority • Norfolk County Council • Great Yarmouth Borough Council • Mid Suffolk District Council • Forest Heath District Council* • St Edmundsbury District Council* <p>*On 1st April 2019 Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council was replaced by a single district council called West Suffolk Council.</p>
	<p>(3) The deadline for the receipt by the applicant of a local authority’s response to consultation under subsection (2) is the</p>	The relevant local authorities received a cover letter on 24 th August 2018, and the statutory consultation on the SoCC ran from 24 th August 2018 to 21 st September 2018.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance				
	<p>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 consultation documents comprised a cover letter (email), and draft SoCC (see Appendix 22.1).</p>				
	<p>(5) In preparing the statement, the applicant must have regard to any response to consultation under subsection (2) that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by subsection (3).</p>	<p>The Applicant considered all relevant comments received on the draft SoCC. For more information on how comments were addressed see Section 22.3 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>A table outlining the changes made to the SoCC following consultation is included in Section 22.3 of the Consultation Report.</p>				
	<p>(6) Once the applicant has prepared the statement, the applicant must—</p> <p>(a) make the statement available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in</p>	<p>Notice of the SoCC was published in the Eastern Daily Press on 16th October 2018. The SoCC was also made available on the Applicant's website, www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas. Paper copies of the SoCC were placed on deposit at the following locations:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Venue Address</th> <th>Opening Times</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p>Aylsham Library 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA</p> </td> <td> <p>Mon and Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-7:00pm Tues and Thurs: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-5:00pm Wed: 1.30-7:00pm</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Venue Address	Opening Times	<p>Aylsham Library 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA</p>	<p>Mon and Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-7:00pm Tues and Thurs: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-5:00pm Wed: 1.30-7:00pm</p>
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	<p>the vicinity of the land,</p> <p>(b) publish, in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, a notice stating where and when the statement can be inspected, and</p> <p>(c) publish the statement in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sat: 9.30am-4:00pm Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dereham Library* 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ</td> <td>Mon, Wed and Thurs: 9.15am-5:00pm Tues and Fri: 9.15am-7:00pm Sat: 9.15am-4:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norwich Millennium Library The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW</td> <td>Mon-Fri: 10:00am-7:00pm Sat: 9:00am-5:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Walsham Library* New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE</td> <td>Mon and Thurs: 9:30am-7:30pm Tues and Fri: 9:30am-5:00pm Wed and Sat: 9:30am-1:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Norfolk District Council Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN</td> <td>Mon, Tues and Thurs: 8:30am-5:00pm Wed: 10:00am-5:00pm Fri: 8:30am-4:30pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broadland District Council Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Road, Norwich, NR7 0DU</td> <td>Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Breckland Council Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, Dereham, NR19 1EE</td> <td>Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norwich City Council St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH</td> <td>Mon-Fri: 8:45am-5:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Yarmouth Borough Council</td> <td>Mon-Fri: 9:00am-5:00pm</td> </tr> </table>		Sat: 9.30am-4:00pm Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm	Dereham Library* 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ	Mon, Wed and Thurs: 9.15am-5:00pm Tues and Fri: 9.15am-7:00pm Sat: 9.15am-4:00pm	Norwich Millennium Library The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW	Mon-Fri: 10:00am-7:00pm Sat: 9:00am-5:00pm	North Walsham Library* New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE	Mon and Thurs: 9:30am-7:30pm Tues and Fri: 9:30am-5:00pm Wed and Sat: 9:30am-1:00pm	North Norfolk District Council Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN	Mon, Tues and Thurs: 8:30am-5:00pm Wed: 10:00am-5:00pm Fri: 8:30am-4:30pm	Broadland District Council Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Road, Norwich, NR7 0DU	Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm	Breckland Council Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, Dereham, NR19 1EE	Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm	Norwich City Council St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH	Mon-Fri: 8:45am-5:00pm	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Mon-Fri: 9:00am-5:00pm
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		Swaffham Library The Pightle, Swaffham, PE37 7DF	Tues and Thurs: 10:00am-7:00pm Fri: 1:00pm-7:00pm Sat: 10:00am-4:00pm
	(7) The applicant must carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the statement.	The Applicant's consultation process was carried out in accordance with the SoCC, as is described further in Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report.	
Section 48	Duty to publicise (1) The applicant must publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner.	The Applicant prepared and published a Section 48 Notice in the manner prescribed under the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (see below for more detail). The published notice is provided at Appendix 23.1).	
	(2) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1) must, in particular, make provision for publicity under subsection (1) to include a deadline for receipt by the applicant of responses to the publicity.	The deadline was included in the Section 48 Notice as 23.59 on 9 th December 2018.	

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
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>The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses to consultation in accordance with section 42, section 47 and section 48. Please see Chapters 24, 25 and 26 of the Consultation Report respectively.</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</p>	<p>(a) Section 42 responses are considered in Chapter 24 of the Consultation Report. Appendix 24.1 also provides a detailed breakdown analysis of the comments.</p> <p>(b) Section 47 responses are considered in Chapter 25 of the Consultation Report. Appendix 25.1 and 3.4 also provides a detailed breakdown analysis of the comments.</p> <p>(c) No responses to publicity were received under section 48, as explained further in Chapter 26 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>before the deadline imposed by section 45 in that person's case,</p> <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>	<p>A summary of all responses is provided in Appendices 24.1, 25.1 and 3.4. This has been prepared following guidance set out in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report.</p>
Section 50	<p>Guidance about pre-application procedure</p> <p>(1) Guidance may be issued about how to comply with the requirements of this Chapter.</p> <p>(2) Guidance under this section may be issued by the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>The Applicant has complied with the guidance set out in DCLG Guidance on pre-application consultation (see below). The Applicant has also had regard to the Planning Act 2008: guidance on the pre-application process; and Advice Notes prepared by the Planning Inspectorate.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	(3) The applicant must have regard to any guidance under this section.	
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009		
Reg 3	<p>Prescribed consultees</p> <p>The persons prescribed for the purposes of section 42(a) (duty to consult) are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 to these Regulations, who must be consulted in the circumstances specified in relation to each such person in column 2 of that table.</p>	<p>The Applicant consulted all persons prescribed under the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 who were deemed to be relevant to this current application by the descriptions set out in column 2 of that table (see Appendix 21.1 of the Consultation Report for the full list).</p>
Reg 4	<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>The Applicant published the Section 48 Notice as follows:</p> <p>(a) For two successive weeks in the Eastern Daily Press (local newspaper in the vicinity of the land for the proposed development) during the weeks commencing 30th October 2018 and 6th November 2018;</p> <p>(b) Once in a national newspaper (The Times) on 1st November 2018</p> <p>(c) Once in London Gazette on 1st November 2018. The land is not in Scotland so the Edinburgh Gazette is not applicable.</p> <p>(d) Once in Lloyd’s List on 1st November 2018</p> <p>(e) Once in Fishing News on 1st November 2018.</p> <p>The copies of the newspaper notices are provided at Document 1.3, and also Appendix 23.2.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>(c) once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and</p> <p>(d) where the proposed application relates to offshore development—</p> <p>(i) once in Lloyd’s List; and</p> <p>(ii) once in an appropriate fishing trade journal.</p>	
	<p>(3) The matters which the notice must include are:</p>	<p>The Section 48 Notice included all of the elements listed under Regulation 4(3), as outlined below.</p>
	<p>(a) the name and address of the applicant;</p>	<p>The name and address of the Applicant were included as per below:</p> <p><i>‘Notice is hereby given that Norfolk Boreas Limited of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH (the Applicant) 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).’</i></p> <p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</p>
	<p>(b) a statement that the applicant intends to make an application for development consent to the Secretary of State;</p>	<p>The section 48 Notice states that the developer proposes to apply to the Secretary of State under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the DCO. As noted above, the following wording was included on the notice:</p> <p><i>‘Notice is hereby given that Norfolk Boreas Limited of First Floor, 1 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0AH (the Applicant) 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).’</i></p>

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	<p>(c) a statement as to whether the application is EIA development;</p>	<p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</p> <p>The section 48 Notice states that the Project is a development requiring environmental impact assessment. The Notice includes the following wording: <i>'The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. Accordingly, the Applicant will be making a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) available during the consultation period.'</i></p> <p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</p>
	<p>(d) a summary of the main proposals, specifying the location or route of the proposed development;</p>	<p>The Section 48 Notice states that the proposed DCO would, amongst other things, authorise components including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Between 90-200 wind turbines with associated foundations, each having a rated capacity of between 9MW and 20MW with a maximum turbine hub height of 198.5m, a maximum rotor diameter of 303m and a maximum tip height of 350m, to give a combined export capacity of up to 1,800MW;</i> 2. <i>Up to two offshore electrical platforms, deploying HVDC electrical current; and an offshore accommodation platform, both with associated foundations;</i> 3. <i>Scour protection, as required, for foundations and cables;</i> 4. <i>The construction of a network of subsea array cables connecting the wind turbines to each other and to the offshore electrical platforms; and interconnector cables connecting the offshore electrical platforms to each other, or project interconnector cables connecting an offshore electrical platform in Norfolk Boreas with an offshore electrical platform within Norfolk Vanguard;</i> 5. <i>Up to two pairs of export cables, with a maximum length of 500km, from the offshore electrical platforms to the shore; and</i> 6. <i>Up to two meteorological masts and their associated foundations, up to two LiDAR buoys.</i> <p><i>The onshore project area would be from the point at which the offshore cables come ashore (the Landfall) at Happisburgh South, Norfolk, to the existing Necton National Grid Substation. The cable route from landfall to the onshore project substation is</i></p>

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		<p>approximately 60km. The key landfall and onshore components would, amongst other things, comprise the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up to two pairs of subsea export laid in ducts installed under the cliff by long Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). An additional drill is included in the impact assessment worst case scenarios where applicable, to provide a contingency in the unlikely event of a HDD failure; 2. Up to two onshore transition pits to house the connection between the offshore cables and the onshore cables. 3. Onshore connection works, subject to different scenarios dependent on whether Norfolk Vanguard proceeds, as described in Table 1: <p>Table 1: summary of the two scenarios described in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scenario 1</th> <th>Scenario 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p>Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction and installs ducts and carries out other shared enabling works to benefit Norfolk Boreas</p> </td> <td> <p>Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone. Norfolk Boreas undertakes all works required as an independent project</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>i. Pulling up to two pairs of HVDC cables and associated communication cables through pre-installed ducts</p> <p>ii. 12km (approx.) running track alongside the cable route</p> <p>iii. 125m extension to the access road installed by Norfolk Vanguard to the onshore project substation</p> </td> <td> <p>i. Cable duct installation and pulling up to two pairs of HVDC cables and associated communication cables through ducts</p> <p>ii. Trenchless crossings (for example HDD) at various roads, railways and sensitive habitats</p> <p>iii. Mobilisation areas and compounds for trenchless crossings</p> <p>iv. 60km (approx.) running track alongside the cable corridor</p> <p>v. A47 junction improvement works to install a right turn/filter and new exit at the Spicers Corner junction</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	<p>Norfolk Vanguard proceeds to construction and installs ducts and carries out other shared enabling works to benefit Norfolk Boreas</p>	<p>Norfolk Vanguard does not proceed to construction and Norfolk Boreas proceeds alone. Norfolk Boreas undertakes all works required as an independent project</p>	<p>i. Pulling up to two pairs of HVDC cables and associated communication cables through pre-installed ducts</p> <p>ii. 12km (approx.) running track alongside the cable route</p> <p>iii. 125m extension to the access road installed by Norfolk Vanguard to the onshore project substation</p>	<p>i. Cable duct installation and pulling up to two pairs of HVDC cables and associated communication cables through ducts</p> <p>ii. Trenchless crossings (for example HDD) at various roads, railways and sensitive habitats</p> <p>iii. Mobilisation areas and compounds for trenchless crossings</p> <p>iv. 60km (approx.) running track alongside the cable corridor</p> <p>v. A47 junction improvement works to install a right turn/filter and new exit at the Spicers Corner junction</p>
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			<p>vi. 1.8km access road to the onshore project substation</p> <p>vii. Modification to the existing overhead line network in the vicinity of the Necton National Grid substation.</p>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Jointing pits and link boxes to facilitate cable pulling, at intervals along the cable route;</i> 5. <i>Cable logistics area near Oulton to allow for the storage of cable drums and associated materials close to the cable corridor;</i> 6. <i>Construction of an onshore project substation in proximity to the existing Necton National Grid Substation together with associated equipment and a temporary construction compound;</i> 7. <i>Extension to the existing Necton National Grid Substation;</i> 8. <i>Up to 12 400kV underground cables between the new onshore project substation and the existing Necton National Grid Substation;</i> 9. <i>Temporary construction areas and access roads, together with works to secure vehicular and/or pedestrian means of access including the creation of new tracks, footpaths, and/or widening, upgrades, creation of bell mouths, creation of temporary slip roads and improvements to existing tracks, footpaths and roads;</i> 10. <i>Planting to provide screening for permanent infrastructure;</i> 11. <i>The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition (if required) of land and/or rights for the Project;</i> 12. <i>Overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project;</i> 13. <i>The application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase; and</i> 14. <i>Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, permits or consents as are necessary and/or convenient.</i> <p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</p>	

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	<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 Section 48 Notice states that copies of the details of the proposals, environmental reports, plans, maps and other documents may be inspected free of charge from 31st October 2018 until at least 9th December 2018 at the following locations and times:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Venue Address</th> <th>Opening Times</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Aylsham Library 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA </td> <td> Mon and Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-7:00pm Tues and Thurs: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-5:00pm Wed: 1.30-7:00pm Sat: 9.30am-4:00pm Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm </td> </tr> <tr> <td> Dereham Library* 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ </td> <td> Mon, Wed and Thurs: 9.15am-5:00pm Tues and Fri: 9.15am-7:00pm Sat: 9.15am-4:00pm </td> </tr> <tr> <td> Norwich Millennium Library The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW </td> <td> Mon-Fri: 10:00am-7:00pm Sat: 9:00am-5:00pm </td> </tr> <tr> <td> North Walsham Library* New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE </td> <td> Mon and Thurs: 9:30am-7:30pm Tues and Fri: 9:30am-5:00pm Wed and Sat: 9:30am-1:00pm </td> </tr> <tr> <td> North Norfolk District Council Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN </td> <td> Mon, Tues and Thurs: 8:30am-5:00pm Wed: 10:00am-5:00pm Fri: 8:30am-4:30pm </td> </tr> <tr> <td> Broadland District Council </td> <td> Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Venue Address	Opening Times	Aylsham Library 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA	Mon and Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-7:00pm Tues and Thurs: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-5:00pm Wed: 1.30-7:00pm Sat: 9.30am-4:00pm Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm	Dereham Library* 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ	Mon, Wed and Thurs: 9.15am-5:00pm Tues and Fri: 9.15am-7:00pm Sat: 9.15am-4:00pm	Norwich Millennium Library The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW	Mon-Fri: 10:00am-7:00pm Sat: 9:00am-5:00pm	North Walsham Library* New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE	Mon and Thurs: 9:30am-7:30pm Tues and Fri: 9:30am-5:00pm Wed and Sat: 9:30am-1:00pm	North Norfolk District Council Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN	Mon, Tues and Thurs: 8:30am-5:00pm Wed: 10:00am-5:00pm Fri: 8:30am-4:30pm	Broadland District Council	Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm
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		<p>Swaffham Library The Pightle, Swaffham, PE37 7DF</p>	<p>Tues and Thurs: 10:00am-7:00pm Fri: 1:00pm-7:00pm Sat: 10:00am-4:00pm</p>
		<p>Copies of the documents are also stated to be available online through the Applicant's website at www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas, and it is confirmed that they can be provided on request.</p> <p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</p>	
	<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 sub-paragraph (i));</p>	<p>The Section 48 Notice states that copies of the details of the proposals, environmental reports, plans, maps and other documents may be inspected free of charge from 31st October 2018 until at least 9th December 2018.</p> <p>The Notice states that: <i>'Electronic copies of the PEIR, which comprises a detailed set of documents, including maps, figures, and photomontages describing the Project, as well as a set of plans showing the overall location of the Project and a much shorter non-technical summary (NTS), may be accessed and are available free of</i></p>	

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
		<p><i>charge from Wednesday 31st October 2018 to Sunday 9th December 2018 at the listed locations...'</i></p> <p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</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>The Section 48 Notice states that a reasonable copying charge may apply, up to a maximum of £2,637 for the full suite of documents. There was no charge for an electronic copy on USB. All documents could also be downloaded from the Project website. The Notice states that:</p> <p><i>'Paper copies of the PEIR and NTS can be provided on request from www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas or from the Applicant at the address provided below at a cost of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Non-Technical Summary of Preliminary Environmental Information – £22</i> • <i>Full Preliminary Environmental Information Report with annexes – £2,600</i> • <i>A set of (A4) Indicative Cable Corridor Plans/Maps - £15</i> <p><i>USB device copies can be provided free of charge and are available on request.'</i></p> <p>The full Notice can be viewed in Appendix 23.1.</p>
	<p>(h) details of how to respond to the publicity; and</p>	<p>The Section 48 Notice states that:</p> <p><i>'Any response or representation in respect of the proposed Project MUST (i) be received by the Applicant before 11.59 pm on 9th December 2018 (ii) state in writing the grounds of the response or representation (iii) indicate who is making the response and representation, and (iv) include an address to which correspondence relating to the response or representations may be sent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Addressed to: FREEPOST NORFOLK BOREAS</i> • <i>By email to: info@norfolkboreas.co.uk</i> • <i>Through completion of a consultation questionnaire available at public events noted above, drop in locations (also noted above). Digital versions of the questionnaire can be accessed via the Project website www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas</i>
	<p>(i) a deadline for receipt of those responses by the applicant, being not less than 28 days</p>	<p>The deadline for receipt of responses by the developer was given as: <i>'before 11.59pm on the 9th December 2018'</i>. The notice was last published on 6th November 2018, which therefore gave a period of 33 days to respond.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>following the date when the notice is last published.</p>	
<p>The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 and (where relevant) 2017</p>		
<p>Reg 6</p>	<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>The Applicant applied to the Planning Inspectorate/the Secretary of State on 8th May 2017 for a scoping opinion for the proposed development.</p> <p>The scoping opinion is available on the Planning Inspectorate website (https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010087/EN010087-000013-Scoping%20Opinion.pdf).</p>
	<p>(3) A request or notification under</p>	<p>The Applicant supplied the Planning Inspectorate with the relevant information, including:</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>paragraph (1) must be accompanied by—</p> <p>(a) a plan sufficient to identify the land;</p> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A covering letter • Norfolk Boreas Scoping Report (8th October 2017), which included the items listed under Regulation 6(3).
<p>Reg 8 (2017 Regulations)</p>	<p>The Applicant also notified the Planning Inspectorate on 4th October 2018 (see Appendix 31.1) that the Applicant benefits from Transition provisions under the 2017 Regulations, which came into force on 16th May 2017. Regulation 37 provides transitional measures where, amongst other matters, a Scoping Opinion has been sought before 16th May 2017. In such circumstances the 2009 Regulations can continue to apply. A Scoping Report for the Project was prepared under the 2009 Regulations and a Scoping Opinion requested on 8th May 2017. As a result, the Project benefits from the transitional arrangements. Notwithstanding this, in order to ensure the EIA is of a high quality and is undertaken in accordance with best practice, the Applicant has sought to apply the 2017 Regulations when preparing its Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (and subsequent Environmental Statement that will accompany the application). The Applicant therefore notified the Planning Inspectorate pursuant to Regulation 8(1)(b) of the 2017 Regulations, that an Environmental Statement will be prepared and submitted for the Project in accordance with the 2017 Regulations.</p>	
<p>Reg 10</p>	<p>Consultation statement requirements</p> <p>The consultation statement prepared under section 47 (duty to consult local community) must set out —</p>	<p>The Applicant stated in page 22, Section 9.4 of the SoCC that:</p> <p><i>‘The Project falls within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive. Therefore, in parallel to our community consultation, we are undertaking an EIA of the Project (for both the offshore and onshore elements). The scope and methodology of the EIA has been agreed with regulatory bodies and relevant planning authorities.</i></p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<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><i>As explained above, the statutory consultation, described in this SoCC, will seek to gather views on the PEIR – this document builds on the Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion, and comments received during the early (informal) consultation process, undertaken before September 2017. It will incorporate the findings of surveys and initial assessments and will enable consultees to develop an informed view of the potential environmental effects of the Project.</i></p> <p><i>The Environmental Statement will form part of the submitted DCO application and will advance the content of the PEIR to explain the environmental effects predicted as a result of the Project. It will incorporate the responses from the PEIR consultation and any further surveys undertaken (if required).</i></p> <p><i>It will also describe any mitigation measures that would be implemented.'</i></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>A copy of the section 48 notice was issued by post to all section 42 consultees (including 'consultation bodies') alongside the consultation documents on 26th October 2018.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
DCLG: Guidance on the pre-application process (March 2015)		
17	When circulating consultation documents, developers should be clear about their status, for example ensuring it is clear to the public if a document is purely for purposes of consultation.	Consultation Documents were all identified as such either within the title of the document (e.g. Consultation Summary Document), or within the body of the text contained with the document.
18	<p>Early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees can bring about significant benefits for all parties, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping the applicant identify and resolve issues at the earliest stage, which can reduce the overall risk to the project further down the line as it becomes more difficult to make changes once an application has been submitted; • enabling members of the public to influence proposed projects, feedback on potential options, and encouraging the community to help shape the proposal to maximise local benefits and minimise any downsides; • helping local people understand the potential nature and local impact of the proposed project, with the potential to 	<p>The Applicant undertook significant informal consultation, beginning in 2016, prior to the statutory consultation period in November/December 2018.</p> <p>Three main phases of early consultation (Phase I, Phase II and Phase III) were undertaken with local communities in order to help inform the development of the proposals, and the refinement of key elements of the Project (such as landfall location, and the cable route corridor) prior to the formal consultation period.</p> <p>In addition to informal consultation, ongoing community engagement and liaison was undertaken with communities in Norfolk, including harder to reach groups (e.g. young people). This engagement served to assist in informing communities about the Project, as well as encourage participation in the process. It also allowed the Applicant to consider ways in which local benefit could be identified for the region and affected communities.</p> <p>Further information on the Applicant's approach to this can be found in Chapter 16 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Early engagement with consultees and engagement with the local supply chain allowed the Applicant and consultees to understand economic and social benefits, as well as help the promoter to explain the wider strategic or local objectives. For more information on the Applicant's skills, employment and supply chain engagement see Chapter 29 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>dispel misapprehensions at an early stage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling applicants to obtain important information about the economic, social and environmental impacts of a scheme from consultees, which can help rule out unsuitable options; • enabling potential mitigating measures to be considered and, if appropriate, built into the project before an application is submitted; and • identifying ways in which the project could, without significant costs to promoters, support wider strategic or local objectives. 	
20	<p>Experience suggests that, to be of most value, consultation should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • based on accurate information that gives consultees a clear view of what is proposed including any options; • shared at an early enough stage so that the proposal can still be influenced, while being sufficiently developed to provide some detail on what is being proposed; and 	<p>The Applicant has sought to provide and consult upon clear information at key points through the development of the proposals. The informal consultation undertaken was shaped around sharing and seeking feedback at key milestones in the Project development. The Applicant decided to undertake various rounds ('Phases') of informal consultation to ensure that consultees had adequate opportunities to obtain a clear view of what is proposed.</p> <p>Consultation documents (such as the Consultation Summary Document) were produced to supplement the technical documents during the consultation process. All consultation materials were designed to provide accessible information to encourage participation in the process.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> engaging and accessible in style, encouraging consultees to react and offer their views. 	
24	<p>Government recognises that major infrastructure projects and the communities and environment in which they are located will vary considerably. A 'one-size-fits-all' approach is not, therefore, appropriate. Instead, applicants, who are best placed to understand the detail of their specific project, and the relevant local authorities, who have a unique knowledge of their local communities, should as far as possible work together to develop plans for consultation. The aim should be to ensure that consultation is appropriate to the scale and nature of the project and where its impacts will be experienced.</p>	<p>The Applicant has worked closely with relevant local authorities throughout the process. This includes during the development of the SoCC, which was developed following discussion with relevant local authorities following the earlier stages of informal consultation.</p> <p>Changes were made to the consultation process after each stage of informal consultation so that engagement mechanisms and materials were refined and enhanced during the course of development.</p>
25	<p>Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate. Some applicants may have their own distinct approaches to consultation, perhaps drawing on their own or relevant sector experience, for example if there are industry protocols that can be adapted. Larger, more complex applications are likely to need to go</p>	<p>The formal consultation period was 33 days, which is longer than the statutory minimum. At the request of the local authorities, arrangements were made to ensure they and other section 42 consultees were issued USB sticks containing the PEI documents on the 26th October 2018, and paper copy and digital copy PEI documents were available for reference from the 31st October 2018. This provided an additional week for review of the PEI, over and above the 33 days of statutory consultation. On top of this, as explained through Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant engaged in various rounds of non-statutory consultation in order to ensure consultees were given enough time to comprehend and fully understand the project proposals.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>beyond the statutory minimum timescales laid down in the Planning Act to ensure enough time for consultees to understand project proposals and formulate a response. Many proposals will require detailed technical input, especially regarding impacts, so sufficient time will need to be allowed for this. Consultation should also be sufficiently flexible to respond to the needs and requirements of consultees, for example where a consultee has indicated that they would prefer to be consulted via email only, this should be accommodated as far as possible.</p>	<p>Where requested, extensions to the consultation timeframe were granted to allow consultees to respond adequately. See Section 21.5.3 of the Consultation Report for more information.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and preparation for the statutory consultation period was undertaken to prepare consultees for the process as far as possible. Informal consultation also allowed consultees an opportunity to be involved and understand the Project prior to the statutory consultation period.</p>
26	<p>In addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project.</p>	<p>Additional consultees were invited to participate in the statutory consultation. These were included in the section 42 mailing and are included in Appendix 21.1.</p>
27	<p>Where an applicant proposes to include non-planning consents within their Development Consent Order, the bodies that would normally be responsible for granting these consents should make every effort to facilitate this. They should only object to the inclusion of such non planning consents with good reason, and after</p>	<p>The Applicant is not seeking any non-planning consents for this Project. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant has engaged widely with different stakeholders and consultees, as shown from Appendix 21.1.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>careful consideration of reasonable alternatives. It is therefore important that such bodies are consulted at an early stage. In addition, there will be a range of national and other interest groups who could make an important contribution during consultation. Applicants are therefore encouraged to consult widely on project proposals.</p>	
28	<p>From time to time a body may cease to exist but, for legislative timetabling reasons, may still be listed as a statutory consultee. In such situations the Secretary of State will not expect strict compliance with the statutory requirements. Applicants should identify any successor body and consult with them in the same manner as they would have with the original body. Where there is no obvious successor, applicants should seek the advice of the Inspectorate, who may be able to identify an appropriate alternative consultee. Whether or not an alternative is identified, the Consultation Report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why.</p>	<p>The Applicant reviewed the consultee list on a regular basis to ensure that contact details were up to date. For example, on 1st April 2019 Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council was replaced by a single district council called West Suffolk Council. The Applicant wrote a letter to West Suffolk Council on 13 May 2019 to make them aware of the Project and explain their predecessor bodies were consulted on 26th October 2018.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
29	<p>Applicants will often need detailed technical input from expert bodies to assist with identifying and mitigating the social, environmental, design and economic impacts of projects, and other important matters.</p> <p>Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements. Early engagement with these bodies can help avoid unnecessary delays and the costs of having to make changes at later stages of the process. It is equally important that statutory consultees respond to a request for technical input in a timely manner. Applicants are therefore advised to discuss and agree a timetable with consultees for the provision of such inputs.</p>	<p>The Applicant has undertaken extensive engagement with expert bodies and technical consultees throughout the pre-application process. This ongoing dialogue began in Phase 0.</p> <p>The Evidence Plan Process (EPP) was designed to bring together key consultees at an early stage to create a vehicle through which to provide information and ensure that relevant expert bodies understand the key project information, timeframes and consultation requirements. This is described in detail in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report.</p>
35	<p>“The applicant has a duty under section 47 of the Planning Act to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation, and then to conduct its consultation in line with that statement. Before doing so, the applicant must consult on their Statement of Community Consultation with each local authority in whose area the proposed development is situated. This may require</p>	<p>The Applicant prepared a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which set out how the Applicant proposed to consult the community. Further details on the process for preparing the SoCC can be found in Section 22.3 of the Consultation Report. The SoCC is attached to the Consultation Report in Appendix 22.2.</p> <p>The Applicant consulted with the following section 43 local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Norfolk District Council • Broadland District Council • Breckland Council • The Broads Authority

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	consultation with a number of different local authorities, particularly for long linear projects.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norfolk County Council • Norwich City Council • Great Yarmouth Borough Council <p>Statutory consultation with the relevant local authorities on the SoCC ran from 24th August 2018 to 21st September 2018. The consultation documents comprised a cover letter (email), and draft SoCC (see Appendix 22.1).</p>
36	Even where it is intended that a development would take place within a single local authority area, it is possible that its impacts could be significantly wider than just that local authority’s area - for example if the development was located close to a neighbouring authority. Where an applicant decides to consult people living in a wider area who could be affected by the project (e.g. through visual or environmental impacts, or through increased traffic flow), that intention should be reflected in the Statement of Community Consultation.	<p>Due to the nature of the Project, the Applicant consulted across a wide geographic area, including all local authorities through which the proposed cable route corridor and associated infrastructure ran.</p> <p>From the start of informal consultation, the Applicant sought inclusive engagement and sent newsletters to households across our Scoping Area. Through the EIA and consultation process, the focus of the Project has narrowed to a refined area within which onshore infrastructure is likely to be sited. A Primary Consultation Zone was identified for the combined Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard informal consultation, and following further refinements to the Project, a narrower Primary Consultation Zone for created for the Norfolk Boreas statutory consultation.</p> <p>This approach is reflected and recorded in the SoCC.</p>
37	The Planning Act requires local authorities to respond to the applicant’s consultation on their proposed Statement of Community Consultation within 28 days of receipt of the request. However, prior to submitting their draft Statement of Community Consultation applicants may wish to seek to resolve any	<p>Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report sets out how the Applicant consulted with relevant local authorities on the consultation approach and development of the SoCC. Discussions on this point took place prior to the formal Draft SoCC consultation period.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>disagreements or clarifications about the public consultation design. An applicant is therefore likely to need to engage in discussions with local authorities over a longer period than the minimum requirements set out in the Act.</p>	
39	<p>Topics for consideration at such pre-consultation discussions might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the size and coverage of the proposed consultation exercise (including, where appropriate, consultation which goes wider than one local authority area); • the appropriateness of various consultation techniques, including electronic-based ones; • the design and format of consultation materials; • issues which could be covered in consultation materials; • suggestions for places/timings of public events as part of the consultation; • local bodies and representative groups who should be consulted; and • timescales for consultation. 	<p>Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report sets out how the Applicant consulted with relevant local authorities on the consultation approach and development of the SoCC.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
41	<p>Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the Statement of Community Consultation which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their Consultation Report their course of action to the Secretary of State when they submit their application.</p>	<p>Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report sets out how the Applicant consulted with relevant local authorities on the consultation approach and development of the SoCC. Table 22.2 in the Consultation Report shows requested amendments to the SoCC wording, as well as whether or not these changes were adopted. The Applicant had regard to all responses received and made amendments to the wording of the SoCC in response to the majority of requested changes. Where changes were not made, this has been clearly and directly responded to by the Applicant.</p>
42	<p>Where a local authority decides that it does not wish to respond to a consultation request on the Statement of Community Consultation, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to ensure that all affected communities are consulted. If the applicant is unsure how to proceed, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Inspectorate. However, it is for the applicant to satisfy themselves that their consultation plan allows for as full public involvement as is appropriate for their project and, once satisfied, to proceed with the consultation. Provided that applicants can satisfy themselves that they have made reasonable endeavours to consult with all those who might have a legitimate interest or might be affected by a proposed development, it</p>	<p>The Applicant is satisfied that it has made reasonable efforts to consult with all those who may have a legitimate interest or might be affected by the proposed development.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	would be unlikely that their application would be rejected on grounds of inadequate public consultation.	
43	Local authorities are also themselves statutory consultees for any proposed major infrastructure project which is in or adjacent to their area. Applicants should engage with them as early as possible to ensure that the impacts of the development on the local area are understood and considered prior to the application being submitted to the Secretary of State.	<p>The Applicant undertook early engagement with the relevant local authorities from the outset of the Project development. Chapters 9 and 11 of the Consultation Report sets out the early engagement undertaken with these authorities in order to understand the most appropriate way to engage with affected local communities.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement has taken place throughout the pre-application process.</p>
49	Applicants will also need to identify and consult people who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question, or who could be affected by a project in such a way that they may be able to make a claim for compensation. This will give such parties early notice of projects, and an opportunity to express their views regarding them	The Applicant consulted both informally and formally under section 42 (and, by extension, section 44) of the 2008 Act with individuals who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question. By engaging with land interests early in the process, the Applicant has been able to take on board a significant amount of the comments received. This was explained further in Section 18.6 of the Consultation Report.
50	It is the applicant's responsibility to demonstrate at submission of the application that due diligence has been undertaken in identifying all land interests and applicants should make	<p>The Applicant has undertaken significant research and is satisfied that it has undertaken extensive due diligence in order to ensure that all land interests have been identified.</p> <p>The Applicant will engage with any new interests to help them understand how they can engage with the Development Consent Order process.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>every reasonable effort to ensure that the Book of Reference (which records and categorises those land interests) is up to date at the time of submission.</p>	<p>A full description of all engagement with landowners is included in Chapters 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21 and 28 of the Consultation Report.</p>
51	<p>However, it is understood that land interests change over time and that new or additional interests may emerge after an applicant has concluded statutory consultation but just before an application is submitted. In such a situation, the applicant should provide a proportionate opportunity to any new person identified with a land interest to make their views known on the application. Where new interests in land are identified very shortly before the intended submission of an application, despite diligent efforts earlier in the process it may be difficult at that stage for applicants to consult and take account of any responses from those new interests before submitting their application as intended. If this situation arises applicants should be proactive and helpful in ensuring that the person understands how they can, if they so wish, engage with the process if the</p>	<p>Any newly identified landowner was afforded adequate opportunity to consider and respond to the Project proposals throughout the pre-application process.</p> <p>The Applicant issued further letters as a result of new interest in land coming to light through land registry refresh exercises and through further information provided to the Applicant from affected parties.</p> <p>A full description of all additional engagement with landowners is included in Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	application is accepted for examination.	
52	Applicants should explain in the Consultation Report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their duties to consult and take account of any responses.	<p>Any newly identified landowner was afforded adequate opportunity to consider and respond to the project proposals throughout the pre-application process.</p> <p>The Applicant issued further letters as a result of new interest in land coming to light through land registry refresh exercises and through further information provided to the Applicant from affected parties.</p> <p>A full description of all additional engagement with landowners is included in Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report.</p>
53	Local people have a vital role to play at the pre application stage. People should have as much influence as is realistic and possible over decisions which shape their lives and communities. It is therefore critical that they are engaged with project proposals at an early stage. Because they live, work and socialise in the affected area, local people are particularly well placed to comment on what the impact of proposals on their local community might be; or what mitigating measures might be appropriate; or what other opportunities might exist for meeting the project's objectives.	<p>The Applicant is committed to early and meaningful consultation with local communities in the areas in which it operates. Chapter 4 and 22 of the Consultation Report sets out the Applicant's approach to consultation with local communities.</p>
54	In consulting on project proposals, an inclusive approach is needed to ensure that different groups have the opportunity to participate and are not disadvantaged in the process. Applicants	<p>The Applicant undertook 'Hard to Reach' engagement, which focused on inclusive engagement with seldom heard groups or individuals. Further information on this can be found in Section 22.6 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all sections of the community in question. Local authorities will be able to provide advice on what works best in terms of consulting their local communities given their experience of carrying out consultations in their area.</p>	
55	<p>Applicants must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed. Applicants could prepare a short document specifically for local communities, summarising the project proposals and outlining the matters on which the view of the local community is sought. This can describe core elements of the project and explain what the potential benefits and impacts may be. Such documents should be written in clear, accessible, and non-technical language. Applicants should consider making it available in formats appropriate to the needs of people with disabilities if requested. There may be cases where documents may need to be bilingual</p>	<p>The Applicant set out the scope of consultation during the statutory consultation period in the SoCC.</p> <p>A Consultation Summary Document was produced in order to provide an accessible summary of the proposals for the local community. This document contained direct information and questions about the matters on which the views of the local communities are being sought. These questions were reflected in the consultation feedback form.</p> <p>The SoCC was offered in alternative formats (e.g. braille, large print or audio format). Residents were encouraged to contact the Project team on the information line if they had any specific requirements or queries about the consultation process or materials.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance						
	(for example, Welsh and English in some areas), but it is not the policy of the Government to encourage documents to be translated into non-native languages.							
56	Applicants are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land. They are encouraged to consider consulting beyond this where they think doing so may provide more information on the impacts of their proposals (e.g. through visual impacts or increased traffic flow).	The Applicant set out how it proposes to consult with local communities and those living within the vicinity of the land in its SoCC. This is detailed in Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report. The SoCC is included as Appendix 22.2 of the Consultation Report.						
57	The Statement of Community Consultation should act as a framework for the community consultation generally, for example, setting out where details and dates of any events will be published. The Statement of Community Consultation should be made available online, at any exhibitions or other events held by applicants. It should be placed at appropriate local deposit points (e.g. libraries, council offices) and sent to local community groups as appropriate.	<p>The SoCC set out the details of the statutory consultation and was made available online, and at exhibitions during the statutory consultation period.</p> <p>It was sent to parish councils along the cable route corridor and made available at the below local deposit points. Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report sets this out in detail.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Venue Address</th> <th>Opening Times</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aylsham Library 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA</td> <td>Mon and Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-7:00pm Tues and Thurs: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-5:00pm Wed: 1.30-7:00pm Sat: 9.30am-4:00pm Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dereham Library* 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ</td> <td>Mon, Wed and Thurs: 9.15am-5:00pm Tues and Fri: 9.15am-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Venue Address	Opening Times	Aylsham Library 7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA	Mon and Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-7:00pm Tues and Thurs: 9.30am-12.30pm; 1.30-5:00pm Wed: 1.30-7:00pm Sat: 9.30am-4:00pm Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm	Dereham Library* 59 High St, Dereham, NR19 1DZ	Mon, Wed and Thurs: 9.15am-5:00pm Tues and Fri: 9.15am-
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Ref	Requirement	Compliance	
			7:00pm Sat: 9.15am-4:00pm
		Norwich Millennium Library The Forum, Millennium Plain, Norwich, NR2 1AW	Mon-Fri: 10:00am-7:00pm Sat: 9:00am-5:00pm
		North Walsham Library* New Rd, North Walsham, NR28 9DE	Mon and Thurs: 9:30am-7:30pm Tues and Fri: 9:30am-5:00pm Wed and Sat: 9:30am-1:00pm
		North Norfolk District Council Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN	Mon, Tues and Thurs: 8:30am-5:00pm Wed: 10:00am-5:00pm Fri: 8:30am-4:30pm
		Broadland District Council Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Road, Norwich, NR7 0DU	Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm
		Breckland Council Elizabeth House, Walpole Loke, Dereham, NR19 1EE	Mon-Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm
		Norwich City Council St Peters Street, Norwich, NR2 1NH	Mon-Fri: 8:45am-5:00pm
		Great Yarmouth Borough Council Town Hall, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF	Mon-Fri: 9:00am-5:00pm
		Swaffham Library	Tues and Thurs: 10:00am-7:00pm

Ref	Requirement	Compliance	
		The Pightle, Swaffham, PE37 7DF	Fri: 1:00pm-7:00pm Sat: 10:00am-4:00pm
58	<p>Applicants are required to publicise their proposed application under section 48 of the Planning Act and the Regulations and set out the detail of what this publicity must entail. This publicity is an integral part of the public consultation process. Where possible, the first of the two required local newspaper advertisements should coincide approximately with the beginning of the consultation with communities. However, given the detailed information required for the publicity in the Regulations, aligning publicity with consultation may not always be possible, especially where a multi-stage consultation is intended.</p>	<p>The section 48 notification was published in relevant publications on the following dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For two successive weeks in the Eastern Daily Press (local newspaper) during the weeks commencing 30th October 2018 and 6th November 2018: (b) Once in a national newspaper (The Times) on 1st November 2018 (c) Once in London Gazette on 1st November 2018 (d) Once in Lloyd’s List on 1st November 2018 (e) Once in Fishing News on 1st November 2018. <p>The copies of the newspaper notices are provided at Document 1.3, and also Appendix 23.2.</p> <p>The beginning of the advertised consultation period was on the day following the second section 48 notification in the local paper, however all consultation documents and required information was made available from the 31st October 2018. Section 42 letters were sent to consultees on 26th October 2018 and these letters included copies of the section 48 notice.</p>	
61	<p>Applicants have a statutory duty to consult any local authority in whose land a project is sited. So, where an offshore project also features land based development, the applicant should treat the local authority where the land-based development is located as the main consultee for the Statement of Community Consultation. The applicant is also advised to</p>	<p>The Applicant has consulted with all relevant and potentially impacted local authorities throughout the process. Chapter 22 of the Consultation Report sets out the Applicant’s approach to engagement regarding the SoCC with relevant local authorities. Chapter 21 outlines how the Applicant engaged with relevant local authorities under section 42.</p>	

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>consider seeking views on the Statement of Community Consultation from local authorities whose communities may be affected by the project, for example visually or through construction traffic, even if the project is in fact some distance from the area in question. In addition, applicants may find it beneficial to discuss their Statement of Community Consultation with any local authorities in the vicinity where there could be an effect on harbour facilities.</p>	
63	<p>Applicants should ensure they consider all the potential impacts on communities which are in the vicinity of the proposed project. These are unlikely to affect all communities to the same degree but might include potential visual, environmental, economic and social impacts.</p>	<p>The Applicant has undertaken significant informal consultation (as set out in Chapters 11 – 18 of the Consultation Report) in order to help inform the statutory consultation period and ensure that all potential impacts on communities are considered.</p>
64	<p>Where the location of a proposed offshore project is such that the impacts on communities are likely to be very small or negligible, applicants are still expected to inform relevant coastal authorities and communities of the proposed project, and give them a chance to take part in any consultation. When deciding who to consult in</p>	<p>The Applicant undertook wide ranging consultation with numerous communities across the potentially affected area. This included engagement and consultation events in Great Yarmouth (which is outside of the Order limits for the Project but near to the landfall for the offshore export cable), to ensure that relevant communities who may be affected indirectly by the proposals were afforded the opportunity to participate in the consultation. Through a series of informal consultation phases, the consultation process was refined. This is explained through Chapter 17 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>these situations, applicants are encouraged to think laterally, by, for example, identifying nearby local authorities with busy harbours, active fishing or sailing / water-sports communities or key local environmental groups.</p>	
65	<p>Where there are no obvious impacts on local communities, applicants should consult the local communities closest to the proposed project. It may be that there are impacts which are not immediately obvious but which a consultation can identify. Equally, local communities may have concerns, for example, about environmental impacts, and open engagement with the applicant will allow them the chance to express their concerns and to understand how these concerns are being addressed. The level of interest shown by local authorities and communities will dictate the degree and depth of consultation required. It may be that for certain offshore projects, the consultation process with local communities can be undertaken in a focused and proportionate way, and therefore completed within the minimum statutory timescales</p>	<p>The Applicant ensured that all communities within the vicinity of any proposed development were invited to participate in the consultation process. A Primary Consultation Zone (PCZ) was created that ensured that all local residents within the vicinity of the proposed cable route corridor, and infrastructure at either end of the route were invited to provide their thoughts and feedback. This is set out in the SoCC and explained further in Table 8.1 of the Consultation Report. See also Appendix 22.7.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	required by the Planning Act.	
66	<p>Ultimately, applicants for offshore projects should take a pragmatic approach, consulting in proportion to the impacts on communities and the size of the project, whilst ensuring that relevant local communities are kept informed about the proposals and offered the chance to participate in shaping them. Applicants should use this as a guiding principle for consultation together with the statutory requirements as set out in the Planning Act. Provided they do this, and fully explain their approach in the Consultation Report which accompanies their application, the expectation is that their application will not be rejected on the grounds of insufficient public consultation.</p>	<p>The Applicant has tailored its consultation approach throughout the informal and formal consultation phases. Specifically, where more significant potential impacts were possible (e.g. at landfall, and at the point of connection to the National Grid near Necton), additional, targeted consultation was undertaken (Phase IIb – as set out in Chapter 14 of the Consultation Report).</p>
67	<p>In addition to relevant local authorities and their communities, prospective applicants for development consent for certain types of projects are required to consult and engage with the Marine Management Organisation. They will also be able to advise on what, and with whom, additional consultation might be appropriate.</p>	<p>The MMO was consulted throughout the process by the Applicant. The Applicant has also engaged with other offshore entities as outlined in Appendix 21.1.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	Additional guidance is available from the Inspectorate on transboundary consultations.	
68	To realise the benefits of consultation on a project, it must take place at a sufficiently early stage to allow consultees a real opportunity to influence the proposals. At the same time, consultees will need sufficient information on a project to be able to recognise and understand the impacts.	The Applicant has involved consultees and the local community in the development of its proposals from the earliest stages. Initial consultation took place (see Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report), and continued through numerous stages of informal and then formal consultation across 2016, 2017 and into 2018.
69	Applicants will often also require detailed technical advice from consultees and it is likely that their input will be of the greatest value if they are consulted when project proposals are fluid, followed up by confirmation of the approach as proposals become firmer. In principle, therefore, applicants should undertake initial consultation as soon as there is sufficient detail to allow consultees to understand the nature of the project properly.	<p>The Applicant has involved consultees and the local community in the development of its proposals from the earliest stages. Initial consultation took place in line with the scoping request (see Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report), and continued through numerous stages of informal and then formal consultation across 2016, 2017 and into 2018.</p> <p>Key milestones in the development and design of the Project were all consulted upon, ensuring that the proposals were still fluid during each stage of consultation. This took place on an informal basis continually, with specific consultation periods at the following milestones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Project Definition (Phase I non-statutory consultation period); 2. Cable route corridor refinement (including landfall search zones, Cable Relay Station search zones, onshore project substation search zones) (Phase II non-statutory consultation period); 3. Further refinements following Norfolk Vanguard statutory consultation (Phase III non-statutory consultation); and 4. Preferred options for final proposals (statutory consultation period).

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
70	<p>To manage the tension between consulting early, but also having project proposals that are firm enough to enable consultees to comment, applicants are encouraged to consider an iterative, phased consultation consisting of two (or more) stages, especially for large projects with long development periods. For example, applicants might wish to consider undertaking non-statutory early consultation at a stage where options are still being considered. This will be helpful in informing proposals and assisting the applicant in establishing a preferred option on which to undertake statutory consultation.</p>	<p>The Applicant undertook significant levels of informal consultation on options from an early stage. Three main phases of consultation were undertaken prior to the statutory consultation (see Chapters 9 to 18 of the Consultation Report).</p> <p>Informal engagement and consultation has taken place throughout the process to ensure that consultees and local communities have adequate information at an appropriate time to influence the proposals.</p> <p>The Applicant has produced a series of Hearing Your Views reports to keep local communities informed about the Project and to demonstrate how the Applicant has had regard to their feedback. In addition, a number of newsletters have been distributed to properties within the PCZ with Project updates.</p>
71	<p>Where an iterative consultation is intended, it may be advisable for applicants to carry out the final stage of consultation with persons who have an interest in the land once they have worked up their project proposals in sufficient detail to identify affected land interests.</p>	<p>The Applicant involved landowners in the consultation process from the earliest points at which it was identified that their land would fall within the redline boundary for the Project.</p> <p>At the point of undertaking the statutory consultation in November and December 2018, all landowners were notified of the proposals under section 42. Further information on this can be found in Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Further consultation has been undertaken directly with newly identified landowners to ensure that they have had an opportunity to consider the proposals and provide their feedback. Further information on this can be found in Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report.</p>
72	<p>The timing and duration of consultation will be likely to vary from project to project, depending on size and complexity, and the range and scale of the</p>	<p>The formal consultation period was 33 days, which is longer than the statutory minimum. Consultees were sent notification letters on 26th October 2018, well in advance of the section 42 consultation period starting on 7th November 2018.</p>

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	<p>impacts. The Planning Act requires a consultation period of a minimum of 28 days from the day after receipt of the consultation documents. It is expected that this may be sufficient for projects which are straightforward and uncontroversial in nature. But many projects, particularly larger or more controversial ones, may require longer consultation periods than this. Applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and proportionate to the proposed project. It is also important that consultees do not withhold information that might affect a project, and that they respond in good time to applicants. Where responses are not received by the deadline, the applicant is not obliged to take those responses into account.</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement and preparation for the statutory consultation period was undertaken to prepare consultees for the process as far as possible. Informal consultation also allowed consultees an opportunity to be involved and understand the Project prior to the statutory consultation period.</p>
73	<p>Applicants are not expected to repeat consultation rounds set out in their Statement of Community Consultation unless the project proposals have changed very substantially. However, where proposals change to such a large degree that what is being taken forward is fundamentally different from what was consulted on, further consultation</p>	<p>The Applicant has consulted upon the proposals as set out in the SoCC.</p> <p>The Applicant then introduced a minor amendment to the Project's offshore order limits which required additional consultation. This proposed change did not affect the onshore proposals presented in the section 42 statutory consultation towards the end of 2018.</p> <p>The offshore order limit change report consultation was undertaken as a targeted non-statutory consultation, and ran for 32 days from 1st February 2019 to 4th March 2019.</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>may well be needed. This may be necessary if, for example, new information arises which renders all previous options unworkable or invalid for some reason. When considering the need for additional consultation, applicants should use the degree of change, the effect on the local community and the level of public interest as guiding factors.</p>	
74	<p>Where a proposed application changes to such a large degree that the proposals could be considered a new application, the legitimacy of the consultation already carried out could be questioned. In such cases, applicants should undertake further re-consultation on the new proposals, and should supply consultees with sufficient information to enable them to understand the nature of the change and any likely significant impacts (but not necessarily the full suite of consultation documents), and allow at least 28 days for consultees to respond.</p>	<p>The Applicant has consulted upon the proposals as set out in the SoCC, and at each stage of informal consultation undertaken prior to that. Refinements have been made, but the onshore elements of the Project have not altered materially through the process, so there has been no requirement to repeat any consultation rounds.</p> <p>However, the Applicant introduced a minor amendment to the Project's offshore order limits which required additional targeted non-statutory consultation. This was carried out with the relevant stakeholders who were afforded 32 days to respond to the consultation. This is explained further in Chapter 27 of the Consultation Report, and the Offshore Order Limits change report can be found in Appendix 27.7.</p>
75	<p>If the application only changes to a small degree, or if the change only affects part of the development, then it is not necessary for an</p>	<p>The Applicant has made changes to the proposals following consultation. These changes are set out in Chapters 24 and 25 of the Consultation Report, as well as the executive summary.</p> <p>The majority of these changes were as a result of feedback received and some affected a portion of the cable route</p>

Ref	Requirement	Compliance
	<p>applicant to undertake a full re-consultation. Where a proposed application is amended in light of consultation responses then, unless those amendments materially change the application or materially changes its impacts, the amendments themselves should not trigger a need for further consultation. Instead, the applicant should ensure that all affected statutory consultees and local communities are informed of the changes.</p>	<p>corridor red line boundary. Where this was the case, further targeted consultation was undertaken with affected landowners and consultees (see Chapter 21 of the Consultation Report for more information).</p> <p>Where a more significant decision or project refinement has been made (such as the decision to proceed with HVDC technology), then this was within the parameters of the identified project scope that was consulted upon. Changes as a result of this decision therefore have been adopted and communicated to consultees and the local community.</p>
76	<p>In circumstances where a particular issue has arisen during the pre application consultation, or where it is localised in nature, it may be appropriate to hold a non-statutory, targeted consultation. A developer's Statement of Community Consultation should be drafted so that it does not preclude this approach. A more bespoke approach can be adopted, which may allow developers to respond with more agility to the issue at hand. If adopting this approach, the emphasis should be on ensuring that relevant individuals and organisations are included.</p>	<p>The Applicant has undertaken targeted consultation outside of the statutory consultation period. Workshops to discuss substation location, and Cable Relay Station search zones were undertaken in July 2017 directly in the affected local communities in order to ascertain local views and provide further information where possible (see Chapter 14 of the Consultation Report for more information).</p> <p>Landowner consultation fed into changes to the red line boundary during and following the statutory consultation. This is dealt with in Chapter 18 of the Consultation Report.</p>
77	<p>Consultation should also be fair and reasonable for applicants as well as communities. To ensure</p>	<p>The Applicant has refined its approach to consultation throughout the informal consultation process. For example, the majority of affected communities demonstrated that their main area of interest was related to landfall and onshore</p>

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	<p>that consultation is fair to all parties, applicants should be able to demonstrate that the consultation process is proportionate to the impacts of the project in the area that it affects, takes account of the anticipated level of local interest, and takes account of the views of the relevant local authorities.</p>	<p>elements of the Project. These areas therefore were the focus for communities during the statutory consultation.</p> <p>The SoCC was also developed in line with advice from local authorities, and the formal consultation process was adapted to suit expectations.</p>										
80	<p>Therefore, the Consultation Report should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken, which can helpfully include a timeline; - set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate; - set out how the applicant has taken account of any response to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant's statement 	<p>The Applicant's Consultation Report has been drafted to ensure that these elements are addressed and reflected within the body of the Report. To summarise, the table below shows where this point can be found within the Consultation Report:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Consultation Report requirement</th> <th>Chapter reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken, which can helpfully include a timeline; </td> <td>Chapter 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate; </td> <td> Section 42 - Chapter 21 Section 47 – Chapter 22 Section 48 – Chapter 23 </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out how the applicant has taken account of any response to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant's statement </td> <td>Chapter 22</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but </td> <td>Section 42 - Chapter 24 (see</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Consultation Report requirement	Chapter reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken, which can helpfully include a timeline; 	Chapter 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate; 	Section 42 - Chapter 21 Section 47 – Chapter 22 Section 48 – Chapter 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out how the applicant has taken account of any response to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant's statement 	Chapter 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but 	Section 42 - Chapter 24 (see
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	<p>of community consultation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses); - provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; - provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to a project were not followed, including advice from statutory consultees on impacts; - where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant Advice Note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken; and - be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects 		<p>not a complete list of responses);</p> <p>also Appendix 24.1)</p> <p>Section 47 – Chapter 25 (see also Appendix 25.1 and 3.4)</p> <p>Section 48 – Chapter 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; - provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to a project were not followed, including advice from statutory consultees on impacts; - where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant Advice Note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken; and - be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed. However, it
			<p>also Appendix 24.1)</p> <p>Section 47 – Chapter 25 (see also Appendix 25.1 and 3.4)</p> <p>Section 48 – Chapter 26</p>
			<p>Overview Summary: Chapter 1</p> <p>Section 42 - Chapter 24 (see also Appendix 24.1)</p> <p>Section 47 – Chapter 25 (see also Appendix 25.1 and 3.4)</p> <p>Section 48 – Chapter 26</p>
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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.	<p>The Applicant has sought to provide consultees, local communities and anyone with an interest in the proposals with information throughout the process.</p> <p>After each stage of informal and formal consultation, the Applicant has produced an interim Consultation Report, called ‘Hearing Your Views’. These reports have summarised the feedback received at each stage of consultation and have been published on the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects websites.</p> <p>Newsletters have advertised these Reports, and provided local communities with a summary overview of the key points.</p> <p>The Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects websites have also been regularly updated with information after each stage of consultation and acts as a repository for consultation materials that have been produced over the course of the process.</p> <p>Each interim Consultation Report and newsletter can be found on the Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard projects website, and are included as appendices to the Consultation Report.</p>			
83	The Consultation Report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and bodies. Applicants should therefore consider producing a summary note in plain English for the local community setting out headline findings and how they have been addressed, together with a link to the full Consultation Report for those interested. If helpful, this could be supplemented by events in the local area.	<p>The Applicant has produced a number of accessible documents (for example newsletters and ‘Hearing Your Views’ reports) setting out the how the proposals have changed as a result of feedback since the close of statutory consultation, and will provide further information on headline issues and how these have been addressed at the point of application submission.</p>			

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84	<p>A response to points raised by consultees with technical information is likely to need to focus on the specific impacts for which the body has expertise. The applicant should make a judgement as to whether the Consultation Report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be more appropriate. Applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue engagement with these bodies on an individual basis.</p>	<p>Technical responses have been dealt with in detail in the Environmental Statement (ES), and where appropriate have been cross referenced to the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Technical consultees have been engaged with on a regular basis throughout the process and through the Evidence Plan Process (EPP). Engagement with these bodies will continue through the development of the project as appropriate.</p>
93	<p>For the pre-application consultation process, applicants are advised to include sufficient preliminary environmental information to enable consultees to develop an informed view of the project. The information required may be different for different types and sizes of projects. It may also vary depending on the audience of a particular consultation. The preliminary environmental information is not expected to replicate or be a draft of the environmental statement. However, if the applicant considers this to be</p>	<p>The Applicant produced a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This was provided in paper copy at all public event and was available for download from the Project website.</p> <p>A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the PEIR was produced and made available at all locations the PEIR was available.</p> <p>A Consultation Summary Document was also produced to provide information from the PEIR in an engaging and concise format for community members and stakeholders</p> <p>The SoCC set out how to access the PEIR, either online, in paper copy, or upon request, and the Applicant undertook the consultation in line with this.</p> <p>The SoCC can be reviewed in Appendix 22.2.</p>

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	<p>appropriate (and more cost-effective), it can be presented in this way. The key issue is that the information presented must provide clarity to all consultees. Applicants should be careful not to assume that non-specialist consultees would not be interested in any technical environmental information. It is therefore advisable to ensure access to such information is provided during all consultations. The applicant's Statement of Community Consultation must include a statement about how the applicant intends to consult on preliminary environmental information.</p>	
95	<p>When considering whether a project has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of certain European protected wildlife sites, the applicant must provide a report which should include the site(s) that may be affected, together with sufficient information to enable the Secretary of State, as decision maker, to conclude whether an appropriate assessment is required, and, if so, to undertake such an assessment.</p>	<p>The Applicant has undertaken consultation in line with this recommendation and has engaged with a wide range of expert topic groups with statutory and non-statutory consultees through the Evidence Plan Process (EPP). Further information on this point can be found in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report.</p>

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96	<p>It is the applicant's responsibility to consult with the relevant statutory bodies and, if they consider it necessary, with any relevant non-statutory nature conservation bodies, in order to gather evidence for such a report (to support a Habitats Regulations Assessment). This consultation should take place as early as possible in the pre-application process. One way of doing this is for an applicant to agree an evidence plan. The Planning Inspectorate can also comment on the applicant's draft report in advance of formal submission of the application if it is provided in good time. Further advice on Habitats Regulations Assessments for major infrastructure projects is available from the Inspectorate's Advice Note 10.</p>	<p>As noted above, the Applicant undertook early consultation and developed a comprehensive EPP with relevant bodies. This is set out in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report.</p>