Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm

Phase 1.B: Consultation Summary Report

June 2017

Hornsea 3
Offshore Wind Farm

DONG energy

Introduction

DONG Energy is proposing to develop a new offshore wind farm, over 120 km off the north Norfolk coast. In March 2017, a second round of community consultation events was held for the proposed Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm (the Project). As a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), Hornsea Project Three must apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) and be granted consent by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) before it can be built. Prior to submitting a DCO application, we must carry out pre-application consultation with members of the local community, as well as landowners and statutory bodies, on the proposed development. We will then consider any feedback received and seek to incorporate this into the proposal where feasible.

In September 2016, we published our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), which set out how we propose to consult with members of the local community on the proposed development[1]. In the SoCC, we committed to holding a minimum of two rounds of community consultation as part of the pre-application consultation process: one during the Scoping Phase (hereafter referred to as "Phase 1") and a second round of events following the publication of our Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (hereafter referred to as "Phase 2").

Phase 1

In October and November 2016, we held our first round of community consultation events across Norfolk. These events were focused on introducing the Project, including the proposed infrastructure that could be built as a result of this, and the onshore and offshore search areas. It was also an opportunity to provide more information on the consultation process itself and to explain how members of local communities could get involved.

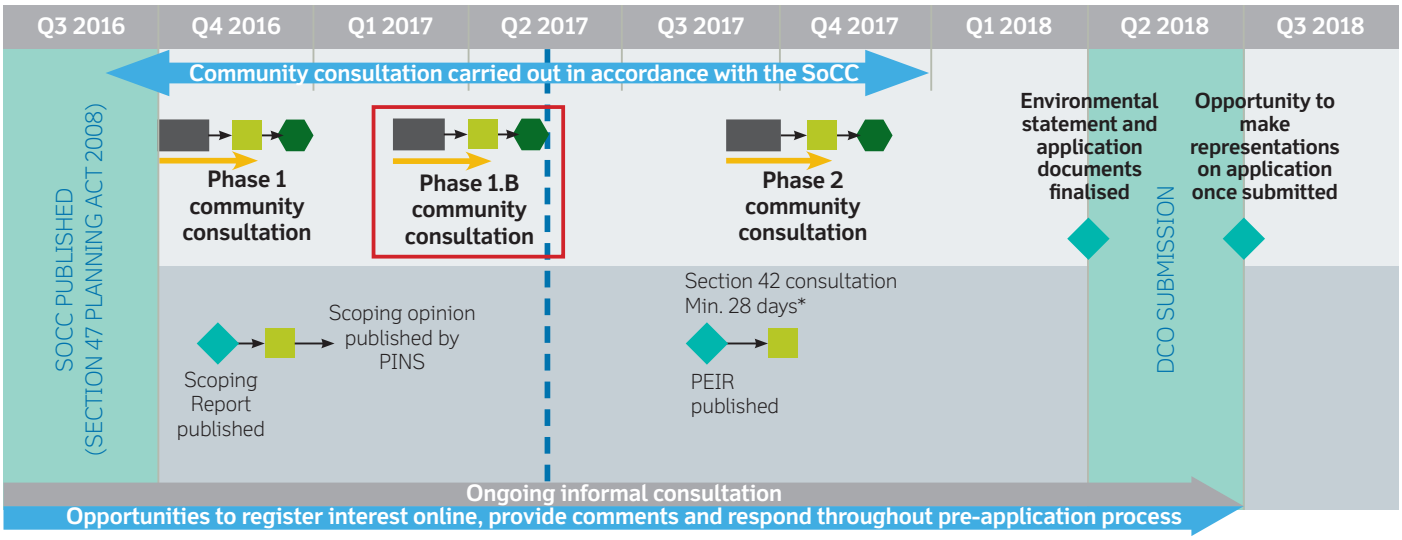
Phase 1.B

A second round of events ("Phase 1.B") was held in March 2017 in targeted locations along the proposed onshore cable route and within the onshore High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) booster station and onshore substation search areas. This additional round of events under Phase 1 was introduced following feedback from local communities and early refinement of the Project, to update members of the local community and seek feedback on our proposal at that stage.

Purpose of this Report

This report provides a summary of the feedback received during our Phase 1.B community consultation events in March 2017. It includes statistics on the opinions of all those who completed feedback forms, and summarises some of the key issues which were raised relating to specific aspects of our proposal. At the end of this report, we set out the next steps for the Project and the next opportunity for local communities to engage in the process.

Consultation Timeline



Note: Regular newsletters and key documents will be available throughout the consultation process.

Key

SoCC Statement of Community Consultation	Event material available online	Feedback deadline	* Statutory time period for consultation
Consultation documents	Public community consultation event	Consultation Summary Report	Where we are in the process

Figure 1: Diagram showing the consultation timeline in the lead up to submission of our DCO application.

[1] Statement of Community Consultation (September 2016). Available online: https://assets.dongenergy.com/DONGEnergyDocuments/uk/HOW3_Statement%20of%20Community%20Consultation.pdf

Phase 1.B Community Consultation Events

In March 2017, we ran an additional round of community consultation events across Norfolk to present our refined plans. This included a preferred indicative export cable corridor for both the onshore and offshore routes. These events were an opportunity for members of the local community to hear more about our Project, to view the latest plans and to ask questions. It was also an opportunity for us to gather feedback from the local community on our proposal at this stage to assist us as we further refine our proposal over the next year.

Seven community consultation events were held across Norfolk for this phase from 2nd - 10th March 2017.

The venues were carefully selected to maximise the ability for all members of the local community with an interest in our proposal to attend. This included selecting venues as close to the cable route as possible, as well as locations such as Norwich and Holt with good public transportation links. All of the venues had wheelchair access and a number of documents were available in braille, audio and large print format to make the information accessible to all.

Where possible, the events were held during the afternoon and early evening to suit those people travelling after work. Children's entertainment was provided to encourage parents to attend, and light refreshments were available. These were informed by discussions with the relevant local planning authorities.

All the event information was made available on our website in advance of and following the events for anyone unable to attend in person[2]. This included contact details, should they have any questions, and an online feedback form for those who could not attend, or who may not have had the time to complete a form on the day they visited the event.

Total Attendees

429

Total Feedback Form Responses

129

Phase 1.B Community Consultation Events

Thursday 2nd March 2017 **1:30pm – 5:30pm** **Reepham Town Hall,** Church Street, Reepham, Norwich, NR10 4JW
Friday 3rd March 2017 **3pm – 7pm** **Weybourne Village Hall,** Beach Lane, Weybourne, Holt, NR25 7AH
Monday 6th March 2017 **1pm – 5pm** **The King's Centre,** King Street, Norwich, NR1 1PH
Tuesday 7th March 2017 **3pm – 7pm** **Hall for All,** Church Street, Weston Longville, Norwich, NR9 5JU
Wednesday 8th March 2017 **3pm – 7pm** **Corpusty and Saxthorpe Village Hall,** Heydon Road, Corpusty, NR11 6QQ
Thursday 9th March 2017 **4pm – 8pm** **Holt Community Centre,** Kerridge Way, Holt, NR25 6DN
Friday 10th March 2017 **2pm – 6pm** **Swardeston Social Club and Village Hall,** The Common, Swardeston Common, Norwich, NR14 8DX

[2] Event information was published on our website on 22/02/2017.

Advertising our Events

We used a variety of methods to advertise our events, including:

- Sending over 3,000 newsletters to residents along the onshore cable corridor
- Emailing and depositing copies of the newsletter to local representatives, parish councils and local community groups[3]
- Advertising in local and regional press publications with a combined circulation of over 143,000[4] people
- Displaying posters in venues, local facilities and local parish councils
- Publishing event information on the dedicated Project website and distributing this to local representatives and parish councils in the lead up to the events
- Running a geographically targeted social media campaign

Interviews with local media were held in the lead up to the events (including the Eastern Daily Press), and broadcasts publicising the events featured on North Norfolk Radio, Radio Norwich and The Beach. Members of the press attended the events and several informal interviews took place to provide independent coverage.

The Project also targeted the East of England Energy Group annual conference to increase the profile of the Project to a different variety of stakeholders such as local businesses and college students.

Ahead of these events, information on the refined corridor was made available on our website and was also featured in an editorial in the Eastern Daily Press.

We were encouraged by the level of interest locally and the wide-ranging and diverse questions put to us. Over the next year, we will continue to raise awareness of the Project locally, with the aim of maximising local engagement with the Project. If you have any suggestions for how best to reach out to your community, we would welcome your thoughts[5].

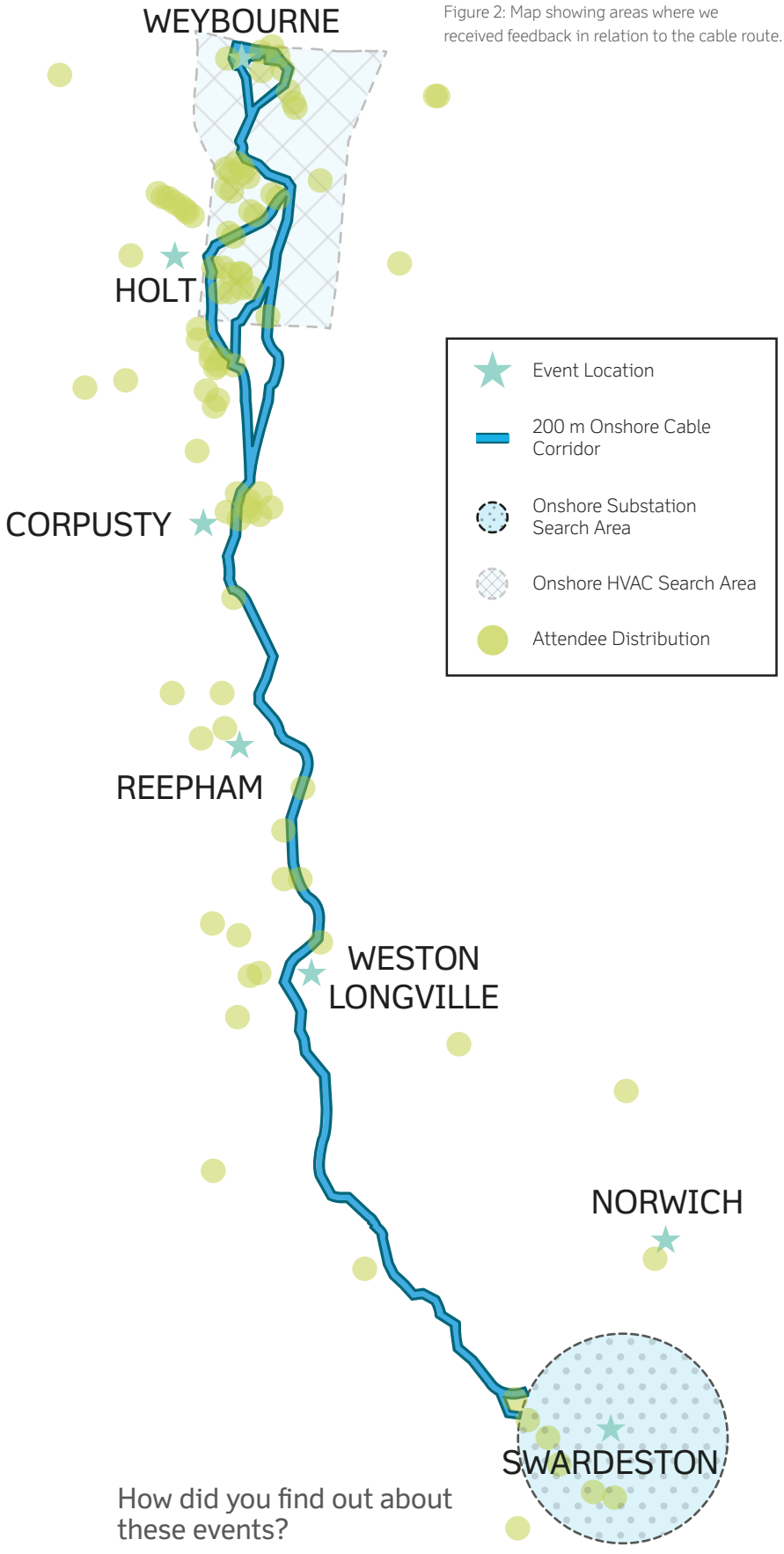
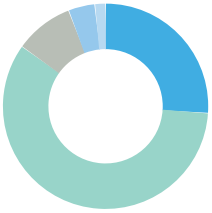


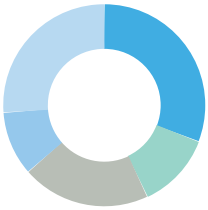
Figure 2: Map showing areas where we received feedback in relation to the cable route.

How would you describe your interest in Hornsea Project Three?



Landowner	26.05%
Local Resident	58.82%
Local Representative	9.24%
Statutory Body	4.20%
Local Business	1.68%

How did you find out about these events?



Community Newsletter	30.84%
Advertisement	12.15%
Local Media	20.56%
Local Representative	10.28%
Word of Mouth	26.17%

[3] If you did not receive a copy of this newsletter and would like to be kept informed, you can sign up to our distribution list on our website or by contacting us directly (see Project Contact Details).
[4] This included the following publications; Eastern Daily Press, North Norfolk News, Norwich Evening News, Diss/Wymondham and Attleborough Mercury, Norwich Extra, Reepham Life & Holt Chronicle. Figures sourced from abc.org.uk.
[5] Full contact details are available at the end of this document.

Communicating our Plans

At the events, we presented the latest Project information. This included our refined offshore and onshore export cable corridors, our proposed onshore HVAC booster station options and our current thoughts on finding a suitable location to site the onshore substation. We used a variety of methods to display this information, including:

- Large banners, displaying the latest Project information, to guide attendees around the exhibition
- A0 maps showing our latest onshore and offshore plans
- The Phase 1.B Consultation Event Overview, which provided a summary of all the information presented at the event [6]
- Specialists from the Project team were on hand to answer questions and provide more information
- Our interactive map was available in certain venues. Attendees could enter their postcode and zoom in to locate a specific site of interest in relation to the proposed development

Other documents available to attendees

All of our documents can be downloaded from our website (www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3). Alternatively, you can contact us directly if you would like to receive physical copies (see Project Contact Information).

Hornsea Project Three: Scoping Report [published October 2016]

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009, we are undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed offshore wind farm (including all associated onshore infrastructure). The Scoping Report presents desk-based information on the existing offshore and onshore environments in the location of the proposed Project. It presents a summary of the Project Envelope Parameters and describes the methodologies that will be applied to further characterise the existing environments and how any potential impacts will be assessed. A Scoping Opinion was produced by The Planning Inspectorate and this can be found on their website below:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/hornsea-project-three-offshore-wind-farm/

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) [published September 2016]

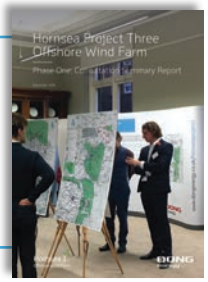
This document sets out how we propose to consult with local communities over the pre-application phase and the opportunities and channels through which they can engage in the process.

Community Newsletter [published January 2017]

As part of the community consultation, the Project publishes quarterly newsletters to keep members of the public informed throughout the pre-application phase. A newsletter was published and circulated in January 2017, prior to the Phase 1.B Consultation Events, with the next scheduled in June 2017.

Consultation Summary Report for Phase 1 events [published December 2016]

After the Phase 1 events, we published a Consultation Summary Report, which summarised the views expressed at the events. This is the second such report and is based on the Phase 1.B events.



Wider Engagement

On 1st - 2nd March 2017, DONG Energy and members of the Hornsea Project Three team participated in the East of England Energy Group (EEEGR) SNS2017 conference. The event, which took place over two days at the Norfolk Showground Arena in Norwich, attracted over 1,000 delegates from across the industry and supply chain. This was an opportunity for the Project team to meet with local suppliers and college students early in the development process and to provide more information on our current activities. For those interested in working with DONG Energy in the future, we set out how to become a DONG Energy wind power supplier.

[6] This document can be found at http://assets.dongenergy.com/DONGEnergyDocuments/Hornsea%20Project%20Three%20Phase%201.B%20Event%20OverviewBriefing.pdf

Gathering Feedback

Gathering feedback from local communities who know the area best is an important part of this consultation process. For this reason, attendees were encouraged to take some time to consider our current proposals and to ask members of the team questions and share their opinions. This was done:

At the event:

- By completing a feedback form
- By capturing information on our foam board maps
- By speaking with representatives from the Project[7]

After the event:

- By completing an online feedback form
- By contacting us via our communication channels

A deadline of 31st March 2017 was set for returning all completed feedback forms. This date was set to mark the end of the Phase 1.B community consultation and to enable us to put together this Consultation Summary Report, summarising the views expressed at this stage.

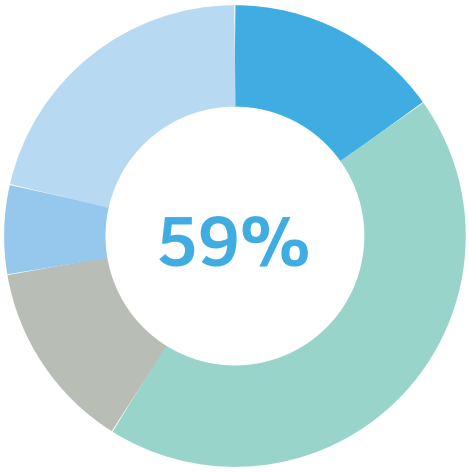
Can I still comment on your plans?

Yes, you can continue to comment on our plans throughout the consultation period in the lead up to submission of our DCO in 2018. Over the next few months, we hope to further refine our proposal. More information will be available in the summer, when we publish our PEIR (see Next Steps).

Community Feedback

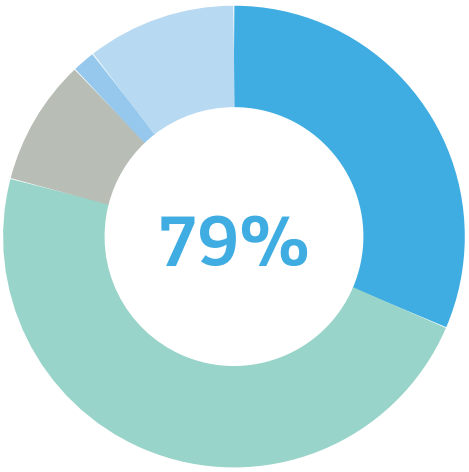
The following graphs summarise the views expressed by those attendees who completed a feedback form either at or after the events, up to and including 31st March 2017. Most attendees recognised the important role offshore wind power could play in helping the UK to decarbonise its power network. Overall, attendees were supportive of the Project. However some had concerns regarding certain elements of the proposal. These are covered in more detail in the next section.

59% of respondents support Hornsea Project Three



Strongly Support	15.18%
Support	43.75%
Oppose	13.39%
Strongly Oppose	6.25%
No opinion	21.43%

79% of people agreed that offshore wind has the potential to contribute significantly towards the UK's low carbon transition



Strongly Agree	31.45%
Agree	47.58%
Disagree	8.87%
Strongly Disagree	1.61%
Don't know	10.48%

[7] Key comments were captured by the Project Team in daily debriefs and during a lessons learnt/consultation event overview following the completion of these March events.

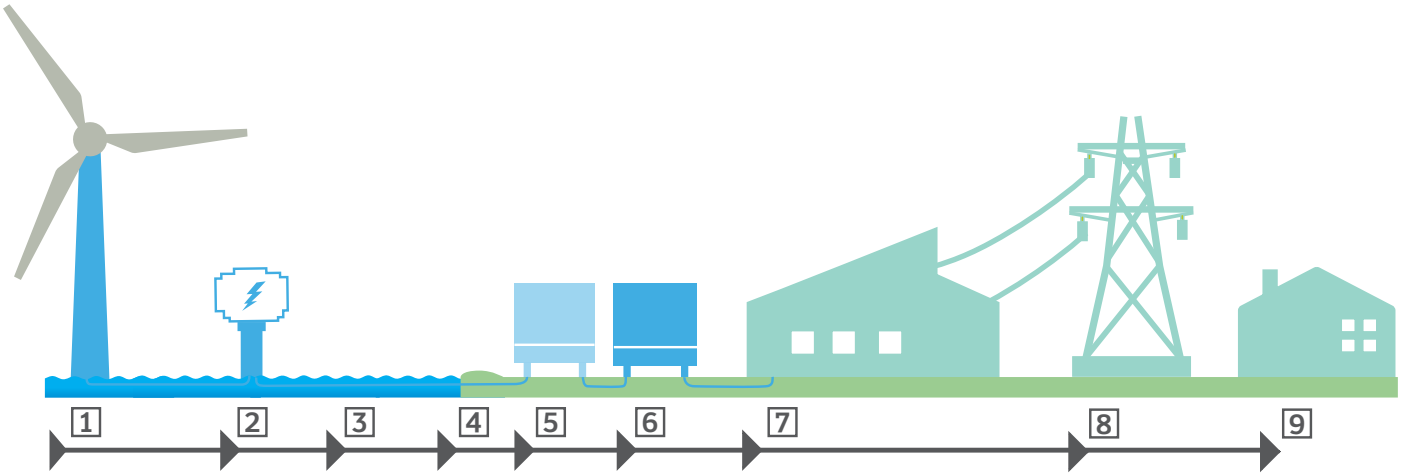
Topic Specific Feedback

Throughout the pre-application consultation period, as we further develop our plans, we are keen to capture your thoughts on all aspects of our proposal. To enable us to collect specific feedback, we structured the feedback form with clear sections. Open-answer questions were selected to encourage attendees to expand upon their answers. The topics covered included:

- **Offshore** – This includes the offshore array area where we will locate the turbines and offshore substation(s), the export cable corridor and the offshore HVAC booster station (if required)
- **The landfall zone** – The area along the north Norfolk coast where the electrical export cable could come ashore
- **The onshore cable corridor** – The corridor where we propose to lay the export cable (all cables will be buried underground)
- **The onshore HVAC booster station options (if required)** – A booster station which could be located near to the coast to help facilitate the efficient transport of energy from the wind turbines to the national grid
- **The onshore substation search area** – The area in which we are looking to site the onshore substation, where the power generated by Hornsea Project Three is collected before being connected into the national grid (at Norwich Main substation)
- **Construction site(s)** – The temporary compounds which are required to facilitate onshore construction works

It was apparent at the events and when reviewing the feedback forms that certain aspects of the proposal generated more interest than others. In general, people were most focused on the onshore elements of the proposal, particularly the onshore cable corridor and the onshore HVAC booster station options. We have summarised this feedback below.

Typical Components of an Offshore Wind Farm



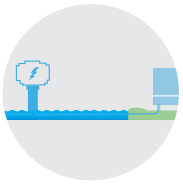
1. Offshore wind turbines and inter array cables
2. Offshore substation
3. Offshore export cable and landfall
4. Onshore export cable
5. Onshore HVAC Booster Station
6. DONG Energy onshore substation
7. Existing National Grid substation
8. Existing National Grid power lines
9. Homes

Offshore Array and Export Cable Corridor

At the events, we presented our offshore array area and preferred indicative offshore export cable corridor, approximately 1.5 km in width. If a HVAC transmission system is used, Hornsea Project Three could require an offshore and/or onshore HVAC booster station. On our maps, we indicated the area along the offshore export cable route where an offshore HVAC booster station could be located should this be required (noting the Project was seeking to apply for both an offshore and onshore option where one or both options may be required for HVAC transmission). The Project is applying for the ability to install both HVAC and/or HVDC and the associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.

There were few comments directly related to the offshore array area. This is most likely because the site is located over 120 km offshore and the turbines will not be visible from the coast. Comments relating to the offshore array and offshore export cable route were largely focused on the potential effect during construction that the development might have on marine mammals and other marine users (e.g. fishing boats and recreational boats). For example, when vessels are transporting components to and from the offshore array area or during operation when maintenance is required. More information on how these interactions are being assessed will be available in the (PEIR) (see Next Steps).

Landfall Zone



Since the Phase 1 events, further information obtained has enabled us to refine our original landfall zone, approximately 5 km in width, to a narrower zone near Weybourne. At the landfall zone, respondents expressed concerns relating to the potential effect on the Cromer Chalk Reef and the associated Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). Attendees were also concerned about the potential effect installing the cables might have on the cliffs, in relation to nesting birds, but also in relation to the coastal path frequently used by residents and tourists. Attendees highlighted the importance of tourism as one of the main sources of income in the area and asked the Project to take this into consideration where possible when planning any works.

Another key concern was the potential effect on traffic during the construction period, and access to the beach, particularly during the summer months. Respondents were keen to highlight that the area has already been subject to similar works for other wind farm projects and that the road infrastructure locally is not necessarily suited to frequent use by construction vehicles.

What effect will the proposal have on traffic locally?

As part of the EIA, we will consider the likely impact of the Project on traffic. We are already engaging with Norfolk County Council regarding traffic, in addition to engaging with Highways England, and we will continue to do so as the Project develops. Ahead of construction, we will develop and adhere to a Traffic Management Plan to minimise any potential disturbance locally. This will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority before construction can commence.

How will you install the cables?

At this early stage in the Project development, we have not decided the exact techniques that will be used to install the onshore cable. Typically, the cables would be installed by creating a trench, carefully storing the soil and then backfilling the trench. The cables would generally be buried at a depth of 1.2 m depending on ground conditions. This may not be possible along the entire route due to there being rock, concrete or other obstacles close to the surface, and in this instance, the cables may need to be laid at a shallower depth of not less than 0.7 m. Water, road crossings and other factors which would be considered when planning the route may highlight the need to involve other installation techniques, such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD), as required.[8]

Will the land be reinstated?

Once the cables have been installed, the land and drains will be re-instated. Where open-trenching is necessary, typical construction techniques will involve separation of the topsoil from the subsoil to preserve the soil structure, and storing the topsoil to prevent weed build-up and texture damage. Once the cable is in place, it would not be possible to place any type of construction above the cables, in case we needed to perform maintenance works on sections of the route in the future. It would also not be possible to plant trees above the cables without prior consent to avoid damage from the roots. It will be possible to continue farming crops or grazing animals above the cables once construction has completed.

As part of this consultation we are actively engaging with landowners to improve our understanding of the drainage and soil type. The Project welcomes any input from farmers and other landowners, as we recognise that they know their land best.

Onshore Cable Corridor

At the Phase 1.B events, we presented our refined 200 m indicative onshore cable corridor, with a 100 m technical buffer either side to allow for potential amendments due to technical considerations. We explained that we were looking to further refine this down to an 80 m corridor for our DCO application in 2018. Attendees were particularly concerned about the potential effect of the onshore cable corridor on the environment and local wildlife, particularly in areas of conservation interest. Several respondents were concerned about any potential effect on the River Glaven and wanted to make us aware that White Clawed Crayfish were present in this river.

Other respondents were concerned about the proximity of the cable route to residential properties. Where possible our site selection process has been driven by selecting the most direct route and trying to route this through open agricultural land, to reduce the overall area of impact. Our land agents, Dalcour Maclaren, have met with all landowners along the route who have responded to them at this point in time. Dalcour Maclaren will continue to collect their feedback on the proposed route as this is further refined.

Responding to feedback from landowners

Following feedback from farmers along our proposed offshore cable corridor, we have committed to, where possible, extending the minimum depth at which the cables will be buried to 1.2 m. This will allow farmers to continue to comfortably farm above the cables once installed.

[8] Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) is a method of installing cables which enables one to drill underground without disturbing the surface infrastructure.

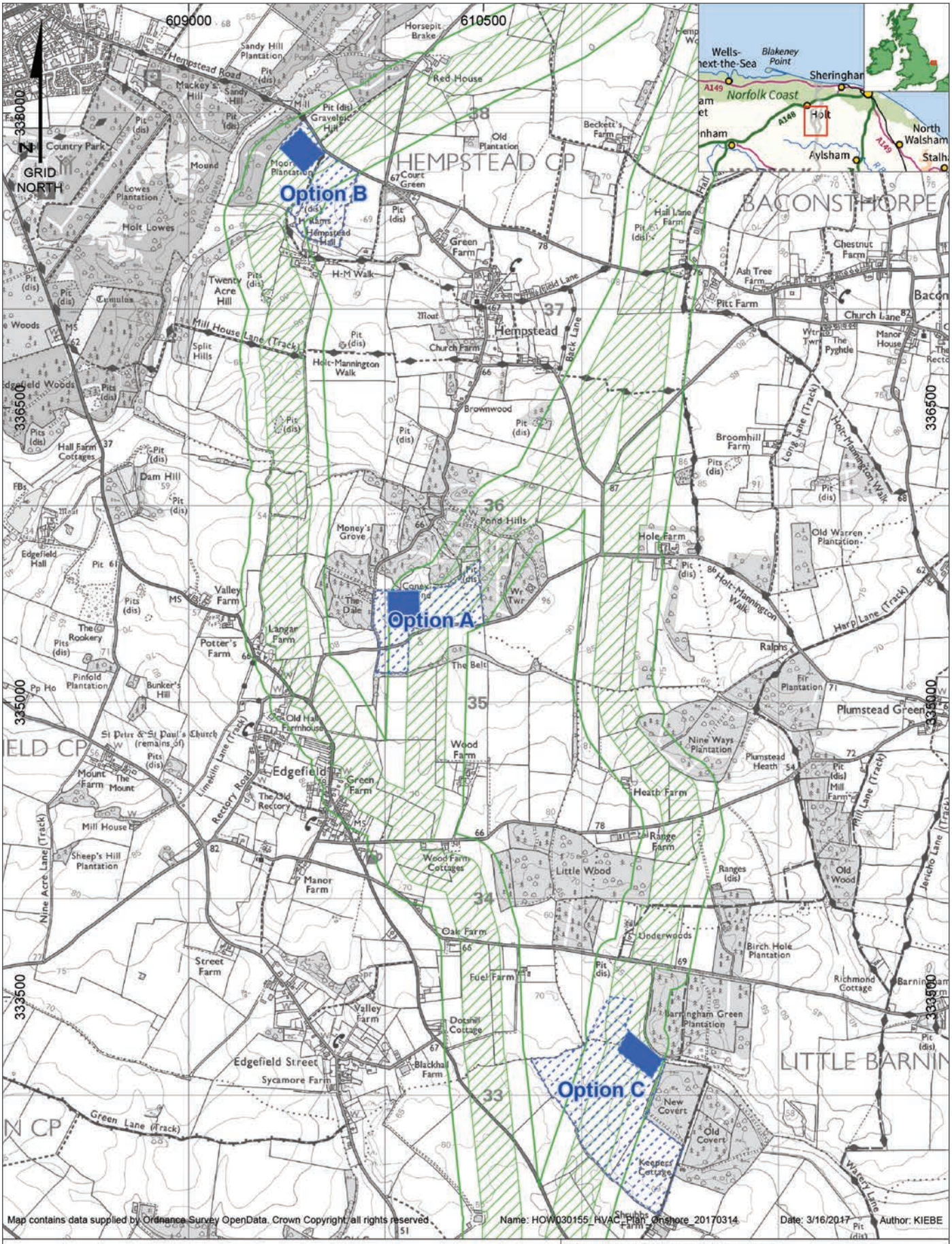


Figure 3: Map of the potential onshore HVAC Booster Station options. This map was included in the HVAC notification letter sent in March to local residents.

Onshore HVAC Booster Station

At the Phase 1.B events, we explained that if Hornsea Project Three is developed using a HVAC transmission system, then a booster station offshore and / or onshore could be required. At the first set of events (Phase 1) held in October and November 2016, we presented our original search area for the onshore HVAC booster station (up to approximately 10 km from the coast) and asked attendees to make us aware of aspects within this area that they would like us to take into consideration when siting this element.

At the Phase 1.B events, we consulted on three potential options for locating the onshore HVAC booster station (see figure 3). These options were selected following an initial constraint mapping exercise, which indicated that the southern half of our search area was preferable for locating this infrastructure. Further information on the site selection process will be available in the Site Selection chapter of our PEIR (to be issued in summer 2017) (see Next Steps). The three onshore HVAC booster station options and associated cable corridors were labelled B, A & C (from west to east/or north to south) and attendees were asked to comment on these options. We have subsequently given these options local names to aid identification. Option B, located closest to Holt, will hereafter be referred to as "Holt Farm". Option A, the central route, will hereafter be referred to as "Pond Hills". Option C, the most southerly route, will hereafter be referred to as "Little Barningham".

We received a considerable amount of feedback on this aspect of our proposal through our feedback forms, conversations at the events and through our communication channels. Residents expressed strong concerns about an onshore HVAC booster station being located at the site known as "Pond Hills", explaining that this site is valued by local communities and is renowned for its natural beauty and diverse wildlife. Others were concerned about the proximity of the "Holt Farm" site to residential properties and raised concerns about the potential effect that the site might have on the Glaven Valley.

Several respondents expressed a strong preference for the Project to use the Direct Current option if feasible, the biggest concern being the potential visual effect the booster station might have on the rural environment. Several attendees stated it was difficult to express a comment on this without being able to visualise what the onshore HVAC booster station could look like. Any such onshore HVAC booster stations have not yet been developed in the UK. However, this point is very valid and therefore visualisations will be available at the next set of events for comment. The Project recognises these concerns and will attempt to minimise any potential effect on the local environment where possible. However, at this point in time it is necessary to retain the flexibility for both HVAC and HVDC transmission systems. HVDC technology has yet to be applied for offshore wind farms in the UK and hence the technical feasibility of this option cannot yet be guaranteed for this Project.

Why do you need a HVAC booster station?

Electricity can be carried using different types of current: an alternating current or a direct current. At present, all operational UK offshore wind farms use HVAC technology. However, over greater distances a booster station is required to mitigate against power losses between the offshore wind farm and the national grid connection point. HVDC technology is most commonly used to transmit electricity from one country to another in the form of an interconnector and would not require a booster station, but has yet to be applied to any UK offshore wind farms. Due to the significant distance from shore to the wind farm, the Project is considering both options as part of our DCO application.

Depending on the feasibility of different technologies at the time the Project is taken forwards to construction, the HVAC booster station (if required) could be situated offshore and/or onshore. This will not be known for several years and will not be confirmed until after the consent decision is made.

Onshore Substation

Hornsea Project Three will require a new onshore substation near to the existing Norwich Main National Grid Substation at Dunston / Mangreen (hereafter referred to as Norwich Main). At the Phase 1.B events, we presented our onshore substation search area (within a 3 km radius of Norwich Main) and displayed the results of our initial constraints mapping exercise. Layering known constraints / sensitivities on top of one another in a heat map, we were able indicate which areas had been identified as being most / least constrained within the original search area. The list of constraints was not exhaustive, but included considerations such as proximity to residential properties, distance from the substation, access to roads, avoiding environmentally protected areas, archaeological sites and ancient woodland where possible.

The onshore substation is particularly sensitive to locate, as it is difficult to find areas of this size (up to 10 hectares or 100,000 m^2) when considering the existing constraints within the area. The Project is seeking an additional area of up to 28,000 m^2 for any visual mitigation if required. Attendees were asked to view the maps presented, particularly looking at those zones identified as being preferable and to make us aware of anything that they would like us to consider as we continue to refine our plans and ultimately select a preferred site for the onshore substation.

One of the key themes to emerge from the feedback was the proximity of the substation to local residences and some attendees expressed concerns regarding the potential visual impact and the potential effect on nearby noise levels. Others advised that we avoid taking our cable route or substation near areas such as Dunston Common and the neighbouring woodland frequently used by local community groups. Attendees were also interested in the potential effect the development might have on the water table locally. We recognise that aquifers are an important source of water for local properties and as part of our assessments we will consider the potential effect on local hydrology.

What could the onshore substation look like?

As part of the EIA, we are conducting a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). This will consider the likely significant effects of the development upon the landscape characteristics, visual amenity and the people who view the landscape. This will include both the short-term effect of the construction and decommissioning phases and any long-term effect relating to operation and maintenance. To inform this assessment, we will take photographs during different seasons from local view points and will prepare some indicative visualisations of what the onshore substation and onshore HVAC booster station could look like. These will be available at the next round of community consultation events.

Will the substation produce a significant noise?

As part of our assessments, we have undertaken noise surveys in the area to understand the baseline environment, against which we can measure the likely effect of the substation. Depending on the results of these assessments, the Project will consider the best way to mitigate against any significant adverse effects.

Construction Sites

During the onshore construction period, temporary compounds near to the onshore works will be required to facilitate the construction works and there is likely to be movement of construction vehicles between the compounds and the site. We are in the process of identifying potential sites to house these compounds within or near to our refined route. At the events, we asked attendees what they would like us to consider when siting these compounds.

Two of the main concerns with regards to siting these were the potential impact on traffic locally and the potential for construction vehicles to damage existing road infrastructure. Many of you were keen to point out roads or areas where you thought there could be weight restrictions or areas of narrow single track roads. Respondents were also concerned about the timings of construction activities; some were concerned about the potential disturbance to local wildlife during spring, whilst others were concerned about the potential impact on tourism during the summer months, specifically access at the landfall site to Weybourne Beach.

The impact assessments presented in the PEIR and the final Environmental Statement, submitted alongside our DCO application, will consider impacts on the above. More information on when these documents will be available is included in the Next Steps section.

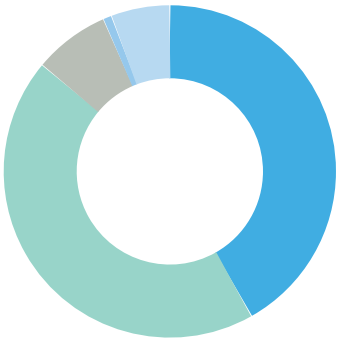
Groundbreaking at the onshore substation for Walney Extension Offshore Wind Farm.

Our Approach to Consultation

During this pre-application consultation, we want to be as open and transparent as possible. We believe that community consultation events are a great way to keep you informed, alongside newsletters and our dedicated communication channels. We hope that attendees found these events useful and felt comfortable voicing their opinions and ideas.

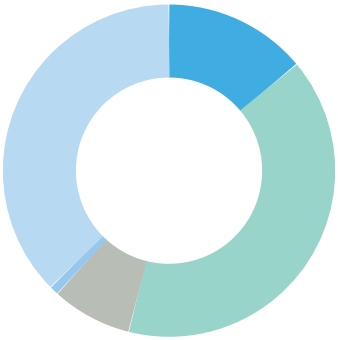
It is important that local communities feel informed throughout this consultation and understand how they can engage in the process. Gathering feedback from members of the community is an important part of this consultation and it is vital that you understand how your views will be considered.

How informative did you find our community consultation events?



- Very Informative **41.80%**
- Quite Informative **44.26%**
- Not informative **7.38%**
- No Opinion **0.82%**
- Not Applicable **5.74%**

How much do you agree with the following statement; 'My views will be taken into account as the Project develops?'



- Strongly Agree **13.91%**
- Agree **40.00%**
- Disagree **7.83%**
- Strongly Disagree **0.87%**
- Don't Know **37.39%**

Will my views be considered?

Your views are important to us and this pre-application process is your opportunity to influence our proposal. After each round of consultation events, we will carefully consider all the feedback received at that point in time and create a Consultation Summary Report, summarising the key findings. No decisions will be made until detailed studies and public consultations have been carried out. At the end of the pre-application consultation period, we will submit a Consultation Report alongside our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate. This will explain how we consulted, summarise all the feedback we received and explain how your views influenced our plans.

Responding to Your Concerns

As part of our feedback form, we asked attendees to consider how we could improve our consultation process to make it as effective as possible.

You told us that you would like to have access to more detailed maps, particularly around the landfall zone.

In response to your feedback, we have uploaded higher resolution versions of these to our website. These are available in our Documents Library at **http://www.dongenergy.co.uk/en/Pages/Hornsea-Project-Three-Documents-Library.aspx**. We have also updated our interactive map which allows users to enter their postcodes and zoom into an area of interest. For future events, we will consider how best to display the maps, to ensure that these are as clear and user-friendly as possible.

You told us that you didn't feel fully informed about the requirements for an onshore HVAC booster station and were concerned that others may not respond to this consultation.

In response to these concerns, we prepared and distributed an additional letter to all residents in parishes in or near to the proposed onshore HVAC booster station options, providing more information on this topic and detailing how they could comment on our plans.

You told us that you would like more technical information on the proposed works.

At this stage of the Project it is difficult to give precise details of all the proposed works. Many of these details will not be known until later in the development phase. We will, however, provide more detail regarding all aspects of the Project in our PEIR. More information on this document can be found in the Next Steps section.

Next Steps

Consultation for Hornsea Project Three is ongoing. This means you can comment on our proposal at any point during the consultation period, up to submission of our DCO application in 2018, by contacting us directly.

Over the summer, we will publish and conduct our statutory consultation on the PEIR. This document forms part of the EIA we are undertaking in parallel to this consultation. The PEIR will provide early information on the surveys and initial assessments undertaken as part of the EIA and will enable consultees to develop an informed view of the potential environmental effects.

If you have signed up to our distribution list, you will be notified when the PEIR becomes available and the documents will be available to download from our website. We will also publish a non-technical summary which will summarise the information within the PEIR and identify the key findings. The notification regarding this document will provide details of the consultation, including how to respond and the deadline for feedback. This will also be sent to the relevant host authorities, including the district and parish councils as statutory consultees in this process.

The PEIR will also be available to view at our Phase 2 community consultation events, which we plan to hold in late summer 2017. More information on these events will be available in our next newsletter and we will consider how best to promote them to ensure maximum visibility locally. We will also run a series of briefing sessions with the parish councils ahead of these events. As part of this consultation, we will continue to engage with a wide range of stakeholders, statutory bodies and community groups over the coming months. If you do have any questions in the meantime, please do not hesitate to get in touch and a member of the team will be happy to assist.

Keeping You Informed

If you would like to be kept informed as our proposal develops, you can register your interest in the Project and sign up to receive our community newsletters on our website www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3 or by contacting us directly.

We would like to thank everyone who attended our events, raised queries, and those who provided feedback. Hornsea Project Three has the potential to significantly contribute towards the UK's carbon targets and, if fully developed at 2.4 gigawatts (GW), would provide enough power to meet the average daily needs of well over 2 million UK homes. Its development will benefit from the involvement and engagement of local people and the perspective of those who know the area best to ensure that, should it go forward, it is undertaken in a manner that respects the environment and local communities and seeks to minimise any potential disturbance.

Project Contact Information

Website: www.dongenergy.co.uk/hornseaproject3
Read the latest information on Hornsea Project Three, including our plans for public consultation on our dedicated website.

Freephone Information Line: 0800 0288 466
This Freephone information line is open for calls between 9am and 5pm, Monday to Friday, with an answer phone facility to take calls outside these hours. The information line allows members of the local community to ask questions about Hornsea Project Three and the consultation process.

Enquiries Email: contact@hornsea-project-three.co.uk
The enquiries email allows members of the local community to put general questions or comments in writing about Hornsea Project Three.

Twitter: @DONGEnergyUK #HornseaProject3
We will tweet about Project developments and activities during the consultation period so that you can keep up to date using social media.

Send us a letter:
Hornsea Project Three Offshore Wind Farm, c/o Emily Woolfenden, DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd, 5 Howick Place, Victoria, London, SW1P 1WG.

Community Access Points (CAP sites)
CAP sites are places where the public can obtain information about Hornsea Project Three. They are local sites easily accessible to people in the area, such as shops, libraries and community buildings. You can find your nearest CAP site by using our online mapping tool on our website.

DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd,
5 Howick Place, Victoria, London,
SW1P 1WG

All graphics in this document are for illustrative purposes. Dates and figures are based on available information and are subject to change.

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