

A stylized graphic of a wind turbine with three blades, rendered in white and light blue against a dark blue background. The turbine is positioned on the left side of the frame. On the right side, there are several concentric, curved lines in a lighter blue shade, suggesting a circular or orbital path.

DOGGER BANK D WIND FARM

Non-statutory consultation **10 September** to **22 October 2024**



www.doggerbankd.com

Introduction

Dogger Bank D is a proposed new fourth phase of the Dogger Bank Wind Farm, the world's largest offshore wind farm.

Dogger Bank D has the potential to generate up to 2GW of renewable electricity by harnessing the power of offshore wind. Located in the North Sea, more than 210km off the Yorkshire coast at its closest point to shore, Dogger Bank D aims to generate renewable electricity in support of the decarbonisation of the UK energy system.

Maximising the capacity of the eastern portion of the original Dogger Bank C area, Dogger Bank D is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) which will require a new Development Consent Order (DCO) to facilitate development, construction and operation.



Dogger Bank D

Potential capacity: **Up to 2GW***

**This is an estimate of maximum capacity that will be subject to further technical studies*

Status: **Pre-application**



Dogger Bank B

Capacity: **1.2GW**

Status: **Under construction**



B

C

D

A

Dogger Bank A

Capacity: **1.2GW**

Status: **Under construction**



Dogger Bank C

Capacity: **1.2GW**

Status: **Under construction**



The team behind Dogger Bank D

Dogger Bank D is being developed by a 50 / 50 joint venture between SSE Renewables and Equinor, two of the world's leading companies in the development and operation of offshore wind energy. Both companies were involved in the design and planning consent of Dogger Bank Wind Farm, the world's largest offshore wind farm.



About SSE Renewables

SSE Renewables has an operational portfolio of around 4.5GW of installed onshore wind, offshore wind and hydro generation capacity, with a secured future project pipeline of over 16GW in development and a pipeline of over 12GW of additional prospective sites under development. The operational portfolio comprises nearly 2GW of onshore wind capacity, more than 1GW of offshore wind capacity, and almost 1.5GW of flexible hydro power and pumped storage capacity. These generation assets produce around 11TWh of renewable power each year.



About Equinor

Equinor has a long track record of developing offshore wind farms in the UK, having already built and commissioned into operation Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm, Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm and Hywind Scotland Pilot Park, the world's first floating offshore wind farm. Equinor has been operating in the UK for over 40 years and possesses over 50 years of offshore experience in the North Sea area.

Dogger Bank Wind Farm

The first three phases of Dogger Bank Wind Farm are a joint venture between SSE Renewables, Equinor and Vårgrønn. They are located more than 130km off the Yorkshire coast and will generate enough renewable energy to power up to six million homes annually.*

Onshore and offshore construction has been underway across all three phases, with Dogger Bank A generating renewable energy for the first time in October 2023.

Dogger Bank Wind Farm will use one of the world's most powerful offshore wind turbines in operation today and will be the first wind farm in the UK to utilise a High Voltage Direct Current connection which means less losses when the power gets ashore. Moreover, the construction and future operation of Dogger Bank Wind Farm will support over 2,000 new or existing jobs in the UK, increasing the country's supply chain capacity and building capabilities within the national offshore wind sector.

SSE Renewables is leading on the construction across all three phases and Equinor will operate Dogger Bank Wind Farm on completion.

**6 million homes powered per annum based on Typical Domestic Consumption Values (Medium Electricity Profile Class 1, 2,900kWh per household; OFGEM, January 2021), typical 55% wind load factor, and projected installed capacity of 3.6GW.*

Welcome to our consultation

This consultation aims to introduce the Dogger Bank D proposals to the local community and gather feedback as part of the development process.

Our consultation starts on **Tuesday 10 September** and will run for six weeks, **closing at midnight on Tuesday 22 October 2024**. Details of how you can get involved and provide your feedback can be found on page 30.

For onshore plans and proposals, please go to page 14.

Dogger Bank D so far

An announcement was made in February 2023 that Dogger Bank D was being explored as a proposed new fourth phase of the Dogger Bank Wind Farm. This new phase seeks to maximise the capacity of the eastern portion of the original Dogger Bank C area.

In 2023, consultation was held on different opportunities for the energy produced by Dogger Bank D

Between Spring 2023 and Spring 2024, we explored two different opportunities to utilise the energy produced by the proposed wind farm. The opportunities explored were to connect the wind farm to an onshore hydrogen production facility or the UK electricity network via a shared connection to an Offshore Collector Platform.

We held a public consultation in Autumn 2023 and received valuable feedback from the local community, landowners and stakeholders. A summary report of this feedback is available on our website at www.doggerbankd.com.

From Spring 2024, plans are refined to focus on the electrical transmission opportunity

In March 2024 Dogger Bank D confirmed we would focus on connecting to the electrical transmission system and retire proposals for hydrogen production.

This followed confirmation of a new grid connection point location for Dogger Bank D, identified by National Grid Electricity System Operator as part of their ongoing Holistic Network Design (HND). The HND is National Grid's plan to support the delivery of power across the UK, including the ambition to support the connection of large-scale offshore wind farms. The grid connection location was confirmed as Birkhill Wood, a new 400kV substation which will be developed and consented by National Grid Electricity Transmission. It will be located in the vicinity of Creyke Beck substation, between Beverley and Cottingham in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The proposals for Dogger Bank D were refined after this confirmation and a new Scoping Report was prepared based on the revised proposals. The new Scoping Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in June 2024 and a Scoping Opinion was received in August 2024. These documents are available by scanning the QR code or visiting the Dogger Bank D documents page on the Planning Inspectorate's website.

We are working closely with The Crown Estate who manage the seabed around England, Wales and Northern Ireland, to agree the progression of Dogger Bank D.

**Scan the QR code to access the
Planning Inspectorate website**



<https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/EN010144/documents/>





What we are consulting on

Our proposals are instrumental to the development of Dogger Bank D and include offshore infrastructure including the wind turbines sited within the offshore array, offshore and onshore cables and converter stations.

What we are not consulting on

The new Birkhill Wood Substation is a separate project being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission.

Why we need offshore wind

Dogger Bank D is being developed at a crucial time for the UK's energy sector. This would support the UK Government's mission to decarbonise the electricity system by 2030.

The UK already generates around 15GW of its power from offshore wind. For the UK to achieve the target of 55GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030 and its commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050 we need more renewable energy such as offshore wind.

Our ambitions for Dogger Bank D

As developers we have a proven track record in responsible delivery and innovation, and we believe that Dogger Bank D can make a considerable contribution to the UK's renewable energy portfolio.

With ambitious Net Zero targets and transformational grid infrastructure upgrades, it's important that we explore opportunities which can unlock the full potential of offshore wind in the North Sea and help the UK transition to a secure and more resilient energy system.



All images are representative of an offshore wind farm



The consenting process

Dogger Bank D would generate more than 100 megawatts (MW) of power, therefore it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

We will apply for a DCO to grant powers needed to deliver the Project. The application will be determined by the Secretary of State under the framework established by the Planning Act 2008 and it is the Planning Inspectorate, the agency responsible for managing the NSIP planning process, who will examine our application.

The decision to grant approval for development consent is made by the relevant Secretary of State, in this case the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Scan the QR code for more information on the planning process for NSIPs



<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>



Stages of the DCO application process

A summary of the application process is given below. We are currently at the pre-application stage and we aim to submit our application in 2026. On page 32 you can find out more about the indicative timeline for the Project's consenting stages.



Stakeholder engagement

Applications for development consent require a robust Environmental Impact Assessment and pre-application consultation process prior to submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

We will carry out non-statutory consultation and statutory consultation at specific stages of the Project. However, our engagement activities will run alongside the non-statutory and statutory consultation and will continue through to construction should development consent be granted.



What we are proposing

Our proposals include offshore infrastructure for electricity generation and onshore and offshore infrastructure for transmission of the generated electricity.

Offshore proposals

Dogger Bank D is sited a considerable distance from the Yorkshire coast, approximately 210km at its closest point, therefore it will not be visible from the shore. The wind turbines are situated within an array covering 262 square kilometres in the Dogger Bank Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Details such as the specific turbine layout within the array area, the precise number and size of wind turbines that could be installed, as well as the parameters for the foundations, will be determined should a DCO be granted.

Image courtesy of Brown & May Marine Ltd



At this present time, we expect the Project to include the following:



Up to 113 wind turbines

with associated support structures and foundations fixed to the seabed



Up to two offshore platforms

with associated support structures and foundations fixed to the seabed, to facilitate the export of electricity to an onshore or offshore connection point



A network of up to 400km of inter-array cables

linking the individual wind turbines to each other and to the offshore platforms



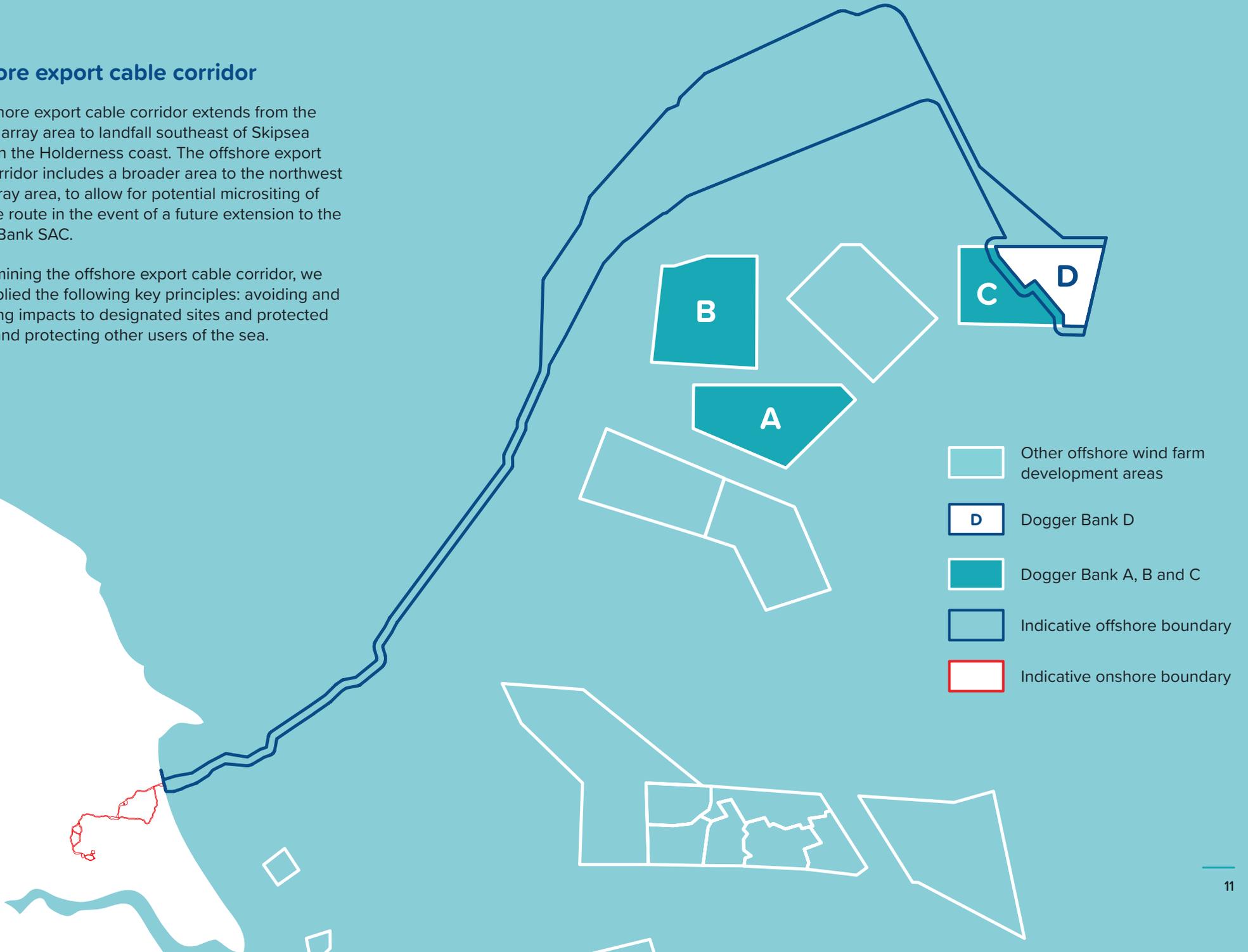
Up to two subsea cables

to bring the electricity from the offshore platforms to the shore

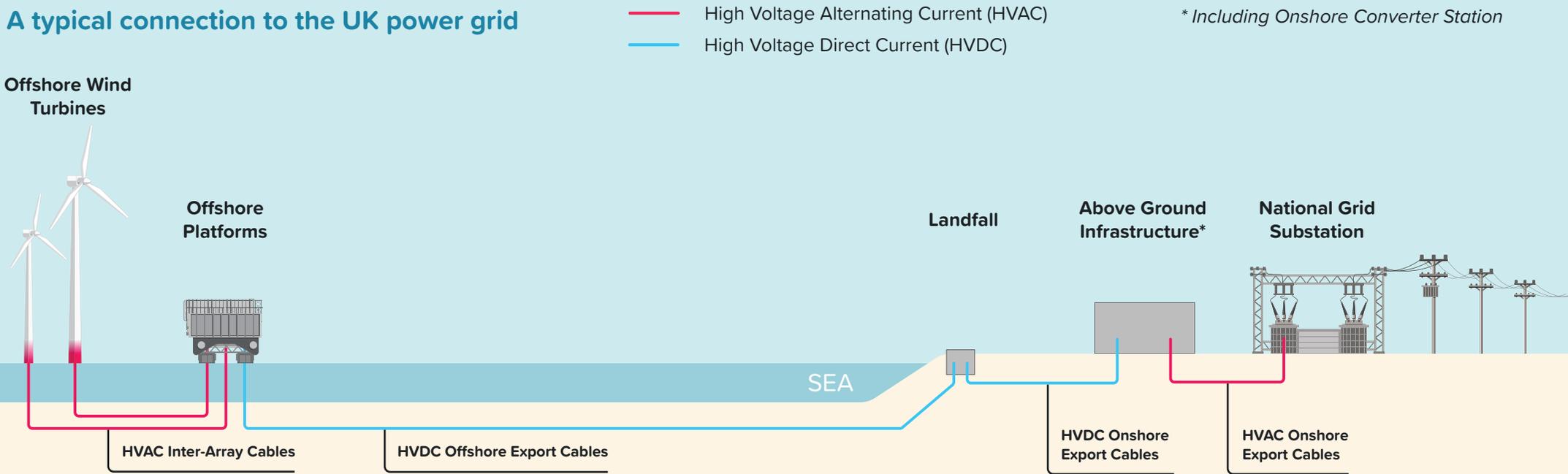
Offshore export cable corridor

The offshore export cable corridor extends from the offshore array area to landfall southeast of Skipsea village on the Holderness coast. The offshore export cable corridor includes a broader area to the northwest of the array area, to allow for potential micro-siting of the cable route in the event of a future extension to the Dogger Bank SAC.

In determining the offshore export cable corridor, we have applied the following key principles: avoiding and minimising impacts to designated sites and protected wrecks and protecting other users of the sea.



A typical connection to the UK power grid



How electricity from an offshore wind farm gets to homes and businesses

- 1 Wind turbines generate electricity**

 - Each turbine has blades that rotate when the wind blows, turning a rotor connected to a generator.
 - The generator converts the kinetic energy of the spinning blades into electrical energy.
- 2 Electricity is collected**

 - The electricity generated by each turbine is transferred via cables to an offshore substation.
 - The offshore substation collects electricity from multiple turbines and converts the voltage to HVDC.
- 3 Transmission to shore**

 - High-voltage subsea cables carry the electricity from the offshore substation to shore to a landfall point.
 - These cables are typically buried under the seabed to protect them from damage.
- 4 Underground onshore export cables**

 - The cables are buried underground with the land reinstated after construction.
 - They reach the converter station where the electricity is converted back to HVAC so that it is suitable for integration into the national grid.
- 5 Connection to the substation**

 - The electricity is then transmitted from the converter station to a National Grid substation.
 - Once integrated into the national grid, the electricity can be distributed to homes, businesses, and industries.
- 6 Grid integration and distribution**

 - Grid operators manage the distribution of electricity, ensuring a stable and reliable supply.
 - The electricity generated by the offshore wind farm becomes part of the overall energy mix available to consumers.

Onshore proposals

To connect to the new Birkhill Wood Substation northwest of Cottingham, we will need to bring the offshore export cables ashore to a point on the Yorkshire coast and lay underground cables to a new converter station.

How do we choose a cable corridor?

Through the site selection process, environmental and engineering constraints were considered and the following key principles adopted to minimise impacts where practicable:

- Identifying the most direct route as possible;
- Avoiding urban and industrial zones;
- Avoiding ecological and heritage sites;
- Taking into account emerging landowner comments.

As we proceed with engineering and environmental surveys, we will maintain flexibility for the proposed corridors. Site selection is an ongoing process throughout the pre-application phase of the DCO application and the onshore boundary will change as we consider where we could site construction compounds and accesses from the public highway.

This is your opportunity to let us know about any points of interest around the landfall point, within the cable corridors and the areas for the converter stations you feel we should be aware of.



Engaging with those with an interest in land

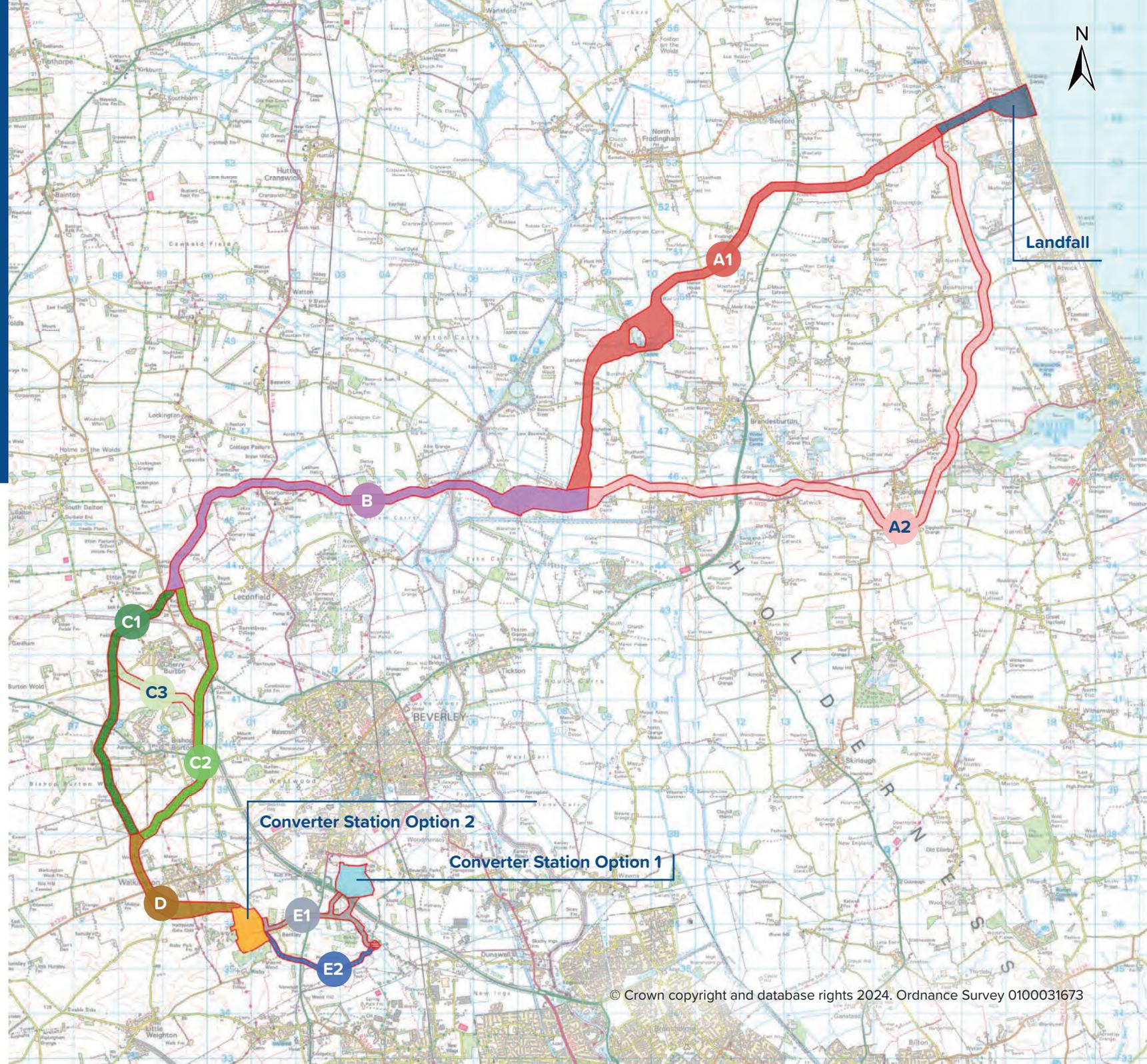
It is important for the Project to consider those with an interest in land, whether as an owner, tenant, lessee or an occupier. As part of the application process, there is a legal requirement to identify who owns or has an interest in the land that could be affected by the Project and our land agents Dalcour Maclaren will continue to engage with all parties to facilitate detailed discussions about the onshore proposals. We encourage those with an interest in land to come along to the consultation events and meet with the land team.

At this stage, the site selection process has resulted in a number of potential corridor sections which are around 200m wide. In this brochure, we have divided the cable corridors into sections, highlighting key features within each section.

The map shows the proposed onshore infrastructure and the next pages describe these in more detail.

-  Onshore boundary for non-statutory consultation
-  Landfall
-  Corridor Section A1
-  Corridor Section A2
-  Corridor Section B
-  Corridor Section C1
-  Corridor Section C2
-  Corridor Section C3
-  Corridor Section D
-  Connection Cable E1
-  Connection Cable E2
-  Converter Station Option 1*
-  Converter Station Option 2*
-  Birkhill Wood Substation (being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission)

* Option 1 is referred to as Zone 4 in the 2024 Scoping Report and Option 2 is referred to as Zone 8.

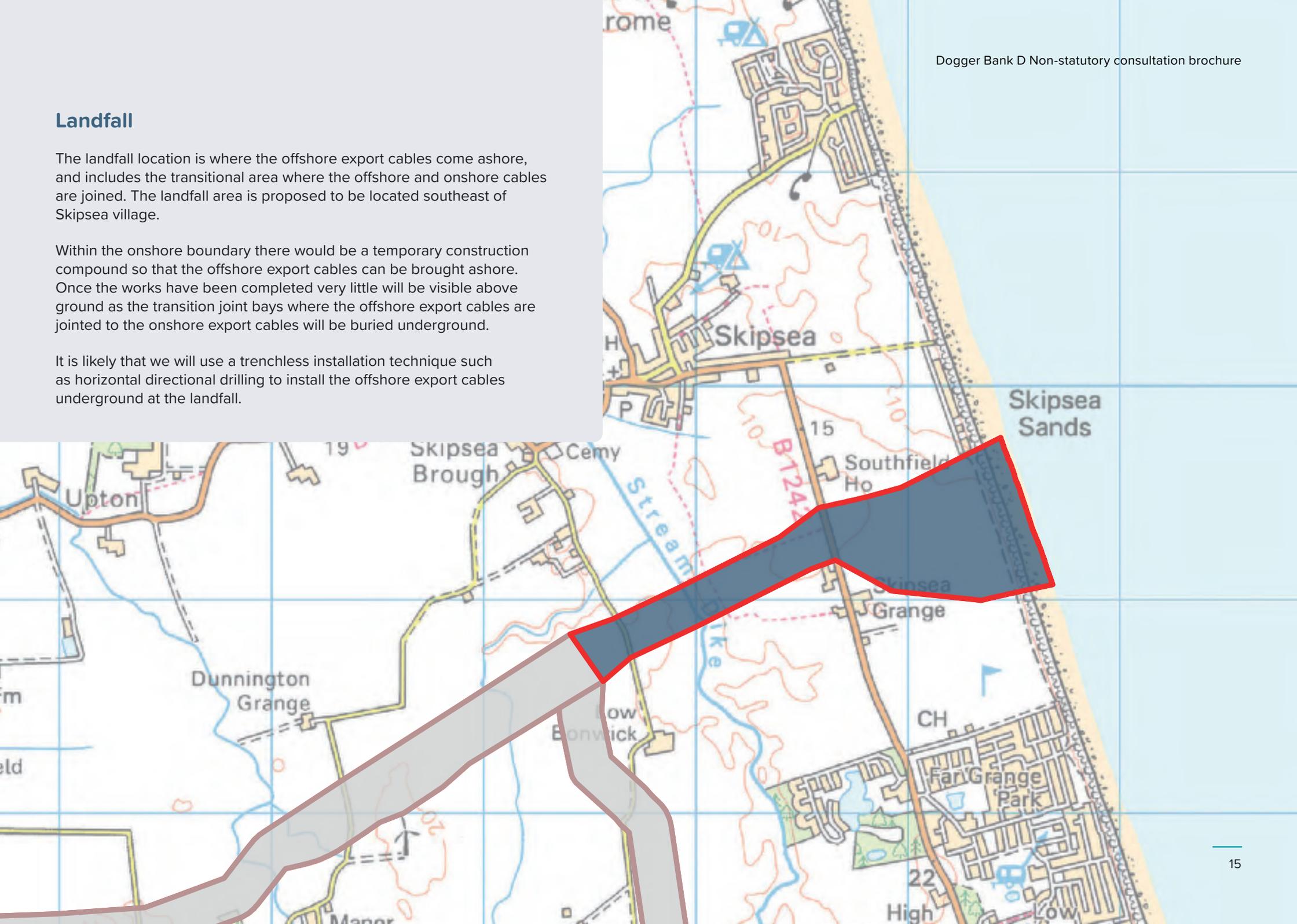


Landfall

The landfall location is where the offshore export cables come ashore, and includes the transitional area where the offshore and onshore cables are joined. The landfall area is proposed to be located southeast of Skipsea village.

Within the onshore boundary there would be a temporary construction compound so that the offshore export cables can be brought ashore. Once the works have been completed very little will be visible above ground as the transition joint bays where the offshore export cables are joined to the onshore export cables will be buried underground.

It is likely that we will use a trenchless installation technique such as horizontal directional drilling to install the offshore export cables underground at the landfall.



A1 Corridor Section A1

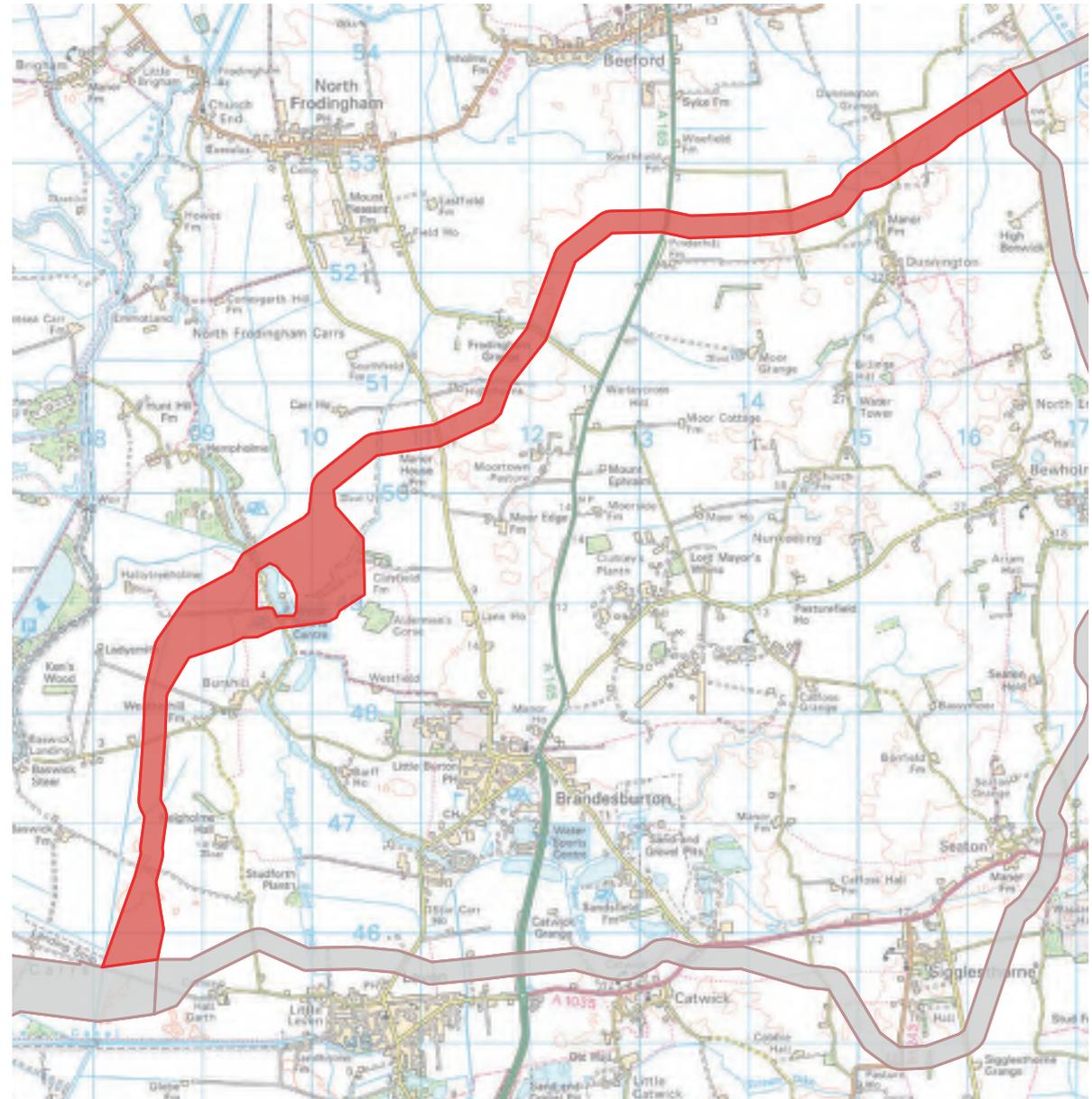
Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 12.5km in length and starts west of Low Bonwick and into an open landscape characterised by farmland. It crosses Beverley Road and Grange Road, heads southwest past Frodingham Grange, crosses the A165, Mickley Dike, several watercourses, past Hempholme Pumping Station, Burshill and ends at Carr Lane by Beverley Airfield.

This corridor section fully intersects a linear Local Wildlife Site and crosses a gas pipeline in a similar location to the site. Around Tophill Low there is unavoidable overlap with reservoir flooding extent.

Part of the proposed corridor section is adjacent to the recently constructed Dogger Bank A and Dogger Bank B cable routes so there is the potential for sharing of ground conditions data and learning from experiences of construction methods in this area.

We will select either Corridor Section A1 or A2 to take forward to the next stage of assessments.



A2 Corridor Section A2

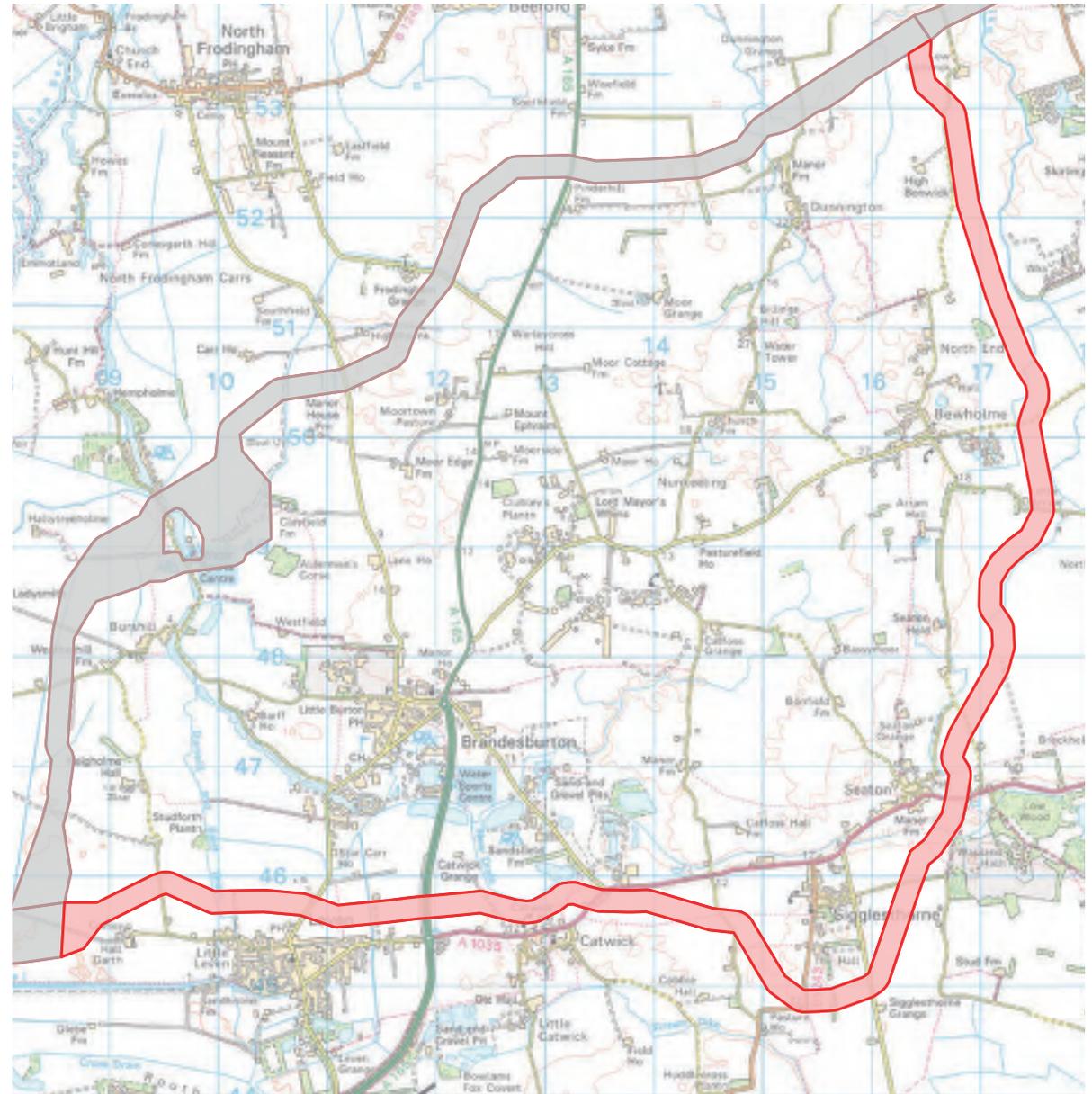
Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 18km in length and starts at Low Bonwick. It heads south across open farmland, following Stream Dike for a short length and crosses Mill Lane and Hornsea Road and at the B1243 it heads northwest towards Catwick village, crosses the A165 and to the north of Leven.

The corridor passes Hornsea Mere, a large freshwater lake, and is approximately 260m from Hornsea Mere's designations such as the Hornsea Mere Special Protection Area, Site of Special Scientific Interest and Important Bird and Biodiversity Area. There is also an ancient woodland and a number of UK priority habitats in the vicinity of Hornsea Mere.

The corridor overlaps with the Seaton Local Geological Site. The Leven Canal Site of Special Scientific Interest is located 270m to the south of the corridor.

We will select either Corridor Section A1 or A2 to take forward to the next stage of assessments.



B Corridor Section B

Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 11km in length. It starts at Carr Lane by Beverley Airfield and follows a westerly direction across open farmland. It crosses Scarborough Beck in two places, several watercourses and drains, the A164, the Yorkshire Coast Line (railway) and heads southwest towards the B1248 where it ends.

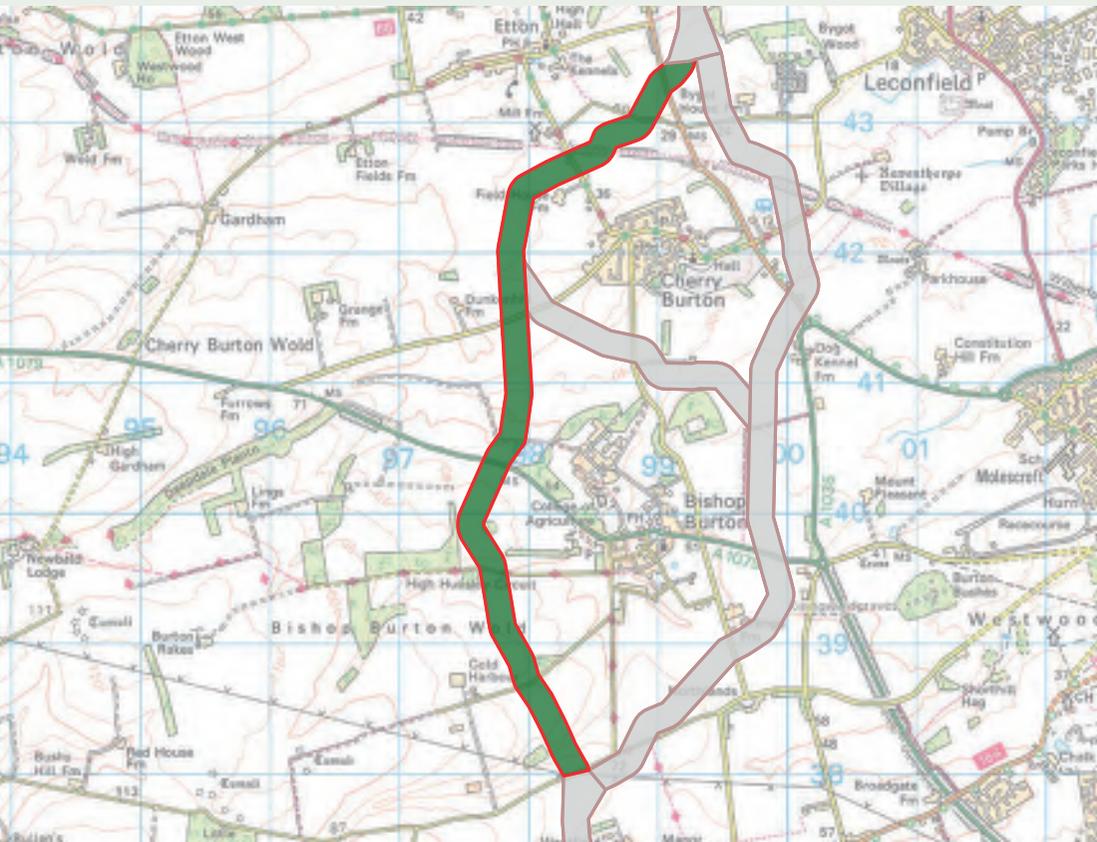


C1 Corridor Section C1

Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 6km in length. It starts to the west of Bygot Wood. It passes through agricultural land, crossing the B1248, Rootas Lane, Etton Road and follows a south west direction to the west of Cherry Burton village.

From Dunken Hill/Highgate it heads south and runs west of Bishop Burton village. From the A1079, the section is routed southeast, crosses Low Balk Road, Cold Harbour Road and ends at Walkington Heads.

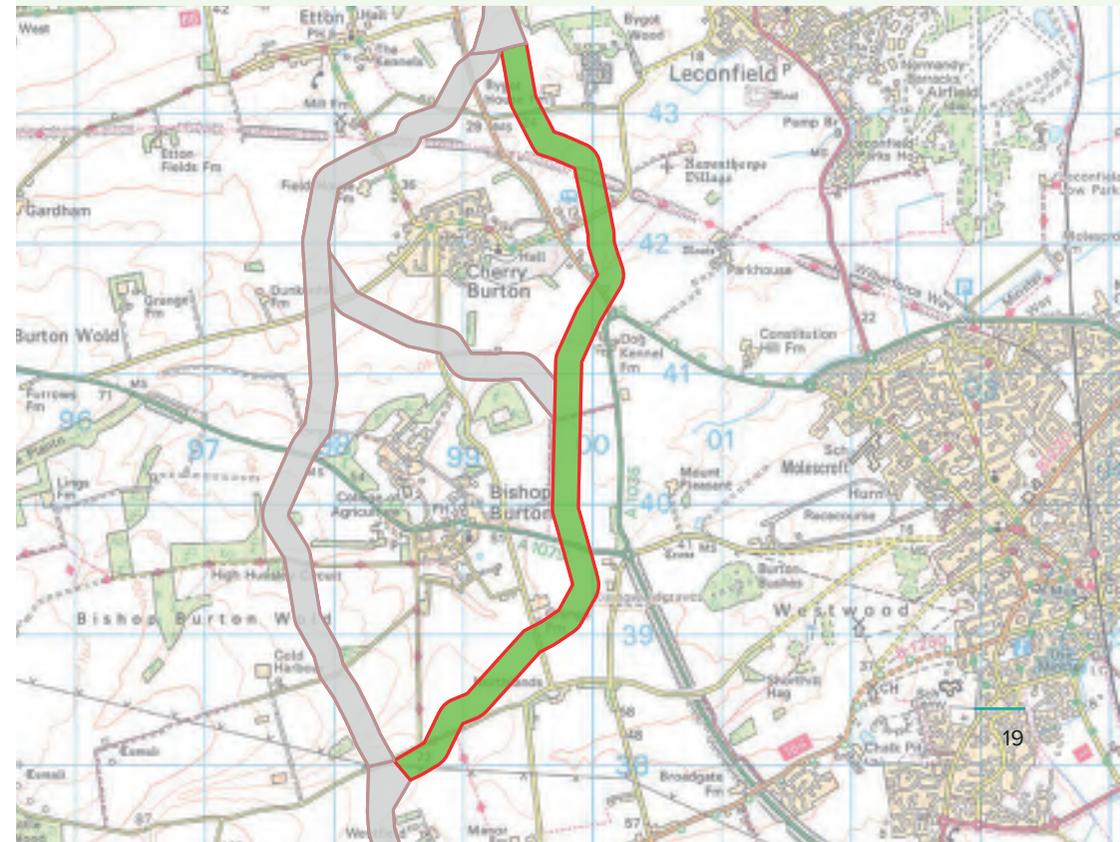


C2 Corridor Section C2

Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 6.5km in length. It starts to the east of Bygot Wood and is routed south to the east of Cherry Burton village. The eastern part of the former Cherry Burton Golf Club falls within this corridor section.

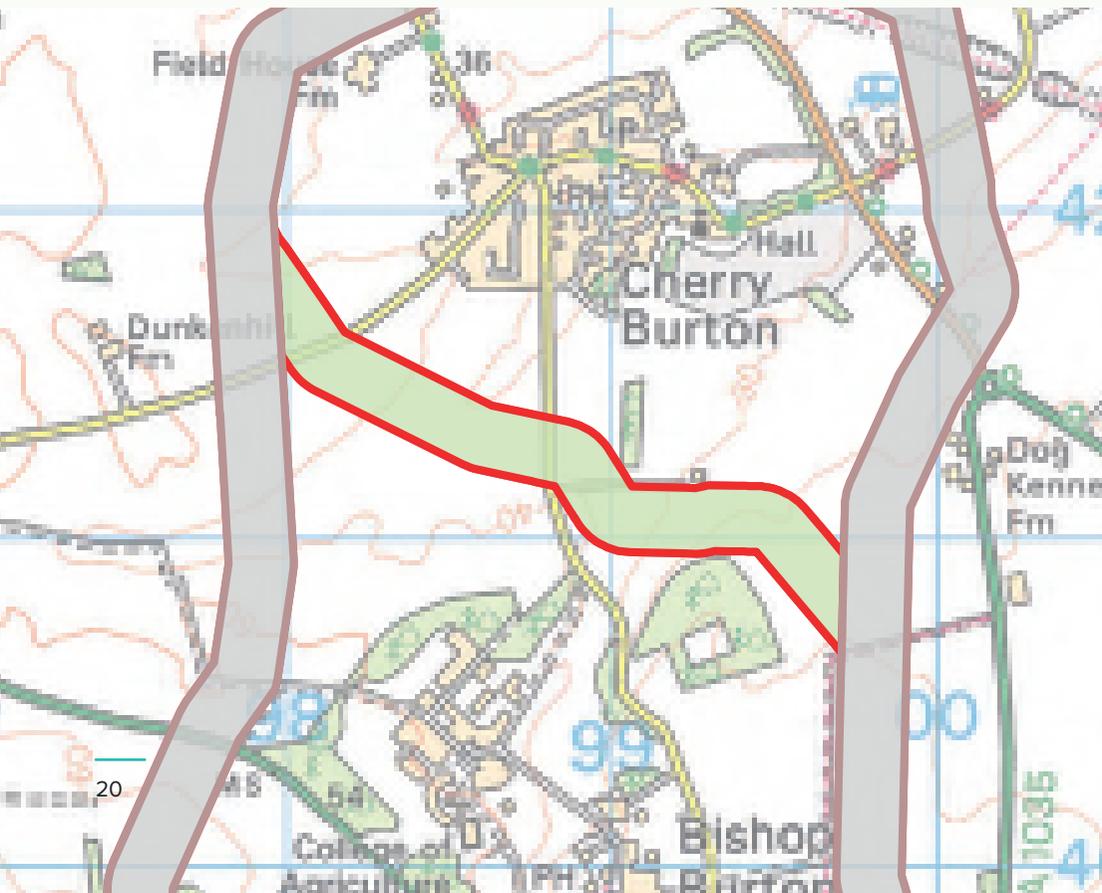
It crosses a watercourse and the B1248 and follows a route south to the east of Bishop Burton village, over Finchcroft Road and follows Walkington Heads for a short distance.



C3 Corridor Section C3

Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 2km in length. It starts from Highgate and heads southeast. It crosses Bishop Burton Road and is routed south of the Cherry Burton Sewage Treatment Works. It ends to the east of Lambfold Wood.

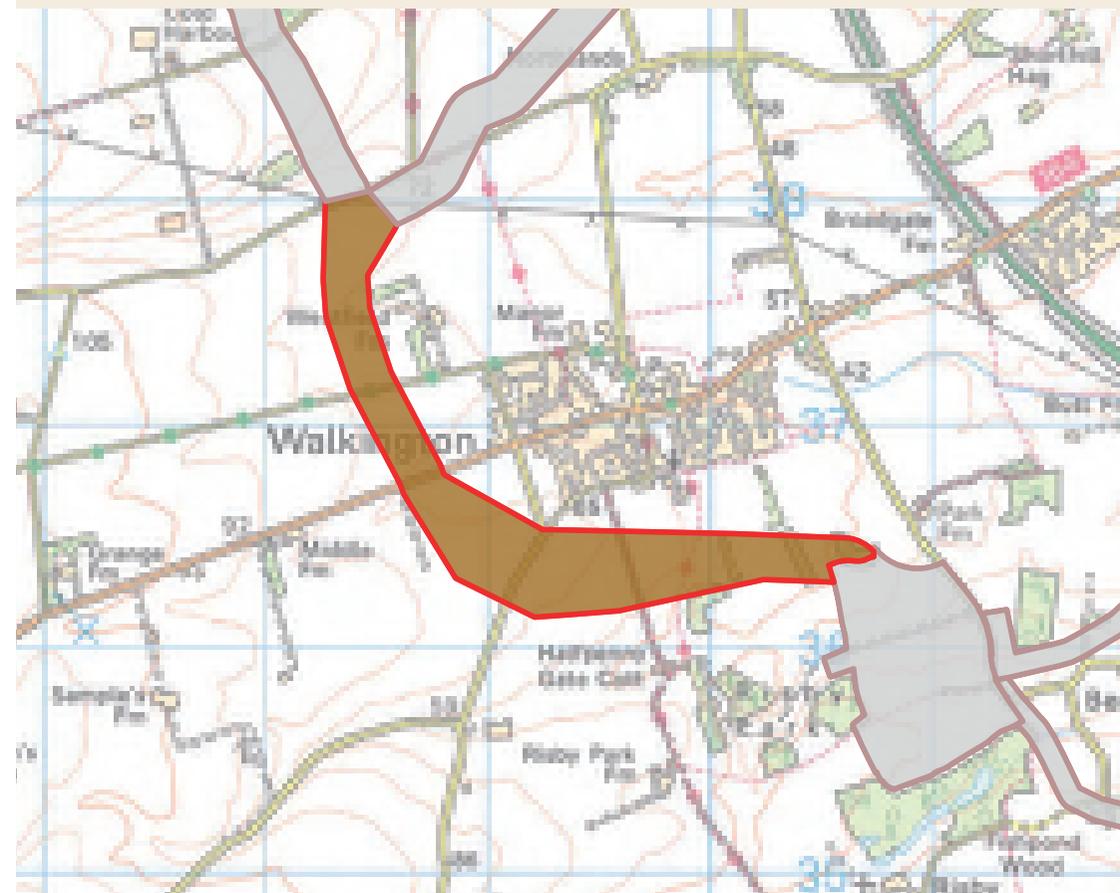


D Corridor Section D

Section description

This corridor section measures approximately 3km in length. It starts from a point by Walkington Heads and heads south. The village of Walkington is to the east and the section is intersected by Middlehowe Road and the B1230 where it follows an easterly route to the south of Walkington.

The corridor section crosses Risby Lane and passes through Walkington Park where it ends at Briarpit Plantation.



Converter station

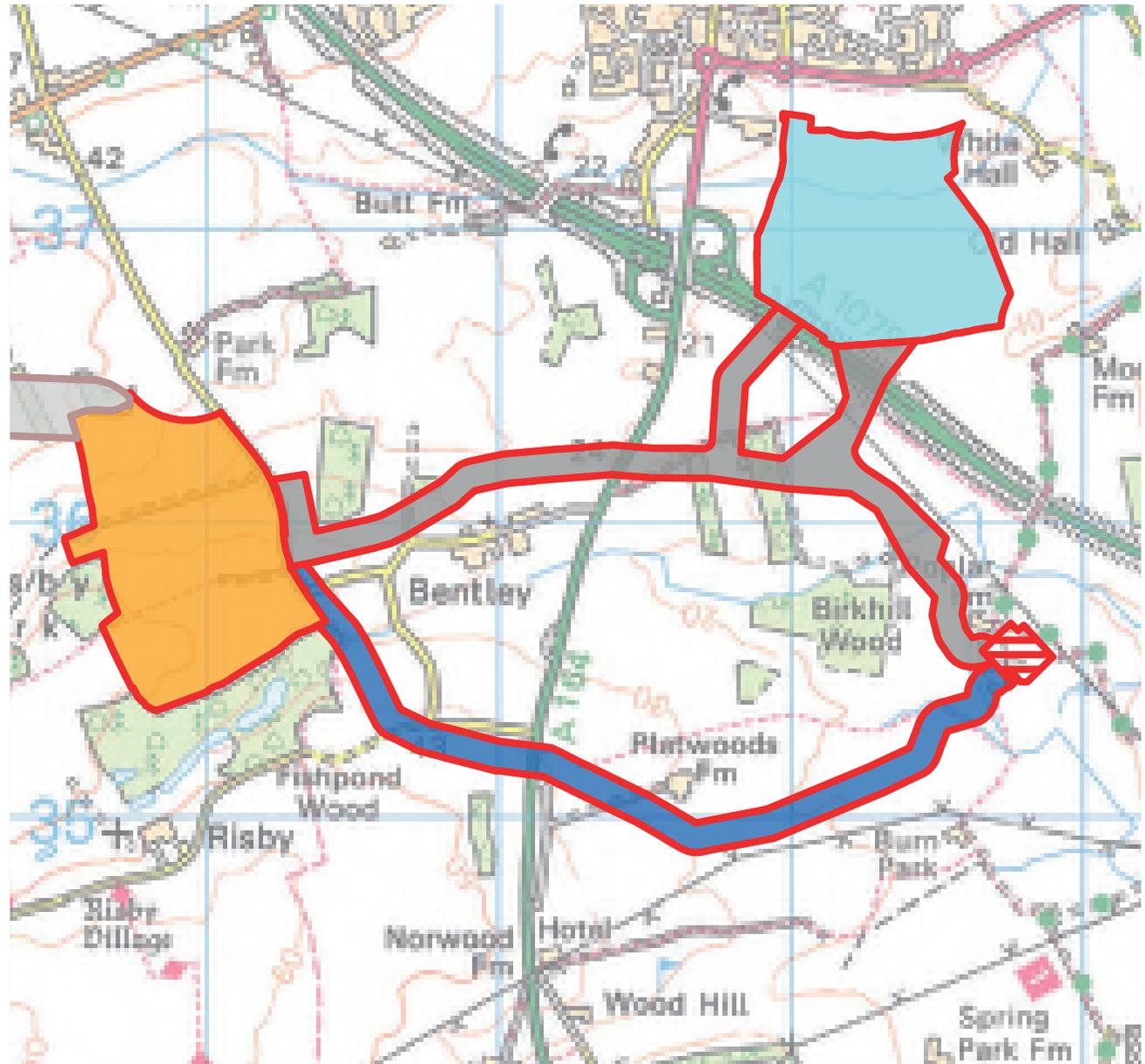
A converter station is required to transform the electricity from high voltage direct current into high voltage alternating current so that it can be fed into the Birkhill Wood Substation.

We have identified two broad areas for siting the converter station. Option 1 is bordered by the A164 to the north and west and the A1079 to the south and Option 2 is located to the southeast of Walkington and to the west of the hamlet of Bentley.

Only one location will be selected to take forward for final development.

Connecting the converter station to Birkhill Wood Substation

We will need underground cables to connect the converter station to the new substation at Birkhill Wood. These are shown on the plan to the right.



-  Connection Cable E1
-  Connection Cable E2
-  Converter Station Option 1
-  Converter Station Option 2
-  Birkhill Wood Substation (being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission)

Installing underground cables

A large part of the onshore elements of the Project involves laying cables under the ground and reinstating the land for future use by the landowner. Here are some examples of different installation methods we could use.

Open cut trench excavation and duct installation at Dogger Bank C HVDC cable route



Open cut (trenched method)

This method will be used for the majority of the cable route where there is open land. This involves utilising a temporary construction corridor (we assume approximately 50m wide) for a haul road, storing topsoil, pre-construction drainage, fencing and the working area for excavating trenches to install ducting and electricity cables.

All images are not to scale and for indicative purposes only.



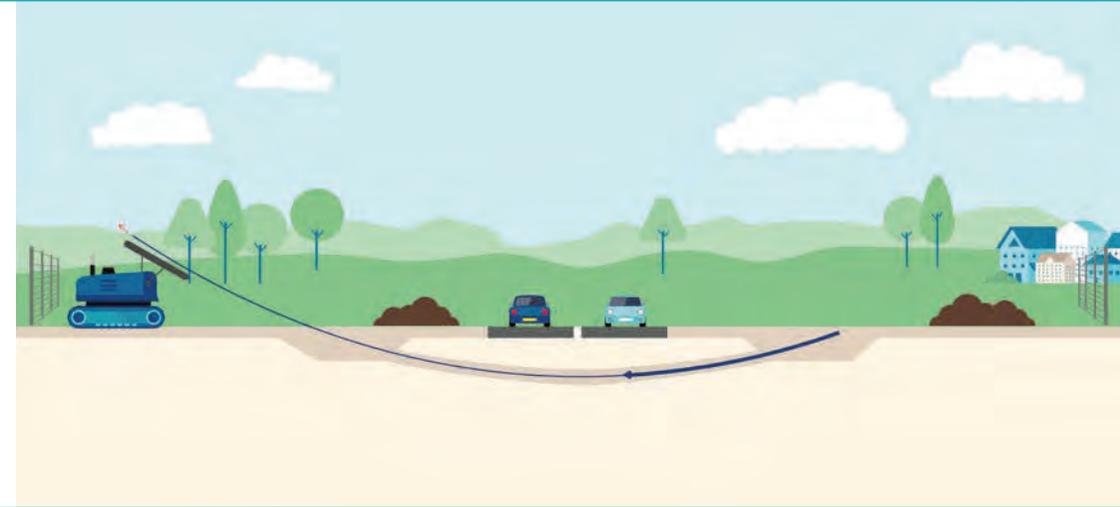
Trenchless methods

For some sections of the cable route there will be critical crossings that are not generally suited to open cut excavation and require minimal surface impact. Examples of these could be roads, railways, waterways and sensitive environmental areas. Below are some common examples of trenchless installation techniques that could be used.

Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)

HDD involves the use of a directional drilling machine to accurately drill along a desired underground route beneath an asset or obstacle and then subsequently install a cable duct. A cable is safely pulled through the conduit as part of the cable installation works.

We will establish two working areas on either side of the feature to be crossed and create a launch pit and a reception pit at each end. At the launch pit, the HDD rig will be brought to site and set up. The operator will drill an initial pilot hole along a desired alignment beneath the asset to be crossed. The diameter of the bore path will then be enlarged using a reaming tool to the desired size for a duct to then be pulled through.

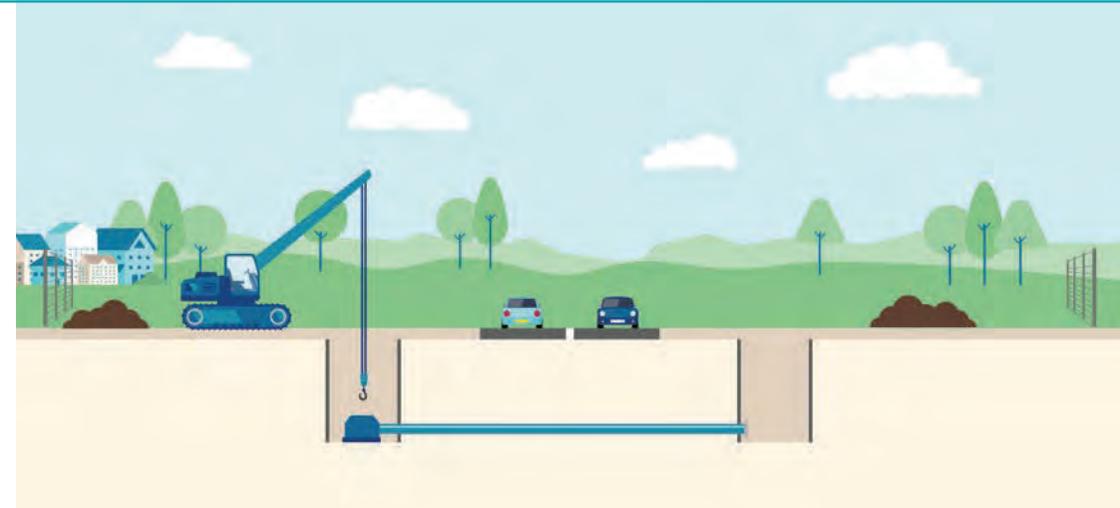


Microtunnelling (pipe jacking)

Microtunnelling is a pipe installation technique that uses microtunnel boring machines, allowing for precise and efficient installation without the need for extensive surface disruption, whilst protecting existing assets.

The process begins with the establishment of two shafts: a launch shaft where the microtunnel boring machine starts and a reception shaft where it finishes. At the launch shaft the machine is advanced through the ground using specially manufactured jacking pipes. The machine and pipes are pushed forward into the ground by hydraulic pistons at a controlled rate, ensuring safe and effective soil cutting.

As each pipe advances through the ground one length at a time, the pistons are retracted and the next pipe section is added to the pipe string. This process is repeated, one pipe length at a time, until the machine reaches the reception shaft.



Emerging opportunities

We are exploring potential ways for the Project to maximise the contribution it can make to helping deliver a secure and more resilient energy system.

Coordinating offshore wind with other infrastructure

We are working alongside National Grid to explore the potential for coordination with an Offshore Hybrid Asset (OHA). This would combine an offshore wind farm, via offshore platforms, with an electricity interconnector between the UK and another European country's electricity market.

Currently, offshore wind farms and interconnectors connect individually to the shore and the UK's electricity grid, each requiring its own infrastructure. OHAs would allow clusters of offshore wind farms and interconnectors to share a single connection point and cabling infrastructure connected via an offshore converter station. The electricity generated would then flow into the transmission systems of either country subject to demand.

Developing OHAs will enhance energy security in the UK, allow us to export power during periods of oversupply, facilitate interconnection with other low-carbon electricity sources in neighbouring European countries and reduce the UK's carbon emissions. Coordination with an OHA provides an opportunity to reduce impacts on the environment and local communities.

We will seek to include flexibility for coordination within our proposals to enable the benefits of an OHA to be realised.

Energy storage and balancing infrastructure

To use the electricity generated by Dogger Bank D in the best possible way we will explore ways to store excess energy during periods when the wind farm is generating a surplus of electricity (e.g. when it is very windy or when demand for electricity is low) to support the grid during times of peak demand. Such a system may include multiple buildings and containers within the area selected for the converter station.

Coordinating with other projects

We are aware that there are other infrastructure projects being developed in the same area and at different stages of planning such as solar farms and other offshore wind farms connecting into the same substation zone.

We have minimised interactions with these as much as possible in our initial site selection work, however, given the proximity of some of the associated infrastructure we will take the opportunity to work closely with the relevant developers and coordinate where practicable to reduce impacts.





How we look to protect and enhance the environment

Protecting and enhancing the habitats we operate in as we harness the wind for renewable energy generation is a key part of developing our proposals.

We need to clearly identify the potential impacts of the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning stages of the Project. This is a necessary part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process which will look at social, cultural and historical impacts, as well as impacts on the natural environment.

EIA Scoping

The 2024 Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion set out how we will consider and assess the offshore and onshore environments.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

The findings of our assessments and the potential for measures to address environmental effects will inform a Preliminary Environmental Information Report which we will present at the statutory consultation in 2025.

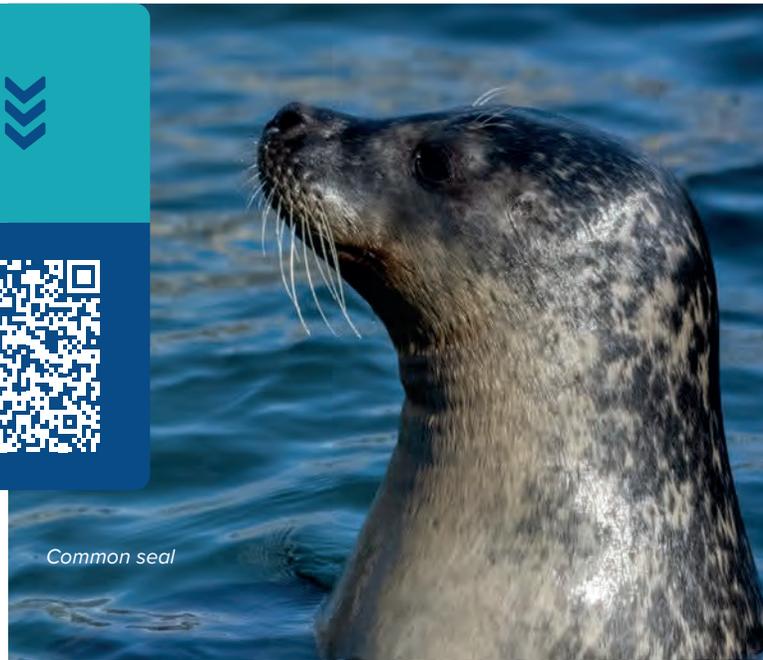


Water Vole

Scan the QR code to access the scoping documents from the Planning Inspectorate's website



<https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/EN010144/documents/>



Common seal

Design flexibility

Because offshore wind farm development is complex, we need to use a design envelope approach wherever flexibility is required for some aspects of the Project, particularly offshore, at the time of application. These include the precise number and size of wind turbines that could be installed, as well as the parameters for the foundations. In such cases, the assessment will be based on a 'worst-case scenario'. This provides a meaningful assessment of the potential effects, whilst maintaining reasonable flexibility for future design refinements.





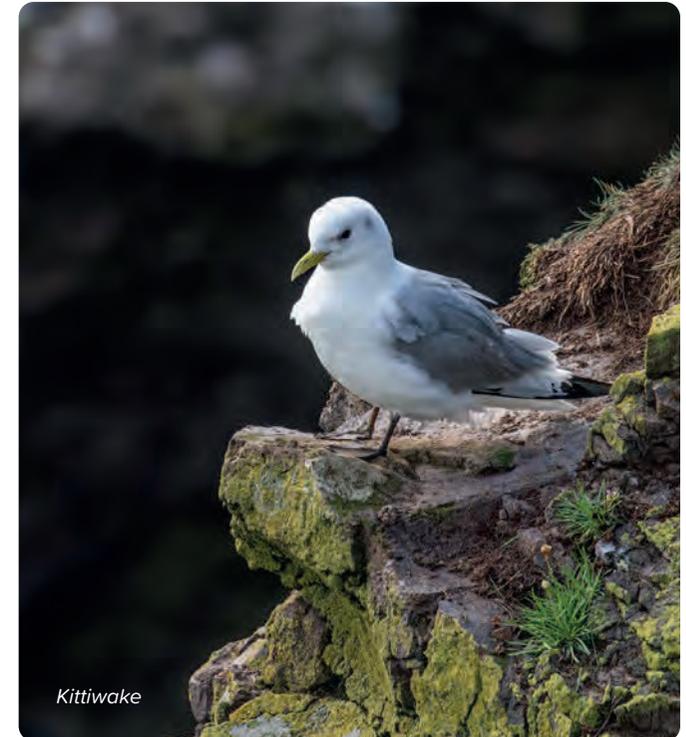
Minke Whale

Surveys

We will undertake a survey programme to inform our assessments and project design.

Onshore, we will carry out surveys to understand the local ecology, evaluate potential access routes for construction traffic and examine ground conditions.

Offshore, we have already conducted surveys related to offshore ornithology, and this summer, we have completed surveys to study the benthic and intertidal ecology and geophysical environment.



Kittiwake



Enhancing the environment through Biodiversity Net Gain

While our primary goal is to provide renewable energy, we recognise the potential environmental impacts of the Project.

In accordance with the provisions of the Environment Act 2021 we will meet the mandatory requirements for Biodiversity Net Gain, which aims to improve the natural environment by 10% compared to its original state and we will prioritise avoiding, minimising, and mitigating impacts, such as through careful cable design and routing.

Where impacts are unavoidable, we will provide compensation to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain and we commit to collaborating with landowners, environmental organisations, and statutory bodies to support conservation initiatives such as tree planting, habitat enhancements, and grassland improvements along the cable corridor.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

We will consider whether the Project could have likely significant effects on protected species and habitats such as the Dogger Bank SAC and relevant Special Protection Areas. We will undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment which will be informed by engagement with the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies and technical stakeholders.

Should it not be possible to rule out an adverse effect on protected sites or species, a derogation case will be prepared in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and provided as part of the DCO application.



Find out more and have your say

Local residents, workers, landowners, elected representatives, businesses, and other stakeholders play a crucial role in this consultation. Your views and knowledge are essential as we refine our proposals.

This non-statutory consultation will start on **Tuesday 10 September** and end at midnight on **Tuesday 22 October 2024**.



Attend our consultation events

Drop in and join us at any one of the events below. Here you will be able to meet the engineering, environment and land teams and ask questions to learn more about the Project. Consultation materials will be available to view or take home with you.

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  <p>TUESDAY
17
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Hornsea Floral Hall
Esplanade, Hornsea, HU18 1NQ</p> |  <p>THURSDAY
19
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Leven Sports Hall
North Street, Leven, HU17 5NF</p> |  <p>FRIDAY
27
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Walkington Village Hall
21 East End, Walkington, HU17 8RX</p> |
|  <p>TUESDAY
17
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Skipsea Village Hall
Bridlington Road, Skipsea, YO25 8TJ</p> |  <p>THURSDAY
26
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Woodmansey Village Hall
Long Lane, Woodmansey, HU17 8RN</p> |  <p>SATURDAY
28
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Beverley Memorial Hall
73-75 Lairgate, Beverley, HU17 8HN</p> |
|  <p>WEDNESDAY
18
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Cottingham Civic Hall
Market Green, Cottingham, HU16 5QG</p> |  <p>THURSDAY
26
SEPTEMBER</p> |  <p>Bishop Burton College
York Road, Bishop Burton, HU17 8QG</p> |  <p>WEDNESDAY
2
OCTOBER</p> |  <p>Q&A webinar
Email contact@doggerbankd.com to register your details.</p> |
| |  <p>10am to 2pm</p> | |  <p>2pm to 7pm</p> | |  <p>2pm to 7pm</p> |
| |  <p>3pm to 7pm</p> | |  <p>10am to 12pm</p> | |  <p>10am to 2pm</p> |
| |  <p>2pm to 7pm</p> | |  <p>3pm to 7pm</p> | |  <p>6pm to 7.30pm</p> |

Access printed materials

You can view and pick up copies of the brochure, maps, survey form and a freepost envelope from any one of the locations listed below. You can also ring our freephone number or email to request materials to be posted to you.

Location	Opening Times	
Beverley Customer Service Centre 7 Cross Street, Beverley, HU17 9AX	Mon to Thurs: 9.00am to 5.00pm Fri: 9.00am to 4.30pm	Sat and Sun: Closed
Bridlington Central Library 14 King Street, Bridlington, YO15 2DF	Mon: 9.30am to 5.00pm Weds: 9.30am to 6.00pm Thurs: 9.30am to 3.00pm	Sat: 9.30am to 1.00pm Tues, Fri and Sun: Closed
Cottingham Library and Customer Service Centre Market Green, Cottingham, HU16 5QG	Mon and Tues: 9.30am to 4.30pm Thurs: 9.30am to 6.30pm Fri: 9.30am to 1.00pm	Sat: 9.30am to 12.30pm Weds and Sun: Closed
Driffield Centre Cross Hill, Driffield, YO25 6RQ	Mon: 9.30am to 6.30pm Tues to Fri: 9.30am to 4.30pm	Sat: 9.30am to 12.30pm Sun: Closed
Hornsea Customer Service and Library Broadway, Hornsea, HU18 1PZ	Mon and Fri: 9.30am to 4.30pm Tues: 12.30pm to 6.30pm Thurs: 9.30am to 1.30pm	Sat: 9.30am to 12.30pm Weds and Sun: Closed
Leven Library 74 East Street, Leven, HU17 5NG	Weds: 10:30 am to 12:30pm, 3:30pm to 7.00pm	Mon and Tues, Thurs to Sun: Closed
Market Weighton Wicstun Centre 14 Beverley Road, Market Weighton, YO43 3JP	Mon and Fri: 9.30am to 4.30pm Weds: 9.30am to 6.30pm	Sat: 9.30am to 12.30pm Tues, Thurs and Sun: Closed

Times are subject to change so please check before you visit.

Learn about the Project



Website at www.doggerbankd.com

You can download the consultation materials, view an interactive map and complete a survey form.



Online presentation

You can view a pre-recorded webinar presentation about the Project on our website.

You can register to attend an online event being held on **Wednesday 2 October** between 6pm-7.30pm where we will take written questions and provide answers. Email to register and receive joining information.



Interactive map

The onshore proposals cover an area from Skipsea on the coast to Cottingham in the southwest. Search our interactive map to see what part of the proposals are closest to you and leave us comments on specific locations.

Ways to feedback



Survey form

A survey form is available on our website, at consultation events, deposit locations or by request from the team.

Pick up a freepost envelope or write **FREEPOST DOGGER BANK D** on an envelope and return your completed survey form to us.



Email at contact@doggerbankd.com

Email your response to the consultation, send us a query or to request materials to be posted to you.



Register for project updates

Stay on track by registering your email address to receive future project updates. Sign up on our website.



Call us on **0800 254 5029**

If you prefer to speak to someone, phone our contact centre and we will ring you back.



Timeline



Next steps

This non-statutory consultation closes at **midnight on 22 October 2024**. Once the consultation has ended, we will carefully consider all the responses received.

All the comments we receive during these consultations will be reviewed and summarised in a consultation report setting out the responses to this consultation and an explanation of how we have considered people’s feedback.

We will also continue developing the environmental impact assessments and design work to refine our proposals.

The timescales for the milestones below are indicative.



What matters to you, matters to us

You can have a direct influence on the design and development of Dogger Bank D. Share your insights on matters such as important local roads to consider or dates or times to avoid and how we can effectively share information during the construction phase. Complete the survey form, email, or send a letter to submit your comments.

Your suggestions will be considered as we develop and refine our proposals for Dogger Bank D.

Recommendations we adopt will be recorded in a Commitment Register which will be submitted with our DCO application.



DOGGER BANK D
WIND FARM

