

DOGGER BANK D WIND FARM

Project Update and Non-Statutory Consultation
on the Onshore Converter Station

23 June to 3 August 2026



www.doggerbankd.com/ocs-consultation

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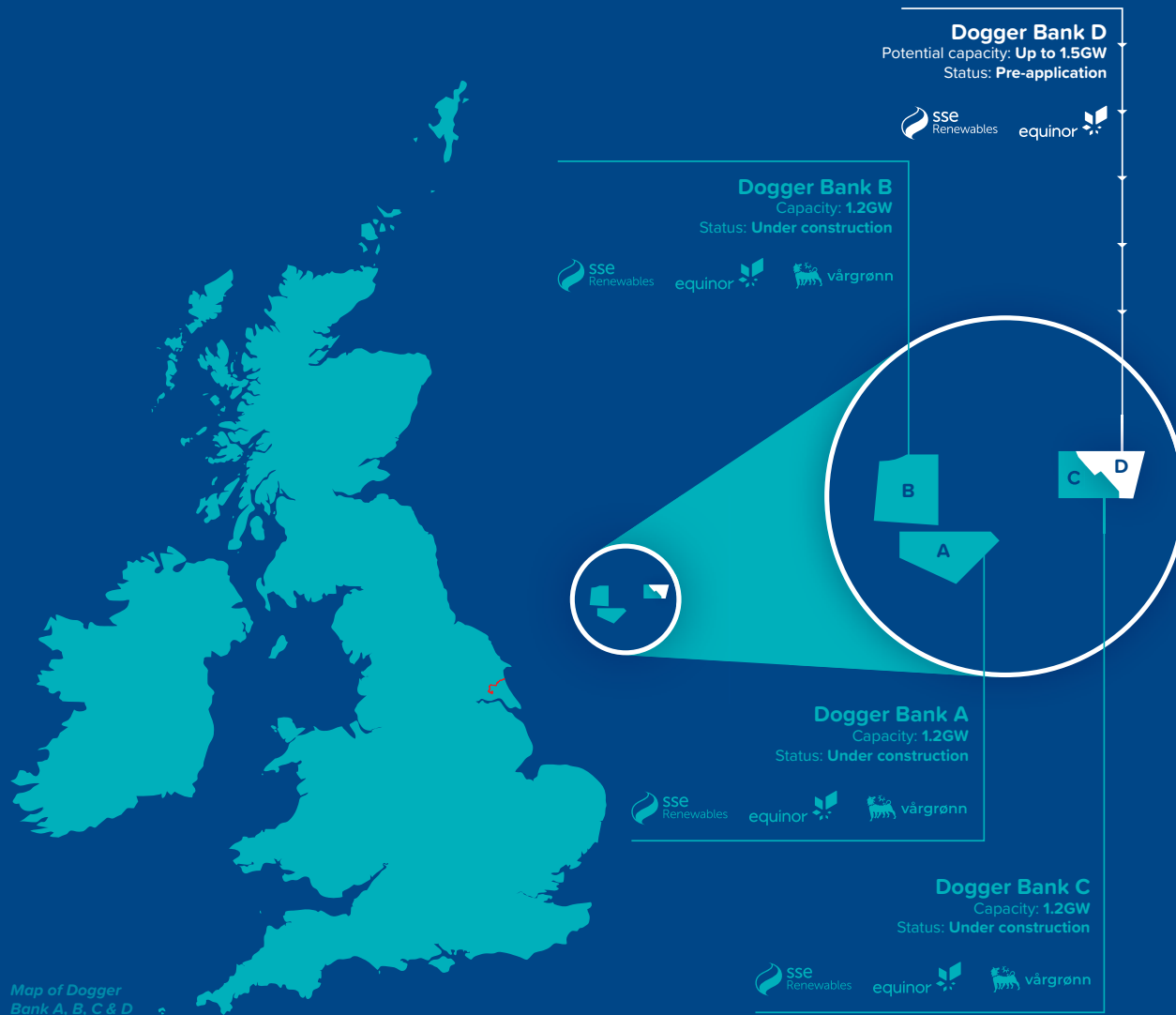
About the Dogger Bank D Project

Dogger Bank D is a proposed fourth phase of the Dogger Bank Wind Farm, the world's largest offshore wind farm currently in construction. The Project is located in the North Sea, over 210km from the Yorkshire coast and has a generating capacity of up to 1.5 gigawatts (GW).

As the Project exceeds 100 megawatts, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and will require a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008.

Project Status

The Project is currently in the pre-application stage, with submission of the DCO application anticipated in June 2027.



What does the Project include?

The Project comprises the offshore and onshore infrastructure required to generate electricity at sea and transmit it to the National Grid at the Birkhill Wood Substation, south of Beverley in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Offshore infrastructure includes wind turbines, foundations, scour and cable protection, an offshore platform, inter-array cables and offshore export cables.

Onshore infrastructure includes landfall and associated transition joint bays, underground cables and an Onshore Converter Station (OCS).

Consultation to date

Two rounds of non-statutory consultation were undertaken in 2023 and 2024 and a targeted statutory consultation on an offshore Artificial Nesting Structure in early 2026.

A statutory consultation was carried out between 10 June and 5 August 2025, informed by a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). A summary of community feedback from the statutory consultation can be found at the following link <https://doggerbankd.com/consultation/>.

About This Document

Dogger Bank D is undertaking a non-statutory consultation and has prepared this document to give the local community an opportunity to find out more about how proposals for the OCS have been developed.

Through this consultation we are also inviting the local community to share their views on our early design proposals for the OCS, ahead of submitting an application to the Planning Inspectorate in June 2027.

This document relates to the OCS only. It is set out in two parts:

Part 1 - Project Update on OCS Site Selection

Provides an update on the location for the proposed OCS, explaining how the proposals have evolved since the 2025 statutory consultation. This information is being shared to keep stakeholders and the local community informed of the ongoing development of the proposals; enabling people to understand where the infrastructure is planned to be situated and how this may influence the surrounding area.

Part 2 - Consultation on OCS early design concepts

Presents the OCS infrastructure requirements and the design principles that will guide ongoing design development and refinement of the OCS. It also sets out early design concepts on which feedback is being sought to help inform the next stage of design development. This information is intended to help stakeholders and the local community understand how the OCS zone could be designed within its setting, including matters such as roof form, appearance and landscaping.

Part One - Project Update on OCS Site Selection

OCS Site Selection Process

At the 2025 statutory consultation, two potential locations for the OCS were presented for consideration, referred to as **Zone 4** (located to the south of Beverley) and **Zone 8** (located to the south of Walkington). Through an extensive multi-disciplinary site selection process, the Project has selected **Zone 4**.



Purpose of a converter station

Electricity generated offshore by Dogger Bank D must be converted before it can be used on the UK electricity network. This process takes place at a converter station.

The UK electricity network uses alternating current (AC), while electricity from Dogger Bank D turbines offshore is transmitted as direct current (DC). The converter station safely converts DC into AC so it can be distributed to homes and businesses.



Watch an animation of how a converter station works at www.doggerbankd.com

Through the OCS site selection process, the Project's core objective was to identify a site where an OCS could be constructed and operated safely, while minimising environmental impacts and disruption to local residents, for progression into the DCO application. To inform this process, a multi-disciplinary approach was adopted, considering environmental, technical and land use factors.



How Zone 4 and Zone 8 were identified

In 2024, the **OCS Zone Area of Search** was defined as a 3km search radius centred on the grid connection point at the proposed Birkhill Wood Substation. Within this Area of Search, a total of nine OCS zone options were initially identified.

Site Selection Principles were applied during the identification of OCS zones, as far as practicable. These included:



Avoiding stand-alone residential properties, urban settlements and areas with substantial infrastructure and local amenity value



Avoiding overlap with Flood Zones 2 and 3



Avoiding and minimising impacts to mature and ancient woodlands



Avoiding and minimising impacts to internationally, nationally and locally designated ecological sites



Avoiding and minimising interactions with other existing and planned developments, where possible



Avoiding known areas of contaminated land risk



Avoiding and minimising impacts to internationally, nationally and locally designated landscape areas

Engineering and environmental risks with each OCS zone option were identified and assessed. Seven zones were discounted due to either environmental or technical constraints. Zone 4 and Zone 8 were considered to have lower risk profiles and were therefore taken forward to more detailed assessment and presented in the 2025 statutory consultation.

OCS zone selection and refinement timeline

Summer 2025

- ✓ First Design Council meeting held
- ✓ Two potential OCS zones (Zone 4 and Zone 8) presented at Statutory Consultation

Winter 2025

- ✓ Review of statutory consultation feedback
- ✓ Decision not to progress Energy Storage and Balancing Infrastructure
- ✓ Additional OCS zone surveys and assessments
- ✓ Interim Design Panel meeting held
- ✓ Further engagement with key stakeholders, including East Riding of Yorkshire Council
- ✓ Provisional decision for OCS Zone made
- ✓ Specialists appointed to develop site refinement, co-existence options and OCS design development

Spring 2026

- ✓ Second Design Council meeting held
- ✓ Identification of three potential OCS platform positions
- ✓ Further engagement with East Riding of Yorkshire Council - access via the A164 agreed
- ✓ Further multi-disciplinary workshops to inform site selection
- ✓ Preferred OCS platform position selected
- ✓ OCS Zone selected and zone refinements finalised
- ✓ Ongoing development of OCS design

Summer 2026

- ✓ Project update of site selection outcomes
- ✓ Consultation on early design proposals

OCS Zone Selection

This section outlines the key factors considered in the site selection assessment of Zones 4 and 8, and sets out why Zone 4 was selected.

Zone 8

Ground investigations undertaken in summer 2025 identified chalk beneath this zone, which can be dissolved by groundwater, forming underground cavities that may affect ground stability. Disturbance of this material can lead to sudden, unpredictable collapse.

Given the extent of cut and fill needed to create a level platform, this poses a material health and safety risk during construction. The permeability of the chalk also presents challenges for groundwater management and limits the effectiveness of drainage strategies.

For these reasons, Zone 8 is not considered technically suitable for an OCS.

From an environmental perspective, the zone is particularly sensitive to above-ground infrastructure due to its elevated position and proximity to heritage assets and the village of Bentley, creating potential for significant adverse landscape, visual and heritage impacts.

The zone lies entirely within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (ILA), where the scale of the OCS means mitigation, such as planting, would not effectively reduce impacts.

Two Scheduled Monuments—Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains, and the ‘Cellar Heads’ moated site and associated ridge and furrow earthworks at Risby Park—lie to the west. Mitigation would not adequately reduce impacts on their setting.

Other considerations

- Potential amenity and road safety impacts on the local road network, e.g. Coppleflat Lane;
- Potential cumulative impacts on Bentley associated with surrounding energy developments;
- Effects to the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) including Rowley Footpath No.9 which traverses the zone and a popular circular walking route known as the Risby Round, near Folly Lake Café;
- Proximity to Local Wildlife Sites; and
- Longer construction programme duration, risks and increased costs associated with the specific ground conditions encountered in this zone.



Zone 4

In comparison, the assessment indicates that Zone 4 would result in fewer and less significant environmental effects. A key consideration is the potential impact on visual amenity from large-scale electricity infrastructure in views from Beverley, nearby farms and surrounding PRow. However, its proximity to existing development—including the A1079, A164 and the Dogger Bank A & B Converter Stations—means change would be perceived within an already influenced landscape, unlike the more rural Zone 8.

Following statutory consultation, the Project became aware that East Riding of Yorkshire Council is undertaking a “Call for Sites” exercise to identify land for future housing. Some land within Zone 4 has been promoted by landowners. While this does not confirm suitability or allocation, the Project recognises these aspirations and the importance of enabling the OCS to coexist with potential future housing.

Zone 4 comprises largely flat or gently undulating land, which is favourable for development of the OCS. It is affected by several existing infrastructure constraints, including a high-pressure gas pipeline, two 33kV overhead lines and infrastructure associated with nearby developments such as the approved Dogger Bank South converter stations. While these present construction challenges, they are not considered insurmountable.

Other considerations

- Potential impacts on Grade II Listed Buildings to the east;
- Proximity to Beverley Parks Local Nature Reserve; and
- Interaction with views of Beverley Minster.



OCS Zone Refinement

Following the selection of Zone 4 for the OCS, further assessments were undertaken to identify the most suitable OCS platform location within the zone.

Zone Context

Zone 4 is located to the south of Beverley. It is bounded by the A1079 to the south and the A164 to the west. The Dogger Bank A & B Converter Stations lie approximately 300m to the south-east of the site and Beverley Parks Local Nature Reserve lies approximately 250m to the east.

The zone comprises arable agricultural fields with hedgerows and is largely flat or gently undulating. It is crossed by a high-pressure gas pipeline and two 33kV overhead power lines. Small areas of the site fall within Flood Zones 2 and 3, and areas which could experience surface water flooding during heavy rainfall.

Building on the core site selection objective - to identify a site where an OCS could be constructed and operated safely, while minimising environmental impacts and disruption to local residents - the site refinement process sought to identify the most suitable position for the OCS platform within Zone 4. This included considering opportunities for co-existence with potential future housing and other key aspects.

The process also considered the routes for the underground HVDC cables from the landfall, HVAC export cable routes to Birkhill Wood Substation, potential locations for water attenuation features and landscaping requirements.

Zone Refinement Principles

The following principles were applied, as far as practicable:

- Locate the zone close to land parcel boundaries, where possible, to minimise impacts on landowners and agricultural use;
- Consider site topography and layout to make best use of natural screening provided by landform and existing features;
- Minimise interactions with existing utilities and maintain appropriate separation distances from major utilities;
- Avoid or minimise impacts on watercourses and other surface and groundwater resources;
- Avoid and minimise impacts on PRow and cycle routes;
- Minimise the removal of hedgerows, where possible; and
- Avoid and minimise impacts on UK Habitats of Principal Importance and Irreplaceable Habitats.



Key Considerations Informing Site Refinement



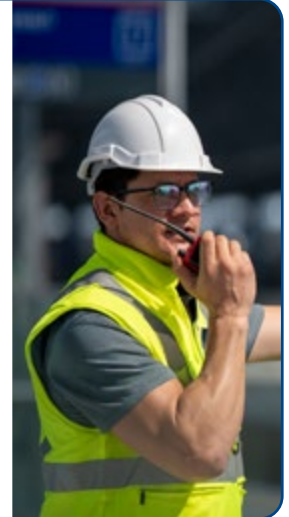
Co-existence with existing development

The site refinement process considered how the OCS could coexist with existing development. It was considered that, to minimise impact on local residents, the OCS should be located away from the settlement boundary. The southern part of the site was identified as the preferred location as it would result in less disruption to existing development. Access from the north of the site, via Shepherds Lane, was discounted to minimise construction-related disruption.



Site Safety

Site safety was a key consideration assessed, particularly in relation to the high-pressure gas main, operated by National Gas Transmission, which runs across Zone 4. The refinement process sought to minimise the number of crossings of the gas main and to maintain appropriate separation distances from above ground infrastructure. Locating the OCS in the eastern part of the site reduces the number of required cable crossings under the gas main (two crossings compared to up to 12) and maximises the distance between the above ground infrastructure and the gas main.



Co-existence with potential future development

The refinement process also considered how the OCS could coexist with potential future development in the area. The Project assessed different locations within Zone 4 to understand how the OCS could be delivered while retaining flexibility for other future land uses, should land be allocated through a future Local Plan. This included considering the infrastructure requirements of the OCS and how different siting options could affect the ability of surrounding land to be developed. Through this process, the south-eastern part of Zone 4 was identified as the preferred location for the OCS, as it offers the greatest opportunity to co-exist with other potential forms of development within the wider area.





Environmental and Landscape Considerations

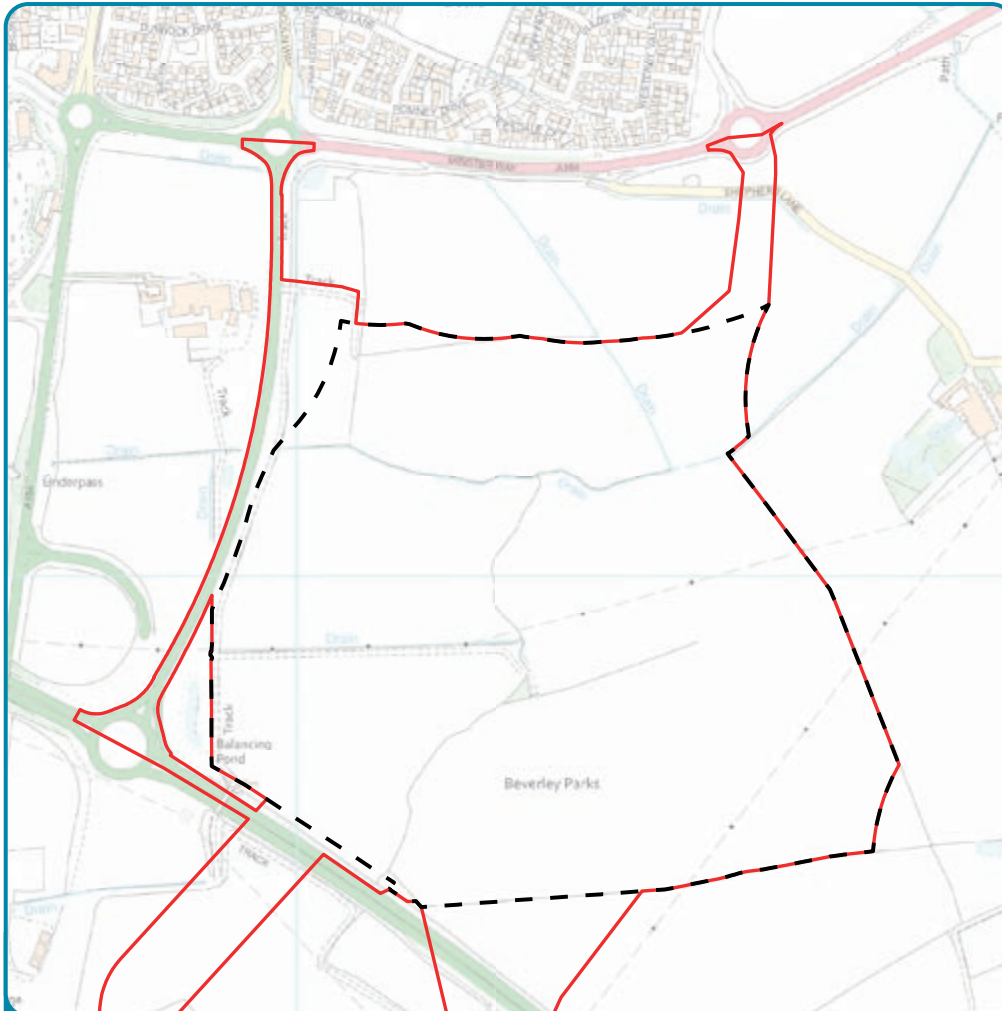
Key environmental and landscape considerations have included the potential visibility of the OCS, the existing landscape character of the area, opportunities to retain and enhance vegetation and screening, and the relationship between the infrastructure and nearby receptors. The refinement work has also considered opportunities to reduce potential effects where possible through the positioning of infrastructure and the incorporation of landscaping and screening measures.



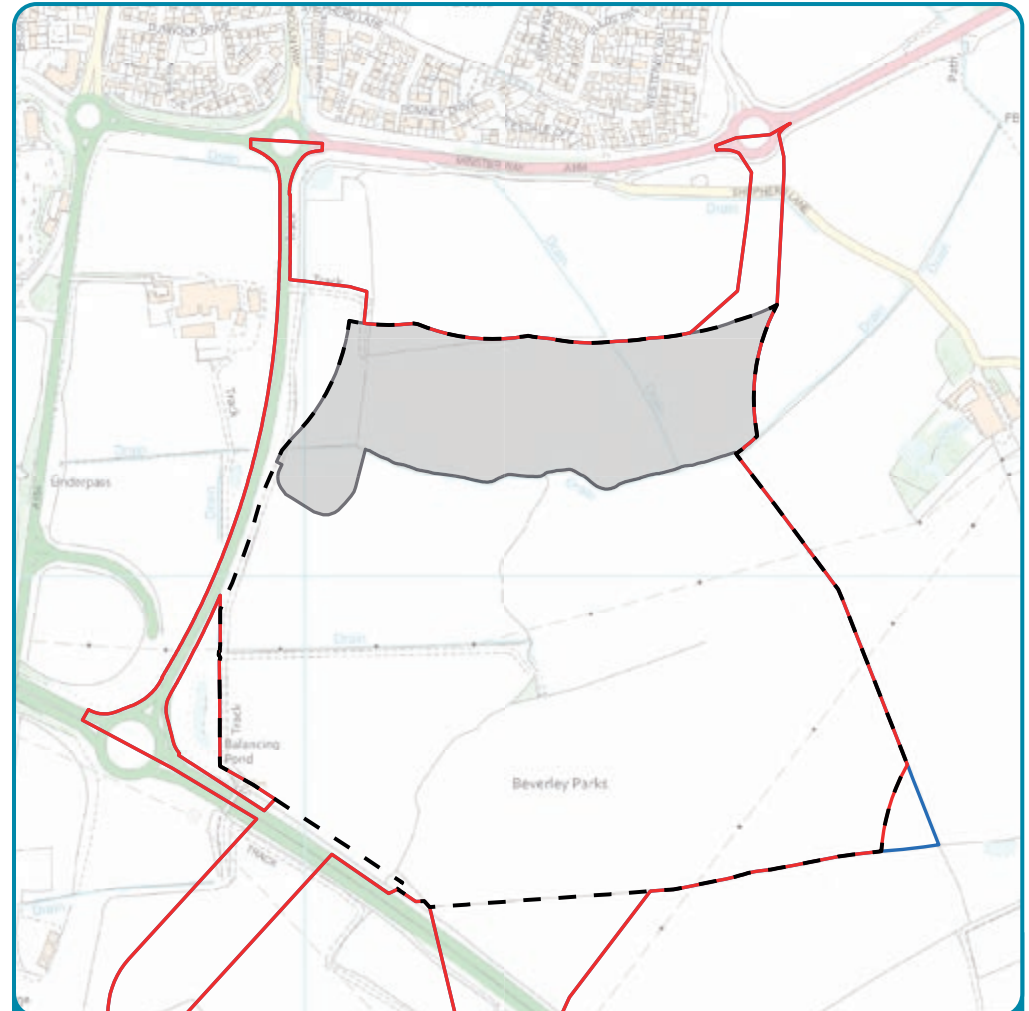
Approach to Beverley

Another factor considered was the approach to Beverley and how this would be affected by the location of the OCS. It was felt that positioning the OCS next to Jock's Lodge Roundabout would alter the current approach, particularly from the south, and could result in an overbearing impact. In contrast, locating the OCS to the east would, in general terms, retain the existing approach from both the south and east, and is therefore preferred.

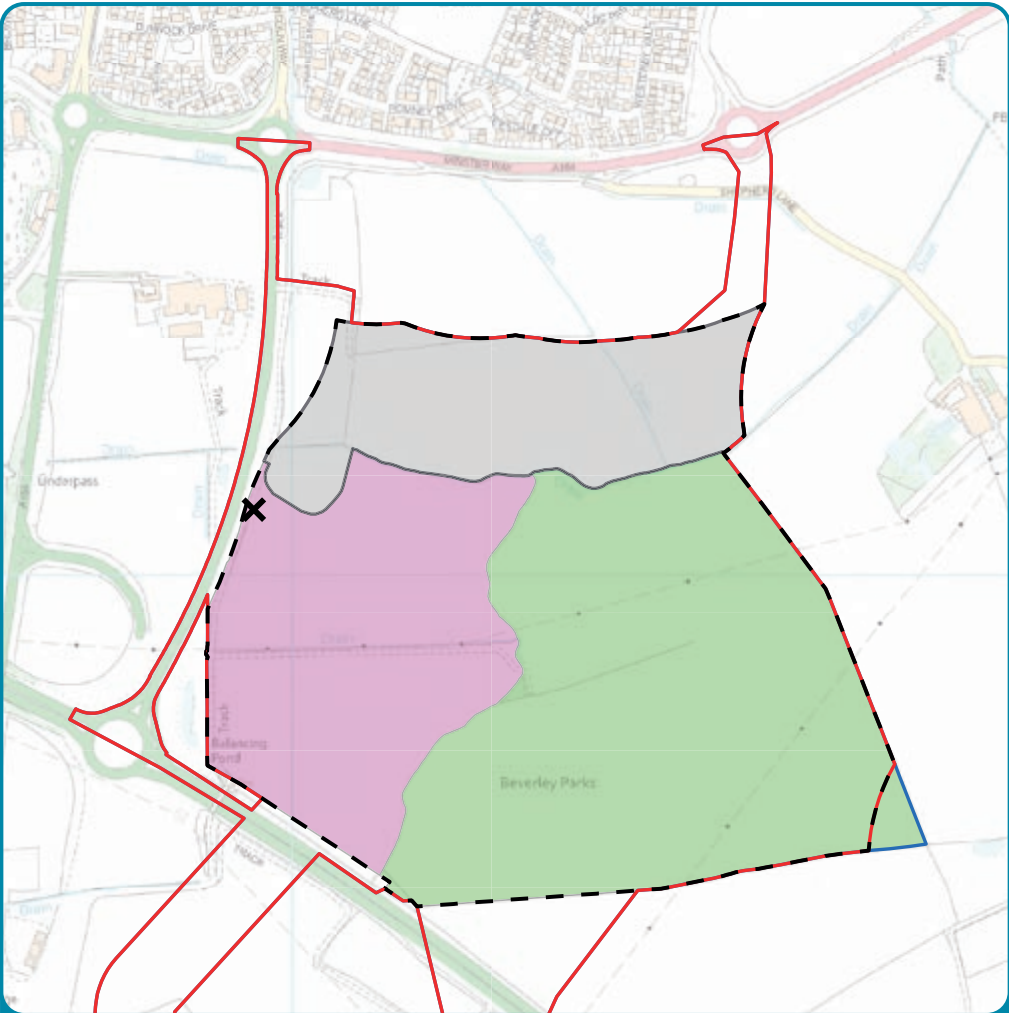




June 2025: Onshore Development Area presented at PEIR and Statutory Consultation



January 2026: The northern section of the zone removed to maximise the distance between the Beverley settlement boundary and the OCS.



Legend

- PEIR Onshore Development Area (June 2025)
- - - PEIR Onshore Converter Station Zone 4 (June 2025)
- Amendments to the PEIR Onshore Development Area
- Area not being considered for Onshore Converter Station siting
- Area for access road (route to be confirmed)
- Area for construction and operational infrastructure associated with the Onshore Converter Station
- ✕ Access Location

April 2026: South-eastern section of the zone (green) identified as the preferred location for the OCS, minimising interactions with the gas main and offering greater opportunity to co-exist with other potential forms of development within the wider area. Access will be from the A164, crossing the western part of the site (pink).

Part Two - Consultation on OCS early design concepts

Introducing Good Design

Dogger Bank D is committed to embedding Good Design and actively and transparently considering environmental, community, and technical factors as the design evolves to deliver a well balanced, sustainable outcome.

As part of this process Dogger Bank D appointed the Design Council in early 2025 to act as an independent design review body. The Design Council is now supporting the project team by providing expert feedback and guidance as the OCS design continues to develop. Dogger Bank D has also assigned a designated Design Champion within the Project to sponsor and champion Good Design.

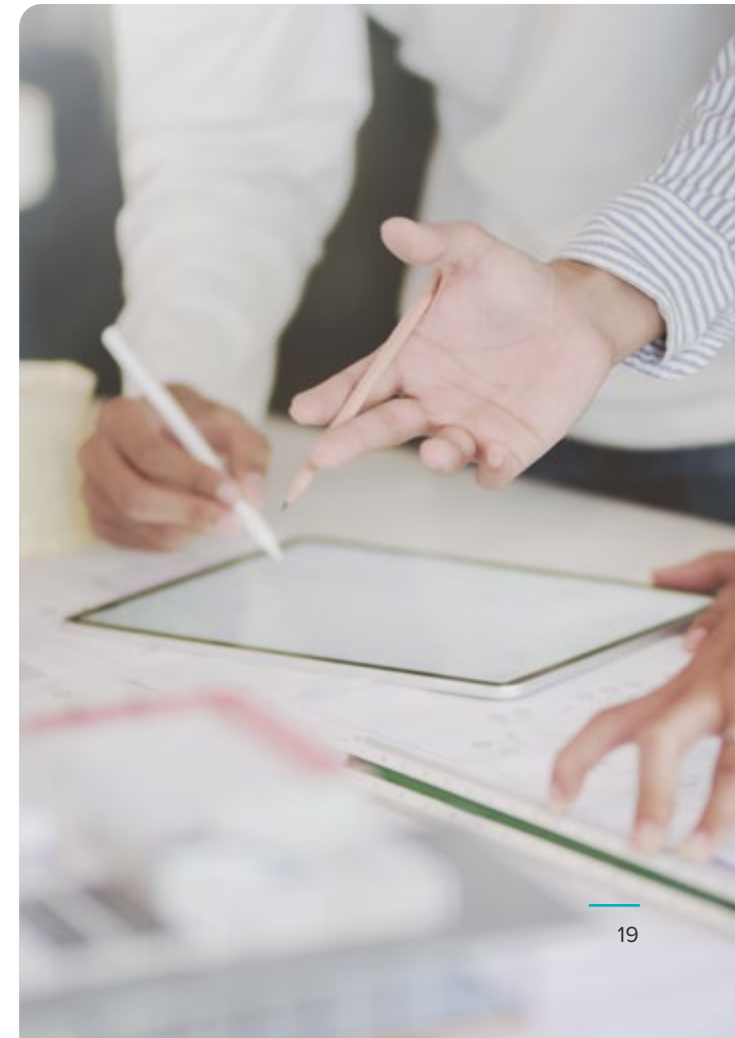
Through the site selection process for the OCS (see Part 1), the Project has worked with design consultants to develop design principles and identify specific opportunities to support Good Design for the OCS. This work has been integrated into the site selection and refinement process to ensure that Good Design is considered throughout.

This section outlines the early design principles and proposal for the OCS, informed by the current design process. These principles will guide the ongoing development of the OCS design. As part of this consultation, feedback is sought on the proposed design principles and concepts to help inform the next phase of design development.

What is 'Good Design'

In practice, Good Design considers how the OCS fits within its surroundings and uses efficient, safe and sustainable solutions. It is an ongoing process, with improvements made at each stage to achieve the best possible outcome, listening to local views, and looking for ways to reduce impacts while delivering benefits such as clean energy.

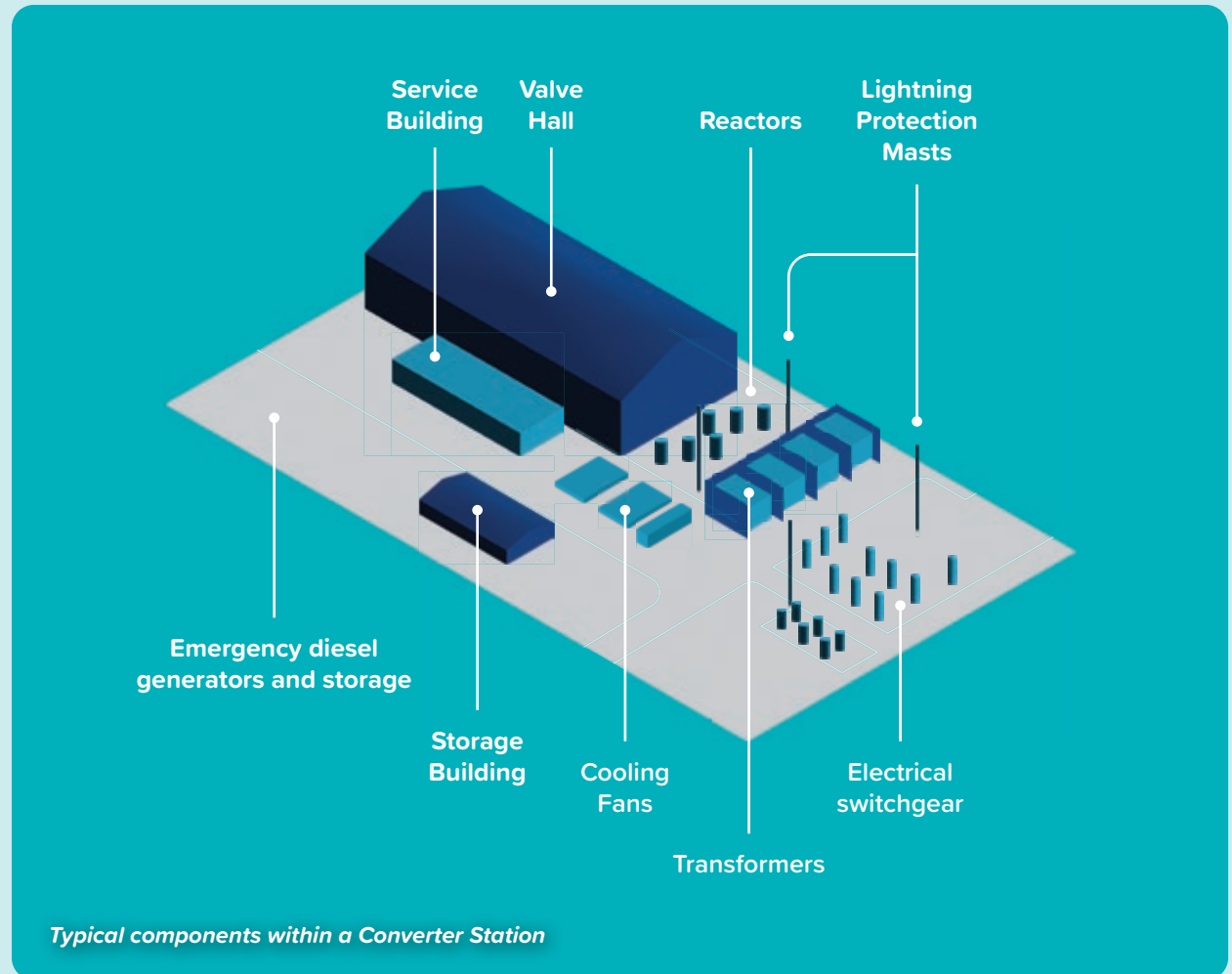
This approach is guided by national planning policy, including the National Policy Statements for energy infrastructure and the National Planning Policy Framework, which emphasise that developments should be sustainable, fit well within their surroundings, and are designed to operate effectively over the long term.



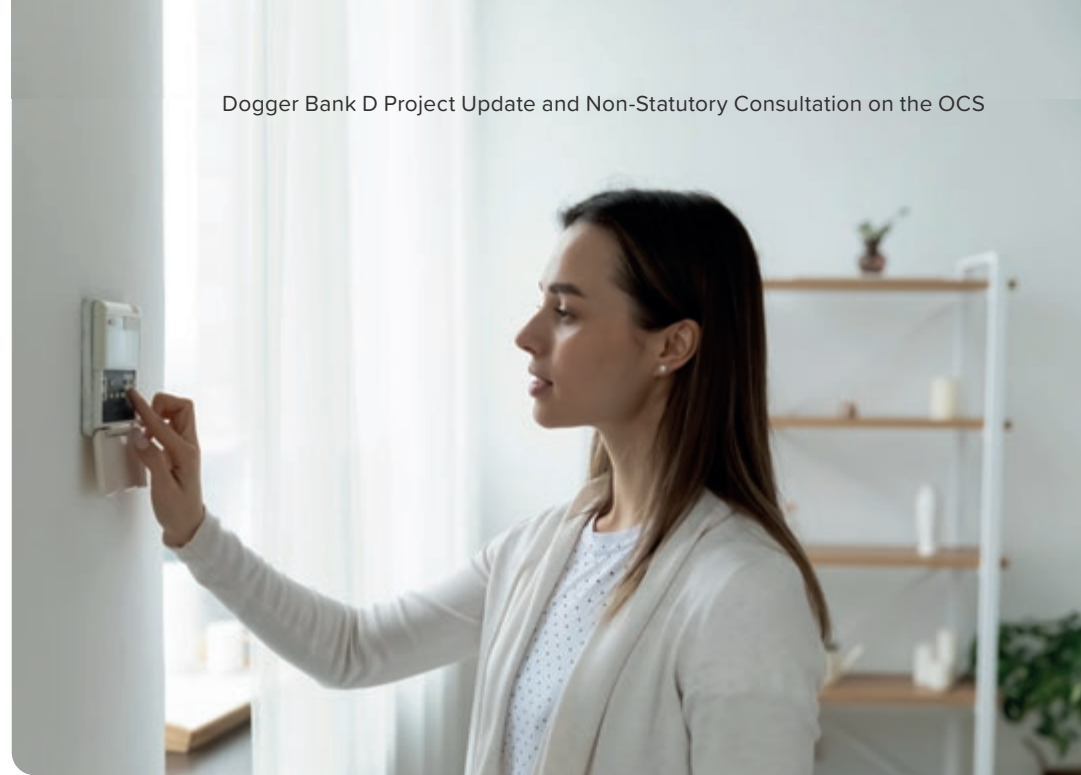
OCS Components

The OCS includes a range of operational, electrical and safety-critical components that influence its form, layout and appearance. The OCS platform will be approximately 250m (length) x 150m (width) and will have perimeter security fencing on all sides. It is expected to include:

- **Valve Hall** – this will be the largest building, housing the main electrical equipment that covers power from DC to AC. It has maximum dimensions of approximately 105m (length) x 50m (width) x 25m (height);
- **Service building** – this will be a smaller adjoining building supporting operation and maintenance activities, approximately 80m x 21m x 8m;
- **Storage building** – this will be a small building used for equipment and materials, approximately 37m x 20m x 6m; and
- An external yard containing:
 - Electrical switchgear;
 - Transformers;
 - Reactors;
 - Cooling fans;
 - Emergency diesel generators and storage; and
 - Lightning protection masts.



Dogger Bank A & B Converter Stations are located to the south-east of the OCS and provide an example of form and layout.



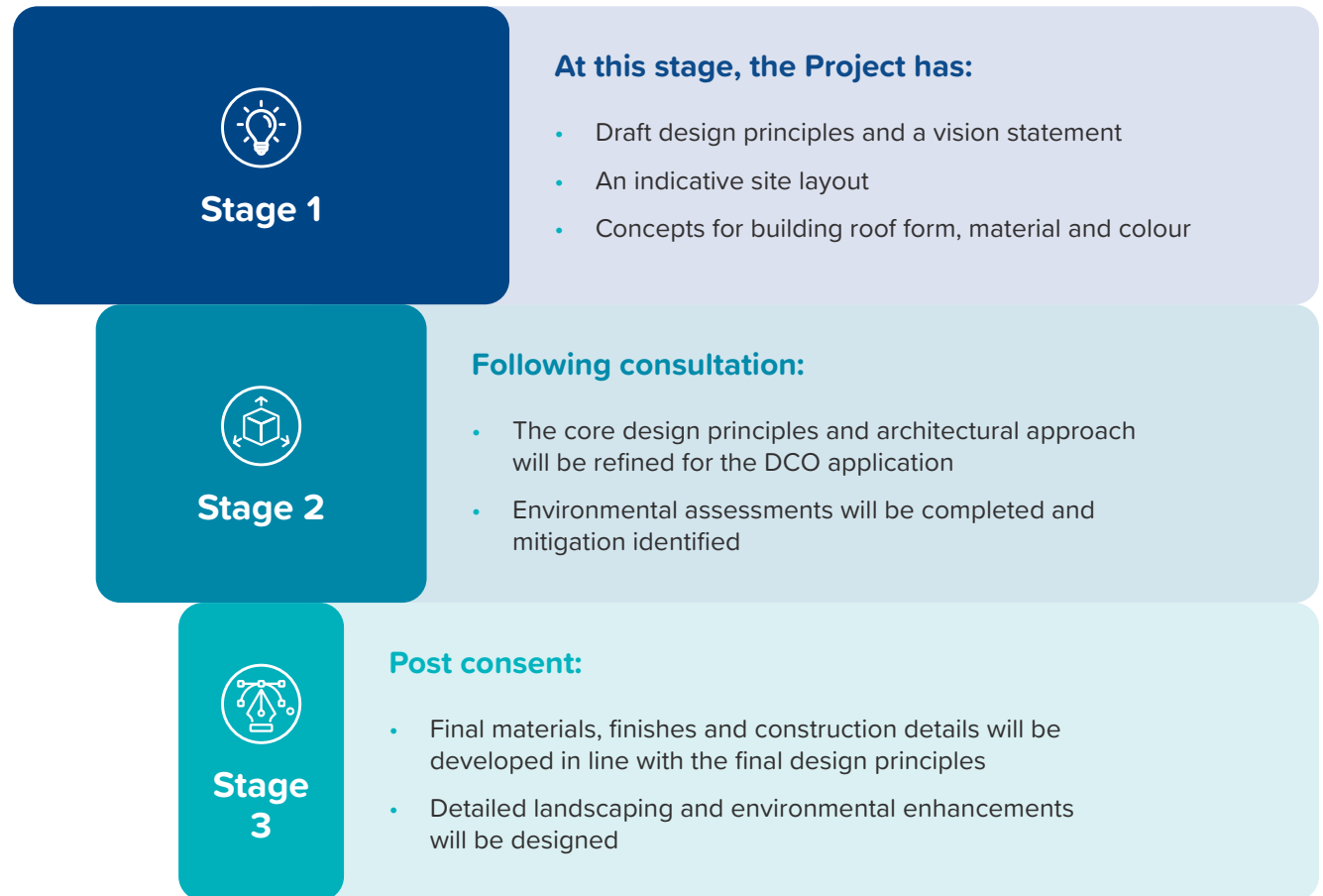
Approach to Design

The Project has adopted a design-led approach to ensure the OCS is developed as infrastructure that is both technically effective and responsive to its surrounding environment.

Building on the Design Vision document submitted as part of the 2025 statutory consultation, the Project has considered consultation feedback and undertaken further design work to develop a Vision Statement and introduce a more detailed set of core design principles for the OCS zone. These design principles are intended to:

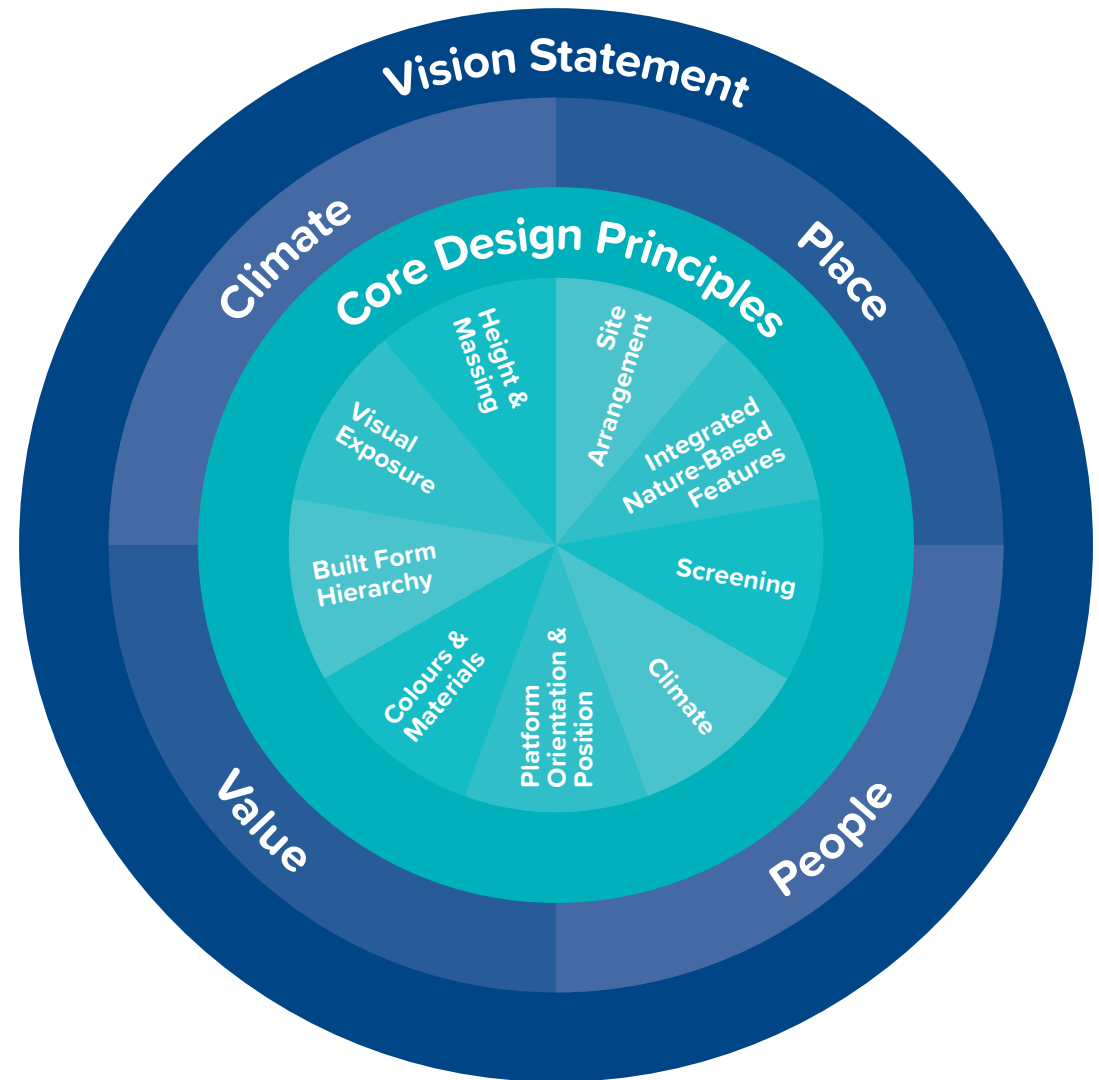
- Establish the overall direction of the design;
- Ensure a consistent and coherent approach; and
- Guide the Project from early design through to detailed design.

An iterative approach allows the design to respond to technical requirements, environmental considerations and feedback from stakeholders including the Design Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the local community.



Vision Statement

“We want to create a resilient, landscape-led OCS that will deliver safe, secure and sustainable nationally significant infrastructure in a way that: responds positively to the landscape, respects the setting of local heritage assets, is read together with other renewable energy developments, creates opportunities for wildlife, and provides stewardship of the OCS site for the community.”



OCS Core Design Principles

These principles guide how the OCS is arranged and focus on the form, height and arrangement of buildings which will be the largest structures within the OCS. Their purpose is to reduce visual and environmental impacts, respond positively to the surrounding landscape, and ensure the OCS is well designed, efficient and appropriate for its location. They also respond to the requirements of East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Local Plan Policy and the East Riding Design Code.

Your feedback will help refine how these principles are developed. Final principles will be included within the Design Vision which will form part of the DCO Application.

Height and Massing

Minimise height and massing of the OCS building, where possible, to limit impacts on landscape character, visual amenity and the setting of local heritage assets.

Visual Exposure

Acknowledge that upper levels will be visible; mitigate contrast where possible.

Colour and Materials

Carefully design the tallest buildings, using locally appropriate muted colour palettes, non-reflective materials and sympathetic roof forms, where possible.

Platform Orientation and Position

Maximise separation from existing residential communities to reduce potential effects associated with the tallest infrastructure elements. Orientate the platform to present the shortest elevation along a north-west to south-east axis, reflecting the arrangement of the recently constructed Dogger Bank A and Dogger Bank B converter stations.

Built Form Hierarchy

Establish a clear hierarchy of built form, using common materials and/or colour treatments across different building types to give a coherent appearance.

Integrated nature-based features

Explore options to enhance biodiversity, absorb noise, and soften visual impact.

Climate

Design built form efficiently to reduce carbon consumption, for example, by minimising use of structural steel, cladding and other materials.

Site Arrangement

Arrange buildings in a logical and ordered way, with their placement within the site responding to recognised views and grouped to form a defined legible plot. Make use of existing vegetation for screening, where possible.

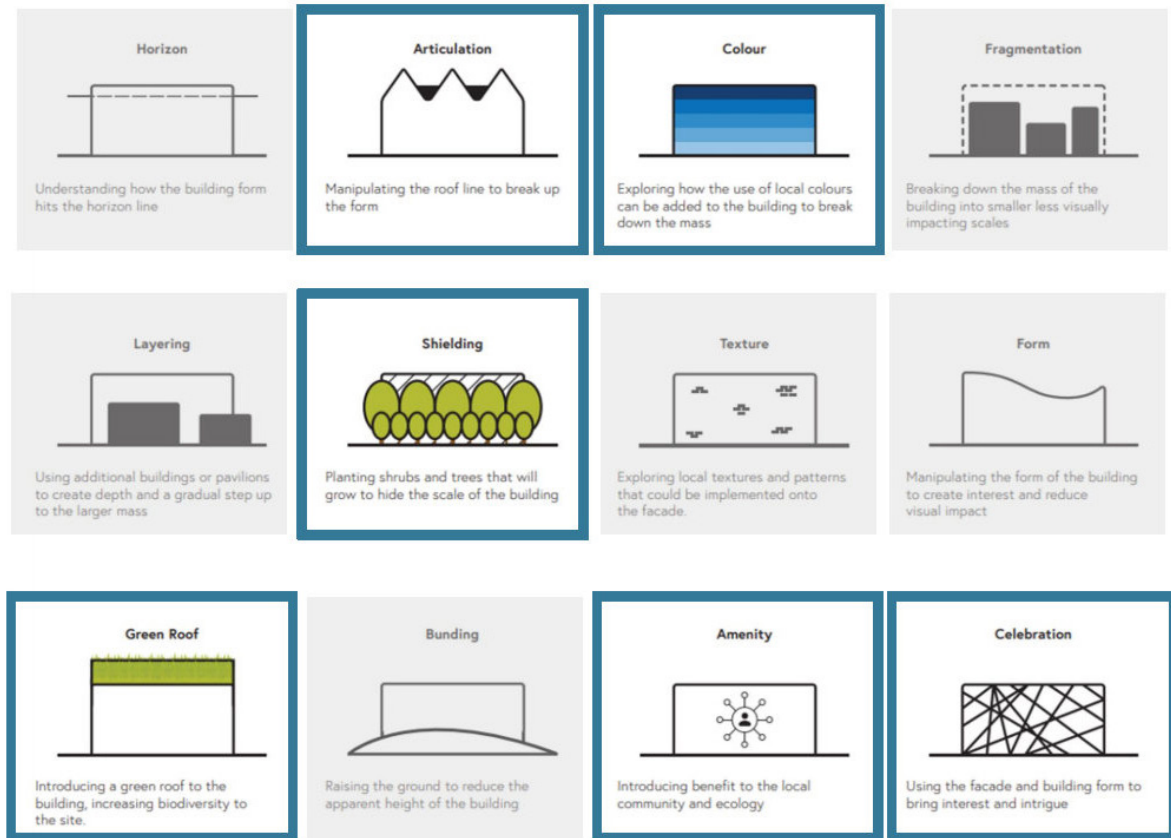
Screening

Position built form to help screen electrical infrastructure within the compound, where feasible.

The design response for the OCS has been developed to address the technical, operational and spatial constraints, while responding sensitively to its surrounding environment.

The Project has tested design principles drawn from the National Grid Converter Station Design – Background to Potential Architectural Approaches (National Grid, October 2023), and has applied and reviewed these within the specific context of the OCS Zone, assessing how different design approaches influence the zone's appearance and layout.

Feedback from the Design Council has further identified a number of architectural approaches (highlighted in the blue boxes) for continued exploration. These are now being tested to understand how different design choices could influence the appearance of the buildings and their relationship with the surrounding landscape.



Design toolkit, from National Grid Electricity Transmission Converter Station Design – Background to Potential Architectural Approaches, Version A, October 2023

Design Concepts

Initial designs explore different roof forms, materials and colour palettes. These indicative concepts are shared to gather early feedback and inform future design development and do not represent the final OCS design.

If the DCO is granted, the detailed design will continue to be refined in collaboration with the appointed OCS supplier and construction contractor. This process will ensure the final design responds to technical requirements, buildability considerations and aligns with the Project design vision and principles, while taking into account feedback received during this consultation.

Your feedback

As part of this consultation, we are seeking your feedback on these emerging design concepts, particularly in relation to roof forms, material choices and colour palettes.



Roof Form

The individual buildings that form the OCS can be designed in various ways, with roof forms playing a key role in defining their overall character and performance. Three design concepts are presented.



What are your views on the roof form design concepts?

Gable and Valley Roof Design

This design concept explores a roof form made up of gables and valleys, using materials and proportions inspired by local building styles.

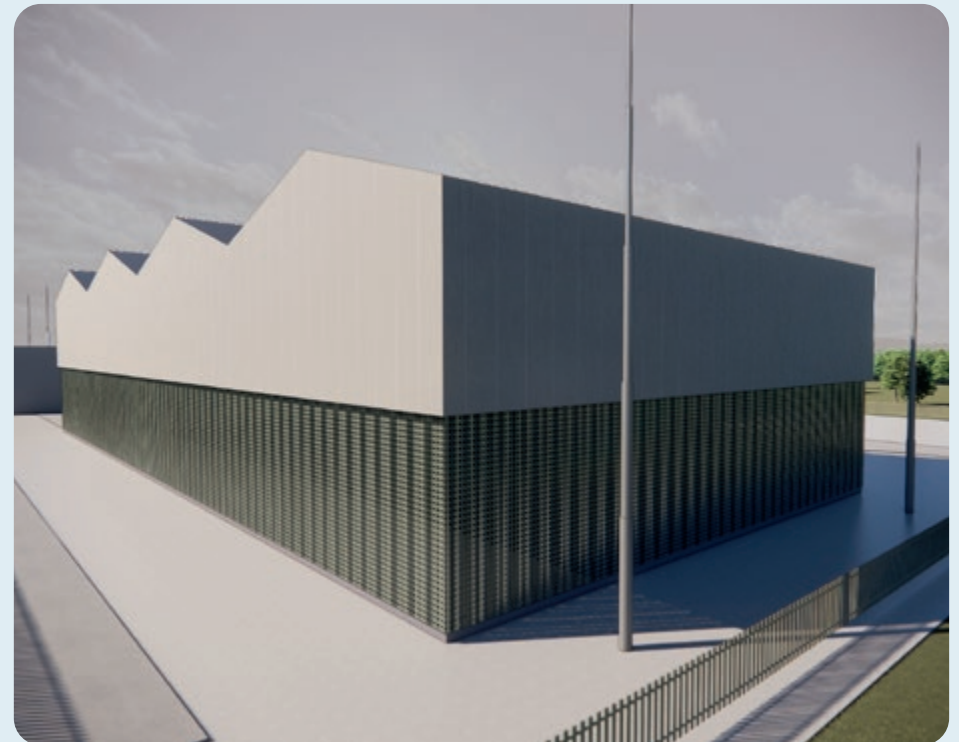
- The gable and valley roof form helps reduce the apparent size of the buildings and limits their visual prominence within the landscape.
- The design adopts a dual character façade, with different materials used at the top and bottom sections of the building.

Inspiration



Cambridge Welding Institute by Eric Parry Architects

Indicative Concept Design

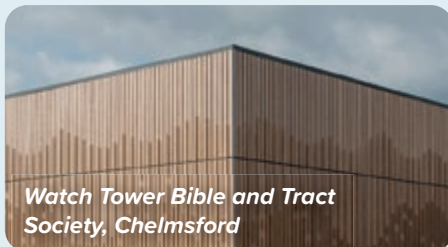


Dual-Pitch Roof Design

This design concept explores a dual-pitch roof form inspired by the local agricultural surroundings.

- The building form concept takes inspiration from traditional agricultural and barn style buildings commonly found in the local area.
- This concept aims to help the OCS buildings sit more comfortably within their rural setting by reflecting familiar shapes and proportions.

Inspiration



Indicative Concept Design



Dual Gable Roof

This concept explores a building form made up of two gable roofs, drawing on familiar local building shapes.

- Using two gable roofs creates a clear visual hierarchy and connects to the scale and form of the existing Dogger Bank A & B Converter Stations.
- This roof form concept aims to reduce visual dominance and create a more articulated architectural profile within the landscape.

Inspiration



Adema Office and Warehouse Building by João Mendes Ribeiro



Henley River & Rowing Museum, by David Chipperfield Architects

Indicative Concept Design



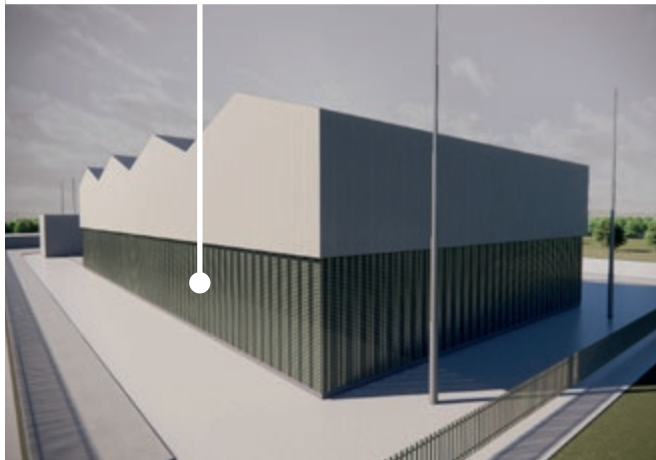
Materials and Colour Concepts

A range of materials and colours are being explored.

Lower level metal cladding found in OCS infrastructure (e.g. greys)



Lower-level cladding in natural colours found in the landscape (e.g. greens)



Upper-level transitions into plasticised timber cladding



What are your views on the suggested materials and colours?

A colour assessment of the site and its surroundings has been undertaken. This will be used to guide the selection of colours and materials for the OCS buildings, ensuring they reflect local tones and help the development blend with the surrounding landscape.

Photo taken near Jillywood Lane



Colour references

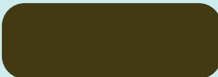
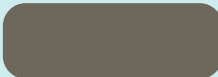
			
S 7020-G90Y RAL (none)	S 7010-G90Y RAL7013 (good)	S 7010-Y30R RAL7013 (weak)	S 6030-G70Y RAL (none)
			
S 5030-Y RAL (none)	S 5020-G90Y RAL6013 (weak)	S 4030-G70Y RAL1020 (weak)	S 3030-G80Y RAL (none)
			
S 4020-Y10R RAL1020 (weak)	S 4010-Y30R RAL1019 (perfect)	S 3010-Y30R RAL (none)	S 3010-Y10R RAL7032 (weak)

Photo taken from Long Lane



Colour references

			
S 8505-G80Y RAL6008 (perfect)	S 7005-Y20R RAL7013 (good)	S 6005-Y20R RAL7006 (good)	S 6030-Y40R RAL8007 (good)
			
S 6020-Y40R RAL8024 (perfect)	S 5010-Y10R RAL8000 (weak)	S 4030-Y10R RAL1011(weak)	S 3030-Y40R RAL (none)
			
S6030-G90Y RAL7008 (weak)	S 5040-G70Y RAL (none)	S 5030-G90Y RAL8000 (weak)	

Landscape Proposals

A landscape-led approach considers the landscape and ecological context whilst balancing technological requirements.

Consideration of wider green and blue infrastructure connectivity.

This is achieved through the integration of new planting, landscape features and habitat creation in relation to existing features, watercourses and habitats beyond the OCS zone boundary.



Wherever practicable, landscape elements will be designed to deliver multiple benefits.

For example, areas of new woodland planting that provide visual mitigation can also contribute to carbon sequestration, enhance biodiversity through habitat creation, and provide microclimatic benefits such as solar shading.



Reinforcing the local sense of place.

Careful analysis of existing landscape features provides a deeper understanding of the defining characteristics of the area surrounding the OCS zone. This is then used to inform the selection and design of the landscaping proposals within the OCS zone.



Climate resilience and sustainability are also considerations in the selection of planting.

This is to ensure that, as well as providing effective mitigation, it compliments and contributes to the long-term viability of the Beverley landscape setting. For example, tolerance to increased temperatures and reduced summer rainfall will be important factors to consider.



Landscape Features

Hedgerows

Existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees are a defining characteristic of the Beverley Parks Farmland Landscape Character Area and will be retained wherever practicable. These features will contribute to green and blue infrastructure connectivity and provide a mature landscape framework for the OCS zone.

New planting will be implemented to infill gaps and to replace sections of hedgerow removed to facilitate the access road or onshore export cable corridors.

New hedgerow will also be planted which will strengthen green and blue infrastructure connectivity by reinforcing links to existing boundary features and provide low-level visual screening.

Riparian and Wet Woodland Planting

Riparian woodland is present along existing watercourse corridors to the east of the OCS zone, with wet woodland identified as a priority habitat in the Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

Proposals include the creation of additional flood storage capacity adjacent to the Autherd Drain along the northern boundary of the OCS zone, which will establish suitable conditions for a riparian woodland belt. This will provide visual screening and enhance green and blue infrastructure connectivity.

Woodland Blocks

Woodland blocks are an established feature within the surrounding landscape, including those at Beverley Parklands, Birkhill Wood and Jillywood Farm. They contribute to the perceived visual separation between Hull and Beverley.

The OCS platform will be set back from the OCS zone boundary to allow the establishment of new woodland blocks as meaningful visual screening. Where feasible, these will be provided around the zone to form a robust structure capable of filtering views of lower-level building elements by Year 15 (i.e. at maturity).

Woodland blocks will, where practicable, be planted to a minimum depth of 30m to ensure effective year-round screening, including during winter months when deciduous cover is reduced.

Scattered Tree Planting

Scattered tree planting will be incorporated within more open areas of the OCS zone, providing structure and intermittent visual filtering where woodland planting is not appropriate due to constraints.

Species-Rich Grassland

Species-rich grassland will be established in areas where topsoil is stripped (such as at temporary construction areas), minimising the need for double-handling of materials while delivering biodiversity enhancements.

Water Features

Attenuation ponds will be designed to reflect natural forms that are typical of the local landscape and to maximise habitat value. Where feasible, ponds will function as permanent water bodies, maintaining water throughout the year.

Glossary

Green Infrastructure: A network of natural and semi-natural features that provide social and environmental benefits, such as woodlands, wetlands, parks, hedgerows and green roofs.

Blue infrastructure: A network of water-based features such as rivers streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands and sustainable drainage systems.

Wet woodland: A woodland where the soil is waterlogged for much of the year, allowing water-loving trees to thrive. Trees such as willow, alder and birch are especially good at living in these conditions.

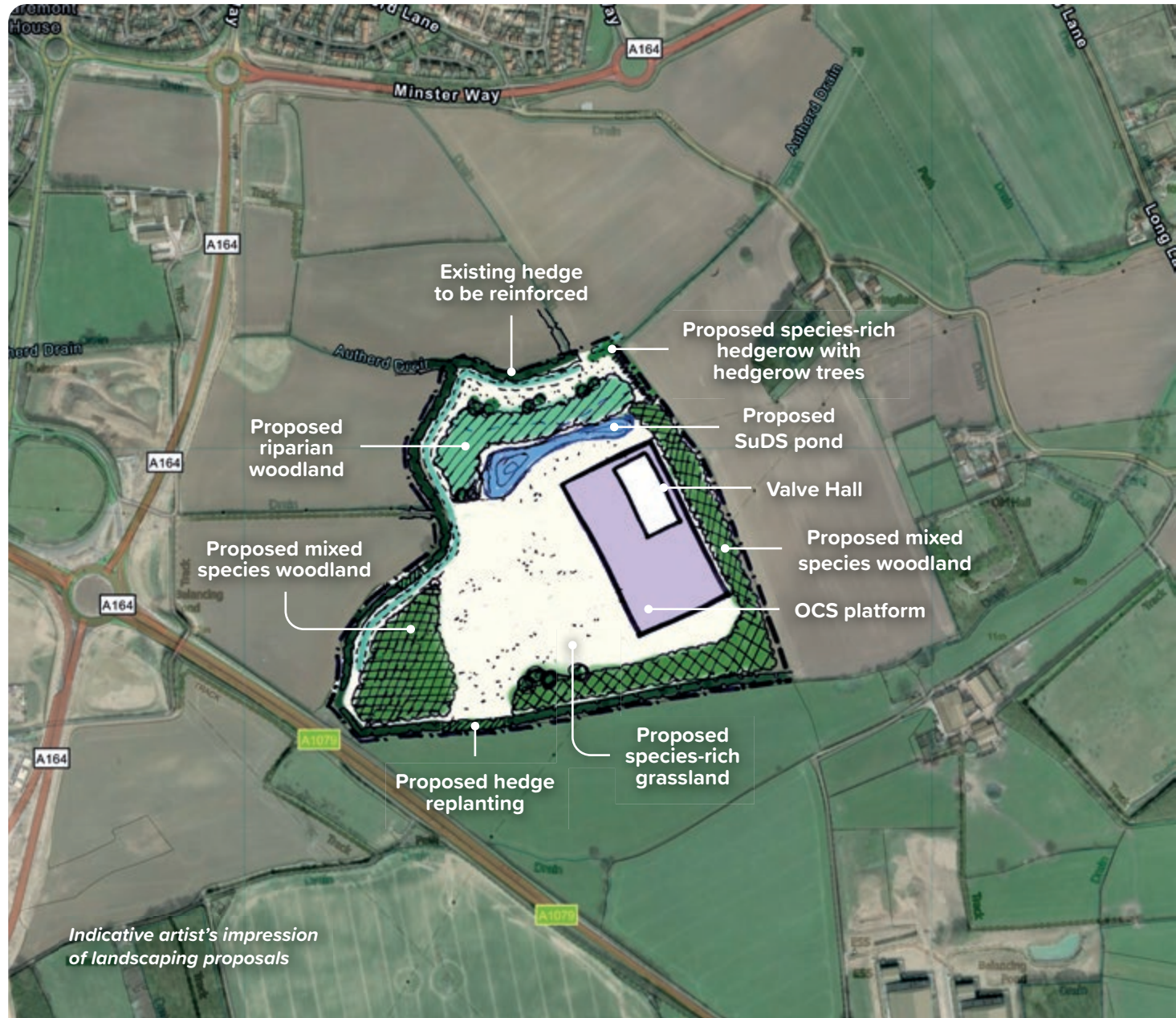
Riparian planting: The planting of trees, shrubs and other vegetation along the banks of watercourses. Common riparian plants include alder, willow, silver birch, hawthorn, blackthorn and dogwood.

An indicative draft landscaping plan has been developed. The orientation and positioning of the OCS platform enables the retention of existing boundary features, including hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and maximises the extent of land available for structural planting between the OCS platform and the OCS zone boundary.

The plan will continue to be developed up to the DCO application submission, informed by ongoing site-specific surveys, environmental assessment, independent design review, and feedback from stakeholders and the local community.



What are your views on the indicative landscaping proposals?



Planting Proposals

Indicative planting specifications will be submitted as part of the DCO application. The selection of species, mix composition and planting structure will be informed by a range of factors, including:

- The level of visual screening required and the proximity of planting to sensitive receptors;
- Ecological requirements for habitat creation and mitigation;
- Anticipated establishment rates and the time required for planting to reach maturity;
- Species resilience to climate change, including tolerance to increased temperatures and reduced summer rainfall;
- Local appropriateness of species selection;
- Alignment with relevant local objectives and strategies; and
- Input from key stakeholders, including East Riding of Yorkshire Council's landscape and ecology officers and relevant environmental organisations.



Do you have any comments or suggestions on the proposed planting species?

Planting Species Mix

The planting mixes are intended to be indicative and may change as the proposals are refined. The species listed below are examples of those that may be included:

Hedgerow species:

- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
- Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
- Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)
- Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)
- Native Oak (*Quercus spp.*)
- Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
- Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
- Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)
- Dog rose (*Rosa canina*)
- Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*)

Native Woodland Species:

- Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)
- Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)
- Silver birch (*Betula pendula*)
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
- Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
- Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
- Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
- Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)
- Native Oak (*Quercus spp.*)
- Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)
- Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*)
- Small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*)
- Aspen (*Populus tremula*)
- Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
- Goat willow (*Salix caprea*) – for wet areas
- Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) – for wet areas
- White willow (*Salix alba*) – for wet areas

Examples of Plant Species



How Can We Make a Positive Contribution?

We would like to hear how the Project can provide value for the local area and community.



Would the creation of a new public space within the surrounding area of the OCS be beneficial to the community?

This could take the form of a circular walking route, or a dedicated amenity space for recreation and relaxation.

Alternatively, would it be preferable to focus on the provision of community funding to enhance existing spaces within the local area?

Potential suggestions could be:



Access: Enhancing path surfaces, and improving signage, lighting, ramps and handrails.



Visual: Enhancements such as planting, flower planters and seating.



Education: Educational features such as interpretation panels, maps and information boards about local wildlife, habitats, history and cultural heritage.



Environment and Biodiversity: Nature-based enhancements such as bird and bat boxes, bee hotels and dedicated habitat areas, tree planting or wildflower verges.



History and Heritage: Public art features that reflect the area's identity.

We want to hear your feedback and suggestions on how we can make a positive contribution to your community. Use the feedback form online or email contact@doggerbankd.com.



Tell Us Your Views

This consultation provides an opportunity for stakeholders and the local community to share views on the proposed OCS site selection and early design proposals, ahead of the DCO application being finalised and submitted.

How to respond

Comments are welcomed between **Tuesday 23 June 2026** and **23:59 on Monday 3 August 2026**.

Visit www.doggerbankd.com/ocs-consultation (or scan the QR code) for materials, registration, or contact us: **0800 254 5029** | contact@doggerbankd.com. Get in touch to request a printed copy of this brochure, and a feedback form with Freepost envelope.



Attend an event or join us online

In-person events

 **Thursday 2 July 2026 from 2pm to 6pm**
Toll Gavel Church
27 Toll Gavel, Beverley, HU17 9AA

 **Saturday 4 July 2026 from 10am to 2pm**
Beverley Memorial Hall
73-75 Lairgate, Beverley, HU17 8HN

Webinar and Q&A

 **Wednesday 8 July from 6pm to 7pm**

Register your place at www.doggerbankd.com/ocs-consultation or email contact@doggerbankd.com.

Access information and materials

Deposit locations

Printed materials will be available between **23 June 2026** and **3 August 2026** at the locations below, with the exception of Leven Library (open Wednesdays only), where documents will be available from 24 June.

 **Beverley Customer Service Centre**
Champney Treasure House, Champney Road, Beverley, HU17 8HE. **Opening times:** Mon to Weds 9:30am to 4:30pm; Fri 9:30am to 4:30pm; Thurs, Sat and Sun closed.

 **Cottingham Library and Customer Service Centre** Market Green, Cottingham, HU16 5QG. **Opening times:** 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.

 **Leven Library**
74 East Street, Leven, HU17 5NG. **Opening times:** Weds 10:30am to 12:30pm, 3:30pm to 7:00pm; other days closed.

Next Steps

Following the close of this consultation on 3 August 2026, all feedback will be reviewed and will help shape design development of the OCS zone.

Key themes raised in this and previous consultations will be documented in a Consultation Report which will be submitted as part of the DCO application to the Secretary of State via the Planning Inspectorate, in accordance with the Planning Act 2008.

At DCO application stage, the OCS will be presented at outline level to retain flexibility regarding technology and construction methods. Detailed design will be developed post-consent and will be subject to approval by East Riding of Yorkshire Council.



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