



# Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Projects

Final Statement of Common Ground with North Norfolk  
District Council (Revision B)

## Revision B

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## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1	Background .....	7
1.2	The Development .....	8
1.3	Consultation with NNDC .....	9
1.4	Summary of ‘Agreed’, ‘Not Agreed’ and ‘In Discussion’ Matters .....	9
<b>2</b>	<b>Statement of Common Ground .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1	Project-wide considerations .....	10
2.2	Land Use and Agriculture.....	11
2.3	Onshore Ecology and Ornithology .....	13
2.4	Air Quality.....	23
2.5	Noise and Vibration .....	26
2.6	Seascape and Visual.....	34
2.7	Landscape and Visual .....	44
2.8	Tourism, Recreation and Socio-Economics .....	55
2.9	Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage .....	58
	<b>References .....</b>	<b>61</b>

## Table of Tables

Table 1: Topics included in the SoCG .....	7
Table 2: Position status key.....	9
Table 3: Project-wide considerations.....	10
Table 4: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding land use, agriculture and recreation .....	11
Table 5: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Land use and Agriculture.....	12
Table 6: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding onshore ecology and ornithology .....	13
Table 7: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Ecology and Ornithology .....	15
Table 8: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Air Quality .....	23
Table 9: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Air Quality .....	24
Table 10: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding noise and vibration .....	26
Table 11: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Noise and Vibration .....	27
Table 12: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding seascape and visual.....	34
Table 13: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Seascape and Visual.....	36
Table 14: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Landscape and Visual .....	44
Table 15: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Landscape and Visual .....	46
Table 16: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Tourism, Recreation and Socio-Economics .....	55
Table 17: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Socio-economics and Tourism .....	56
Table 18: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage .....	58
Table 19: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage .....	59

## Glossary of Acronyms

CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEL	Dudgeon Extension Limited
DEP	Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information System
km	Kilometre
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MW	Megawatts
NNDC	North Norfolk District Council
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
SEP	Sheringham Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project
SOW	Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations

## Glossary of Terms

Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (DEP)	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore and offshore sites including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
DEP onshore site	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore area consisting of the DEP onshore substation site, onshore cable corridor, construction compounds, temporary working areas and onshore landfall area.
DEP wind farm site	The offshore area of DEP within which wind turbines, infield cables and offshore substation platform/s will be located and the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area. This is also the collective term for the DEP North and South array areas.
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, potential Special Protection Areas, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites, proposed Ramsar sites and sites compensating for damage to a European site and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, although some of the sites listed here are afforded equivalent policy protection under the National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (paragraph 176) and joint Defra/Welsh Government/Natural England/NRW Guidance (February 2021).
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach, and information to support, the EIA and HRA for certain topics.
Expert Topic Group (ETG)	A forum for targeted engagement with regulators and interested stakeholders through the EPP.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) zones	The areas within the onshore cable route which would house HDD entry or exit points.
Jointing bays	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	The point at the coastline at which the offshore export cables are brought onshore, connecting to the onshore cables at the transition joint bay above mean high water

Onshore cable corridor	The area between the landfall and the onshore substation sites, within which the onshore cable circuits will be installed along with other temporary works for construction.
Onshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the landfall to the onshore substation. 220 – 230kV.
Onshore Substation	Compound containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the National Grid.
Order Limits	The area subject to the application for development consent, including all permanent and temporary works for SEP and DEP.
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (SEP)	The Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore and offshore sites including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
SEP offshore site	Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension consisting of the SEP wind farm site and offshore export cable corridor (up to mean high water springs).
SEP onshore site	The Sheringham Shoal Wind Farm Extension onshore area consisting of the SEP onshore substation site, onshore cable corridor, construction compounds, temporary working areas and onshore landfall area.
SEP wind farm site	The offshore area of SEP within which wind turbines, infield cables and offshore substation platform/s will be located and the adjacent Offshore Temporary Works Area.
Study area	Area where potential impacts from the project could occur, as defined for each individual Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) topic.
The Applicant	Equinor New Energy Limited. As the owners of SEP and DEP, Scira Extension Limited and Dudgeon Extension Limited are the named undertakers that have the benefit of the DCO. References in this document to obligations on, or commitments by, 'the Applicant' are given on behalf of SEL and DEL as the undertakers of SEP and DEP.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

1. This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) has been prepared by Equinor New Energy Limited (the Applicant) and North Norfolk District Council (NNDC). It identifies areas of the Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (SEP) and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (DEP) Development Consent Order (DCO) application (the Application) where matters are agreed, not agreed or that remain under discussion between the parties.
2. The Applicant has had regard to the Planning Act 2008: Guidance for the examination of applications for development consent (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015) when compiling this SoCG.
4. This SoCG has been structured to reflect topics of the Application which are of interest to NNDC. The applicable matters considered within this SoCG apply to NNDC’s statutory remit and non-statutory remit.
5. In addition to Project-wide considerations, **Table 1** presents the topics included in the SoCG with the Applicant and NNDC.

*Table 1: Topics included in the SoCG*

Topic/Chapter	DCO Document Reference	Evidence Plan Process (EPP) (Yes/No)
Land Use and Agriculture	APP-105	No
Onshore Ecology and Ornithology (Revision C)	REP3-026	Yes
Air Quality	APP-108	No
Noise and Vibration	APP-109	Yes
Seascape and Visual	APP-111	Yes
Landscape and Visual	APP-112	Yes
Tourism, Recreation and Socio Economics	APP-113	No
Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	APP-107	No

6. Further detail of those topics included in the Evidence Plan Process (EPP) can be found in the **Consultation Report Appendices** [APP-030]. Details of the consultation undertaken on those topics not included in the EPP are set out in the corresponding chapters of the Environmental Statement (ES).
7. Topic specific matters agreed, not agreed and matters that remain under discussion between the Applicant and NNDC are included within this SoCG. Matters that are not yet agreed will be the subject of ongoing discussion between the Applicant and NNDC to reach agreement on each matter wherever possible or refine the extent of disagreement between parties. The notes column of the SoCG tables provides commentary on these matters.
8. Throughout the SoCG the phrase “Agreed” identifies any point of agreement between the Applicant and NNDC. The phrase “Not Agreed” and “In discussion” identifies any point that is not yet agreed between the Applicant and NNDC.

## 1.2 The Development

9. SEP and DEP will each have an export capacity greater than 100 megawatts (MW). The SEP and DEP wind farm sites are 15.8 kilometres (km) and 26.5 km from the coast for SEP and DEP respectively at their closest point. When operational, SEP and DEP combined would have the potential to generate renewable power for around 785,000 United Kingdom (UK) homes from up to 23 wind turbines at SEP and up to 30 wind turbines at DEP.
10. SEP and DEP will be connected to shore by offshore export cables installed to the landfall at Weybourne, on the north Norfolk coast. From there, the onshore export cables travel approximately 60km inland to a new high voltage alternating current (HVAC) onshore substation near to the existing Norwich Main substation. The onshore substation will be constructed to accommodate the connection of both SEP and DEP to the transmission grid.
11. The key offshore components will comprise:
  - Offshore wind turbines and their associated foundations;
  - Offshore Substation Platform/s (OSP/s) and their associated foundations;
  - Scour protection around foundations;
  - Subsea cables comprising:
    - Offshore export cables (linking the OSP/s to the landfall)
    - Interlink cables (linking two separate project areas)
    - Infield cables (linking the wind turbine generators to the OSP/s)
    - External cable protection on subsea cables as required
    - Fibre optic communications cables integrated with the power cables; and
  - Temporary working areas.
12. The key components at the landfall will comprise:
  - Up to two ducts (one per project) installed under the cliff by Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD). An additional drill per project is included (four in total) in the impact assessment worst-case scenarios where applicable, for contingency purposes in the unlikely event of HDD failure; and
  - Up to two transition joint bays to house the connection between the offshore and onshore cables.
13. The key onshore components will comprise:
  - Ducts installed underground to house the electrical cables along the onshore cable corridor;
  - Onshore cables installed within ducts;
  - Joint bays and links boxes installed along the cable corridor;
  - Trenchless crossing zones at certain locations such as some roads, railways, and sensitive habitats (e.g. rivers of conservation importance);
  - Temporary construction compounds and accesses;



- An onshore substation and onward 400kV connection to the existing Norwich Main substation; and
- Permanent operational substation access.

### 1.3 Consultation with NNDC

14. The Applicant has engaged with NNDC on the project during the pre-Application process, both in terms of informal non-statutory engagement and formal consultation carried out pursuant to Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.
15. During formal (Section 42) consultation, NNDC provided comments on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) by way of a letter dated 10<sup>th</sup> June 2021.
16. Further to the statutory Section 42 consultation, several meetings were held with NNDC through the EPP. These are detailed throughout the SoCG and provided as Appendices to the Consultation Report [APP-030].

### 1.4 Summary of ‘Agreed’, ‘Not Agreed’ and ‘In Discussion’ Matters

17. In order to easily identify whether a matter is ‘agreed’, ‘not agreed’ or ‘in discussion’, the position status colour coding system set out in **Table 2** is used in the SoCG.
18. Information on agreements that are outstanding/under discussion and for which the Applicant and NNDC are working to address during the examination period, please refer to the Notes column of **Table 5, Table 7, Table 9, Table 11, Table 13, Table 15, Table 17, and Table 19**.

*Table 2: Position status key*

Position Status	Position Colour Coding
<b>Agreed</b> The matter is considered to be agreed between the parties.	Agreed
<b>Not Agreed – no material impact</b> The Matter is not agreed between the parties however the outcome of the approach taken by either the Applicant or North Norfolk District Council is not considered to result in a material impact to the assessment conclusions and the matter is considered to be closed for the purposes of this SoCG.	Not Agreed – no material impact
<b>Not Agreed – material impact</b> The matter is not agreed between the parties and the outcome of the approach taken by either the Applicant or North Norfolk District Council is considered to result in a materially different impact to the assessment conclusions.	Not Agreed – material impact
<b>In discussion</b> The matter is neither ‘agreed’ nor ‘not agreed’ and is a matter where further discussion is required between the parties (e.g. where documents are yet to be shared with North Norfolk District Council).	In discussion

## 2 Statement of Common Ground

19. A summary of the consultation undertaken to date with NNDC and the matters agreed or not agreed (based on discussions and information exchanged between the Applicant and NNDC during the pre-application phase of the Application) are set out below for each of the SoCG topic areas.

### 2.1 Project-wide considerations

20. **Table 3** provides areas of agreement and disagreement for project-wide considerations.

*Table 3: Project-wide considerations*

ID	The Applicants position	NNDC position	Position Summary
<b>Electricity Supply</b>			
1	There is a need to provide new forms of renewable energy generation and this is emphasised in UK Government policy including the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) The principle of the development of SEP and DEP is therefore supported, as it accords with national renewable energy policy, targets and objectives.	NNDC fully support the need for the UK to have a fully balanced energy portfolio including from renewable energy generation. Offshore wind plays a significant role in contributing towards renewable electricity generation and NNDC is supportive of the principle of the SEP and DEP project to further contribute to renewable energy generation.	Agreed
<b>Site Selection</b>			
3	As described in ES Chapter 3 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives [APP-116], the methodology adopted for selecting and assessing the landfall location, is considered robust and appropriate.	The landfall location was finally confirmed following grid connection location. On the basis of the grid connection point, NNDC have no adverse comments in relation to the methodology for selecting and assessing the landfall location.	Agreed
6	As described in ES Chapter 3 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives [APP-116], the methodology adopted for selecting and assessing the cable corridor, including the final option, is considered robust and appropriate.	Agreed	Agreed
<b>Good Design</b>			
7	The Applicant demonstrates in the DCO application how the project has been guided by a clear Project Vision [APP-313], overarching design principles /objectives and will deliver a project that reflects Good Design is in accordance with good practice (including safety).	Overarching Principles Agreed.	Agreed

## 2.2 Land Use and Agriculture

*Table 4: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding land use, agriculture and recreation*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	North Norfolk District Council response to Section 42 consultation on the PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report [APP-033].
<b>Post-Application</b>		
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.

**Table 5: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Land use and Agriculture**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
1	<p>The Applicant notes the comments raised by NNDC in its LIR [REP1-082]. The Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-023], secured by Requirement 19 of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1] includes a commitment to include a Soil Management Plan.</p> <p>It is understood that there are no further outstanding matters in respect of Land Use and Agriculture.</p>	Agreed	Agreed

## 2.3 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology

*Table 6: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding onshore ecology and ornithology*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
28/01/2020	ETG Meeting 1	<p>The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope of ecological survey work.</li> <li>• Approach to Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey.</li> <li>• Approach to over-wintering bird survey and the selected target species.</li> </ul>
10/12/2020	ETG Meeting 2	<p>The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach and methodology to over-wintering bird surveys.</li> <li>• Approach to the use of available over-wintering bird survey data from other projects.</li> <li>• Approach and methodology to breeding bird surveys.</li> <li>• Approach and methodology to great crested newt surveys.</li> <li>• Approach and methodology to bat surveys.</li> <li>• The preliminary findings from the Extended Phase 1 habitat Survey.</li> <li>• Biodiversity Net Gain opportunities.</li> <li>• Approach to data gaps.</li> </ul>
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	NNDC response to Section 42 consultation on the PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report [APP-033].
01/07/2021	ETG Meeting 3	<p>The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on survey results obtained to date and since last ETG meeting.</li> <li>• Bat survey data form other projects.</li> <li>• Deployment of static bat detectors.</li> <li>• Letter of No Impediment (LoNI).</li> <li>• Habitat improvements and biodiversity net gain.</li> <li>• Bat boxes.</li> <li>• Approach to the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA).</li> <li>• Approach to white clawed crayfish surveys.</li> <li>• Fish surveys.</li> <li>• Inclusion of protected species within the water crossing method statement.</li> <li>• Approach to and requirement of outline management plans.</li> <li>• Approach to data gaps.</li> </ul>

Date	Contact Type	Topic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eDNA surveys.</li> <li>• Monitoring and replanting.</li> </ul>
30/06/2022	ETG Meeting 4 <sup>1</sup>	The following topics were discussed during the ETG Meeting 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach taken for the initial BNG assessment.</li> <li>• Approach taken for the initial BNG enhancement options.</li> </ul>
<b>Post-Application</b>		
23/12/2023	Email	Updated Ecology section of the SoCG received from NNDC.
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.

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<sup>1</sup> NNDC did not attend ETG 4.

**Table 7: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Ecology and Ornithology**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Policy and Planning</b>			
1	All relevant plans and policies have been identified in Section 20.4 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] and these have been appropriately considered in the assessment.	The assessment contains the relevant plans and policies expected.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Baseline Environment</b>			
2	The ES adequately characterises the baseline environment in terms of Onshore Ecology and Ornithology as detailed in Section 20.5 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106].	Section 20.5 provides a suitable overview of the baseline information presented in each of the appendices.	Agreed
3	Survey methodologies for Phase 1 Habitat Surveys and Phase 2 surveys are appropriate and sufficient to inform the assessment. Onshore ecology surveys were undertaken in accordance with industry accepted guidance.	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 28/01/2020, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hedgerows and trees surveys would be undertaken in accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations and associated methodology.</li> <li>• that static bat detectors are used rather than transect surveys.</li> <li>• eDNA surveys will be used for great crested newt surveys presence/absence. Some population assessments may be progressed depending on the findings.</li> <li>• wintering bird surveys are extended throughout October (pink-footed geese will be arriving, and their presence could influence timing of works).</li> </ul>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
4	<p>Survey data, as presented in ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] and its associated appendices, are suitable for the assessment.</p> <p>Additional surveys will be carried out prior to construction. A list of surveys proposed are set out within Appendix A of the Outline Ecological Management Plan (Revision B) [REP-027], including bat roost surveys. The Outline Ecological Management is secured by Requirement 13 of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1] and a copy will be submitted to the NNDC for approval prior to commencement of works within NNDC.</p>	<p><u>General</u></p> <p>Update/pre-construction surveys are likely to be required for some species. The results of these surveys should be used to identify any amendments to proposed mitigation within the OEMP and/or licensing requirements necessary.</p> <p><u>Appendix 20.10 – Bat (Roosting) Survey Report</u></p> <p>The dusk emergence surveys of trees with ‘Moderate’ or ‘High’ bat roost potential were all completed between 17<sup>th</sup> August and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2021. Whilst May to August is generally considered to be optimal for identifying maternity roosts (as per Table 2.2 of the Bat Conservation Trust’s Good Practice Guidelines, 2016), location and species must also be taken into consideration. Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle form maternity colonies earlier in the season and have usually dispersed by the end of July in Norfolk, though some variation may occur because of atypical weather throughout between April and June. As such, the surveys undertaken in August and September are unlikely to have detected the presence of a maternity colony should any of the surveyed trees support one.</p> <p>It is noted three soprano pipistrelles were recorded emerging from Tree BRT0013 on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2022. This has been assessed as a day roost within the report but may have been the remaining few individuals of a larger maternity roost which had mostly dispersed.</p> <p>It is therefore advised update surveys are conducted earlier within the optimal survey period</p>	<p>Not Agreed – no material impact</p>



ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		<p>to maximise the detectability of maternity roosts and to provide a robust assessment of potential impacts to inform the mitigation licence application.</p> <p>Appendix A of the Outline Ecological Management Plan specifies the requirements for further survey work to be undertaken prior to construction. In line with comments above, at least one of the bat roost emergence and/or re-entry surveys undertaken on each tree must take place in June or July to ensure a maternity roost of any species would be detected if present. Subject to this amendment within the OEMP and further scrutiny of the document to be secured by Requirement 13, NNDC are happy to agree this position.</p>	
5	<p>The suite of ecological surveys undertaken and presented in ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] and its associated appendices is relevant and suitable for the assessment.</p>	<p>The protected species surveys undertaken cover the species likely to be impacted upon because of the onshore cable route. However, further survey work may be required to complete a robust assessment of impacts upon some species as noted above.</p>	Agreed
6	<p>The use of existing data sets which cover the SEP DEP order limits, including NBIS, is appropriate to inform the desk-based assessment and to fill data gaps.</p>	<p>This was agreed in ETG 2 meeting 10/12/2020.</p>	Agreed
7	<p>Sufficient survey data has been collected to inform the assessment as presented within ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106].</p>	<p>This was discussed and agreed during the following ETG meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended P1 Habitat Survey, Wintering Bird Surveys covered in ETG 1 (see 1.2 and 1.3)</li> </ul>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-wintering birds, breeding birds, GCN and bats covered in ETG 2 (see 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)</li> <li>White clawed crawfish covered in ETG 3 (see 3.8). Agreement that no fish data required reached during ETG 3 (see 3.9)</li> </ul>	
<b>EIA – Assessment Methodology</b>			
8	<p>The study areas identified in Section 20.3 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] is appropriate for the assessment.</p> <p>Natural England published guidance on managing impact to Pink Footed Geese at Deadline 1 (20<sup>th</sup> February 2023) [REP1-137]. The Applicant is considering the advice provided and liaise with Natural England to establish appropriate mitigation.</p>	<p>In general, the study areas applied are considered suitable. However, consideration may be required to extending study areas for pink-footed goose and barbastelle bat which have a core foraging range/core sustenance zone in excess of the 5km afforded to birds and bats.</p> <p>It is noted Natural England have offered to work with the Applicant with regards to pink-footed goose to address the potential for impacts to occur. NNDC are happy for mitigation relating to pink-footed goose to be determined by and in agreement with Natural England.</p> <p>Whilst the barbastelle bat core sustenance zone extends to 6km, this is only 1km greater than the 5km study area and the potential for impacts will therefore be lessened at this distance.</p> <p>Furthermore, the primary areas of concern for this species lies in the Wensum Valley which is outside the remit of NNDC. Therefore, the disagreement in study areas would result in no material impact within North Norfolk.</p>	Agreed
9	The impact assessment methodologies used for the EIA, as presented in Section 20.4 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology	Discussed and agreed at ETG 2 meeting 10/12/2020.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	and Ornithology [APP-106], provide an appropriate approach to assessing potential impacts of the Projects.		
10	The assessment of impacts presented in Section 20.6 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology (APP-106) are consistent with the agreed assessment methodologies.	The impact assessment methodology is applied consistently across the potential impacts identified.	Agreed
11	Section 20.6 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology (APP-106) represents a comprehensive list of the potential impacts.	Section 20.6 identifies the realistic foreseen potentially significant impacts which could arise throughout the various stages of the development.	Agreed
12	The realistic worst-case assumptions presented in the assessment for the development scenarios, as outlined in Table 20-3 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] are appropriate.	Table 20-3 determines the impacts related to the Onshore Cable Corridor would result in a similar scale of impacts on ecological receptors once mitigation measures are taken into account. However, undertaking the two projects sequentially, rather than concurrently, would lead to repeated disturbance (noise, visual, air pollution) of the same areas and would likely lead to impacts occurring over a longer duration. Whether or not these impacts would be significant would depend upon the sensitivity of each ecological receptor to the level and frequency of disturbance.	Not Agreed – no material impact
13	The assessment of cumulative impacts, as detailed in Section 20.7 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] is consistent with the agreed methodologies.	The methodologies used to assess cumulative impacts have been applied consistently in relation to other projects and plans within the study area.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Project-Alone Assessment Conclusions</b>			
14	The conclusions of the impact assessment as details in Section 20.6 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-	Agreed not significant in EIA terms.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	106] are appropriate and are considered not significant in EIA terms.		
<b>EIA – Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Conclusions</b>			
15	The conclusions of the CIA as details in Section 20.7 of ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] are appropriate and are considered not significant in EIA terms.	Agreed not significant in EIA terms.	Agreed
<b>Draft DCO / Outline Management Plans / Mitigation and Monitoring</b>			
16	Appropriate ecological protections (including mitigation and management shall be secured within the Ecological Management Plan required under Requirement 13 of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1]. The Ecological Management Plan must be submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority in consultation with Natural England prior to the commencement of each phase of onshore works including pre-commencement site clearance.	Agreed, happy for mitigation to be secured by the EMP throughout the project.	Agreed
17	The Outline Ecological Management Plan (Revision B) [REP-027] includes all relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] and is appropriate for managing post construction impacts from Projects on landscape receptors.	At this stage, the mitigation measures appear appropriate. However, the OEMP acknowledges the process is dynamic and amendments to the OEMP may be required as a result of update survey work undertaken prior to construction. Therefore, NNDC consider the Applicant Position cannot be fully agreed with at present as potential impacts and elements of the OEMP are subject to change as the scheme progresses.	Not Agreed – no material impact
18	The Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-023] includes all relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 20 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology [APP-106] and is	The Outline CoCP is considered to provide appropriate mitigation measures at the stage though may be subject to change as a result of update survey work. NNDC cannot therefore fully	Not Agreed – no material impact

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	appropriate for managing construction and post construction impacts from Projects on ecological receptors.	agree with the Applicant Position though do not consider this to have a material impact.	
19	The Applicant is committed to replacement planting of hedgerow and hedgerow trees and has committed to 10-year monitoring and maintenance period as per the Outline Landscape Management Plan (Revision B) [REP1-025] and Outline Ecological Management Plan (Revision B) [REP-027]. This aligns with the commitments of other similar projects.	Agreed in ETG 3 01/07/2021.	Agreed
<b>Other Matters as Required</b>			
20	The approach to Biodiversity Net Gain, as presented in the Outline Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy [APP-306], provides an appropriate approach to consideration of net gain within the Projects.	<p>The proposed voluntary commitment to BNG and the approach specified within the Outline Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy is reasonable and appropriate.</p> <p>Reinstatement of hedgerows and tree lines which are removed, infilling and strengthening existing hedgerows and tree lines along field boundaries and improving the extent and distinctiveness of habitats within or adjacent to the cable corridor would be suitable enhancement measures.</p> <p>Additionally, increasing habitat buffers around designated sites and priority habitats (e.g. ancient woodlands) would increase their resilience to future impacts from agriculture and/or developments.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to working collaboratively at the Landscape scale with other schemes close to or crossing the cable corridor.</p>	Agreed
21	The assessment methodologies used for the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, as presented in the Initial Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [APP-219], provide an appropriate approach to assessing potential impacts of the Projects.	The approach taken within the BNG assessment is considered appropriate.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		Consideration should be given to working collaboratively at the Landscape scale with other schemes close to or crossing the cable corridor.	

## 2.4 Air Quality

*Table 8: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Air Quality*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	NNDC response to Section 42 consultation on the PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report [APP-033]
<b>Post-Application</b>		
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.

**Table 9: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Air Quality**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Policy and Planning</b>			
1	All relevant plans and policies have been identified in Section 22.4 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] and these have been appropriately considered in the assessment.	Agreed	Agreed
<b>EIA – Baseline Environment</b>			
2	The ES adequately defines the baseline environment in terms of land use, agriculture and recreation as detailed in Section 22.6 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108].	Agreed	Agreed
3	Sufficient survey data has been collected to inform the assessment as presented within ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108].	Agreed	Agreed
4	Appropriate datasets have been presented to inform the assessments as detailed in ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108].	Agreed	Agreed
<b>EIA – Assessment Methodology</b>			
5	The study areas identified in Section 22.3 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] is appropriate for the assessment.	Agreed	Agreed
6	The impact assessment methodologies, as presented in Section 22.5 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108], are appropriate to assess the potential impacts of the project.	Agreed	Agreed
7	The assessment of impacts presented in Section 22.6 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] are consistent with the agreed assessment methodologies.	Agreed	Agreed
8	Section 22.6 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] represents a comprehensive list of the potential impacts.	Agreed	Agreed
9	The realistic worst-case assumptions presented in the assessment for the development scenarios, as outlined in Table 22-2 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] are appropriate.	Agreed	Agreed
10	The assessment of cumulative impacts, as detailed in Section 22.7 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] is consistent with the agreed methodologies.	Agreed	Agreed



ID	The Applicant Position	NDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Project-Along Assessment Conclusions</b>			
11	The conclusions of the impact assessment, as presented in Section 22.7 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] during construction and operation are appropriate, and assuming the inclusion of proposed mitigation, are considered not significant in EIA terms.	Agreed	Agreed
<b>EIA – Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Conclusions</b>			
12	The conclusions of the CIA, as detailed in Section 22.8 of ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] are appropriate, and based on currently available information and proposed mitigation, impacts are considered not significant in EIA terms.	Agreed	Agreed
<b>Draft DCO / Outline Management Plans / Mitigation and Monitoring</b>			
13	The Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-023] includes all relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 22 Air Quality [APP-108] and is appropriate for managing construction impacts from the Projects on Air Quality receptors.	Agreed	Agreed
14	The Code of Construction Practice will be submitted as required under Schedule 2, Part 1, Requirement 19 of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1] and this is appropriate with regards to the protection of air quality receptors.	Agreed	Agreed

## 2.5 Noise and Vibration

*Table 10: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding noise and vibration*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	NNDC response to section 42 consultation on PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report [APP-033].
04/11/2020 & 24/02/2022	ETG Meeting 1 & 2	NNDC were absent from both ETG meetings.
<b>Post-Application</b>		
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.
11/07/2023	Meeting / Email	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev B of the SoCG.

**Table 11: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Noise and Vibration**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Policy and Planning</b>			
1	<p>All relevant plans and policies have been identified in Section 23.4 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] and these have been appropriately considered in the assessment.</p> <p>Tourism and recreation receptors (such as Public rights of Way) are appropriately classified with a low sensitivity to noise and vibration due to the limited potential for health or amenity-related effects to occur to these users. The assessment and mitigation of potential impacts of the project to tourism and recreation is presented in ES Chapter 27 Socio-economics and Tourism [APP-113].</p>	<p>Plans and policies identified are agreed to be relevant</p> <p>Concern is raised with regard to noise impact on tourism infrastructure. This is covered in further detail within the Socio-economics and Tourism section below. (See Table 17 ID. 2) and below for ease of reference:</p> <p>However, NNDC do have some concerns about Table 23-6: Definition of Sensitivity for Noise and Vibration Receptors which categorises tourism and recreation receptors as low sensitivity (see quote below). Given the high importance of tourism and recreation to economic vitality and viability, NNDC are concerned that construction impacts could have the effect of dissuading potential visitors from visiting the areas of Weybourne and Kelling (where there are important coastal footpaths and footpaths at other inland areas affected by construction along the cable corridor. NNDC would welcome further discussions about how likely tourism and recreation impacts can be appropriately mitigated.</p> <p><i>“Noise receptors are categorised as low sensitivity where noise may cause short duration effects in a recreational setting although particularly high noise levels may cause a moderate effect. Such subgroups include offices, shops (including cafes), outdoor amenity areas during the day (including recreation,</i></p>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		<p><i>public amenity space/play areas), long distance footpaths (including Public rights of Way (PRoW), dog walking routes, bird watching areas, footpaths and other walking routes, visitor attractions, cycling routes including rural roads), doctor's surgeries, sports facilities and places of worship."</i></p>	
<b>EIA – Baseline Environment</b>			
2	<p>The ES adequately defines the baseline environment in terms of Noise and Vibration as detailed in Section 23.5 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] and the survey details presented in ES Appendix 23.1 – Baseline Noise Survey [APP-264].</p> <p>Measured baseline noise levels at the landfall (measurement locations LFR1 and LFR2) were unexpectedly higher than the daytime levels, indicating that they may have been higher than typical.</p> <p>The approach used for the assessment of landfall construction noise impacts is the same as that used and accepted for the cable corridor, in that the assessment criteria are independent of baseline noise levels. Hence, if atypically high baseline noise levels were measured, this would not affect the assessment conclusion or recommended mitigation measures.</p>	<p>The acknowledgement that baseline data is unexpectedly high at LFR1 and LFR2 is noted/accepted. It is suggested that using the lowest threshold (for the BS 5228:2009+A1:2014 'ABC method') at all identified NSRs for the assessment of construction noise.' Is an accepted noise target.</p>	Not Agreed – no material impact
3	<p>The noise sensitive receptor locations that have been identified are proportionate and sufficient to inform the assessment of worst-case impacts. The study area (300m from the construction works) identified in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-024] is</p>	<p>A study area of 300 metres from the construction works would be expected to identify properties likely to be affected.</p>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>sufficient to identify any properties which may require noise mitigation. These final mitigation requirements will be identified in the Construction Noise (and vibration) Management Plan (CNMP) once the detailed design of the project is sufficiently progressed.</p> <p>The 300m study area for construction works is referred to in the updated Outline Code of Construction Practice (revision B) [REP1-024, Section 9.1, para. 157].</p>	<p>NNDC can now agree this item as the reference to the 300m study area has been provided by the applicant as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the 300m study area for construction works is referred to in the updated Outline Code of Construction Practice (revision B) [REP1-024], section 9.1 paragraph 157 which states “A Construction Noise (and vibration) Management Plan (CNMP) will be included in the CoCP. A study area for the CNMP has been identified which is 300m from the construction works.” Paragraph 160 of the document states “Following the application of BPM, should any residual impacts remain, at any of the receptors in the CNMP study area, these would be reduced to non-significant with the addition of site-specific solutions where practicable”.</li> <li>The figure itself showing the study area is Figure 23.3.1 Construction Noise Study Area, Noise Sensitive Receptors and Baseline Survey Locations, this is in Appendix A – Supporting Figures for the Applicant’s</li> <li>Responses to the Examining Authority’s First Written Questions (Revision A) [REP1-036].</li> </ul>	

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
4	Appropriate consideration has been given to the potential effects of Covid-19 and the recent countrywide lockdown on the current soundscape around the proposed onshore infrastructure location.	NNDC have no comments on this matter.	Agreed
5	Appropriate datasets have been presented to inform the assessments as detailed in ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109].	See comments at ID2	Not Agreed – no material impact
<b>EIA – Assessment Methodology</b>			
6	<p>The study areas identified in Section 23.3 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] is proportionate and suitable to identify the worst-case impacts, and is supplemented by the CNMP study area identified in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-024] which identifies all receptors that may require mitigation.</p> <p>The 300m study area for construction works is referred to in the updated Outline Code of Construction Practice (revision B) [REP1-024, Section 9.1, para. 157].</p>	See response to ID3 above	Agreed
7	The impact assessment methodologies, as presented in Section 23.5 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109], are appropriate to assess the potential impacts of the project.	NNDC have no comments on this matter.	Agreed
8	The assessment of impacts presented in Section 23.6 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] are consistent with the agreed assessment methodologies.	NNDC have no comments on this matter.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
9	<p>Section 23.6 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] represents a comprehensive list of the potential impacts.</p>	<p>NNDC have no comments on this matter.</p>	<p>Agreed</p>
10	<p>The realistic worst-case assumptions presented in the assessment for the development scenarios, as outlined in Table 23-2 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] are appropriate. The presented scenario for the duration of night-time working in the ES Chapter may present an overly worst-case; hence, the following further information on the likely duration of night-time works is therefore provided.</p> <p>Night-time working is not generally anticipated, except at major trenchless crossings and the landfall. The vast majority of the trenchless crossing works will be during the daytime only, night-time works are only proposed at crossings longer than around 500m in length or where absolutely necessary e.g. at railway crossings, due to a Network Rail requirement.</p> <p>The landfall works are likely to comprise the installation of two ducts, each of which will require the following works (durations are a worst-case):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot Hole: 18 days of 24/7 working</li> <li>• Reaming &amp; Cleaning: 38 days of 24/7 working</li> <li>• Punchout onto sea bed: 1 day of daytime working only</li> <li>• Duct Installation: 3 days of daytime working only</li> <li>• Move rig for duct No2: 3 days of daytime working only</li> </ul> <p>Hence, the total worst-case duration of night-time works is 56 days, with a break of 7 days of working during normal construction hours, followed by another 56-day period.</p>	<p>NNDC consider that the noise and vibration assessments for construction works are presented as worst case, for works without mitigation.</p> <p>In relation to Volume 3 Appendix 23.3 Section 23.3.4, robust noise and vibration mitigation measures will be required whilst works are in the area, in particular for sites with higher magnitudes of effect</p> <p>NNDC note the text set out paragraph 144 which states:</p> <p><i>'This approach is considered to represent the worst-case scenario for potential construction noise along the cable corridor and assumes all plant is operating at the nearest location to NSRs. It should be noted that the Order limits represent an approximately 60m wide study corridor'.</i></p>	<p>Agreed</p>

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
11	The assessment of cumulative impacts, as detailed in Section 23.7 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] is consistent with the agreed methodologies.	NNDC have no comments on this matter.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Project-Alone Assessment Conclusions</b>			
12	The conclusions of the impact assessment, as presented in Section 23.7 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] during construction and operation are appropriate.	NNDC have no comments on this matter.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Conclusions</b>			
13	The conclusions of the CIA, as detailed in Section 23.8 of ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration [APP-109] are appropriate, and based on currently available information and proposed mitigation, impacts are considered not significant in EIA terms.	NNDC have no comments on this matter.	Agreed
<b>Draft DCO / Outline Management Plans / Mitigation and Monitoring</b>			
14	Schedule 2, Part 1, Requirement 21 (Control of Noise during Operational Phase) of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1] are appropriate with regards to control of noise during operations.	NNDC consider that, once construction phase is completed, there are no specific concerns about the operational phase as it is considered it will be benign.	Agreed
15	The CNMP as part of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-024] (incorporating the changes at Revision B to introduce the CNMP study area and additional vibration mitigation measures) and the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (Revision B) [APP-301] includes all relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 23 Noise and Vibration (document reference 6.1.23, APP-109) and is appropriate for managing construction and post construction impacts from the Project on Noise and Vibration receptors. The	NNDC are content that the detail of the CNMP will follow in a management plan which will be submitted as part of the Outline Code of Construction Practice, which is secured by Requirement 19 of the draft DCO.	Agreed



ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>measured baseline noise levels at LFR1 and LFR2 do not affect the mitigation requirements to control impacts from the noise of landfall construction works. The Code of Construction Practice is secured under Requirement 19 (within Schedule 2, Part 1) of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1].</p>		

## 2.6 Seascape and Visual

*Table 12: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding seascape and visual*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
23/03/2020	ETG Meeting 1	The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach to Visualisation.</li> <li>• Approach to Visual Receptors.</li> <li>• List of data sources.</li> <li>• Seascape character areas to be included in assessment.</li> <li>• List of potential impacts.</li> </ul>
02/06/2020	Pre-Section 42 consultation	Consultation (via email) on the proposed approach of the Seascape and visual impact Assessment's (SVIA) study areas; representative viewpoints and approach to visualisations (at both the PEIR and ES stages).
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	NNDC response to section 42 consultation on PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report [APP-033].
21/07/2021	ETG Meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2)	The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary Environmental Information Report.</li> <li>• Baseline data sources.</li> <li>• Dark skies character.</li> <li>• Worst-case scenario.</li> <li>• Assessment methodology.</li> <li>• Impact significance.</li> </ul>
02/02/2022	ETG Meeting 3 (Part 1 and 2)	The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment (SVIA).</li> <li>• Assessment of the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</li> <li>• Project Visions and Design Statement.</li> <li>• Single Frame Visualisations.</li> </ul>
<b>Post-Application</b>		
23/12/2023	Email	Updated SLVIA sections of the SoCG received from NNDC.
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.

Date	Contact Type	Topic
11/07/2023	Meeting / Email	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev B of the SoCG.

**Table 13: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Seascape and Visual**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Policy and Planning</b>			
1	All relevant plans and policies have been identified in Section 25.4 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] and these have been appropriately considered in the assessment.	Discussed and agreed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Baseline Environment</b>			
2	<p>The ES adequately defines the baseline environment in terms of seascape and visual as detailed in Section 25.6 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111].</p> <p>This includes regard to the special character of Sheringham Park. Paragraph 351 of the Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] references the <i>‘unspoilt traditional character between Kelling Heath and Sheringham... including the visual interplay between the wooded, undulating hills around Sheringham Park, the attractive village of Weybourne, with its landmark windmill and railway, the undeveloped surrounding countryside and the sea give this area an appealing character’</i>.</p>	<p>ETG meeting 2 (part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021 discussed and confirmed that the existing Dudgeon windfarms would form part of the baseline assessed against.</p> <p>ETG agreed the importance of following the most recent guidance and to learn from these previous examples (including Dudgeon). Referenced recently published reports by White Associates - which compared predicted and actual visual impacts of windfarms off the Welsh Coast. This research was considered important in calibrating professional judgement when undertaking the assessments of the project, along with experience of other developments, including Dudgeon.</p>	Agreed
3	Appropriate datasets have been presented to inform the assessments as detailed in ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111].	<p>The following list of data sources will be appropriate to inform the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Landscape Character Area Profiles, 'North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment' Supplementary Planning Document 2021;</li> <li>• 'North Norfolk Landscape Sensitivity Assessment' DRAFT Supplementary Planning Document 2018;</li> </ul>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Broadland District Landscape Character Assessment' 2008 (updated 2013);</li> <li>• 'South Norfolk District Landscape Character Assessment' 2001 (updated 2006 and 2008);</li> <li>• 'South Norfolk District Landscape Designations Review' 2012;</li> <li>• 'Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 2019-24 Management Plan', Norfolk Coast Partnership; and</li> <li>• 'Norfolk Coast AONB Integrated Landscape Character Guidance', Norfolk Coast Partnership.</li> </ul> <p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2, 21/07/2021.</p>	
4	<p>The following list of visual receptors for SVIA was identified for assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine: ferry routes, recreational vessels, fishing boats.</li> <li>• Land: England Coast Path / Norfolk Coast Path, beach / coastal margin and other accessible landscapes, coastal settlements, specific viewpoints.</li> </ul>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 21/07/2021.</p> <p>ETG meeting 3 (Part 1 of 2) 02/02/2022, discussed and agreed the ES SVIA chapter would take into account the update its ratings on the susceptibility and sensitivity of users of long- distance walking routes, PRoWs, accessible and recreational landscapes, valued / specific viewpoints and Dark Sky Discovery Sites within designated landscapes to 'high'.</p>	Agreed
5	<p>The Seascape character area assessment East Inshore and East Offshore marine plan areas, Marine Management Organisation 2012 is appropriate for use as the baseline for assessing seascape effects, informed by other documents and site assessment.</p>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, , reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2, 21/07/2021.</p>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Assessment Methodology</b>			
6	The study areas identified in Section 25.3 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] is appropriate for the assessment.	Discussed and agreed to in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] for details.	Agreed
7	Visuals have been produced from agreed representative viewpoints, in accordance with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals, September 2019 and Visual Representation of Wind Farms Version 2.2, Scottish Natural Heritage, February 2017.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2, 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] for details.	Agreed
8	ETG meeting 3 (part 1 of 2) (02/02/2022) agreed with the decision to use ground level viewpoint and historic photography from the Sheringham Shoal offshore wind farm SLVIA within the ES SVIA Chapter be referred to in reaching judgements on effects on visitors to the viewing gazebo at Oak Wood. It was explained that the viewing gazebo at the National Trust Oak Wood is presently inaccessible, and the National Trust agrees to the SVIA's proposed approach.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 3 (Part 1 of 2). Details of consultation and agreements reached with the National Trust prior to submission is set out in Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment.	Agreed
9	Illustrative photomontages showing the proposed SEP and DEP projects during operation have been produced showing: The offshore wind turbine array with the largest potential turbines (from land - daytime), and Night-time photomontages of the offshore wind turbine array from selected land-based viewpoints to illustrate lighting.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] for details.	Agreed
10	Night-time photomontages from three viewpoints are appropriate for inclusion in relation to the windfarm	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	extensions and potential impacts to dark skies character of North Norfolk.	Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment (APP-111) for details.	
11	The impact assessment methodologies, as presented in Section 25.5 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111], are appropriate to assess the potential impacts of the project.	Discussed and agreed to in ETG meeting 2 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] for details.	Agreed
12	The assessment of impacts presented in Section 25.6 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] are consistent with the agreed assessment methodologies.	Discussed and agreed to in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] for details.	Agreed
13	Section 25.7 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] represents a comprehensive list of the potential impacts.	<p>ETG meeting 1 (23/03/2020) agreed with the following list of potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary impacts during construction and decommissioning,</li> <li>• Long term impacts during operation,</li> <li>• Effects on seascape character,</li> <li>• Effects on landscape character where offshore elements would be visible from land,</li> <li>• Effects on visual receptors sea based and land based,</li> <li>• Effects on designated landscapes Norfolk Coast AONB, North Norfolk Heritage Coast and, potentially, the Norfolk Broads, National Park.</li> </ul> <p>Reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2, 21/07/2021.</p>	Agreed
14	The 'Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Five Year Strategy 2019-2024' remains the current	ETG meeting 3 (Parts 1 and Part 2), 02/02/2022 and 08/02/2022 agreed that the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan Strategy	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>management plan for the Norfolk Coast AONB, and as used to inform the SVIA.</p> <p>This was confirmed by the Norfolk Coast Partnership (via email on 23 February 2022).</p>	<p>2014-2019 should be used to inform the LVIA, due to the uncertainty of the ratification of the latest Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Five Year Strategy 2019-2024.</p> <p>The Applicant is advised that a refresh update of the 2019-2024 AONB Management Plan has been completed in December 2022 and is due for adoption in April 2023</p>	
15	<p>The realistic worst-case assumptions presented in the assessment for the development scenarios, as outlined in Table 25-2 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] are appropriate.</p> <p>Wireframes for impact assessment presents the 'realistic worst-case' in accordance with the Rochdale Envelope approach e.g. they will show the maximum outline development envelope.</p>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 25-1 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111] for details.</p>	Agreed
16	<p>The ETG confirmed that NE disagreed in the significance of effect for 4 LCTs. ETG agreed that the assessments were adequate, and were not being challenged; however, the conclusions of the assessment and the judgement of significance differed. Considered that this was a result of differing professional judgements. NE's position is that they consider there to be a potential significant impact to the special qualities of the AONB.</p>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p> <p>NNDC do not consider there will be long term significant effects on the AONB, but in light of the differing professional judgements between the applicant and NE would advise that further assessment should be undertaken to find agreement on this issue, taking into account the AONB Management Plan and the AONB Integrated Landscape Character Guidance</p>	Agreed



ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
17	The assessment of cumulative impacts, as detailed in Section 25.7 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual (APP-111) is consistent with the agreed methodologies.	Agreed	Agreed
<b>EIA – Project-Alone Assessment Conclusions</b>			
18	<p>The conclusions of the impact assessment, which are presented in Section 25.6 of the ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111], are appropriate in identifying and assessing the significance of (in EIA terms) and effects of change resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of SEP and/or DEP on landscape and visual receptors.</p> <p>In accordance with the impact assessment’s methodology (see Section 25.4 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-111]), effects which have been assessed to be ‘major-moderate’ or ‘major’ are considered significant in EIA terms.</p> <p>Significant effects (in EIA terms) occurring as a result of SEP and/or DEP, have been identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the operational phase of SEP, significant effects would occur on the settlements of Cromer and Sheringham; the Peddars Way, Norfolk Coast Path and England Coast Path; visual receptor group Blakeney to Mundesley; and the viewing gazebo at Oak Wood.</li> <li>• During the operational phase of DEP, significant effects would occur on the Peddars Way, Norfolk Coast Path and England Coast Path.</li> </ul>	On balance, NNDC agree with the conclusions of the Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment, but understand there remains some dispute amongst other parties as to the significance of impact on the designated AONB landscape. NNDC has already made representation on this in the EXA 2nd Written Questions Q2.17.2.1	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the construction and decommissioning phases of SEP, significant effects would occur on the Peddars Way, Norfolk Coast Path and England Coast Path, and visual Receptor Group Blakeney to Mundesley.</li> </ul> <p>The conclusions of the impact assessment on the landscape and visual receptors identified within the study areas are appropriate, and assuming the inclusion of embedded mitigation measures, would not be considered significant in EIA terms.</p>		
<b>EIA – Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Conclusions</b>			
19	<p>The conclusions of the CIA, as detailed in Section 25.8 of ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] are appropriate, and based on currently available information and proposed mitigation, impacts are considered not significant in EIA terms.</p>	NNDC agree with the conclusions	Agreed
<b>Draft DCO / Outline Management Plans / Mitigation and Monitoring</b>			
20	<p>The Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-023] includes all relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 25 Seascape and Visual [APP-111] and is appropriate for managing construction and post construction impacts from the Projects on seascape and visual receptors. The Code of Construction Practice is secured under Requirement 19 (within Schedule 2, Part 1) of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1].</p>	Agreed	Agreed
<b>Other Matters as Required</b>			
21	<p>The ETG agreed to the outline of the factors that influenced the changes to the offshore layout from that</p>	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 3 (Part 1 of 2), 02/02/2022.	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>presented in the PEIR and acknowledged the amount of work which had been undertaken since the previous ETG. These factors included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proportion of the view affected by the development;</li> <li>• the angle of view in relation to main receptor activity;</li> <li>• the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape /view would be altered; and</li> <li>• the relationship between existing/ proposed/ future wind farms.</li> </ul> <p>The ETG requested whether design principles could be transferred into the DCO to ensure the principles of design currently being applied are secured.</p> <p>The Applicant confirmed that as part of the work being undertaken for the Navigation Risk Assessment, layout commitments are being secured by draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1], although these primarily address layout requirements set out in MGN 654. The Applicant also confirmed the reason for its decision to include the maximum sized turbine was to future proof the project.</p>		

## 2.7 Landscape and Visual

*Table 14: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Landscape and Visual*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
23/03/2020	ETG Meeting 1	<p>The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach to visualisations.</li> <li>• List of data sources.</li> <li>• Landscape character areas to be included in assessment.</li> <li>• Approach to visual receptors.</li> <li>• Key designation and features.</li> <li>• List of potential impacts.</li> <li>• Approach to the assessment of visual amenity.</li> <li>• Assessment of effects on the AONB.</li> </ul>
08/09/2020	Pre-Section 42 consultation	<p>Consultation (via email) on the proposed approach to the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment's (LVIA) study areas from the onshore substation sites and onshore cable corridor; representative viewpoints for the onshore substation shires; and approach to visualisations at both the PEIR and ES stages.</p>
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	<p>NNDC response to section 42 consultation on PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report [APP-033].</p>
21/07/2021	ETG Meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2)	<p>The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LVIA as presented in PEIR and S42 consultation.</li> <li>• The requirements for an Outline Landscape Management Plan (oLMP) and Outline Ecological Management Plan (oEMP).</li> <li>• The commitment to a 10-year replanting period.</li> </ul>
02/02/2022 & 08/02/2022	ETG Meeting 3 (Part 1 and Part 2)	<p>The following topics were discussed during the ETG meeting 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oLEMP.</li> <li>• Assessment of the Norfolk AONB.</li> <li>• LVIA.</li> <li>• oEMP / oEMP and Arboricultural surveys.</li> <li>• Project Vision and Design and Access Statement (DAS).</li> </ul>
<b>Post-Application</b>		
23/12/2023	Email	<p>Updated SLVIA sections of the SoCG received from NNDC.</p>
17/02/2023	Email	<p>Updated SoCG received from NNDC.</p>

Date	Contact Type	Topic
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.
11/07/2023	Meeting / Email	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev B of the SoCG.

**Table 15: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Landscape and Visual**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>EIA – Policy and Planning</b>			
1	All relevant plans and policies have been identified in Section 26.4 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] and these have been appropriately considered in the assessment.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Baseline Environment</b>			
2	The ES adequately characterises the baseline environment in terms of landscape and visual as detailed in Section 26.4 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112].	ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021 discussed and confirmed that the ETG agreed with the following, as identified and assessed in the LVIA that was presented in the PEIR Chapter: the landscape character areas / types; the visual receptors; and the designated landscapes identified and assessed in the LVIA.	Agreed
3	Appropriate datasets have been presented to inform the assessments as detailed in ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112].	The following list of data sources was identified for assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Landscape Character Area Profiles, 'North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment' Supplementary Planning Document 2021;</li> <li>• 'North Norfolk Landscape Sensitivity Assessment' Supplementary Planning Document 2021;</li> <li>• 'Broadland District Landscape Character Assessment' 2008 (updated 2013);</li> <li>• 'South Norfolk District Landscape Character Assessment' 2001 (updated 2006 and 2008);</li> <li>• 'South Norfolk District Landscape Designations Review' 2012;</li> <li>• 'Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 2019-24 Management Plan', Norfolk Coast Partnership; and</li> <li>• 'Norfolk Coast AONB Integrated Landscape Character Guidance', Norfolk Coast Partnership.</li> </ul>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p> <p>Subsequent to the above, ETG meeting 3 (Part 2 of 2), 08/02/2022 agreed that Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan Strategy 2014-2019 should be used to inform the LVIA, due to the uncertainty of the ratification of the latest Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Five Year Strategy 2019-2024.</p> <p>The Applicant is advised that a refresh update of the 2014-2019 AONB Management Plan has been completed and a 2019-2024 AONB Management Plan is due for adoption in April 2023</p>	
4	<p>The following list of visual receptors is appropriate for assessing visual effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlements,</li> <li>• Public Rights of Way,</li> <li>• Beach / coastal margin and other accessible landscapes,</li> <li>• Key routes road and rail,</li> <li>• Key routes recreational (long distance walking routes, cycle routes),</li> <li>• Specific viewpoints.</li> </ul>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p>	Agreed
5	<p>The following list of landscape designations and areas or features protected by policy for consideration with regard to onshore landscape and visual impact assessment is appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norfolk Coast AONB.</li> </ul>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural River Valleys and Valley Urban Fringe landscape character types (South Norfolk Local Plan DMPD Policy DM 4.5).</li> <li>Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone (NSBLPZ),</li> <li>Key Viewing Cones and Undeveloped Approaches to Norwich (South Norfolk Local Plan DMPD Policy DM 4.6).</li> </ul>		
6	Sufficient survey data has been collected to inform the assessment as presented within ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112].	NNDC were consulted in September 2020 (at the outset of the assessment) with regard to the proposed representative viewpoints, study areas and visualisations (wireframes and photomontages) for the PEIR and ES Stages. The proposed representative viewpoints, study areas and approach to visualisations was agreed to with no further comments or requests. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112] for details.	Agreed
<b>EIA – Assessment Methodology</b>			
7	The study areas identified in Section 26.3 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] is appropriate for the assessment.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112] for details.	Agreed
8	Visuals have been produced from agreed representative viewpoints, in accordance with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals,	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112] for details.	Agreed



ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	September 2019, Visual Representation of Wind Farms Version 2.2, Scottish Natural Heritage, February 2017.		
9	Illustrative photomontages showing potential scheme during operation have been produced.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112] for details.	Agreed
10	It is appropriate that night-time photomontages of the substation are not provided however, assessment of the effects of lighting have been included in the LVIA at Environmental Statement (ES).	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112] for details.	Agreed
11	The impact assessment methodologies used for the EIA, as presented in Section 26.4 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112], provide an appropriate approach to assessing potential impacts of the Projects.	Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.	Agreed
12	The assessment of impacts presented in Section 26.6 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] are consistent with the agreed assessment methodologies.	Discussed and agreed to in ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021 and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112].	Agreed
13	Section 26.6 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] represents a comprehensive list of the potential impacts.	ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020 agreed with the following list of potential impacts with regards to onshore cable corridor including landfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary effects during construction,</li> <li>• No significant effects during decommissioning,</li> <li>• Effects due to removal and reinstatement of hedgerows and trees,</li> </ul>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects during the first few years of operation as re-instated vegetation matures, (Noting that Planning Inspectorate for England and Wales (PINS) scoping opinion states that visual effects from the onshore cable route (including the landfall) during operation are unlikely to be significant and can be scoped out of the assessment, but that landscape effects should be assessed (while planting matures)).</li> </ul> <p>ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021 discussed and agreed to the list of potential impacts assessed with regards to the onshore cable corridor (including landfall) and onshore substation, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the landscape character areas / types identified and assessed;</li> <li>the visual receptors identified and assessed; and</li> <li>the designated landscapes identified and assessed.</li> </ul>	
14	<p>The approach to the assessment of effects on residential visual amenity is appropriate as stated in the following summary: Will be assessed for onshore substation only as necessary.</p> <p>Assessment undertaken to identify whether the substation would be sufficiently “oppressive” or “overbearing” that the residential property would be rendered an unattractive place in which to live (consistent with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 2/19, Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) 15 March 2019). (Landscape Institute 2019).</p>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p>	Agreed
15	<p>The following approach to the assessment of effects on the documented 'Special Qualities' of the Norfolk Coast AONB within the LVIA is appropriate:</p>	<p>Discussed and agreed in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020 reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>The LVIA has assessed effects on the Special Qualities of Natural Beauty that underpin the designation of the Norfolk Coast AONB that are relevant to seascape, landscape and visual.</p>		
16	<p>The realistic worst-case assumptions presented in the assessment for the development scenarios, as outlined in Table 26-2 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] are appropriate.</p> <p>Wireframes for impact assessment present the 'worst case' in accordance with the Rochdale Envelope approach. e.g. they will show the maximum outline development envelope.</p>	<p>Discussed and agreed to in ETG meeting 1, 23/03/2020, reaffirmed at ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021, and as part of the pre-Section 42 consultation. See Table 26-1 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112] for details</p>	Agreed
17	<p>The assessment of cumulative impacts, as detailed in Section 26.7 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] is consistent with the agreed methodologies.</p>	Agreed	Agreed
<b>EIA – Project-Alone Assessment Conclusions</b>			
18	<p>The conclusions of the impact assessment, which are presented in Section 26.6 of the ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112], are appropriate in identifying and assessing the significance of (in EIA terms) and effects of change resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of SEP and/or DEP on landscape and visual receptors.</p> <p>In accordance with the impact assessment's methodology (see Section 26.4 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [APP-112]), effects which have been assessed to be 'major-</p>	Agreed	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>moderate' or 'major' are considered significant in EIA terms.</p> <p>Significant effects (in EIA terms) have been assessed during construction, operation and decommissioning of the onshore substation on users of a group of PRowS, a permissive bridleway and Gowthorpe Lane which encircle the fields the site lies within and adjacent to.</p> <p>The conclusions of the impact assessment on the remaining landscape and visual receptors identified within the study areas on the onshore cable corridor and substation are appropriate, and assuming the inclusion of embedded mitigation measures, would not be considered significant in EIA terms.</p>		
<b>EIA – Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Conclusions</b>			
19	<p>The conclusions of the CIA as details in Section 26.7 of ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112] are appropriate and are considered not significant in EIA terms.</p>	Agreed	Agreed
<b>Draft DCO / Outline Management Plans / Mitigation and Monitoring</b>			
20	<p>The Outline Landscape Management Plan (Revision B) [REP1-025, para. 5] states (inter alia):</p> <p><i>“Local planning authorities (and any other relevant stakeholders, such as the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Partnership) will be consulted on this OLMP after submission of the DCO application, prior to the construction of the onshore cable corridor and onshore substation site. The final Landscape Management Plan will be submitted for</i></p>	Agreed	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p><i>discharge of relevant DCO requirement relating to the OLMP.”</i></p> <p>Therefore, consultation on proposals related to new habitats and their suitability within Weybourne Wood will be undertaken between NNDC and the Application following the DCO consent and prior to construction of the onshore cable corridor.</p> <p>The Outline Landscape Management Plan (Revision D) [REP5-031, para 29] includes the following:</p> <p><i>“Alongside the BNG commitment detailed in the Outline Ecological Management Plan (Revision C) (document reference 9.19), the Applicant is committed to ensuring that a minimum 1:1 ratio for tree and hedgerow replanting would also be achieved. This will equate to replanting at least one tree for every individual tree removed, and replanting a length of hedgerow at least equivalent to any lengths of hedgerow removed.”</i></p> <p>The Outline Landscape Management Plan (Revision D) [REP5-031] is secured by Requirement 11 (Provision of landscaping) of the draft DCO (Revision J) [document reference 3.1].</p>		
21	<p>The Outline Landscape Management Plan (Revision B) [REP1-025] includes all relevant mitigation measures specified in ES Chapter 26 Landscape and Visual [APP-112]) and is appropriate for managing post construction impacts from Projects on landscape and visual receptors. Requirement 11 of the DCO(Revision D) [document reference 3.1]. mentioned above under</p>	<p>ETG meeting 2 (Part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021 discussed and agreed that an outline Landscape Management Plan (OLMP) would be submitted as part of the DCO application. The landscape proposals would aim to minimise potential visual effects as far as possible and create new opportunities for ecological enhancements.</p>	Agreed

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>20, states that the Written Landscape Management Plan will accord with the Outline Landscape Management Plan submitted in support of the DCO application.</p> <p>The Applicant commits to delivering (within the Order Limits) hedgerow enhancement beyond the permanent cable easement, where practicable and agreed with the landowner. Furthermore, where existing trees will be removed new broadleaved native tree would be planted along the hedgerows elsewhere within the wider landholding, where practicable and agreed with the landowner [REP1-025, para 25]</p>	<p>ETG meeting 3 (Part 2 of 2), 08/02/2022 confirmed that the landscape proposals, related to the landscape management of the onshore cable corridor and the onshore substation, were broadly acceptable and responded well to the local landscape and its existing framework.</p> <p>The Applicant confirmed its commitment to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining planting along the onshore cable corridor for the first 10 years following implementation, before being handed over to landowner.</li> <li>• Planting and habitat creation around the onshore substation would be managed for the operational life of SEP and DEP.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of ensuring proportionate replacement of biomass in relation to vegetation removal, the commitment to using the Biodiversity Metric, as set out in the Outline Landscape Management Plan is appropriate as a tool to calculate proportionate habitat replacement.</p>	
22	<p>A 10-year replacement period for trees, hedgerows, and other vegetation was discussed and agreed during ETG meeting 2 (part 1 of 2), 21/07/2021.</p>	<p>The Applicant confirmed at ETG meeting 3 (Part 2 of 2), 08/02/2022 its commitment to maintaining planting along the onshore cable corridor for the first 10 years following implementation, before being handed over to landowner.</p>	Agreed
<b>Other Matters as Required</b>			
23	<p>The Onshore Design and Access Statement [APP-287] is appropriate for setting out overarching design principles /design objectives in relation to the onshore cable corridor trees and hedges and will deliver a project that is in accordance with good practice (including safety) and demonstrates Good Design.</p>	<p>NNDC agree with the design principles set out in the Design &amp; Access Statement (Onshore) (APP-287).</p>	Agreed

## 2.8 Tourism, Recreation and Socio-Economics

*Table 16: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Tourism, Recreation and Socio-Economics*

Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	NNDC response to section 42 consultation on PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report (APP-033).
<b>Post-Application</b>		
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.
11/07/2023	Meeting / Email	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev B of the SoCG.

**Table 17: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Socio-economics and Tourism**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
<b>Impact on Tourism</b>			
1	Chapter 27 of the ES: <b>Socio-economics and Tourism</b> [APP-113] considers the construction impact of the onshore cable within North Norfolk District Council, and specifically at the proposed landfall, and cable corridor within the North Norfolk AONB. The impact is assessed as minor adverse	NNDC recognise that current 'best practice' in relation to the assessment of Socio-economic and Tourism impacts may well inadvertently downplay potential localised impacts. The Council has very significant concerns that during the cable corridor construction phase there will be serious impacts on local tourism business such that the construction works will have a substantial impact on the income of tourism businesses in the area.	Not Agreed – material impact
2	The Applicant has committed to contributing to further research to understand the impact of offshore wind development on tourism volume and value in North Norfolk. As outlined in its response the ExA [REP3-101, Q2.22.1.1] the Applicant does not consider this necessary to support the Examination but will progress with NNDC outside the DCO/Examination process.	NNDC welcome the commitment from the applicant for further research on the impact of offshore wind development on tourism volume and value in North Norfolk. Whilst this research commitment comes too late to assist in the consideration of the SEP & DEP projects, its findings will undoubtedly inform consideration of future NSIP projects.	Agreed
3	The Applicant has sought to incorporate embedded mitigation to reduce impacts to tourism including through the use of trenchless crossing techniques where feasible (including where the export cables make landfall at Weybourne).  With respect to footpaths, the draft DCO seeks powers to temporarily stop up footpaths Weybourne FP7 and Weybourne FP6, as shown within the Public Rights of Way (to be temporarily stopped up) Plan [APP-016]. Requirement 24 of the draft DCO (Revision D) [document reference 3.1] states that no phase of the onshore works that would affect a public right of way (PRoW) is undertaken until a PRoW strategy has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority in consultation with the local highway authority. Section 10 of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-023] details some of the methods that would be employed to ensure	NNDC recognise that the applicant has taken considerable steps to reduce the impact of the project during construction phase and these are welcomed. However, in light of the concerns raised above, although these steps are agreed, NNDC are unable to agree as part of this SoCG that all concerns have been addressed in relation to potential serious impacts on local tourism business.	Not Agreed – material impact



ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
	<p>continued safe access along the PRow during construction and this could include fencing, manned crossing points; and temporary alternative routes.</p> <p>In addition, the Outline Code of Construction Practice (Revision B) [REP1-023], secured by Requirement 19 of the (Revision D) [document reference 3.1] includes appropriate measures to mitigate impact on local businesses including ensuring that the community is informed of the works. Section 2.4 of the CoCP (Local Community Liaison) states that 'a Stakeholder Communications Plan will be developed to help ensure effective and open communication with local residents, businesses, the local community and emergency service'...A designated Local Community Liaison Officer will respond to any public concerns, queries or complaints... as set out by a project community and public relations procedure which will be submitted for comment to the relevant planning authority'.</p>		

## 2.9 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

*Table 18: Summary of consultation with NNDC regarding Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage*

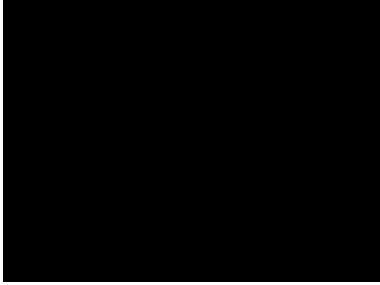
Date	Contact Type	Topic
<b>Pre-Application</b>		
10/06/2021	Section 42 Consultation	NNDC response to section 42 consultation on PEIR. Appendix 4 of the Consultation Report (APP-033).
<b>Post-Application</b>		
17/02/2023	Email	Updated SoCG received from NNDC.
01/03/2023	Meeting	Meeting to discuss and agree Rev A of the SoCG.

**Table 19: Topics agreed, in discussion or not agreed in relation to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**

ID	The Applicant Position	NNDC Position	Position Summary
1	<p>The Applicant notes the comments raised by NNDC in its Local Impact Report [REP1-082] with reference to onshore archaeology and cultural heritage. The Applicant agrees with NNDC that the impacts are temporary in nature and on the 'less than substantial scale' and will continue to engage with NNDC to reduce any potential impacts during the construction phase. There are no outstanding matters.</p>	Agreed	<i>Agreed</i>

The above Statement of Common Ground is agreed between the Applicant and North Norfolk District Council on the day specified below.

Signed:



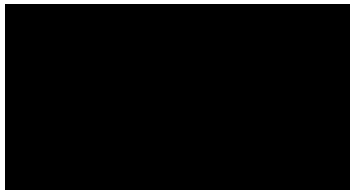
Print Name:   **Geoff Lyon**  

Job Title:   **Development Manager**  

Date:   **13 July 2023**  

Duly authorised for and on behalf of the **North Norfolk District Council**

Signed:



Print Name:   **Sheery Atkins**  

Job Title:   **Onshore Consents Manager**  

Date:   **13 July 2023**  

Duly authorised for and on behalf of **Equinor New Energy Limited**

## References

Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) Planning Act 2008: Guidance for the examination of applications for development consent. [Online] Available at:  
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