



# Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited Triton Knoll Electrical System

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**Appendix 12: Response to  
submission from Orby Parish  
Council at Deadline 3**

**Date: 5<sup>th</sup> January 2016**

**Appendix 12 of the Applicant's  
Response to Deadline 4**

Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited

## Triton Knoll Electrical System

Appendix 12: Response to submission from Orby Parish Council at Deadline 3

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Date: 5<sup>th</sup> January 2016

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## 1. Orby Parish Council

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- 1.1 Orby Parish Council submitted a post-hearing representation at Deadline 3 (30 November 2015), raising a number of points. The issues raised relate to the following:
1. Vision for Skegness
  2. Cumulative Impact Assessment
  3. Survey access and landowner communication
  4. Inadequate consultation
  5. Electromagnetic radiation and heat
  6. Timescales
  7. Planning Act 2008
- 1.2 The Applicant's response to the matters raised is below, and broadly follows the structure of the points raised within the representation.

### Vision for Skegness

- 1.3 In response to the Parish Council's concerns regarding the number of suitable alternatives considered for the siting of the Intermediate Electrical Compound (IEC) the Applicant clarified at the issue specific hearing (see paragraph 1.52 of Appendix 3 of the Applicant's response to deadline 3) that the IEC would not have been compatible with the Vision for Skegness development, even if the IEC had been located to the north of the Brown zone site. This was a result of the impacts, particularly noise, it would have on leisure development and nearby caravan parks, as highlighted by the local community during consultation and the fact that the proposed related bypass would have been incompatible with potential cable routes from the site as set out in Appendix 10: *IEC: An Overview of Local Development Pressures* of Appendix B of document reference 8.17 *Site Selection and Design Report*.
- 1.4 The Applicant refers the ExA to the following extracts from Appendix 10 of Appendix B of the *Site Selection and Design Report*;

*"Given the noted importance of development capable of delivering material change to Skegness, there is potential for negative stakeholder and developer/investor opinion to*

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*arise if the intermediate electrical compound at the Brown Zone or underground cabling to and from the Brown Zone is perceived to adversely affect the future delivery of a comprehensive mixed-use employment/leisure scheme.”*

*“The current planning application for a tourism use including caravans (ref. S/153/01227/13), to the west of the brown zone was submitted in July 2013, after RWE NRL had publically announced the selection of the Brown Zone in June 2013. In light of this new planning application and the Vision of Skegness (and in particular the potential for leisure uses to include noise sensitive overnight accommodation, such as a hotel as envisaged in Vision F which covers the Brown Zone), RSK has reviewed the potential constraint posed by noise generation from the intermediate electrical compound.”*

*“RWE requires a cable easement of approximately 60m of width within which development and planting would be restricted to protect the transmission assets. As presently proposed both the bypass and its attendant landscaping would impinge on the required cable easement. Given the early stage of development of the bypass plan and the current timetable for consent and construction of the Triton Knoll wind farm, it would appear unlikely that the design of the bypass and the associated new landscaping would be complete prior to the submission of the appropriate application for the underground cabling by RWE NRL. As such, the underground cables would present a significant constraint to the design of the proposed bypass. Further, it could not be assumed that the installation of the underground cable connection would be complete prior to commencement of construction of the bypass.”*

*“Given the proposed design of the caravan park and lakes as shown in the application plans, it would theoretically be possible to route the underground cables from the intermediate electrical compound to the substation through the southern section of the application site, to the south of the proposed caravans, lakes and landscaping. However, it is considered that given the proposed use of the site (the current planning application), cables in this location could unreasonably hinder future aspirations for the remainder of the site, given that the cable easements require no development or planting within them.”*

- 1.5 The Applicant would like to clarify that as discussed in the Onshore Impacts Issue Specific Hearing (see paragraph 1.51 of Appendix 3 of the Applicant’s response to deadline 3), although the Red Zone came out as the top ranking zone (see Appendix 9 of Appendix B of the *Site Selection and Design Report* (document reference 8.17)), ELDC stated a preference for the Brown Zone until the Vision for Skegness was put forward at which point East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) withdrew their support for either zone as set out in paragraphs 5.3.30 – 5.3.31 of the *Site Selection and Design Report*.

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- 1.6 The Applicant has set out why the four short listed zones were identified as suitable alternative locations for the IEC in paragraphs 5.3.12 – 5.3.22. The zone reports, included within the Alternatives Consultation (Appendices C-F of the *Site Selection and Design Report* (document reference 8.17)) provide a thorough assessment of each of the short listed zones for the IEC. These reports summarised the overall project and the proposed development as well as the key issues (for example site access, landscape and visual aspects, noise and vibration, hydrology and flood risk, historic environment, ecology and nature conservation, soils, geology and ground conditions, and tourism and recreation). A brief preliminary landscape and visual assessment (with indicative photomontage illustrations based on the largest footprint that was considered reasonably possible) and a flood risk assessment were also attached to each Zone Report.

## Cumulative Impact Assessment

- 1.7 In respect of the Parish Council's query on why the Vision for Skegness and the Western Bypass were considered as a hard constraint for the selection of the IEC but not cumulatively assessed for the proposed development the Applicant refers the ExA to the *Cumulative Impact Assessment Annex* (document reference 6.2.1.3.1) which sets out the Applicant's approach to Cumulative Impact Assessment.
- 1.8 As stated in paragraph 1.30 of the *Cumulative Impact Assessment Annex*:

*"The approach to cumulative assessment for the Triton Knoll Electrical System takes into account the Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines issued by RenewableUK in June 2013, together with comments made in response to other renewable energy developments within the Southern North Sea, and the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) 'Advice Note 9: Rochdale Approach'. The renewable energy developments that have informed this approach specifically are the Hornsea, Dogger Bank and East Anglia Zones, the suggested tiered approach detailed within responses from Natural England and JNCC during the examination for East Anglia ONE and the Cumulative Impact Assessment conducted for the Triton Knoll Array."*

- 1.9 This approach led to the development of a cumulative effect study area as set out in paragraph 1.36 of the Cumulative Impact Assessment Annex;

*"Onshore, the initial area of search is based on the largest study area defined for any proposed EIA parameter (3 km around the Substation and Intermediate Electrical Compound, and 1km around the onshore cable route). Ongoing consultation ensures that potential projects outside of this area of search are addressed; for example, parameters such as socio-economics, traffic and air quality, which may feasibly need to consider wider spatial areas for cumulative assessment purposes. A map showing the*

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*location of potential projects is provided as Figure 2 (Maps 1-11) and is set out in tabular form at Appendix 1 and 2.”*

- 1.10 As set out in the *EIA Evidence Plan* (document reference 8.16) the study areas for the review panel topics (Terrestrial Ecology, Terrestrial Historic Environment, Landscape and Visual, Noise and Vibration, Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation and Traffic and Access) were agreed with all members of the relevant review panel, either through the scoping process or discussions and provision of evidence as part of the EIA Evidence Plan process. This approach is supported in the Planning Inspectorate's most recent Advice Note 17 on cumulative impact assessment (published in December 2015) which states at page 9:

*“CEA should be proportionate and not be any longer than is necessary to identify and assess any likely significant cumulative effects that are material to the decision making process rather than cataloguing every conceivable effect that might occur”.*

- 1.11 In addition, at page 7;

*“in order to ensure that CEA is proportionate, it may be appropriate for applicants to apply threshold criteria to assist in deciding whether to include or exclude other development that falls within the proposed NSIP’s zone of influence”.*

- 1.12 Hence although the Vision for Skegness and the Western Bypass were both considered as a hard constraint during the selection of the IEC, once the location of the IEC was confirmed these projects fell outside of the boundary for cumulative assessment as agreed as part of the EIA Evidence Plan process.

## **Survey access and landowner communication**

- 1.13 The Parish Council raises concerns about the adequacy of surveys and whether sufficient data and investigations have been carried out to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment.

- 1.14 The Applicant refers the ExA to the Applicant’s response to **CA 1.15** of the ExA first questions which, against the backdrop of a refusal of access by many landowners summarises the agreement that has been reached with the relevant consultees regarding the adequacy of the survey data collected;

*“By July 2014, discussions with statutory consultees, including Natural England and Historic England (formally English Heritage), were well progressed and the Triton Knoll EIA Evidence Plan process had commenced. Important elements of these discussions included seeking agreement as to what constituted an appropriate baseline dataset on*

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*which to undertake a robust Environmental Impact Assessment and further, what level of surveys could be left until the pre-construction phase.*

*In relation to onshore ecology surveys, through discussions and negotiations in the EIA Evidence Plan Onshore Ecology Review Panel meetings, it was accepted that the data coverage was acceptable to undertake a robust EIA. This was on the basis of the low level of ecology that had been identified in both desk-top surveys and site surveys where access had been permitted, the geographical spread of land across the study area where access had been permitted and on-site data had been gained and also the uniform nature of the site (large arable fields, dissected by multiple drainage ditches). This was agreed on condition that a detailed pre-construction survey strategy was undertaken. This is confirmed in the Onshore Ecology Review Panel summary sheet which can be found at Appendix I, Annex B of the Triton Knoll EIA Evidence Plan (document reference 8.16).*

*For onshore historic environment matters, the relevant consultees initially indicated that a full geophysical survey should be undertaken within the Proposed Development Boundary with trial trenching prior to the submission of the application. However, through detailed discussions and negotiations with the relevant consultees, through the EIA Evidence Plan Onshore Historic Review Panel process, with the exception of Lincolnshire County Council<sup>1</sup>, it was agreed that this work could be undertaken at the pre-construction stage and this was secured in Chapter 6 of the Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This is confirmed in the Onshore Historic Environment Review Panel summary sheet, which can be found at Appendix I, Annex C1 of the Triton Knoll EIA Evidence Plan (document reference 8.16). “*

- 1.15 The Parish Council also requested clarification regarding the communication undertaken with Landowners by the Applicant in order to gain access for surveys.
- 1.16 The Applicant confirms that the alignment of the cable corridor has evolved significantly over time which has meant that different landowners have been contacted at different times. The iterative cable route alignment process, detailed in section 6 of the Site Selection and Design Report (Application Document 8.17), meant that multiple access requests were made to landowners and occupiers as the onshore cable route went through a period of development and refinement. In addition as different surveys often

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<sup>1</sup> Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology team was not able to agree that geophysical surveys and trial trenching could be acceptably undertaken at the pre-construction phase. This is an outstanding area of disagreement and is stated in the summary of the Onshore Historic Environment Review Panel summary at Appendix I, Annex C1 of the Triton Knoll EIA Evidence Plan (document reference 8.16), under “*Summary of Current, remaining Areas of Disagreement*”.

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had different seasonal requirements or methodology repeated requests for access for surveys were made in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

1.17 Figures 1 to 3 at Annex 2 of the Statement of Reasons provide the land access status achieved at specific points in 2012, 2013 and 2014 with the final Proposed Development Boundary and survey area overlaid. Figures 4 and 5 indicate the dates at which landowners on the various iterations of the routes were contacted.

### **Inadequate consultation**

1.18 The Parish Council raises concerns about the adequacy of the consultation, in particular the consultation undertaken with Orby Parish Council.

1.19 The Applicant would direct the ExA to the *Consultation Report* (document reference 5.1), which details the extensive non-statutory and statutory consultations undertaken with landowners and other stakeholders and the changes made to the proposed development as a result of those consultations. Attention is drawn to:

- Section 2, *Non Statutory Consultation commencing prior to s42/s47 consultation*, which includes:
  - *The Alternatives Consultation*, a consultation on shortlisted sites for the above ground infrastructure and associated cable corridors, which included 7 public exhibitions attended by 888 visitors;
  - *2014 public, landowner and Parish Council consultations*, which included an *Onshore cable route consultation* that was an iterative process of onshore cable route alignment; and *Landowner Consultations* which describes the process of information sharing with landowners, including 2 landowner-specific exhibitions.
- Section 5, *Community Consultation under section 47*, including six public exhibitions attended by 293 people;
- Section 7, *Land Interest Consultation (including consultation under s42)*, which explains the consultation carried out under the provisions of the Planning Act 2008, including six rounds of land interest consultation.

1.20 The Applicant has undertaken a robust consultation on the proposed development in line with the statutory requirements under the Planning Act 2008 and has made some significant amendments to the scheme following statutory and non-statutory consultation.

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- 1.21 At each stage of the public consultation newsletters were issued to all addresses with postcodes within 3 km around the IEC and the Substation locations, 400 m from the edge of the cable route and within 200 m of potential access routes (as were known at the time) from the nearest 'A' road. All the newsletters were available online and were sent to others engaged in the consultation process (including those who had contacted TKOWFL or attended previous exhibitions).
- 1.22 Landowner consultation has been carried out via email, telephone and site meetings following landowner identification from land register details, site visits and notices. A landowner information pack and questionnaires accompanied by plans representing the cable route were also sent to landowners located within 250 m of the proposed route. Statutory and non-statutory bodies were also consulted.
- 1.23 In regards to the consultation undertaken with the Parish Council the Applicant would highlight the following points;
- 1.24 The Alternatives Consultation- Although no meeting was held in Orby, a newsletter and information about the public exhibitions were posted to:
- households, businesses and organisations with postcodes within 1.5 km of each of the potential onshore substation and IEC locations and within 200 m of identified potential access routes to these zones from the nearest A road;
  - Other organisations, individuals identified as community stakeholders; and
  - Others engaged in the consultation process (including those who had contacted TKOWFL or attended previous exhibitions).
- 1.25 The Applicant produced a suite of consultation material consisting of newsletters, questionnaires, site booklets, and site reports to assist local residents in having their say on the proposed development and put forward local knowledge. These documents were widely available and were posted as detailed above, made available online and at libraries, nearby parish and town councils and local authority access points.
- 1.26 Local, Parish, Ward and County Councils, statutory and non-statutory bodies and members of the public were invited to participate in the consultation. The Applicant also held seven public exhibitions which were attended by almost 900 local residents to promote local engagement with the proposed development. Further information on the consultation is provided in the Alternatives Consultation Report (Appendix B of the Site Selection and Design Report (document reference 8.17).
- 1.27 The Statement of Community Consultation was agreed with Boston Borough Council, East Lindsey District Council and North Kesteven District Council.
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- 1.28 The Applicant's full response regarding the Parish Council's request to attend the AGM is appended to this document for clarity (Appendix A).
- 1.29 On 22nd September 2014 a letter was sent to Orby Parish Council inviting them to attend any of the Councillor briefings being held prior to the consultation exhibitions (Appendix B). No Orby representative attended the briefing in Orby on the 22nd October 2014. At the Anderby Councillor Briefing on 24th October 2014 a member of the project team had a discussion with the Orby Parish clerk who advised that she understood that the letter had not been received by a member of the Parish Council due to an issue with her email address. The invitation had however been uploaded onto the Orby parish council website. Subsequently the project offered to attend an Orby Parish Council meeting to give the presentation to any members that were interested but had missed the presentations at the exhibitions. This invitation was declined (see Appendix C)
- 1.30 The complaint from Orby Parish Council dated 20th September 2014 was responded to by the Applicant in writing on the 9th October 2014 and sent again on the 31st October 2014 (see Appendix D for response and email chain) following a call with a member of the Parish Council on the 24th September 2014. No response was received by the Applicant from Orby Parish Council.

## **Electromagnetic radiation and heat**

- 1.31 The representation also included the following on Electromagnetic radiation and heat;

*"The next comment is still in place from previous submission as due to time constraints at the hearings the subject matter has not been further discussed and will be included during second questions. The only update is that during a conversation with the applicant it was stated that they do not have the information with regards to the EMF's and that they have utilised the statement that the system will comply with exposure limits indicated by ICNIRP or they will not be able to operate.*

*Moving on in more detail to queries regarding the analysis and consideration of the impacts and levels of Electromagnetic Fields produced during the routine daily functioning of the entire cable route. Within the DECC Code of Practice with regards to demonstrating compliance with EMF exposure guidelines it states that when evidence of compliance is needed that 'a calculation or measurement of the maximum fields (directly above the cable)' is supplied and that if this exceeds ICNIRP guideline levels then it is necessary to provide:*

*'A calculation or measurement of the field at the location of the closest property at which public exposure guidelines apply'.*

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*With this in mind then the Environmental Statement – Volume 3, 1.112 quotes that National Grid Data indicates that the maximum magnetic flux density from a 400kV cable buried 1m below ground would be about 100 $\mu$ T at 1m above the ground directly over the cable and that potential electromagnetic fields from the onshore electrical circuits will comply with the ICNIRP recommended exposure limits for the public.*

*Given that a 400kV circuit would produce substantial quantities of heat, thus meaning that the trefoil presentation of the 3 cable phases is highly unlikely, therefore insufficient data has been presented to enable this calculation which is essential to demonstrate compliance with the DECC Code of Practice and thus it CANNOT be proven that EMF's produced by the cable circuits either individually or cumulatively (6 trefoils @ 3.5m spacing) will be within safe limits. Concern should also be raised with regards to the reported potential for an increase in the EMF at joint pits situated every 600-1000m along the entire length of the route, once again by omission of data the impact does not appear to have been considered."*

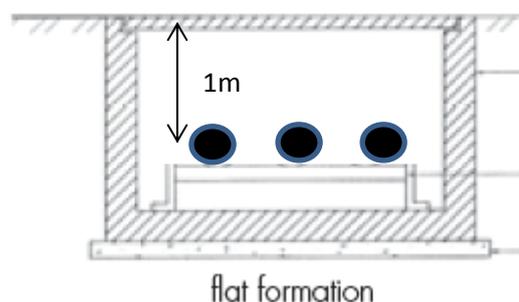
- 1.32 The Applicant confirms that as noted by Orby Parish Council paragraph 1.113 of Volume 3, Chapter 1 *Onshore Project Description* (document reference 6.2.3.1) of the ES state that;

*"Potential electromagnetic fields from the onshore electrical circuits will comply with the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) recommended exposure limits for the public, or those outlined by the appropriate EU directive as in effect at the time."*

- 1.33 In order to address the comments made by Orby the Applicant has undertaken to demonstrate, by calculation, the potential levels at 1m above the ground for a single cable and a flat formation of cables.
- 1.34 A trefoil arrangement would have greater EMF cancelling properties than a flat formation. A flat form formation has therefore been used and modelled. This represents a realistic worst case scenario for the Applicant and landowners as the cables will be laid in a flat formation in the link boxes (giving rise to the higher levels of EMF found at link boxes), even if the rest of the trench is in a trefoil arrangement.
- 1.35 The Applicant confirms that the ICNIRP limit for safe levels of EMF is 200 $\mu$ T at a distance of 1 m above the ground, for a buried cable (cables are typically 0.9m to 1.5m; for the purposes of this consideration, we have assumed 1m). The ICNIRP guidance limits were increased in 2010 for an AC system with 50Hz from 100 $\mu$ T to 200 $\mu$ T.
- 1.36 For the proposed development, 900 MW transmission, through 6 circuits at 132 kV, gives a current flow of approximately 656 A in each circuit. For the purposes of a precautionary (maximum) calculation a current of 1000 A has been used; a higher level

than (i.e. an overestimate of) any practical case for the project and a burial depth of 1 m to provide a worst case assessment and simplify the calculations.

- 1.37 The electric field (V/m) is contained within the cable due to the earthed shielding around the cable; this is the case throughout the length of the cable, even at joints.
- 1.38 The magnetic field is a function of the current in the cable, and 1000 A has been assumed.
- 1.39 Below is a representation of one circuit in flat formation.



- 1.40 Considering first a single cable only with 1000 A flowing ( $I = 1000$ )

The magnetic field  $B = I \times \text{permeability}^2 / \text{path length}$

Path length is  $2\pi \times r$

$$B = 1000 \times 4\pi \times 10E-7 / 2\pi \times 1$$

$$B = 200\mu\text{T at ground level.}$$

For permeability, soil can be considered equivalent to air which in turn is equivalent to free space, hence value is  $4\pi \times 10E-7$

At 1 m above ground level the equation would therefore be

$$B = 1000 \times 4\pi \times 10E-7 / 2\pi \times 2$$

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<sup>2</sup> the degree of magnetization of a material in response to a magnetic field

$B = 100\mu\text{T}$  at 1 m above ground (as specified in paragraph 1.112 of Volume 3, Chapter 1 of the ES)

- 1.41 As less than 1000 A will be flowing and ICNIRP is defined at 1m above ground, this simple example above confirms compliance.
- 1.42 Note, the above is a worst case simplification and as this is well below the ICNIRP levels all other scenarios would be so; this is demonstrated for a single case below of one complete circuit, carrying 1000 A per cable.
- 1.43 When considering a flat formation of three cables the interaction between the cables, which cancels out some of the magnetic fields, has to be taken into account and this results in a lower EMF value.
- 1.44 The cable circuit carrying three phase current and the current can be represented in polar form with current magnitude and phase angle as shown below.

In polar form:

$$I_1 = 1000\angle 0^\circ$$

$$I_2 = 1000\angle 120^\circ$$

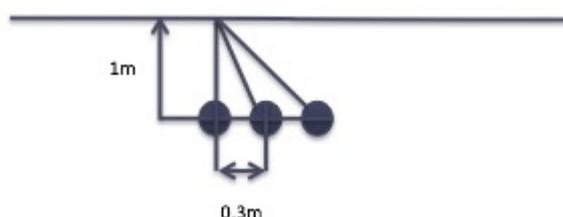
$$I_3 = 1000\angle -120^\circ$$

- 1.45 Also the current is a vector and can be represented in cartesian form (Real and imaginary part) as shown below.

In cartesian form, this equates to

$$I_1 = 1000 ; I_2 = -500 + 866 j ; I_3 = -500 - 866 j$$

- 1.46 Using the same layout as above, but now with the currents in each cable considered. For the magnetic field directly above cable 1, we have the following geometrical arrangement:



1.47 That is cables 2 and 3 form a magnetic path which intersects that of cable 1, with distances defined by trigonometry, at 1.04 m and 1.16 m respectively.

1.48 Applying these distances and the complex currents, to the previously defined equation for magnetic field at ground level, gives the following three equations:

$$B_1 = 1000 \times 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} / 2 \pi \times 1 = 200$$

$$B_2 = (-500 + 866 j) 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} / 2 \pi \times 1.04 = -96.15 + 166.54 j$$

$$B_3 = (-500 - 866 j) 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} / 2 \pi \times 1.16 = -86.2 - 149.3 j$$

The magnetic field at the point 1 m directly above cable 1 ( $B_t$ ) (i.e. at ground level) is given by:

$$B_t = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 = 200 - 96.15 + 166.54 j - 86.2 - 149.3 j = 17.65 + 17.24 j = 24.67 \angle 44.3^\circ$$

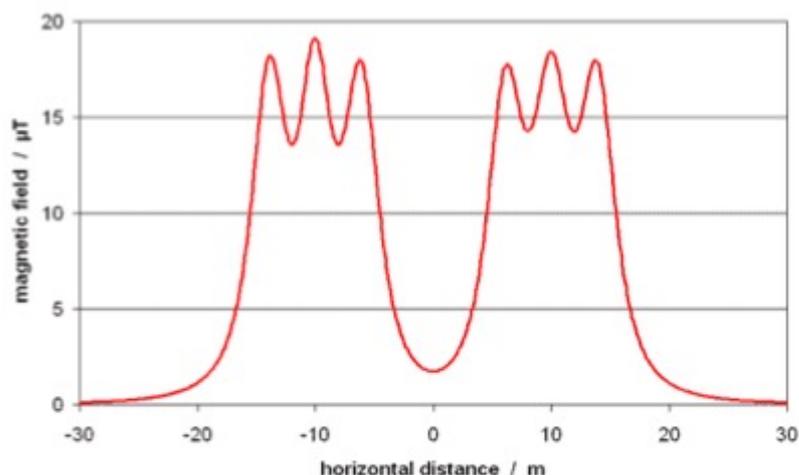
1.49 Therefore magnetic field now reduces to  $< 25 \mu\text{T}$  at ground level and will be further reduced at 1 m above ground level.

1.50 This demonstrates that the simple case of single cable is the worst case and that cancellation effects do take place, even with cables in flat formation. Because the single cable case is ICNIRP compliant (with unrealistically high currents applied also), it is not considered necessary to undertake further detailed calculations.

1.51 Below for illustrations purposes is the result of a study done by National Grid<sup>3</sup>, for a 6 circuit flat formation (using 500 A/ cable).



<sup>3</sup> <http://www.emfs.info/sources/underground/multiple/>.



1.52 The proposed development will therefore comply with the DECC Code of Practice and be well below the exposure limits set by ICNIRP directly above the cable.

### Timescales

1.53 In response to the Parish Council query regarding timescales of the project, with particular reference to the cable order lead times and the first export date discussed in the hearing, National Grid Viking Link advised that the lead times for the approximately 1500 km of DC cables required was 4-5 years. The Applicant advised that for the approximately 300 km of AC cables required for the proposed development the lead in time is a maximum of 2 years. This would enable the Applicant to meet its predicted first export date.

1.54 The Applicant appreciates that it will be important for landowners and the public to understand when works in their area will take place. Although this has not been requested by the local authorities to date, the Applicant has included new requirement in the draft DCO (an addition to requirement 5) which will secure the production of a cable construction sequencing plan. The updated Communications Plan, (based on the Outline Communications Plan, document reference 8.7.10) details when and how information on timings of works will be made available to all interested parties.

### Planning Act 2008 – Nationally significant infrastructure projects Application Form Guidance

1.55 The Representation includes the following paragraph taken from the Planning Act 2008 – Nationally significant infrastructure projects Application Form Guidance (Sept 2009: updated 3 June 2013) Section 1 General Issues – 6:

*“The application information must be provided to a sufficient degree of detail that will enable the Secretary of State (and all interested parties) to appropriately consider the proposal. If the applicant considers that it is not feasible to provide full and final details of any element of the proposal at the point of submitting the application, the applicant should clearly set out its reasoning for this in its Explanatory Memorandum or, if more appropriate, in its planning statement if one is submitted with the application. However, in such circumstances, the applicant should still submit sufficient information on those elements to enable them to be considered during the examination. The applicant should consider discussing these issues with the Planning Inspectorate (“the Inspectorate”) in advance of submitting an application.”*

- 1.56 The Applicant considers that sufficient information has been provided for the Secretary of State to appropriately consider the Application.

## 2. Appendices

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### **Appendix A, Applicant's response to request to attend Orby Parish Councils AGM**



Mrs K Hayes  
Clerk to Orby Parish Council  
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## Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm

Contact the team at:

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9<sup>th</sup> May 2014

## Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm

Dear Mrs Hayes,

Thank you for your letter dated 7<sup>th</sup> May 2014.

I am afraid that I will be unable to attend the meeting due to it being short notice but also because I am currently recovering after an operation on my ankle which prevents me from travelling.

In addition, because of the complex nature of the issues that may be raised, I personally do not think that an AGM would be the best forum for a project update of this type. The meeting held at Orby Village Hall lasted for over 3 hours, this highlights the level of detail and complexity of information that the update meeting contained and the number of questions asked.

The purpose of the update meetings held in March was to give Parish Councillors an opportunity to ask questions that had been raised by people in their communities, and to feedback information from the presentation. In addition the meetings updated attendees on future consultation activities that we are planning.

The information presented at the update meetings is now uploaded onto our website under the 'Electrical system consultation' section, and would be a good place to direct people who have any queries about our proposals. In particular, I refer you to slide 6 of the presentation which provides details on the proposed consultation timeline and forthcoming public consultation activities which all members of the public can participate in. We are willing to help prepare a hand-out which describes the consultation process for Parish Councillors to present at the AGM if this would be of interest.

Members of the public are more than welcome to contact the team with any queries that they have. The best way to contact the team is through the website using the 'Contact Us' section or by emailing [tritonknoll@rwe.com](mailto:tritonknoll@rwe.com). Alternatively, the postal address for the project team is on the right hand side of this letter. Our website provides further information on the electrical system with details about the Strategic Options Review which defined Bicker Fen as the onshore connection point, and also how the sites were selected through the Alternatives Consultation which took place last year.

Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm

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Wiltshire SN5 8ZT

Registered in England  
and Wales no. 2550622

Landowners can find further information on the website under the 'Information for landowners and occupiers' section but can also contact our land agent, Ardent, directly. Our contact at Ardent is Peter Gibbard and his contact number is 0207 038 8111.

During our Statutory consultation which will be undertaken later this year, public exhibitions will be held at several locations along the cable route. The exhibitions will give members of the public the chance to meet the project team and ask any questions that they may have face to face. We will continue to update our website with any new information leading up to the consultation and an e-newsletter from the project is due to be sent to everyone who has registered an email address with us in the coming weeks. The public exhibitions will be well advertised in advance by newsletter, in the local press and on our website.

We were only able to open the update meetings to two attendees per Parish because of the length of the onshore cable route and the number of Parish Council's involved. We felt this was the best way to meet as many Parish Councils as possible at this stage in the project, and it allowed everyone to ask questions that have been raised in their communities. We will consider arranging further meetings with Parish Councils if this is of interest, but in any event, we will hold more discussions with Parish Councils located on the cable route closer to the formal consultation activity in the autumn.

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the team by emailing [tritonknoll@rwe.com](mailto:tritonknoll@rwe.com).

Yours sincerely,

A solid black rectangular box used to redact the signature of the sender.

Jacob Hain  
Triton Knoll Project Manager

## Appendix B, Councillor briefing invite

## **Appendix C, Orby Parish Council response to offer of additional presentation by the Applicant**

## **Appendix D, Applicant's response to complaint by Orby Parish Council and associated email chain**