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VATTENFALL

Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm

Consultation Report

Appendix 22.14 Formal consultation exhibition boards

Applicant: Norfolk Boreas Limited
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Author: Copper Consultancy

Photo: Ormonde Offshore Wind Farm

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Welcome

Thank you for attending this consultation event today.

Norfolk Boreas Limited (NBL), a company wholly owned by Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (Vattenfall), is seeking to develop the Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm in the Southern North Sea.

The Norfolk Boreas Offshore Wind Farm could accommodate an installed capacity of up to 1800 megawatts (MW), which could generate enough electricity for the domestic needs of around 1.3 million homes. Because of its scale and power generation capacity, the project is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). Under the Planning Act 2008, and we need to seek a Development Consent Order (DCO) in order to be build and operate the project. The offshore wind farm would be approximately 73km from the coast of Norfolk at its closest point to land.

The proposals currently being consulted upon are the result of a significant amount of work shaping the project, including a similar process followed previously by NBL's sister project, Norfolk Vanguard.

We have listened extensively to people across Norfolk, as well as statutory bodies, experts and landowners and we still want to hear your views on our proposals.

The display boards are reflective of the content of the Consultation Summary Document and we encourage you to refer to it for supplementary information. For further information you may refer to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the PEIR.

At the event today you can meet with, and speak to members of NBL and our specialist consultants. Larger maps are available on the tables and we have a 3D model which you can use to explore the project in your area. If you have any questions please speak to a member of the team and please also ensure you leave any feedback using the forms provided.

About Vattenfall

Vattenfall is a Swedish stated-owned energy company, employing more than 20,000 people, with operations in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland and the UK. Vattenfall is the second largest operator in the global offshore wind sector.

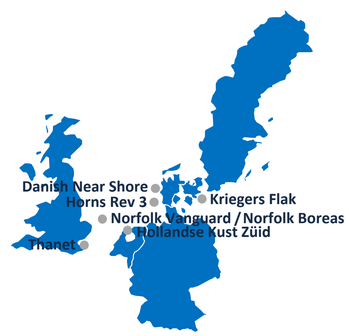
In the UK Vattenfall has 10 offices and some 400 members of staff. Since 2008, Vattenfall has invested more than £3.5bn in the UK, primarily in onshore and offshore wind projects, as well as in solar farms and innovative technologies including heat, e-mobility and providing 100% renewable power to domestic and business customers. Our aim is to help drive the transition to fossil fuel free energy systems while delivering a secure, reliable and cost-effective energy supply.

Vattenfall exists to power climate smarter living. We aim to enable our customers to live free from fossil fuels within one generation. Many innovative solutions to societal challenges are required, some we are developing are shown in the boxes. Major offshore wind in Vattenfall's development pipeline are shown in the maps below.

Offshore wind farms in operation

Country	Name	Turbines	MW
UK	Thanet	100	300
DE	DanTysk	80	288
DK	Horns Rev I	79	158
UK	Ormonde	30	150
SE	Lillgrund	48	110
NL	Egmond aan Zee	36	108
UK	Kentish Flats	30	90
GE	Sandbank	72	288
UK	Kentish Flats Extension	15	50
SE	Utgrunden	7	10
UK	EOWDC	11	93.2

Major offshore projects in the pipeline



Country	Name	MW	Commissioning
DK	Horns Rev 3	407	2018
DK	Danish Near Shore	344	2020
DK	Danish Kriegers Flak	605	2021
NL	Hollandse Kust Zuid	700	2022
UK	Thanet Extension	340	2024
UK	Norfolk Vanguard	1800	2025-27
UK	Norfolk Boreas	1800	2026-28

Energy Solutions

In the UK, electricity needs are expected to double by 2050, as we electrify industries and transport. From our renewable energy parks to plans for more than 4GW of wind energy developments, heat, grid and electric charging networks – we're investing now in delivering solutions designed to offer climate smarter possibilities.

HYBRIT

Achieving ambitious goals means investment in developing solutions like HYBRIT (Hydrogen Breakthrough Ironmaking Technology) – the world's first pilot fossil fuel free steel production facility, currently under construction.

Charge point

Joined up thinking that makes it easier to live a climate smarter life will need to be at the core of any sustainable city. Cooling will be as important as heating in the future. People will need to charge electric vehicles. Using energy efficiently will be a must.

www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas

Need for the Project

Offshore wind, as a source of renewable energy, offers the UK a wide range of benefits including:

- ✓ energy security
- ✓ decarbonisation of our energy supply
- ✓ economic growth

As one of the biggest offshore wind projects in the world, Norfolk Boreas will:

Provide up to 1,800MW of renewable energy, securing supply for up to 1.3 million UK households

(Based on wind energy statistics from RenewableUK)

Deliver 25%

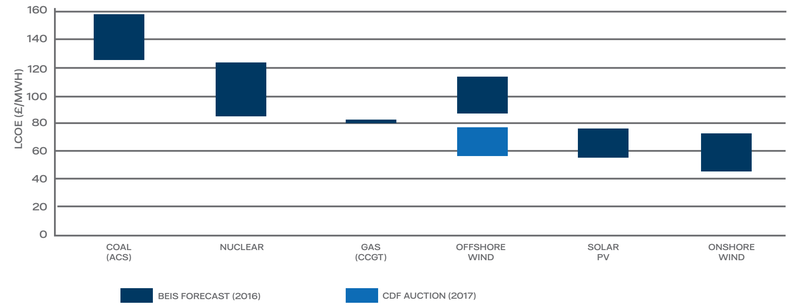
Deliver 25% of the East of England's electricity demand (domestic, commercial and industrial), or 2% of the UK's annual energy demand

(Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2016)

Sustain at least 175 jobs over the 30 year lifetime of the project

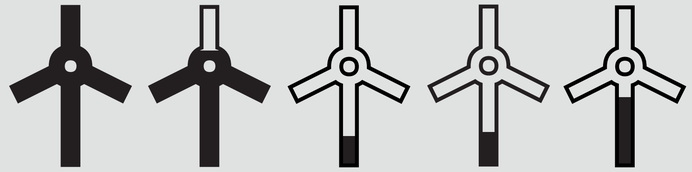
Offshore wind continues to be one of the most cost efficient forms of energy generation in the UK*

The chart to the right shows how the cost of offshore wind generation compares with other forms of energy generation in the UK.



* Offshore Wind Industry Prospectus 2018. Prepared by ORE Catapult and the Whitmarsh Supply Chain Review Team on behalf of the Offshore Wind Industry Council (OWIC). https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.renewableuk.com/resource/resmgr/publications/catapult_prospectus_final.pdf)

The UK is NO.1 in the world for installed offshore wind generation capacity (2018)*



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The UK supply chain for offshore wind is strong, and can get stronger.

In 2015 48% of the total expenditure associated with UK offshore wind farms was spent in the UK, and new projects are required to achieve over 50% UK content in 2018.

Early engagement with suppliers and representative bodies should enable greater involvement in all phases of a wind farm's lifecycle. In collaboration with local stakeholders we are planning a supply chain event in early December to focus on onshore pre-construction and construction works. If you are interested, please visit the project website for details.

The offshore wind industry presents an opportunity to utilise and further develop the UK's maritime engineering skills as other industries decline (such as shipbuilding and North Sea oil and gas) in order to secure supply chain and other employment opportunities in the UK, including during the manufacturing and construction of offshore wind farms.

Maximising the economic potential of offshore wind

The UK has the greatest potential for offshore wind out of all assessed EU member states in the Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic Sea areas (Wind Europe, 2017). A key commitment within the UK's Industrial Strategy (developed by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) is to "lead the world in delivering clean energy technology" and to support innovation in this area.

Delivering prosperity and productivity in coastal areas through clean growth

2030 Vision

£48bn	£2.6bn	£2.4bn	27,000
£48bn investment in UK infrastructure	Exports increase fivefold to £2.6bn per annum	£2.4bn reduction in electricity costs to consumers	27,000 skilled jobs

("A sea of opportunity" a vision for the offshore wind industry, produced by the Offshore Wind Industry Council)

NSIP Process

Due to the size of the proposed offshore wind farm, the Project is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and we are required to seek a Development Consent Order (DCO) from the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). Consequently, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required as part of a DCO application. The process is summarised below:

The application process - The six steps

Pre-application

Look out for information in local media and in public places near the location of the proposed project, such as your local library.

The developer will be developing their proposals and will consult widely.

Acceptance

The Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, has 28 days to decide whether the application meets the required standards to proceed to examination including whether the developer's consultation has been adequate.

Pre-examination

You can now register as an interested party; you will be kept informed of progress and opportunities to put forward your case. Inspectors will hold a Preliminary Meeting and set the timetable for examination.

Examination

You can send in your comments in writing. You can request to speak at a public hearing. The Inspectorate has 6 months to carry out the examination.

Decision

A recommendation to the relevant Secretary of State will be issued by the Inspectorate within 3 months. The Secretary of State then has a further 3 months to issue a decision on the proposal.

Post decision

There is the opportunity for legal challenge.

Further information about the NSIP process and the requirements for a DCO application can be found on the Planning Inspectorate website: **infrastructure.planninginspectorate. gov.uk/application-process/**.

Site Selection

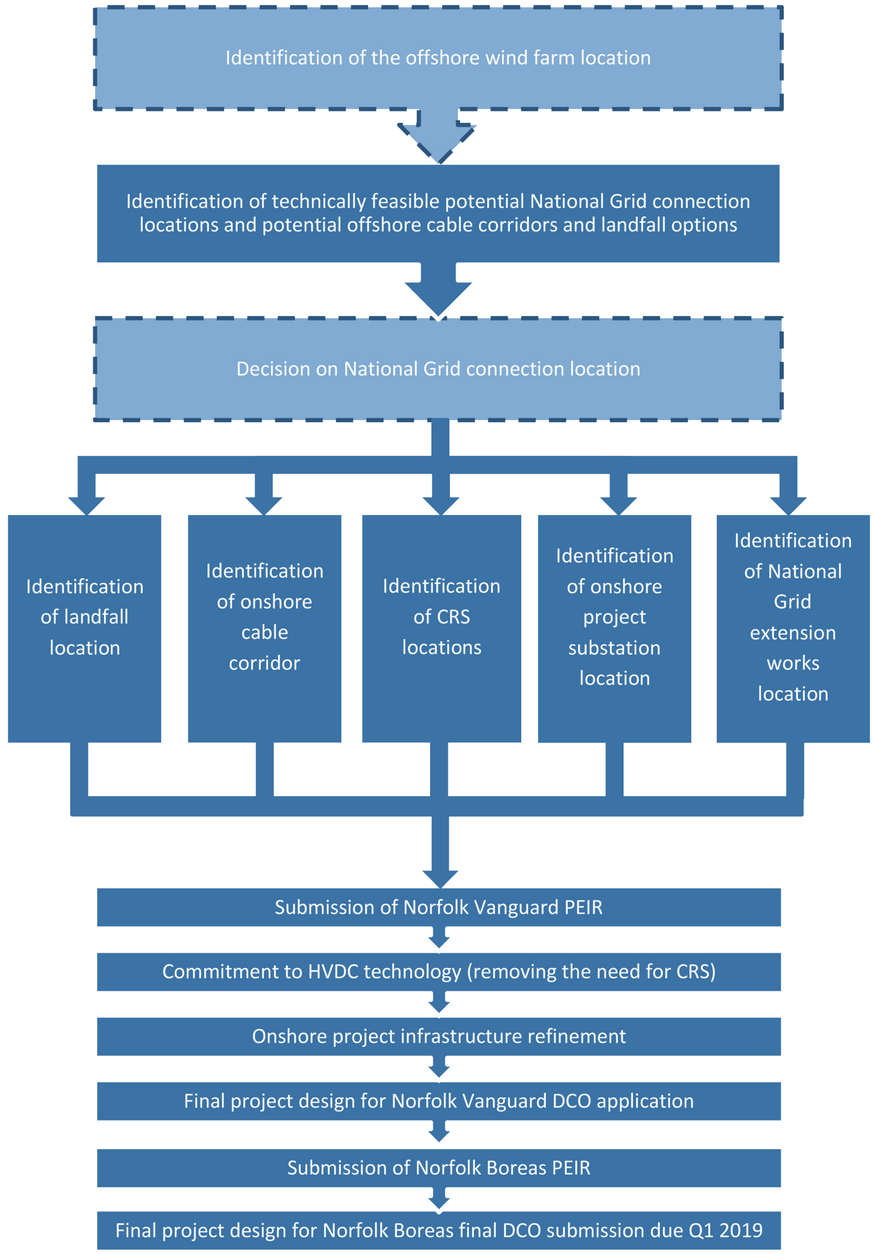
When designing a new offshore wind farm, some early decisions form the basis of what then continues as an adaptive refinement process, with assessments being reviewed and repeated as the project design emerges.

We summarise this process here; more information on how the project proposals have evolved can be found in Chapter 4 of the PEIR.

During site selection and project refinement, the following commitments guide our decision making:

- Exclude those options outside the project design envelope e.g. NBL made the commitment to rule out use of overhead lines to connect into the national grid, in order to minimise visual impacts;
- Shortest route preference for cable routing and best technology to minimise impacts, cost and transmission losses by minimising footprint for the offshore and onshore cable routes e.g. NBL have made a commitment to use HVDC transmission to reduce impacts;
- Avoidance of key sensitive features where possible (where this has not been possible, further mitigation will be undertaken as required);
- The need to accommodate the range of technology options sought within the design envelope (e.g. different sized turbines, different turbine foundations, different transmission technology).

European Offshore Wind Deployment Centre



Project Proposal

The wind farm itself comprises the Norfolk Boreas site, within which wind turbines would be located.

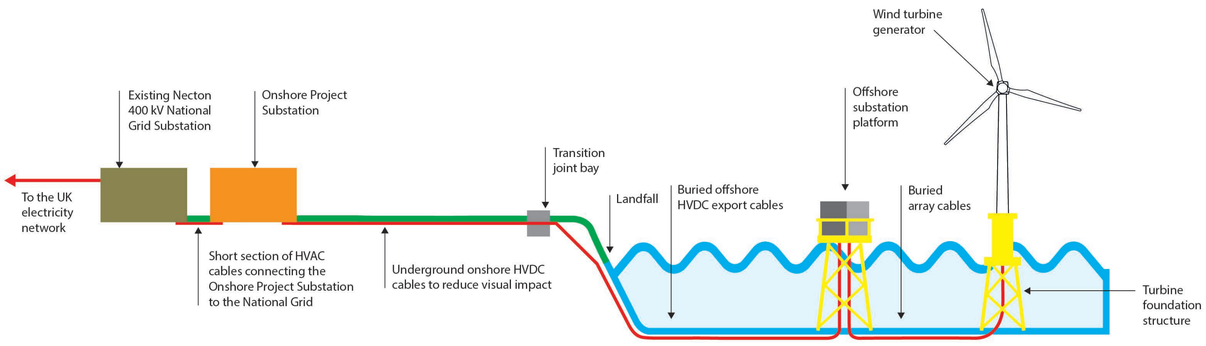
The Project will also require onshore infrastructure in order to transmit and connect the offshore wind farm to the national grid (see diagram below).

The proposed landfall site is south of Happisburgh, where the offshore cables are brought ashore and jointed to the onshore cables.

Consultation to date has led to Vattenfall making a commitment to use HVDC technology between the offshore wind farm and the onshore project substation, therefore reducing the number of underground cables required to transmit electricity, removing the need for cable relay stations and reducing impacts overall.

Construction of the project is anticipated to commence between 2021 and 2022 for the onshore works. Onshore constructions would likely be completed by 2027 under the longest, two phase build programme. Offshore construction is expected to start in the mid 2020s and be complete by 2029 at the latest.

Construction at any one place within the onshore project area would be completed in a much shorter timescale. Offshore, a 3 to 7 year construction window is anticipated.



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	✔	✔

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process consultation

The diagram below illustrates the importance of consultation and engagement in the EIA process, which enables developers to progress their proposal, taking into account all appropriate constraints and opportunities to ensure an environmentally sensitive proposal emerges. Physical, social and environmental issues are addressed holistically through this consultation and engagement, with time and space programmed in for feedback loops – so ideas can be presented, discussed, tested, worked on further, re-presented and so on. For this methodology to be effective, developers engage at an early stage of development, when many decisions remain open, and the proposals are conceptual.

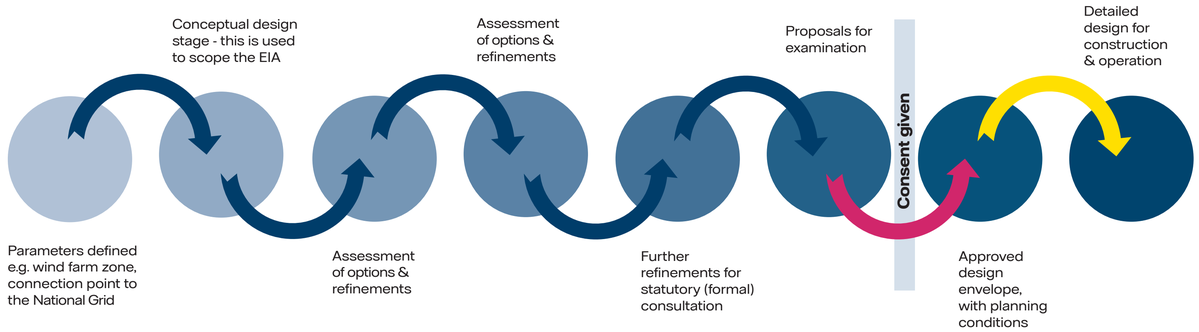
Key characteristics of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

- It is systematic, comprising a sequence of tasks that is defined both by regulation and by practice
- It is analytical, requiring the application of specialist skills from the environmental sciences
- It is impartial, its objective being to inform decision-making rather than to promote the project
- It is consultative, with provision being made for obtaining information and feedback from interested parties including local authorities, members of the public and statutory and non-statutory agencies: and
- It is iterative, allowing opportunities for environmental concerns to be addressed during the planning and design of a project

About the PEIR

The PEIR presents the initial findings of the EIA. For each topic the following is provided:

- Overall Non-Technical Summary
- Introduction
- Legislation, Guidance and Policy
- Consultation
- Assessment Methodology
- Scope of assessment
- Existing Environment
- Embedded and Additional Mitigation
- Potential impacts (during construction, operation and decommissioning)
- Mitigation
- Inter-relationships and interactions
- Summary
- References



Stakeholder & community review
Consultation and engagement involving statutory stakeholders, expert topic groups, landowners & land interests, community, and appropriate regard to feedback built into next phase of project development through the EIA process

Examination
Carried out by the Planning Inspectorate - an independent planning authority on behalf of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

Detailed design
Incorporates planning conditions set out in the Development Consent Order and deploys best-in-class innovation to ensure future-proof design is constructed

Environmental Assessments

Building on extensive work carried out for our sister project, Norfolk Vanguard, we have carried out a significant amount of additional surveys throughout 2017 and 2018 to assess the potential environmental impacts of Norfolk Boreas.

Full details of our assessments can found in the PEIR and Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR. Topics covered in the PEIR are shown below:

Offshore elements of the proposal

Marine Water and Sediment Quality

Benthic and Intertidal Ecology

Fish and Shellfish Ecology

Marine Mammal Ecology

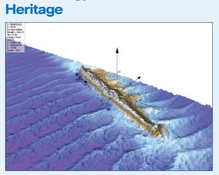
Offshore Ornithology

Commercial Fisheries

Shipping and Navigation

Aviation and Radar

Offshore and Intertidal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage



Marine Geology, Oceanography and Physical Processes

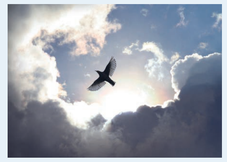
Onshore elements of the proposal

Socio-economics

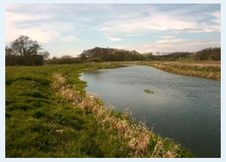
Land use and agriculture

Onshore ecology

Onshore ornithology

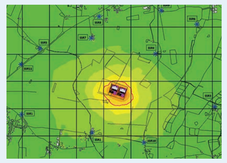


Water resources and flood risk



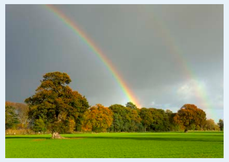
Onshore archaeology and cultural heritage

Noise and vibration

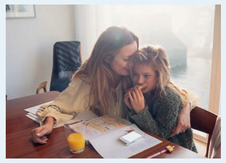


Traffic and transport

Air quality



Human health



Landscape and visual impact assessment

Tourism and recreation

Ground conditions and containment

www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas

Offshore Map

The map below illustrates the offshore wind farm area and the offshore cable corridor. It also illustrates some of the many constraints which influence aspects of project design.

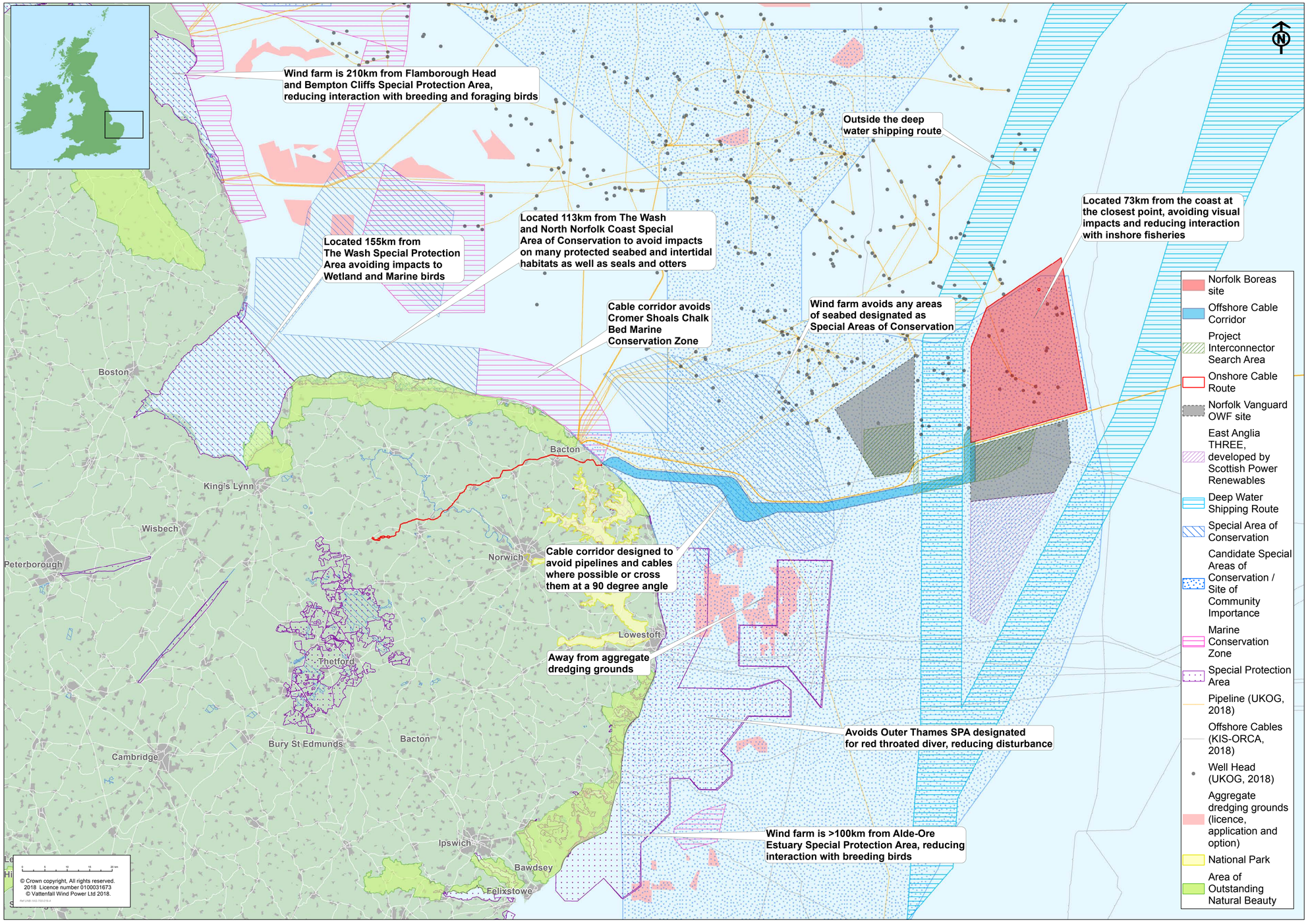
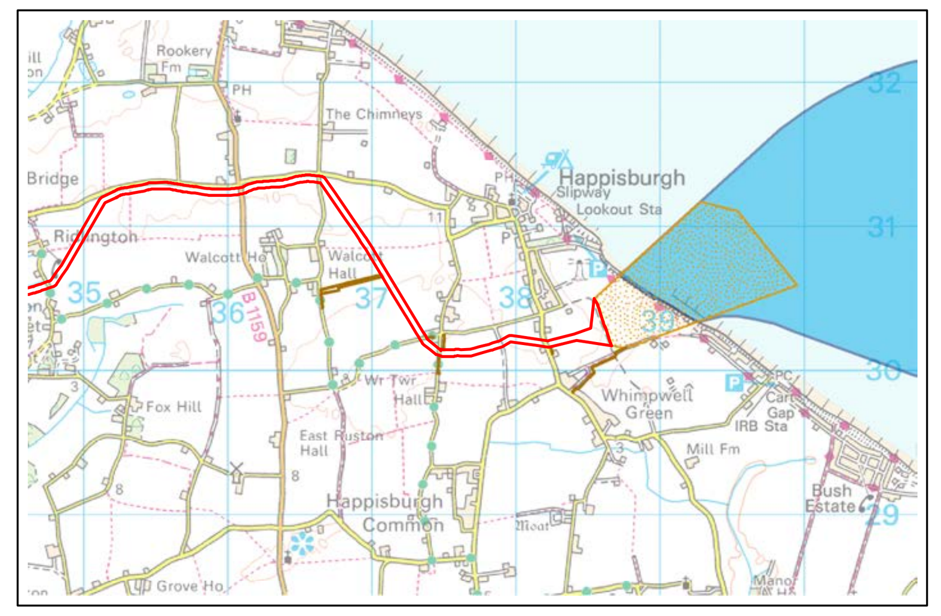


Fig. UNB-1AG-700-014-A

Onshore Map

The map below shows the onshore cable route from the proposed landfall point south of Happisburgh through to the connection point into the national grid at a substation outside Necton. The Consultation Summary Document contains information about the site selection process and more detail can be found in Chapter 4 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report.



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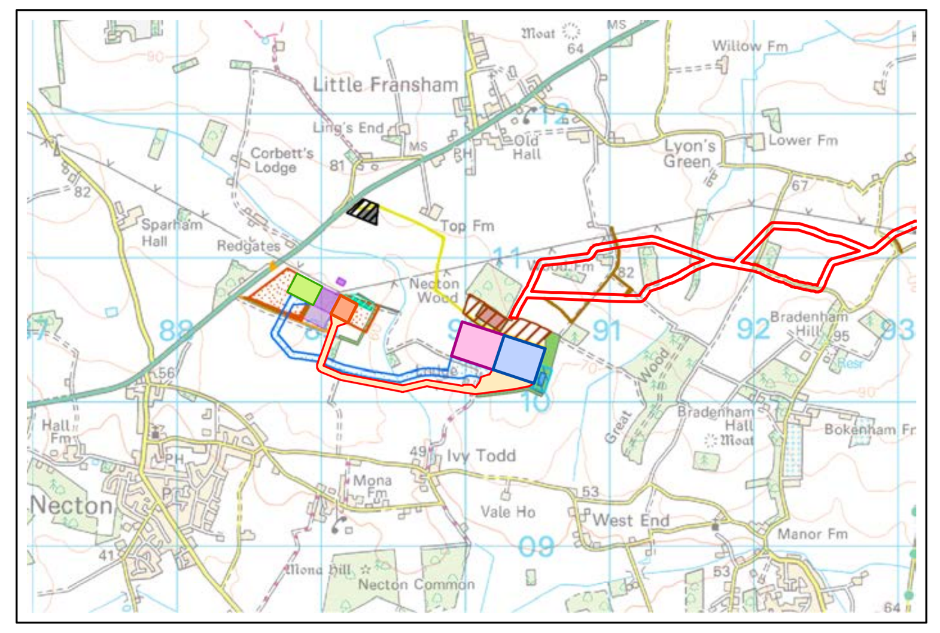

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- Offshore cable corridor
- Onshore cable route
- Landfall zone
- Mobilisation zone
- Construction access
- Operational access
- Permanent access
- Onshore project substation temporary construction compound zone
- Indicative onshore project substation temporary construction compound
- National Grid temporary works
- Norfolk Boreas indicative attenuation pond
- Norfolk Boreas attenuation pond zone
- Indicative National Grid attenuation pond
- National Grid attenuation pond location search area
- Indicative mobilisation area compound
- Indicative mitigation planting areas for Norfolk Boreas
- Norfolk Boreas National Grid substation extension
- Norfolk Boreas onshore project substation
- Norfolk Boreas 400kV cable route
- Norfolk Vanguard National Grid substation extension
- Norfolk Vanguard onshore project substation
- Norfolk Vanguard 400kV cable route

Existing substation locations

- Dudgeon substation
- Necton National Grid substation

Fig. UNB-1AG-700-016-A

Landfall

What is landfall

Landfall is the location along the project cable route where the offshore transmission cables carrying power from the wind turbines are brought ashore and link to the onshore cables. Following an extensive site selection process, the landfall for Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas will be south of Happisburgh, as shown on the map below.

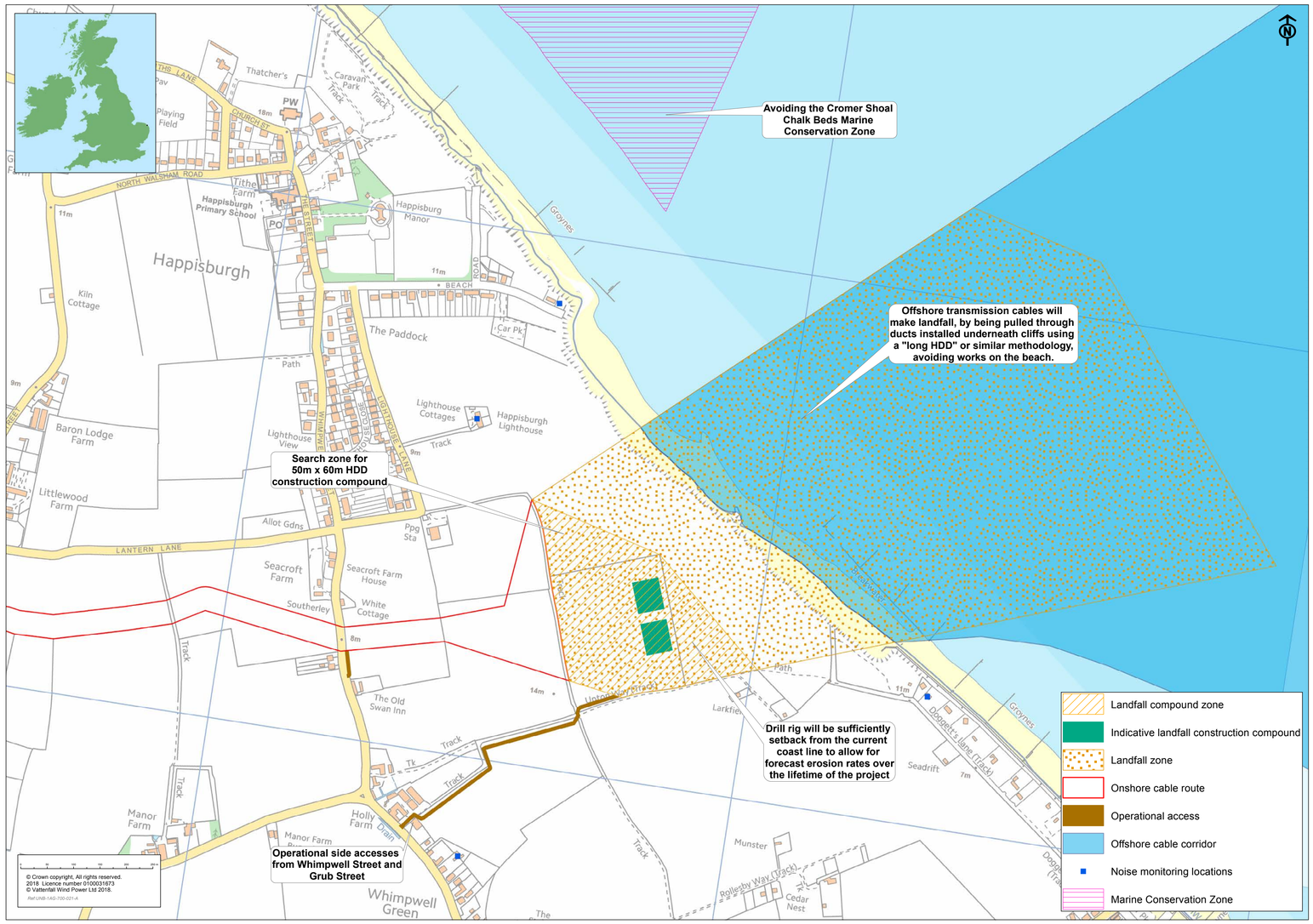
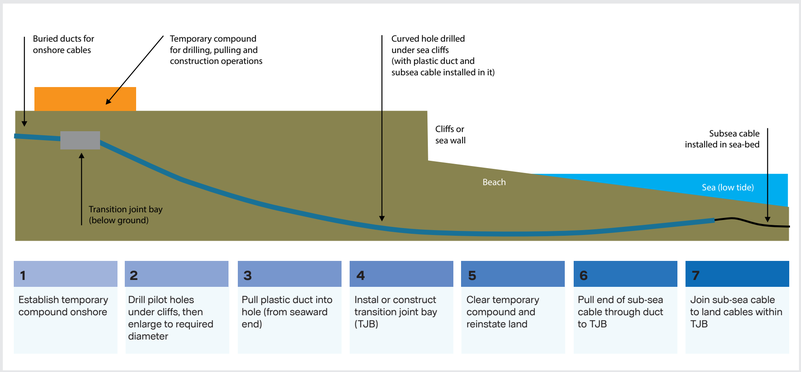


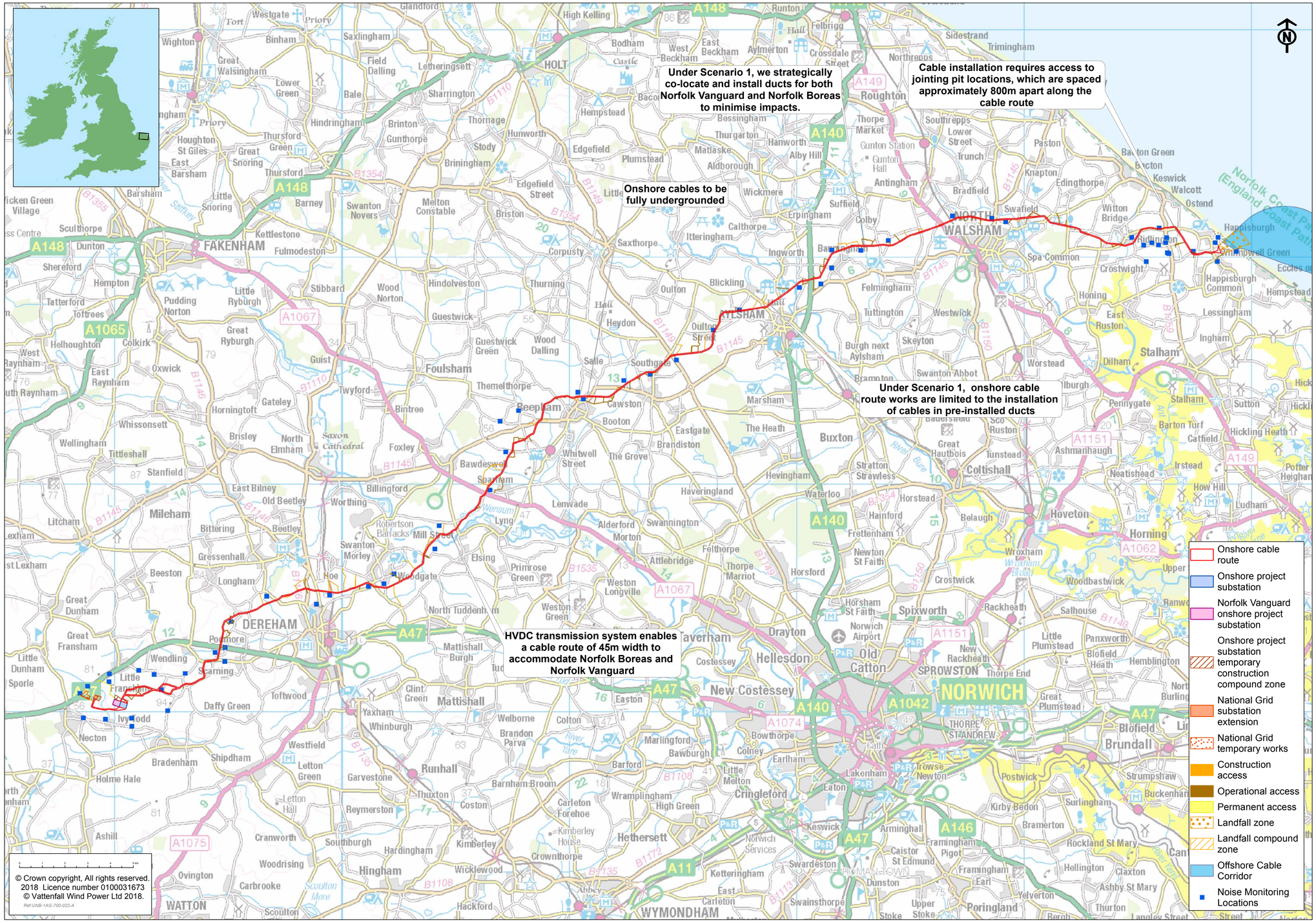
Fig. UNB-1AG-700-016-A

At the landfall, we will use a trenchless method – known as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) – to install two cable ducts in the ground below the beach and cliffs. This will involve setting up a temporary compound where the drilling operations will take place. Drilling operations will be completed within approximately 5 months.



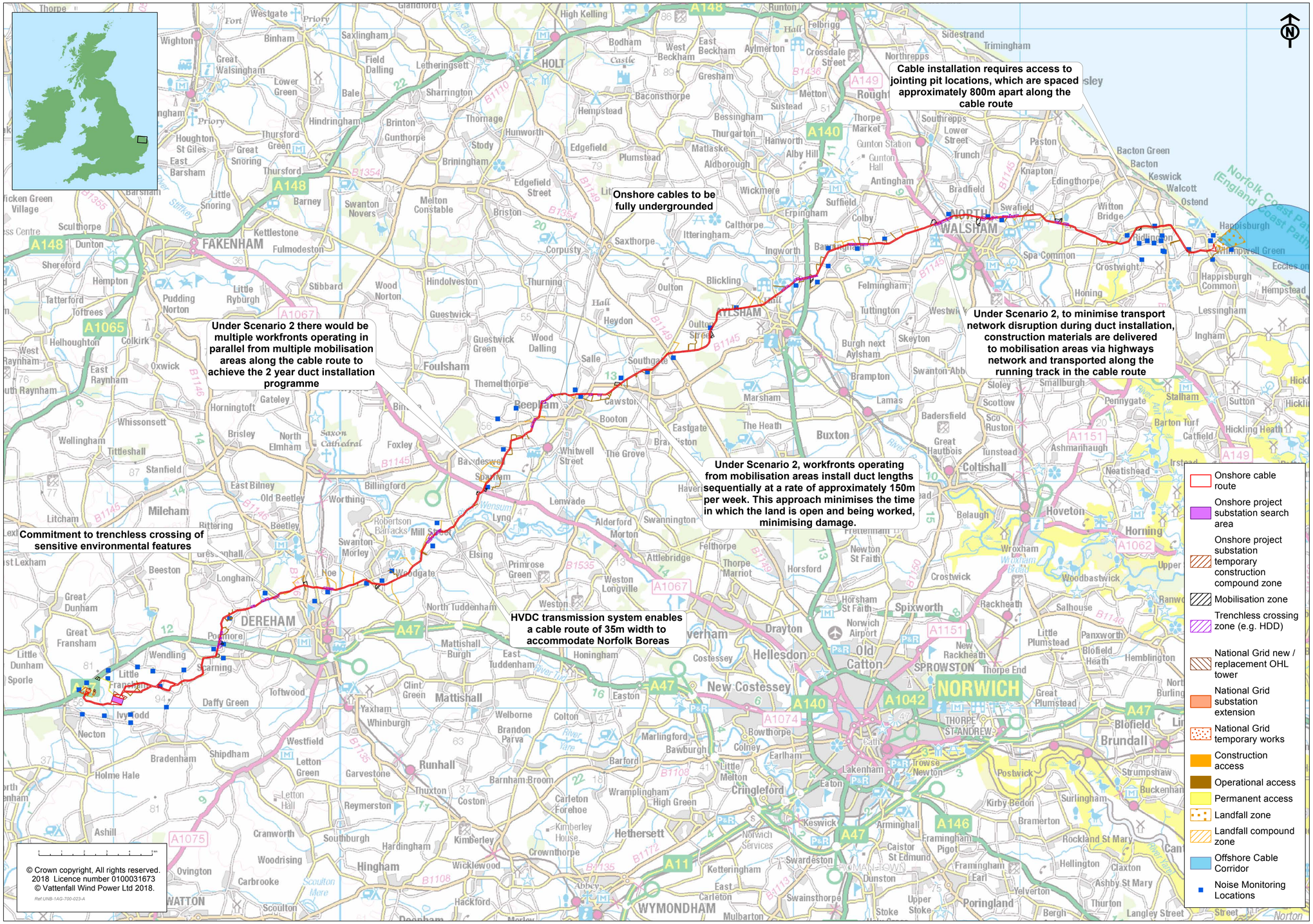
Cable Route

The map below show the proposed cable route under **Scenario 1**. Larger maps of the cable route are available on the tables.



Cable Route

The map below show the proposed cable route under **Scenario 2**. Larger maps of the cable route are available on the tables.



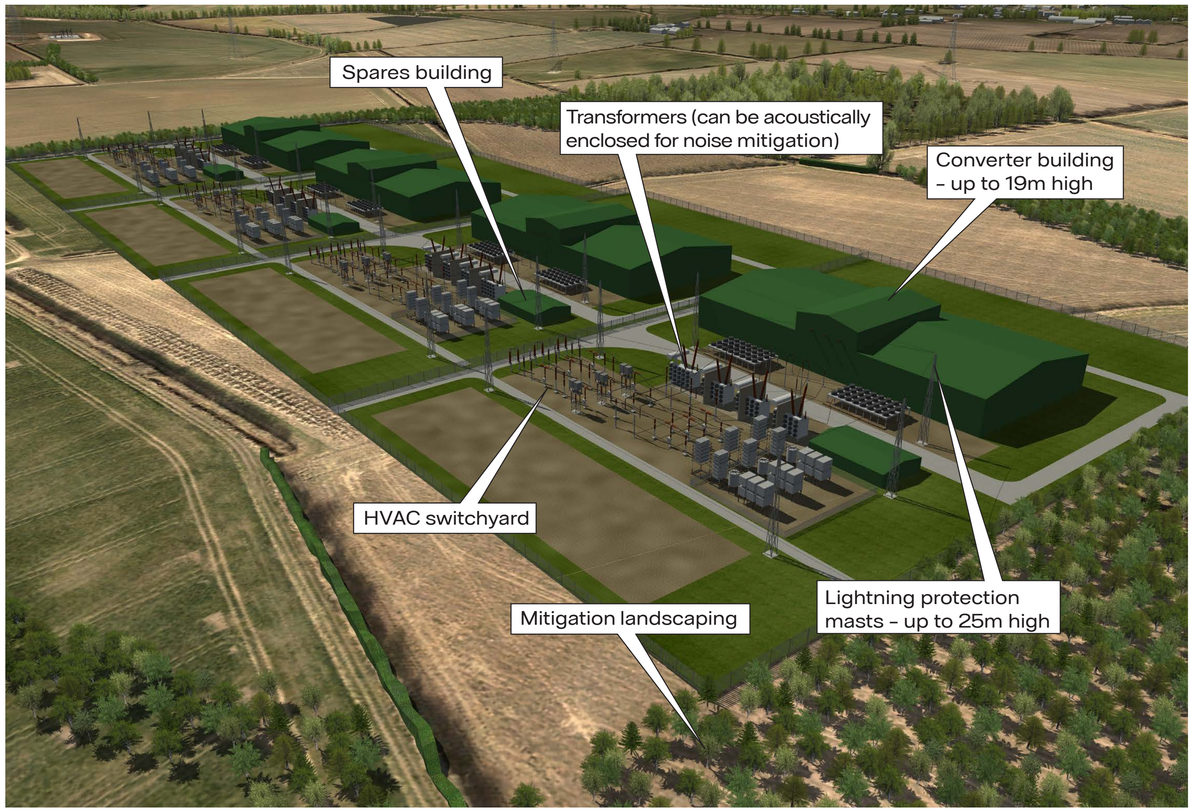
Onshore Project Substation

The onshore project substation is to be located to the south of Necton Wood. The location will allow co-location of the Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas substations.

- The onshore substation's purpose is to convert the HVDC transmitted electrical power to HVAC for connection into the national grid (for a HVDC connection).
- The footprint of the onshore project substation is the same under both scenarios (300m by 250m). Under Scenario 1 the onshore project substation would be located adjacent to the Norfolk Vanguard substation. Under Scenario 2, the exact location of the onshore project substation is not defined but would be within a defined search area.
- The electrical equipment within the onshore project substation will make noise, however we are committed to providing a final project design meeting the rigorous standards of low noise emissions required by the UK regulatory bodies and stakeholders. Noise reduction technology and design approach is considered within the PEIR and mitigation options include a combination of noise barriers, bunds, enclosures, site layout (e.g. location of static noise sources) and plant selection at procurement stage.
- The onshore project substation will be compliant with the UK exposure limits set to protect members of the public against electric and magnetic fields.
- The onshore project substation will be accessed from a new junction with the A47 at Spicer's Corner which will be installed by Norfolk Vanguard under Scenario 1 or by Norfolk Boreas under Scenario 2.

National Grid Extension Works

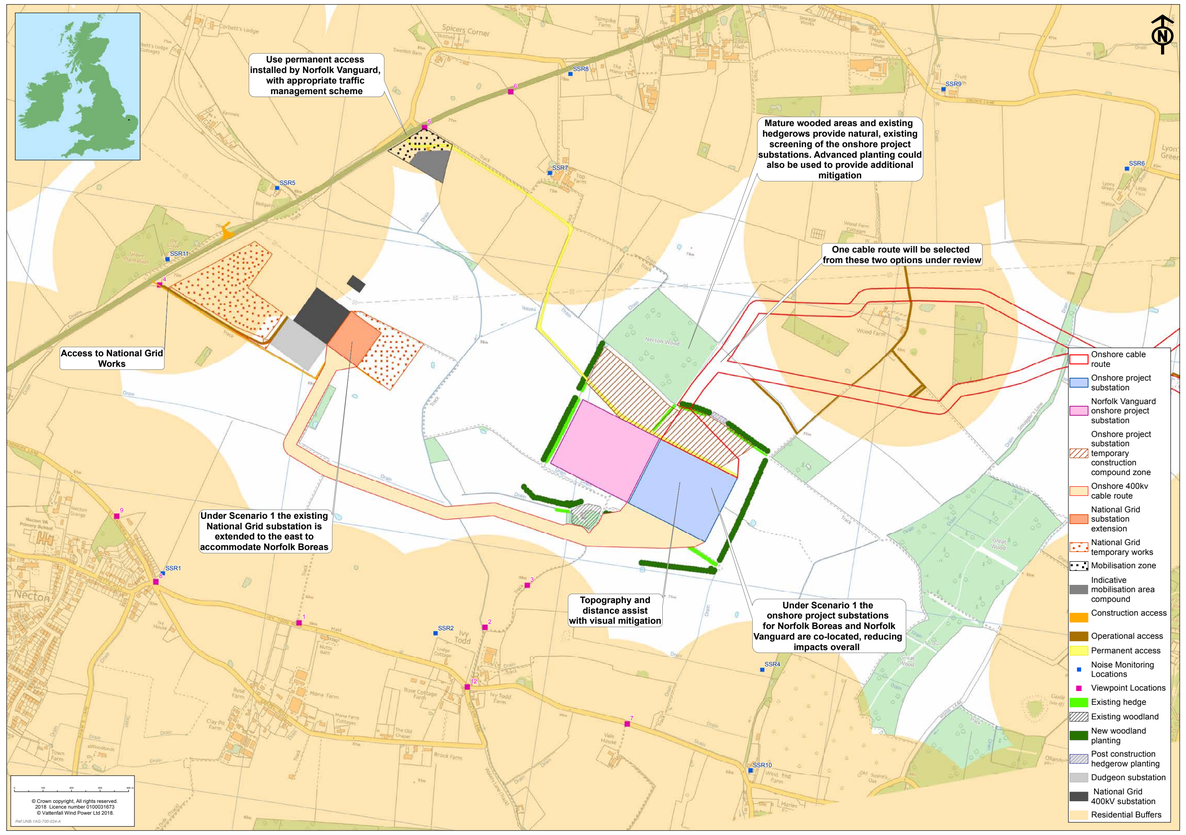
- Necton National Grid substation is required to be extended to accommodate Norfolk Boreas connection.
- Under Scenario 1 the existing substation will be extended to the east, as Norfolk Vanguard would have already extended it to the west. The extension footprint would be approximately 130m by 142m. The tallest structure within the substation will be 19m and similar to the infrastructure installed at the existing substation.
- Under Scenario 2 the extension will be in a westerly direction, with a footprint of approximately 200m by 142m.
- Existing National Grid 400 kV overhead lines require modification to accommodate the connection to the existing substation. Under Scenario 1 Norfolk Vanguard would have completed these modifications to accommodate both projects. Under Scenario 2 these works would be undertaken by Norfolk Boreas and would consist of temporarily erecting three new towers to allow the existing 400 kV circuits to be transferred and the existing connection to remain operational through the construction works. Two new permanent towers will be erected, maximum height 55m and one existing tower dismantled (a net addition of one new permanent tower). The circuits will then be transferred from the temporary towers onto the permanent towers and the temporary towers removed.
- Access for construction and operation associated with the existing National Grid substation will be obtained from existing access to the A47.



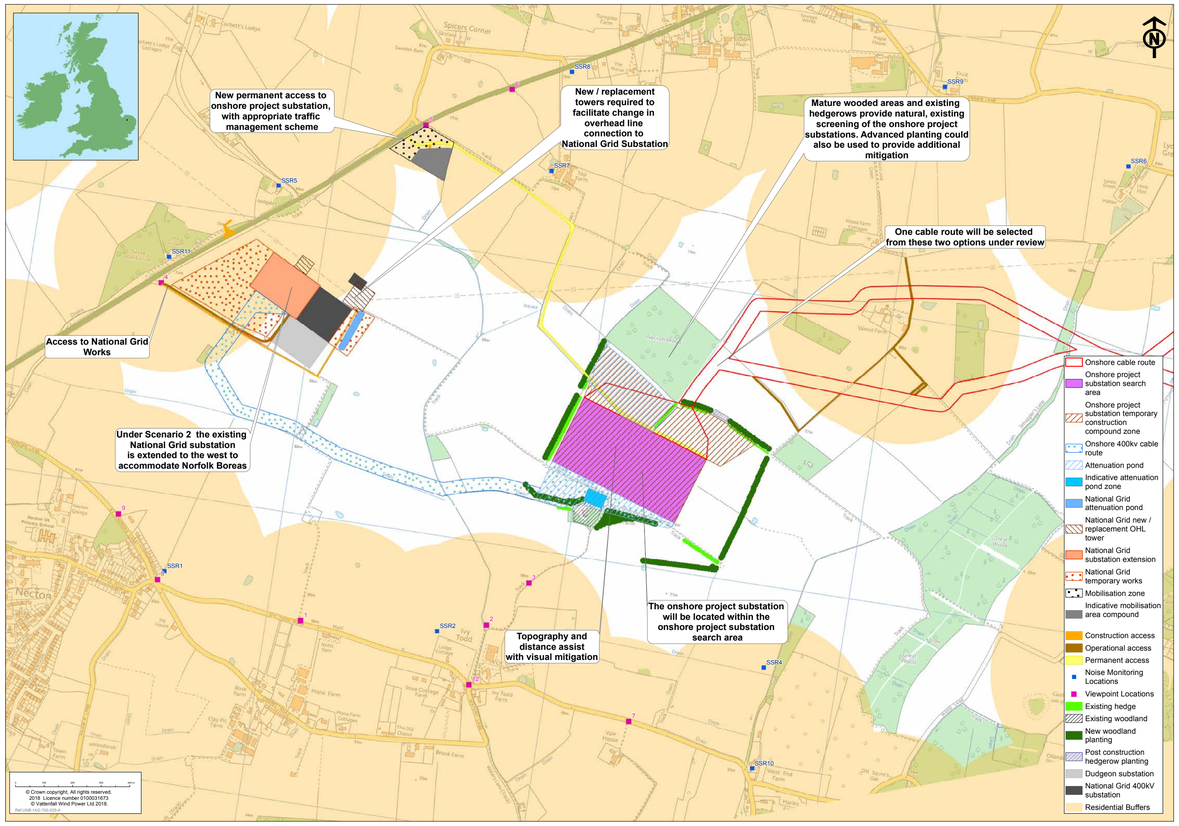
3D visualisation of onshore project substation

Substation Maps

Scenario 1 (Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas)



Scenario 2 (Norfolk Boreas only)



Photomontages

Viewpoint from Lodge Lane South (Viewpoint 2)

Photomontage of the proposed Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard HVDC Substations

Photomontage of the proposed Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard HVDC Substations with mitigation planting

Photomontage of the proposed Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard HVDC Onshore Project Substations and National Grid substation extensions.

The visualisations shown cover a 53.5 degree field of view per image. The photomontages used in this document are for illustrative purposes only and, whilst useful tools in the assessment, are not considered to be completely representative of what will be apparent to the human eye. The assessments are carried out from observations in the field and therefore may include elements that are not visible in the photographs.

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Photomontages from alternative viewpoints can be found in Volume 2 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and can be viewed here today.

You can also view our 3D model here today. Ask a member of the team for details.

Photomontages

Viewpoint from A47 Spicer's Corner (Viewpoint 5)

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Photomontage of the proposed Norfolk Boreas and Norfolk Vanguard HVDC Substations with mitigation planting

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Timeline

The project is currently at the point of Statutory Consultation on the available Preliminary Environmental Information. Following the close of this consultation period at **11.59pm on 9th December 2018** we will be developing our final proposals and taking on board feedback received from the local community and consultees to help shape the plans. We will then be preparing our application ready for submission to the Planning Inspectorate in Summer 2019.

The timeline shows where we are in the process, and when we would expect to receive a decision on our Development Consent Order application. The expected timeframes for Norfolk Vanguard is also mapped out to provide context to next steps for both projects.

Norfolk Boreas

Summer 2018
Environmental assessments and surveys ongoing, contributing to Preliminary Environmental Information

Autumn /Winter 2018
Publication of the Statement of Community Consultation

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) published and Statutory Consultation - have your say

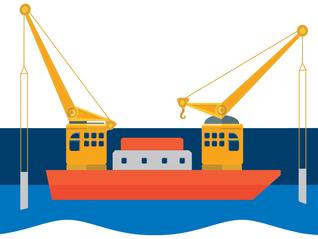
Summer 2019
Norfolk Boreas Development Consent Order (DCO) application submitted

Late 2019/Early 2020
Planning Inspectorate Examination of the DCO application

Mid/Late 2020
Decision on DCO by Secretary of State

2020-21
Detailed Design & procurement
Pre-construction works

2021-23
Enabling & onshore works



Ongoing consultation

Norfolk Vanguard

Late 2018/Early 2019
Planning Inspectorate Examination of the DCO application and supporting documents.

Summer 2018
Norfolk Vanguard Development Consent Order (DCO) application submitted

Mid/Late 2019
Decision by Secretary of State on DCO application following recommendation from the Planning Inspectorate

2021-23
Enabling & onshore works

2020-21
Detailed Design & procurement
Pre-construction works

Mid 2020s
Offshore works & 1st power

Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas will provide

3.6 GW installed capacity

Equivalent power for 2.6 million homes

www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas

Opportunities and Benefits

Jobs and skills provision are key elements that people identify as the benefits associated with inward investment from the offshore wind industry.

Supply chain

Vattenfall is committed to ensuring that our approach to project procurement and investment supports local businesses to enter and prosper in the renewable energy and green job sectors.

Having reached agreement with Peel Ports to reserve space for our operations and maintenance base for Norfolk Vanguard and Norfolk Boreas at Great Yarmouth – which will be home to up to 175 skilled workers for 30 years - we are also looking at means of encouraging the local supply chain to work with us, bringing valuable local knowledge and expertise to bear on our projects.

During the peak of onshore construction, some 400 engineers and construction workers will be required to prepare and build the onshore elements of the project.

What we have been developing

Over the past year we have built on our early work and developed a primary school outreach programme. Colby Primary School students have developed a hands-on renewable energy programme that they deliver to other primary school pupils. The focus is on developing confidence, leadership and employability skills. Visit: **https://bit.ly/2yJ9V4D**

YOUTH PLEDGE
NEWANGLIA
Local Enterprise Partnership

Skills and Jobs for the Future

Vattenfall have a strategic opportunity to inspire and develop the local workforce of the future – within Vattenfall itself and within the broader supply chain.

We believe in working collaboratively for and with the next generation. We have shown our commitment to this by enabling early engagement and through offering a variety of opportunities to young people of all ages who live and go to schools and colleges within our project area.

With our partners 3DW we have developed a 3D virtual reality offshore wind farm development programme to help students understand the opportunities and challenges associated with the design of an environmentally sensitive, economically viable offshore wind farm. Over 300 students from 10 colleges have now gained insights into real issues and solutions using the model. We are now also working with staff and students at the UEA. Visit: **https://bit.ly/2ITSLG7**

Thank You

Thank you for taking the time to attend the event today and read through the boards. If you have any questions or concerns, please speak to a member of the project team in the room today.

If you need any further information, the full suite of consultation documents, including the full Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), are available on the Project website - **www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas**.

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) and Consultation Summary Document, may be accessed and are available to view free of charge for inspection from 31st October 2018 to Sunday 9th December 2018 at the listed locations (below):

Organisation	Address	Opening Times
Aylsham Library	7 Hungate St, Aylsham, Norwich, NR11 6AA	**Mon and Fri:** 9.30am - 12.30pm; 1.30 - 5:00pm **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	Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Road, Norwich, NR7 0DU	**Mon-Fri:** 8:30am - 5:00pm
Breckland District 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	The Pightle, Swaffham, PE37 7DF	**Tues and Thurs:** 10.00am - 7.00pm **Fri:** 1.00 - 7.00pm **Sat:** 10.00am - 4.00pm

*Hard copies of the full PEIR are available to view at Dereham and North Walsham Libraries.
The opening times of these organisations are dependent on and governed by these venues and may be subject to change.

Electronic copies of the PEIR and NTS can also be viewed or downloaded from the Project website **www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas**. Where a copy of the documents is requested, this can be provided free of charge on a USB device.

Any responses to or other representations in respect of the Project can be made in writing:

1. Addressed to: **FREEPOST NORFOLK BOREAS** (no stamp required)
2. By email to: **info@norfolkboreas.co.uk**
3. Through completion of a consultation feedback form available at public events noted on this page, drop in locations, and on the Project website **www.vattenfall.co.uk/norfolkboreas**

If you have queries about the consultation process, please call our Freephone number **0800 019 3517** for clarification.

The deadline for comments is 11.59pm on the 9th December 2018

Your comments will be analysed by Norfolk Boreas Limited and any appointed agent of the Applicant. Responses may be made public, although personal information will be removed. Personal information that is supplied to Norfolk Boreas Limited (NBL) in connection with its Development Consent Order application and proposals will be treated confidentially and processed and handled in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and the GDPR 2018. The information may be disclosed to or shared with NBL connected companies, agents, contractors and advisors who provide services to NBL in connection with the Development Consent Order application.