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# Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms

**Our statutory consultation**

**Tuesday 6 June to Monday 17 July 2023**

**[rwe.com](http://rwe.com)**

# Welcome to our consultation

Our consultation is open from **Tuesday 6 June to Monday 17 July 2023.**

**The Dogger Bank South (DBS) offshore wind farm projects are planned to be located over 100 km off the northeast coast of England on the shallow offshore area of the North Sea known as Dogger Bank.**

**DBS will be made up of two separate sites, DBS East and DBS West, each with a proposed installed capacity of up to 1.5GW. When combined, the projects could generate enough clean renewable energy to power up to 3.4 million typical UK households per year.**

## The project so far

In January 2023 RWE entered into Agreements for Lease for the two projects with The Crown Estate, giving RWE exclusive seabed development rights for the sites.

Although development of the projects continues, offshore and onshore surveys have been underway since March 2021, including metocean data collection (which looks at both meteorological and oceanographic conditions) and a series of geophysical geotechnical and environmental surveys. The surveys undertaken were designed following ongoing consultation with Expert Topic Groups made up of key stakeholders.

## Who we are

RWE is the UK's largest power producer and one of the country's largest renewables generators with the largest Offshore Wind fleet in the UK. Around 15% of all electricity generated in the UK is supplied by RWE sites.

We have been involved in offshore wind energy in the UK since the very start, having installed the first full scale offshore turbines at Blyth in 2000 and commissioned the UK's first commercial wind farm in 2003, the 60 MW North Hoyle.

RWE is dedicated to generating electricity using sustainable and environmentally friendly resources. We do this by harnessing the natural power of wind, water and biomass into significant sources of renewable energy for the UK's present, and future, electricity needs. Our offshore assets are presented in the map.



## Project facts and figures



DBS East and DBS West have a combined proposed installation capacity of up to 3GW.



Two possible cable landfall locations are being considered, both near to Skipsea. This acts as a connection point for the onshore and offshore elements of the project.



Between 96 and 200 wind turbines will be installed across both projects.



Two onshore substations where the electricity supplied from the offshore wind farm is collected and controlled before being transmitted to a new National Grid substation nearby.



There will be up to eleven offshore platforms.



The DBS projects are classified as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). This means that the application is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination and the final decision is made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.



# Key documents

## Scoping Report

In July 2022, RWE submitted the Scoping Report for the DBS projects to the Planning Inspectorate which then issued a Scoping Opinion in September 2022. The Scoping Report identifies and agrees on which potential environmental impacts will be assessed.

You can view a copy of the Scoping Report and Opinion on the Planning Inspectorate's website.

## Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

The PEIR has been published as part of this consultation. It is a technical document describing the project. It sets out any potential environmental, social and economic effects and the measures proposed to mitigate these potential effects. It also describes the benefits of the project.

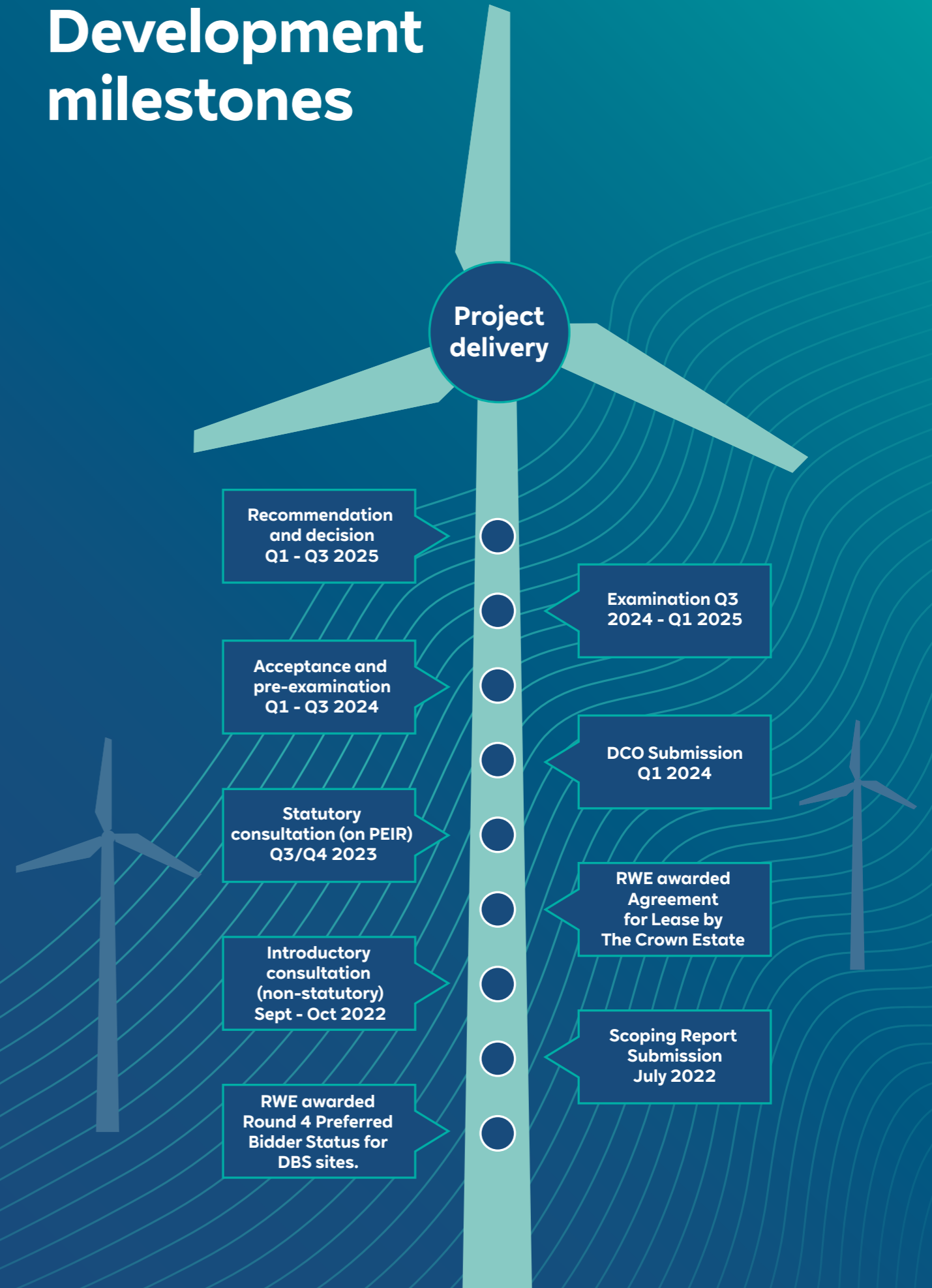
We are consulting on the information provided within our PEIR and it can be viewed in full on our website at [www.doggerbanksouth.co.uk](http://www.doggerbanksouth.co.uk)

Throughout this consultation brochure, you will see questions in coloured boxes, that relate to the section you've just read. Please do respond to each of these questions via our online feedback form, by email or at an in-person event, using our printed consultation feedback form.

### Question

Do you have any comments regarding the project's PEIR?

# Development milestones



# Progress so far

## Previous consultation

A non-statutory consultation on our proposals was held between 9 September and 14 October 2022. The purpose of this consultation was to:

- Introduce the DBS projects;
- Explain the site selection process and scenarios for the substation zones and onshore cable corridor, and;
- Collect feedback on our proposals.

Invitations were sent to around 19,000 homes and businesses within the non-statutory consultation zone, along with letters and emails to stakeholders including local MPs, councillors and parish councils.

We held 4 public consultation events which were attended by 393 people and we had 679 visitors to the consultation pages on our website.

We received 63 responses to the consultation.

## Key themes from consultation responses

**Archaeology and cultural heritage** – including location of sites, scheduled monuments and listed buildings.

**Ecology** – information on areas important to wildlife and details of species found in the area.

**Landscape and visual** – concerns about the potential visual impacts of development within the different substation zones, and how different views might be affected.

**Public rights of way (PRoW)** – importance of ensuring minimal impacts on PRoW during construction.

**Flood risk and drainage** – detailed information about historical flooding across the area, and the importance of minimising impact on local drainage systems.

**Cumulative impact** – other developments in the area were identified and concerns raised about the potential cumulative impact of the DBS projects.

## Expert topic groups and technical consultation

In addition to the introductory consultation, we have carried out technical consultation with a range of key stakeholders through expert topic groups to ensure that collaboration with key stakeholders has taken place throughout the design process. These organisations include;

Local authorities, Natural England, MMO, Cefas Environment Agency, National Highways, RSPB, Wildlife Trusts, Historic England, Water companies, Internal Drainage boards.

## Expert topic groups

### Offshore

- Seabed
- Offshore Ornithology
- Marine Mammal and Underwater Noise

### Onshore

- Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology
- Traffic and Access, Onshore Noise and Air Quality
- Water Resource and Flood Risk

## Project Wide

- Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment
- Historic Environment (offshore and onshore)
- Site Selection
- Habitations Regulations Assessment

## This consultation

This stage of consultation is a statutory consultation. This means it's required as part of preparing our Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for consideration.

The consultation is open from **Tuesday 6 June to Monday 17 July 2023**.

The purpose of this consultation is to present the PEIR assessment and updated plans following the technical work we've been doing following the introductory consultation.

## Others

- Commercial Fisheries
- Shipping and Navigation
- Aviation and Radar
- Other users
- Human Health
- Socio-Economics
- Tourism and Recreation

We are asking for feedback on:

- **Proposals for array areas**
- **Landfall scenarios**
- **The onshore cabling and substation locations**

The feedback we receive will help to finalise the design of DBS and will inform the DCO application.

## How to respond to this consultation – your views are important

We welcome your feedback and have provided a number of ways for you to respond to this consultation. You can find out more about how to respond on page 29 of this brochure.

✉ **Post: FREEPOST DBSOWF**

@ **Email: [dbs@rwe.com](mailto:dbs@rwe.com)**

☎ **Telephone: 0800 2545459**

🖱 **Website: [www.doggerbanksouth.co.uk](http://www.doggerbanksouth.co.uk)**

# Site selection overview

**Following a consultation of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process in July 2022, The Crown Estate announced its intention to enter into Agreements for Lease with RWE, giving seabed development rights for DBS East and DBS West. This set the limits of the offshore sites for the projects.**

We then engaged in a process of site selection for the components of the project, including the offshore and onshore export cable corridors, a cable landfall location and substation location for both projects, with the aim of connecting the wind farms to the transmission network, which is usually referred to as the national grid.

It is anticipated that each of the Dogger Bank South projects will be served by its own project specific infrastructure, but cable corridors, landfall locations and substation sites will be shared where possible to minimise impacts on communities and the environment.



## How has the connection point to the National Electricity Transmission System been chosen?

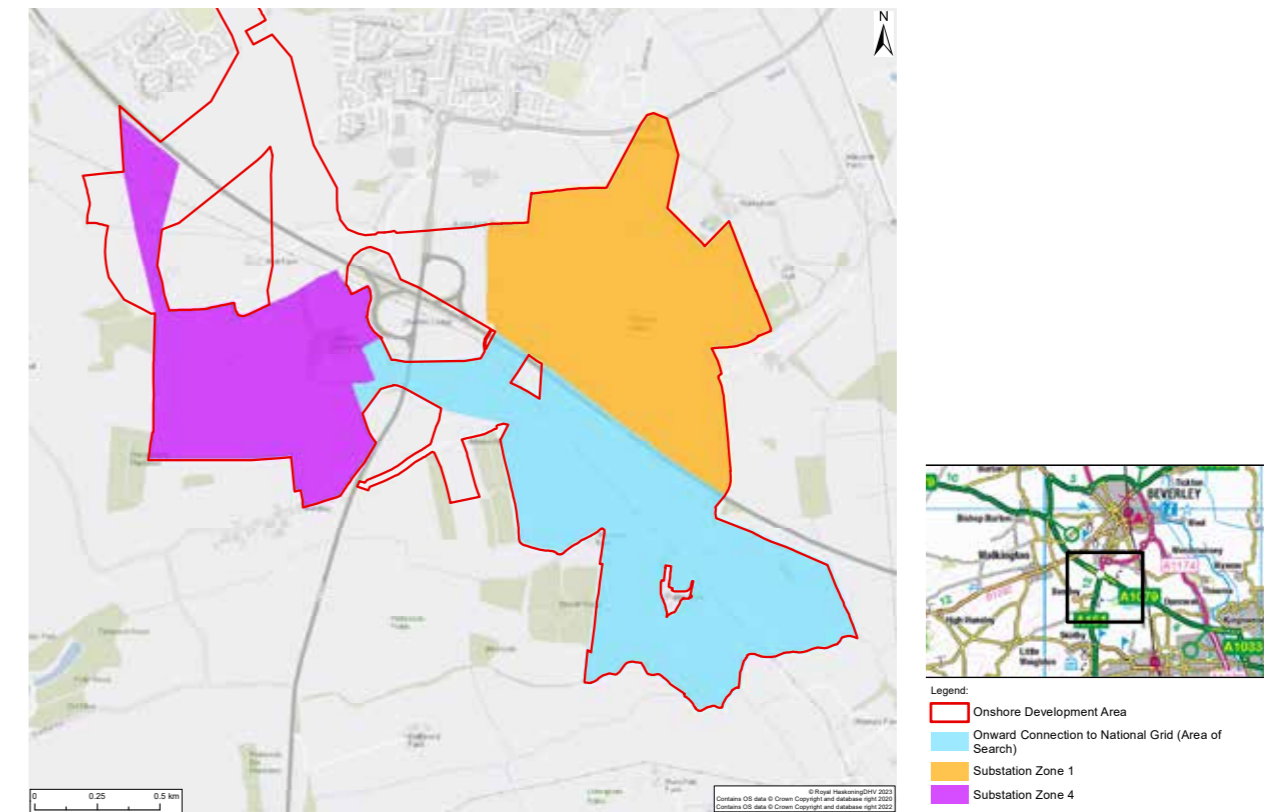
National Grid ESO, the UK electrical system operator, has completed the Holistic Network Design (HND) process.

The aim of the process was to design a coordinated solution for the national grid which takes account of planned offshore wind expansion in a way which is economic and efficient, deliverable and operable and which considers environmental impacts and the effects of infrastructure developments on local communities.

Through the HND process, National Grid ESO considered several potential grid connection locations for the Dogger Bank South projects.

In early Summer 2022, National Grid ESO published the results from the HND process and determined that connections to the national grid for both DBS West and DBS East would be made in the vicinity of a new National Grid substation located near Creyke Beck. This area has consequently been the focus of landfall, offshore and onshore cable corridor and substation site selection work undertaken by RWE.

In order to connect the electricity generated in the offshore wind farms to the National Electricity Transmission System further onshore cable connections are required between the DBS substations and a new National Grid substation in the vicinity of Creyke Beck. The exact location of the new National Grid substation was not confirmed at the time of printing however the likely location of the new National Grid substation and the area of search for the onward connection from the DBS substations is shown in the figure below.



# Offshore: Wind turbines and foundations

**Dogger Bank South is made up of two separate sites, DBS East and DBS West, which are located off the northeast coast of England at the shallow offshore area known as Dogger Bank.**

Each site has a proposed installed capacity of up to 1.5GW and when combined, the projects could generate enough clean renewable energy to power up to 3.4 million typical UK households per year.

We are planning for DBS East and DBS West to consist of between 48 and 100 wind turbines each, meaning that across both projects 96 to 200 wind turbines will be installed.

The Offshore array consists of:

- Wind turbines and foundations
- Array cables
- Offshore platforms and substations



Turbine installation at Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm

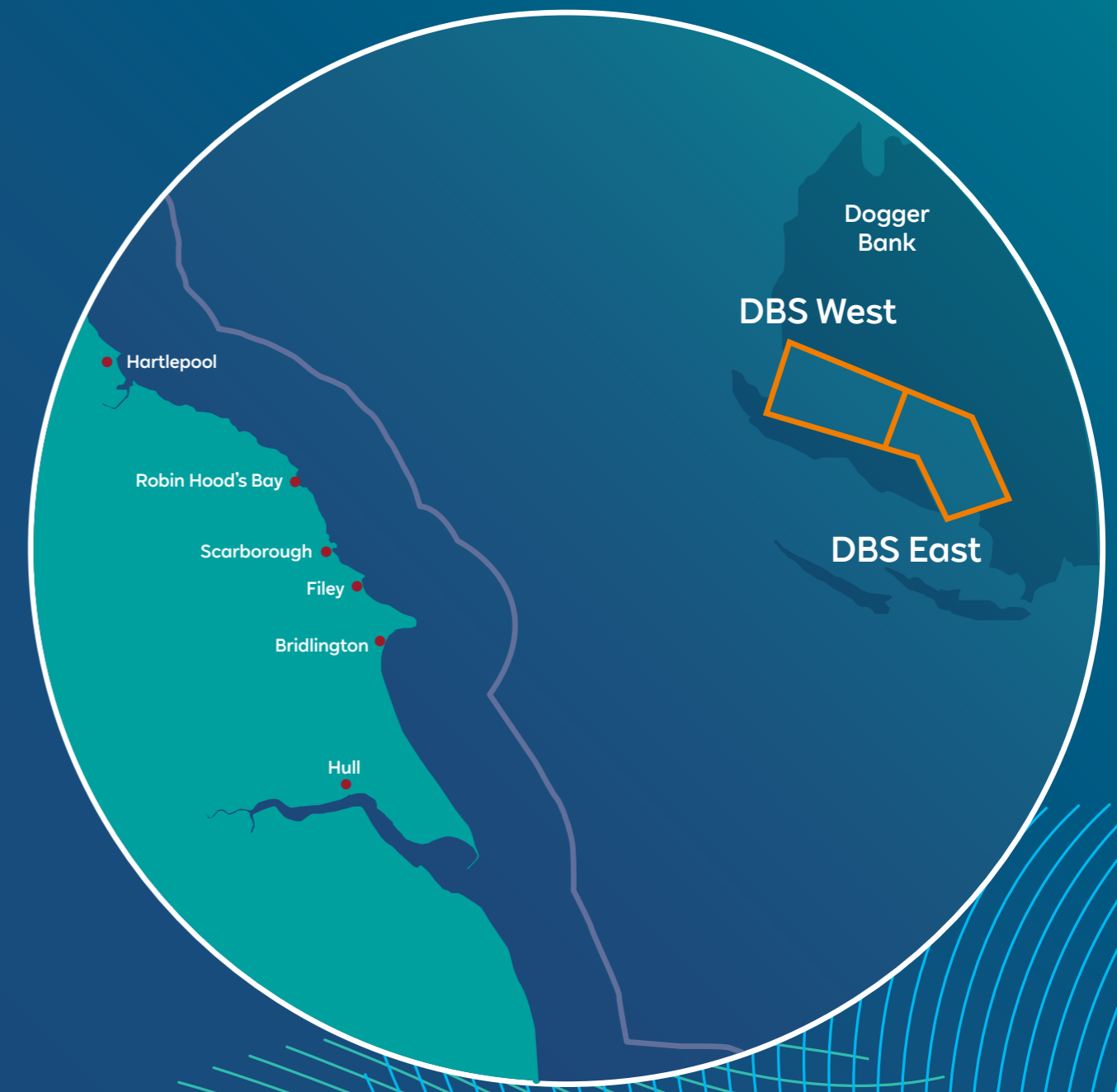
This map shows the indicative areas for DBS's wind farm arrays. The array areas are approximately 500km<sup>2</sup> in size and lie over 100km off the northeast coast of England, within the boundaries of the Dogger Bank Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Southern North Sea SAC.

The wind turbines will have a maximum blade tip height of 450 metres above sea level.

The exact wind turbine layout will not be finalised until much closer to the time of construction, following the completion of survey work, site investigations and to accommodate the ongoing rapid development in wind turbine technology.



**Enough clean renewable energy to power up to 3.4 million homes**

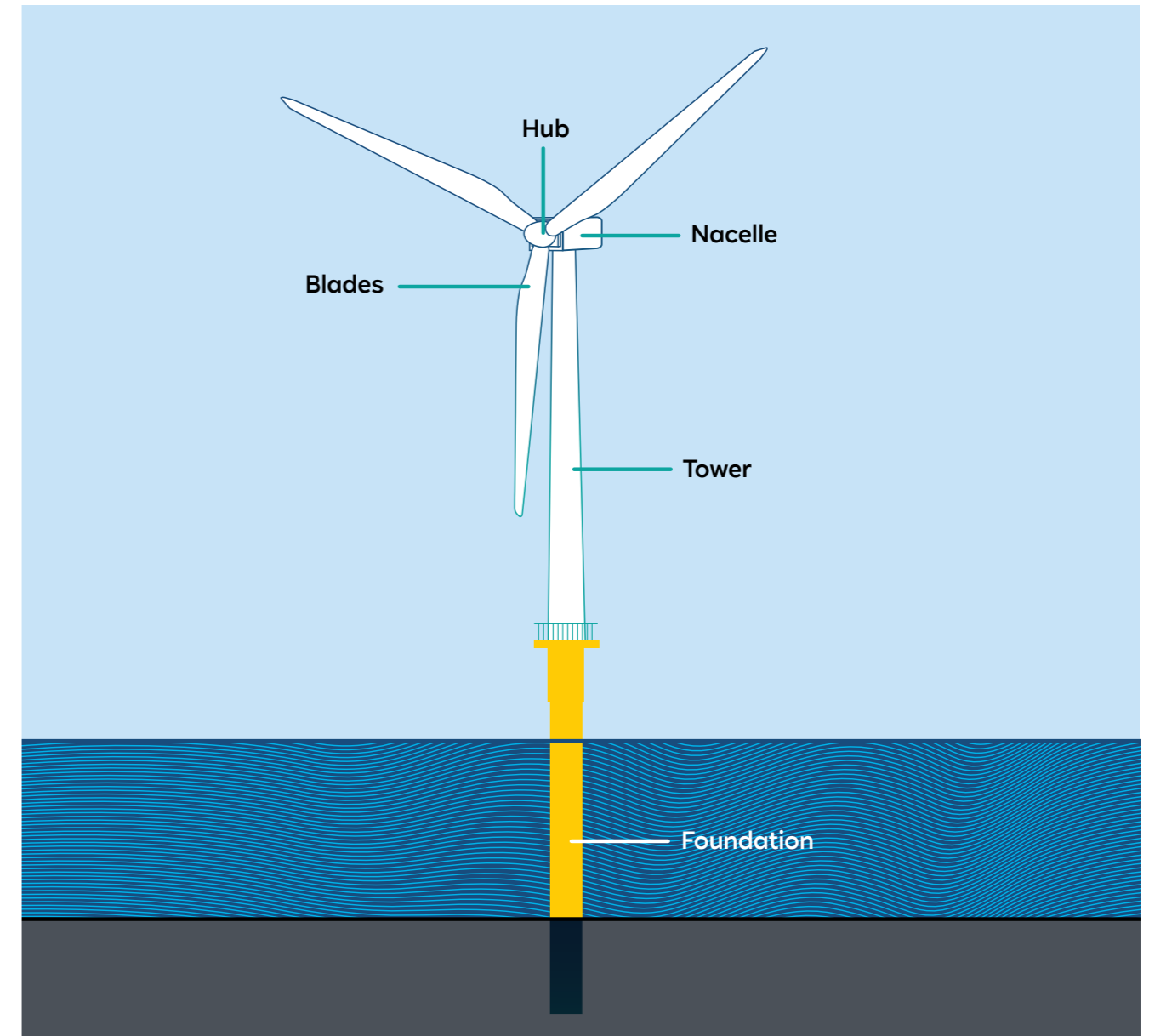


# Offshore: Wind turbines and foundations

**There's more to wind turbines than what you can see above water. The turbines need to be secured to the seabed using foundations.**

There are three different foundation types currently being considered for DBS known as pile jackets, suction bucket and monopile. You can find out more about what the different foundation types look like and how they are installed on the next page and in PEIR Chapter 5: Project Description.

A monopile foundation installed at Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm



## Suction bucket jackets

Similar to a piled jacket, but with suction buckets at each leg position. The suction bucket is embedded into the seabed by creating a suction pressure inside the bucket.

This foundation type may require seabed levelling to ensure the suction buckets have level ground beneath them.

## Piled jackets

The jacket is secured to the seabed by small pin piles which are embedded into the seabed through each leg. Alternatively, the pin piles may be pre-installed into the seabed.

## Monopiles

Monopiles are installed vertically into the seabed by driving – or through a combination of both hammering and drilling techniques if harder ground conditions are present.

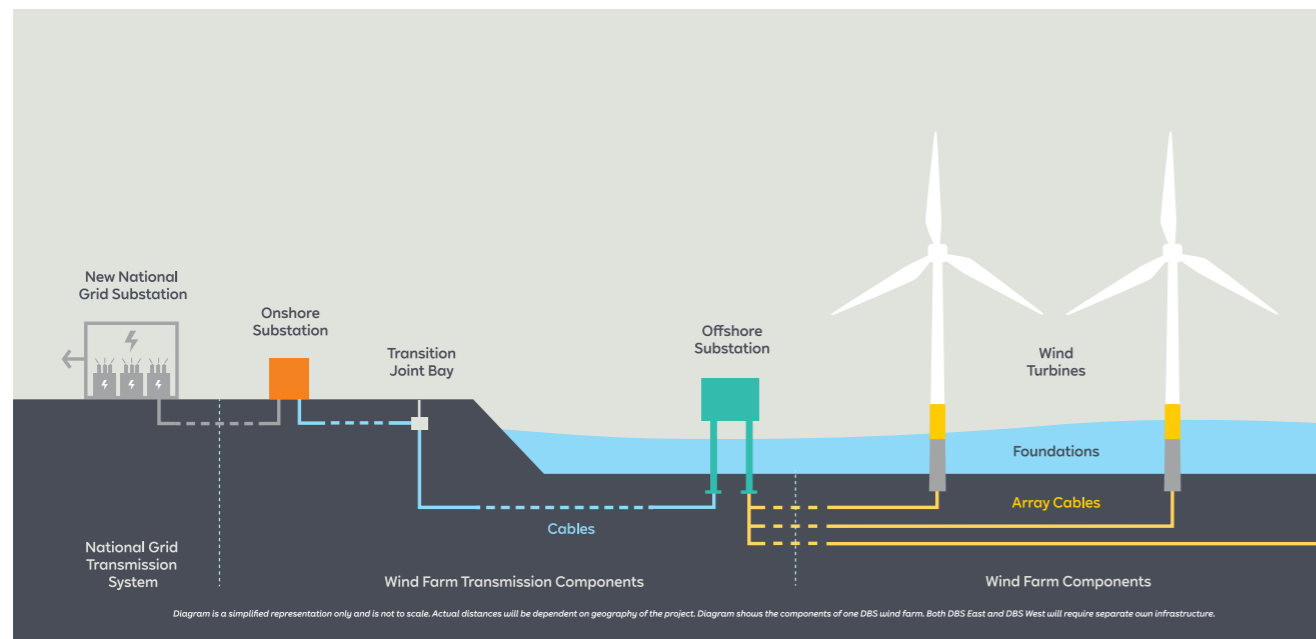
# Offshore: Array cables and offshore platforms

**Array cables collect power produced at the wind turbines and transport it to offshore substations, creating a central location where power from multiple turbines can be gathered and then transported onshore.**

## DBS array cable figures

- The maximum total length of the array cables will be 650km. 325km at DBS East and 325km at DBS West.
- The cable diameter is expected to be up to 220mm at both sites.
- The maximum array cable voltage will be up to 132kV.

After being transported to the offshore substations the power is then transmitted to a landfall point. You can read more about how it is transported and the cable route scenarios in the Offshore cable route section of this brochure.



## Offshore platforms and substations

There will be up to eleven offshore platforms, including eight offshore substations evenly split across the DBS East and DBS West sites.

Offshore substations are needed to transform and transfer the energy collected by the wind turbines. At DBS the power generated by the wind turbines will be transformed to a higher AC voltage of up to 275kV (high voltage alternating current) or 525kV (high voltage direct current).

## What's the difference between high voltage alternating current (HVAC) and high voltage direct current (HVDC)?

HVAC and HVDC are two different ways to transmit electrical power through cabling.

- HVAC requires more offshore cables than HVDC, but may prove more cost efficient due to the smaller scale of the offshore platforms that are required. The supply chain is also better established for HVAC which potentially enables the project to be commissioned earlier.
- The design and build time for an HVDC transmission system is longer than HVAC.

We are considering two potential electrical transmission solutions for the projects (DBS East and DBS West):

- One HVDC project and one HVAC project; or.
- Two HVDC projects.

As there's a greater distance from DBS East's array area from the landfall point than at DBS West, electricity will be transmitted by HVDC for this project. The final decision on the transmission solution will be decided through ongoing technical work.

Given the distance from shore of the array areas the potential for visual effects from the wind turbines and offshore platforms within the array areas has been scoped out.

The Projects may potentially include up to two offshore platforms outside the array areas, within the offshore export cable corridor. The platform(s) would be located at least 52km from the landfall, and therefore at least 37km from the closest land at Flamborough Head. This distance offshore has been increased since Scoping. The offshore platform would be a maximum of 100m high (excluding narrow elements such as masts or cranes).

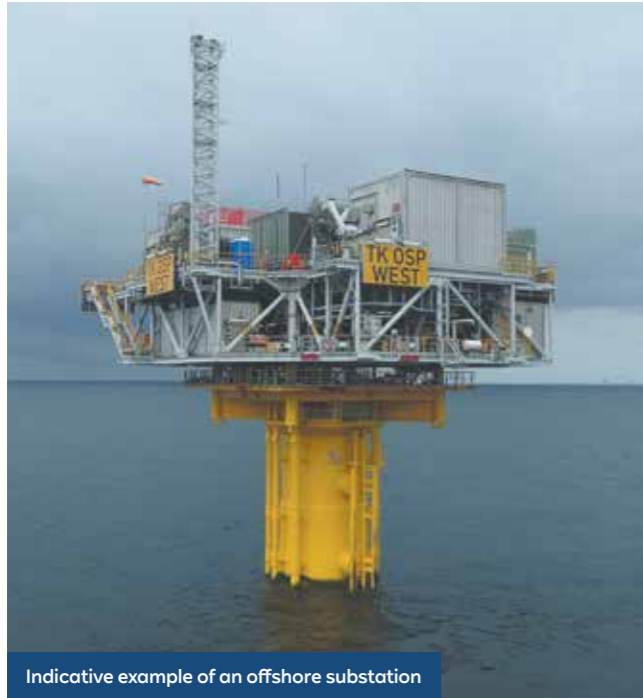
The 'Ready reckoner of visual effects related to turbine size' (White et al., 2019), published by Natural Resources Wales, indicates that structures would need to be over 250m to have a 'low' magnitude of effect at distances of approximately 37km.

At this distance, therefore, the platform(s) would not have likely significant effects on views from land.

Offshore seascape, and visual receptors located in the marine environment, are likely to be of low sensitivity, as set out in the Scoping Report. Therefore, the platform(s) would not have likely significant effects on offshore seascape and visual receptors.

Therefore, effects of the platforms outside the array areas have been scoped out.





Indicative example of an offshore substation

## Service Operation Vessel mobile facility

The operation of the wind farms will require a number of operation and maintenance activities.

The Service Operation Vessel (SOV) is a mobile facility that supports operations activities, maintenance staff and equipment.

An SOV in the field at Triton Knoll offshore wind farm



# Offshore: Cable route scenarios

**An offshore export cable corridor will connect the array areas with land at the coast using the offshore substations as a central transmission point. The area where offshore cables and onshore cables meet is called the 'landfall point' and it forms a crucial part of the journey of electricity from the arrays to the national grid.**

## Offshore cable corridor scenarios

The electricity generated by the offshore turbines will be carried from the offshore substations located within the array areas via offshore export cables to the coast.

The offshore export cables will be buried in the seabed in corridors up to 1 kilometre wide, with up to six cables linking the array areas to a shared landfall location.

These cables will share a single corridor in the nearshore area, however, this will likely diverge to two 1 kilometre wide corridors in the offshore area to reach the individual offshore substations required by each project.

We are considering a number of cable route options with a maximum offshore cable corridor length of 198km for DBS East and 158km for DBS West.

For the purpose of the DCO application and environmental assessment, an offshore export cable corridor has been defined that encompasses all required cables. The precise location of the cables will be decided at a later stage and will be within this corridor.



\*indicative image of offshore export cable routes.

## ? Question

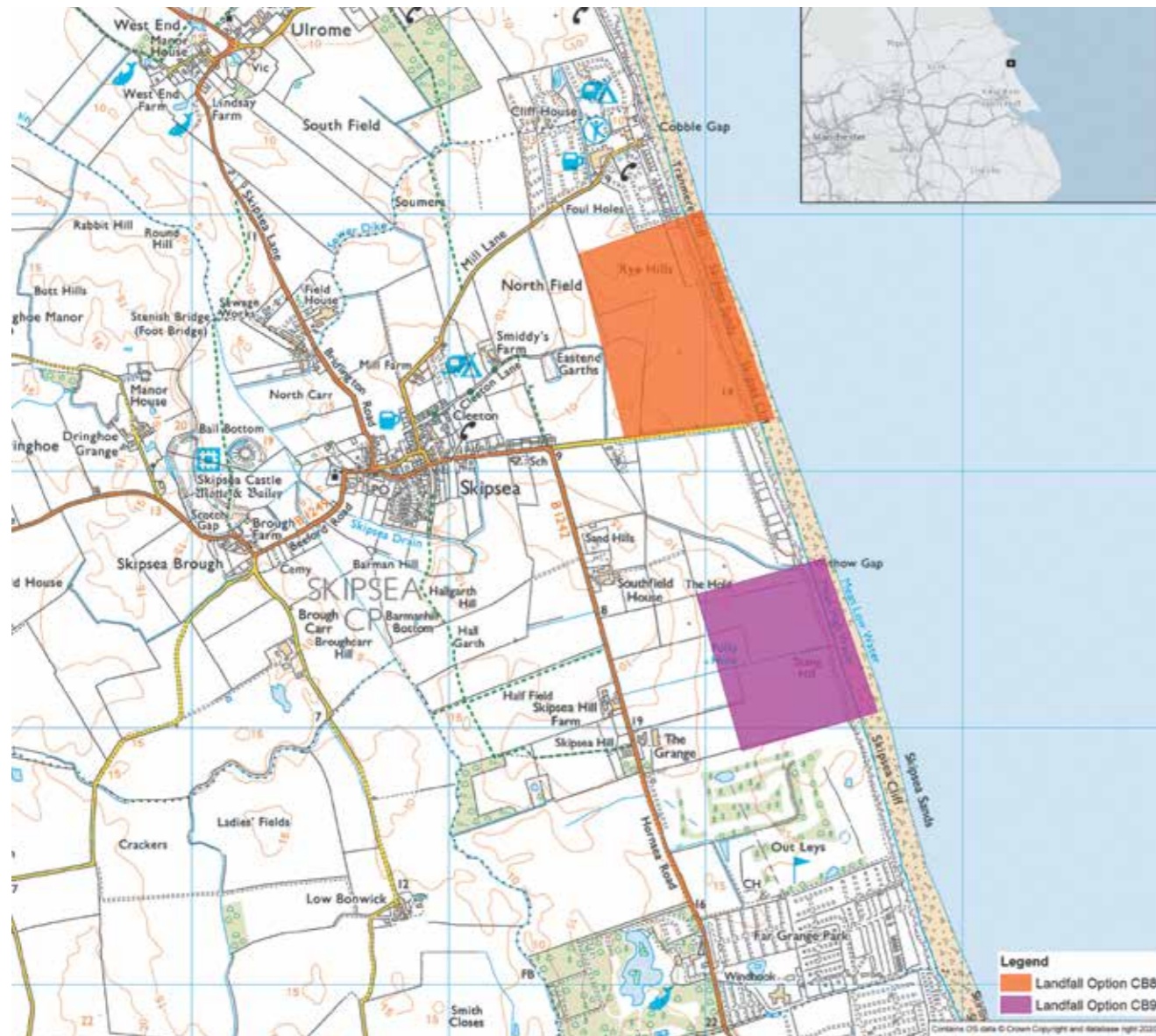
Do you have any comments on the proposals for the offshore elements of the Dogger Bank South projects and how we intend to construct them, including the cable export corridor?

# Landfall selection

There are two potential zones for where the offshore cables could make landfall, both located near to Skipsea on the North Sea coast of the East Riding of Yorkshire, approximately half way between Bridlington and Hornsea.

The zones are situated within an area of sandy beach, backed by cliffs topped with agricultural land with Skipsea lying to the west, and Skipsea Primary School located nearby. There is a holiday park immediately to the north of Zone 8 and a golf course to the south of Zone 9.

**Zone 8** (Skipsea North), shown in orange  
**Zone 9** (Skipsea South), shown in pink



## Landfall selection

Outputs from environmental surveys will be combined with utilities mapping and engineering studies to allow a final decision to be made relating to the exact landfall locations.

Feedback on the landfall zones received during this consultation will also inform the final decision on which zone is chosen.

## Transition joint bays

At the landfall, the offshore cables will connect to the onshore cables in transition joint bays.

The transition joint bays provide a dry protected environment where the onshore and offshore cables are joined. They are generally buried at depth, allowing the majority of land to be returned to uses such as agriculture after construction.



# Onshore: Cable corridor and substation zones

**An onshore cable corridor will link the landfall point with a grid connection point where two substations will be located to transfer electricity to the National Electricity Transmission System.**

The onshore site selection process for transmission cables and substations has sought to avoid settlements, sensitive habitats and has taken into account technical and environmental surveying work.

This section provides information about why we need the cable route corridor and substations. It also presents the locations we have selected and the ones that have been discounted from consideration following the Introductory Consultation.

## Cable route

The onshore cable corridor connects the landfall point near Skipsea to two substations, located to the south of Beverley, for transmission into the national grid.

A 200m wide onshore cable corridor has been considered for the PEIR assessment with an indicative 100m onshore cable corridor presented.

The type and arrangement of cables will be dependent upon if a HVAC or HVDC system is adopted. Page 15 The Offshore Array provides a definition and information on HVAC and HVDC.

## Substations

The onshore substations will contain the necessary electrical equipment and components for transforming the power from the wind farms to meet the UK Grid Code for connecting to the transmission grid.

The substation zones are located in proximity to grid connection points, so the electricity can be easily transferred for use across the UK's network.



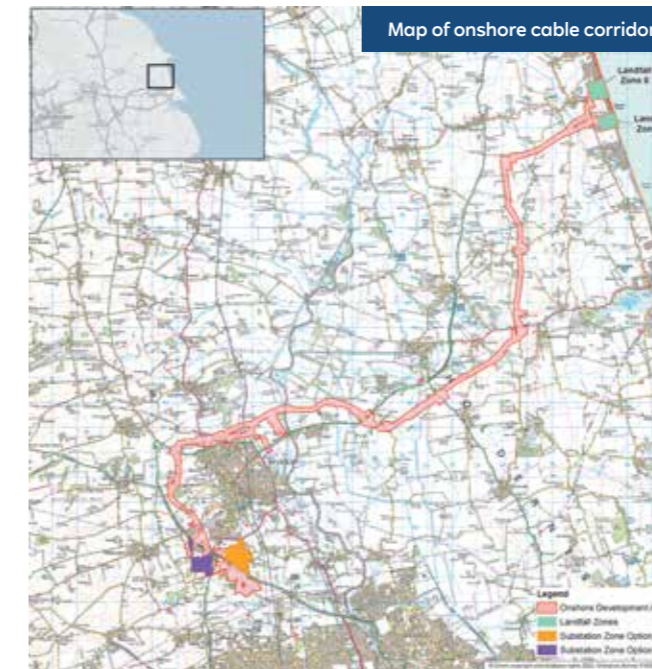
Onshore export cable duct installation at Triton Knoll

# Onshore: Cable corridor and substation zones

**During our introductory consultation we received feedback on the onshore cable corridor and substation zones.**

Following this consultation and through further environmental, engineering and land investigations we were able to eliminate two cable route options and one substation zone from consideration.

This means there is now one cable route (shown on the map below) and two substation zones (zones 1 and 4) under consideration.



Two preferred zones have been selected for a total of two substations. Zone 4 is in purple on the map and is located to the south west of the A1079 and zone 1 is shown in orange and lies to the north east of the A1079.

Substation zone 5 was removed from consideration following further technical work and feedback received in the Introductory Consultation, which highlighted potential impacts on buried archaeology and on the visual amenity of Risby Park.

## ? Question

Do you have any comments or suggestions in relation to the onshore cable route?

# Onshore: Substation location scenarios

It may be possible for both of the substations required for DBS to be located in just one of the zones and we are currently assessing scenarios for their layout.

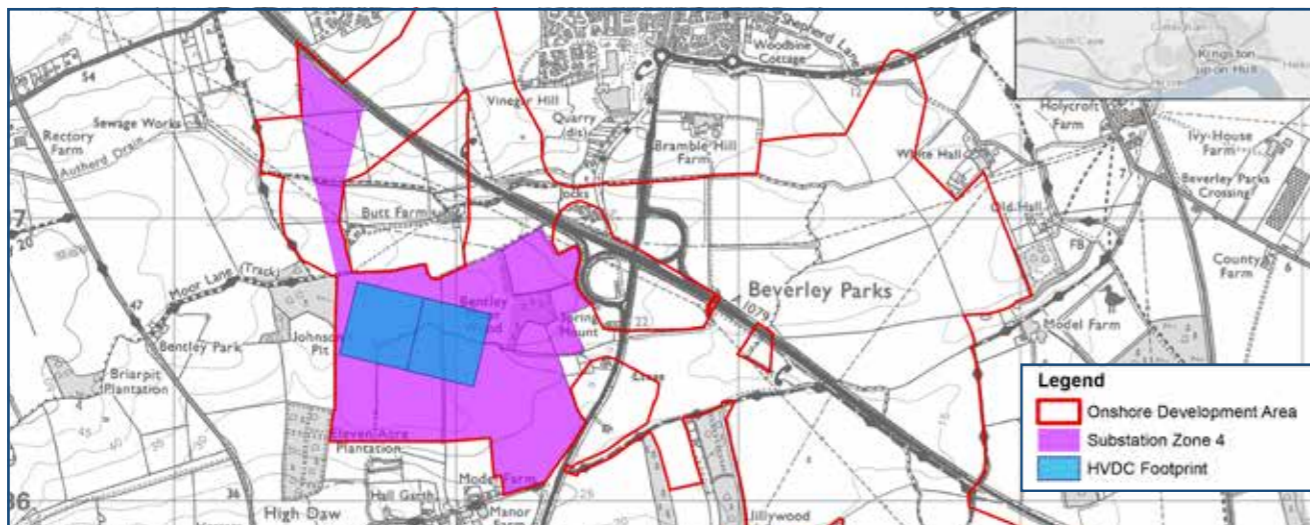
We are considering two potential electrical transmission solutions for the projects (DBS East and DBS West): One HVDC project and one HVAC project, or two HVDC projects.

The following four scenarios were considered for PEIR. The decision on the preferred option(s) to be taken forward for the DCO application will be informed by stakeholder feedback on the information provided in the PEIR, as well as further technical studies and ongoing environmental survey and assessment work.

The scenarios that we are considering, including indicative locations of the substations and indicative visualisations are as follows:

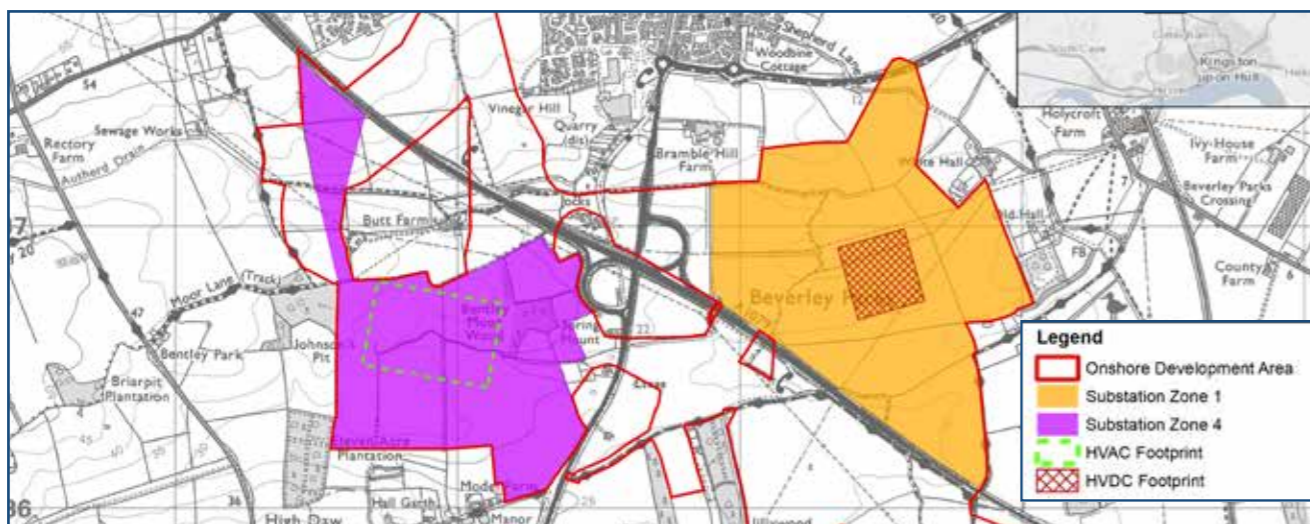
## Substation locations scenario one

2 x HVDC substations located within Zone 4



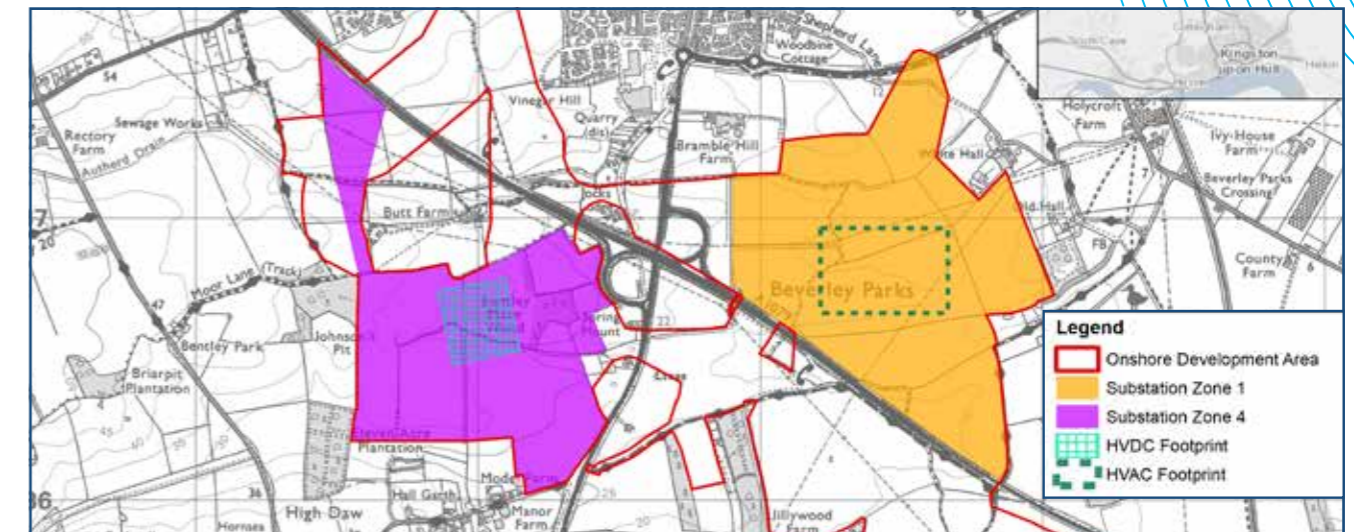
## Substation locations scenario two

1 x HVAC substation in Zone 4 and 1 x HVDC substation in Zone 1



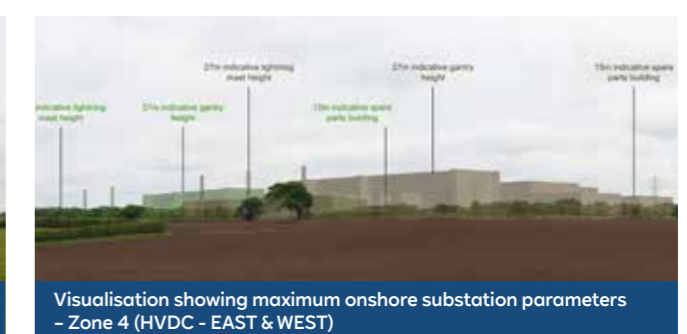
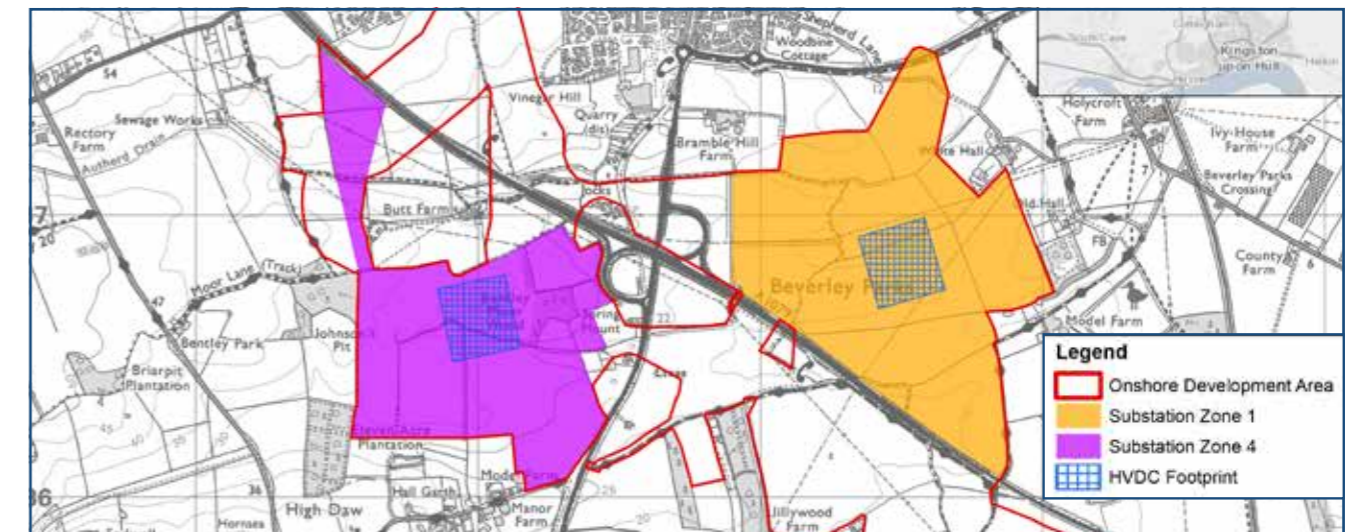
## Substation locations scenario three

1 x HVDC substation in Zone 4 and 1 x HVAC substation in Zone 1



## Substation locations scenario four

1 x HVDC substation in Zone 4 and 1 x HVDC substation in Zone 1



# Considering the environment

## What will the substations look like?

Each substation will consist of several buildings housing electrical equipment and unshoused electrical equipment contained within secure fencing.

The substation equipment is expected to need around 20 hectares (50 acres) of land in total, across both projects.

The final dimensions of the substations are dependent on the electrical capacity of the wind farms and the design of the electrical transmission used to transmit electricity to the substation.



Indicative image of an onshore substation

## Question

Do you have any comments regarding the substation location scenarios?

**RWE is aiming to strike a balance between commercial, engineering, environmental and social considerations in the development of DBS. Survey and assessment work is helping us to understand the local environment and minimise impacts.**

Following the Introductory Consultation held in September, detailed environmental assessments have been undertaken to determine the location and orientation of infrastructure.

The assessments have included:

- Ground investigations to help us with the infrastructure design;
- Access studies for abnormal loads and HGVs and associated construction traffic;
- Flood risk studies;
- Further detailed visual assessment and work around the mitigation of potential impacts;
- Ecology surveys;
- Noise monitoring;
- Archaeology and heritage studies.

The PEIR gives more detail about the assessments and surveys which have been undertaken to identify any potential environmental, social and economic effects, and the measures proposed to mitigate any potential effects.

## Landowner liaison

RWE has appointed Dalcour Maclaren, a firm of chartered surveyors in the area, to manage landowner liaison. If you are a landowner in the local area and think you may be impacted by the DBS projects and have not already been contacted, please email [doggerbanksouth@dalcourmaclaren.com](mailto:doggerbanksouth@dalcourmaclaren.com) or phone **01423 613388**.

## Fisheries liaison

The local fisheries industry is a key stakeholder group for the projects. A dedicated Fisheries Liaison company, Precision Marine Survey Limited, has been appointed.

Any fisheries-related stakeholders who would like to discuss the projects can contact Nigel Proctor on [n.proctor@precisionmarine.co.uk](mailto:n.proctor@precisionmarine.co.uk) or **+44 (0) 7702 730891**.



# Offshore: How will we construct the projects?

**RWE is experienced in constructing renewable energy projects, currently operating 10 offshore wind farms across the UK. We aim to be good neighbours, working closely with local communities to ensure the lowest possible impacts from our construction works.**

Construction of DBS is expected to commence in 2026 with onshore construction works likely to start first. The construction phase is expected to take a maximum of seven years, with completion planned in the early 2030s.

We have allowed for flexibility in the approach to construction in the PEIR, considering scenarios for building DBS East and DBS West:

- In isolation;
- Concurrently;
- Sequentially, with a gap of two years between the start of construction at each project.

Before any construction is carried out, pre-installation works will confirm that the seabed is clear of any obstructions. Offshore works can then commence and involve the installation of wind turbines, cabling and offshore platforms.

## Wind turbines

The most common construction process for wind turbines are:

1. A vessel loads and transports the turbine components, delivering them to the project site.
2. The wind turbines will be constructed with the tower installed first and then the blades.



The Pacific Osprey completing turbine installation at Triton Knoll

### 3. Each wind turbine installation is likely to take one day, depending on the weather conditions.

Other construction methods include components being loaded onto barges and installed by an installation vessel, which would remain on site for the duration of wind turbine construction.

It is also possible in some cases for wind turbines to be pre-assembled onshore before being transported to site as a single unit.

## Cable installation

Before cable-laying operations commence, it will be ensured, through pre-construction surveys, that the route is free from obstructions such as discarded fishing equipment, anchors, wires or ropes.

The majority of offshore cabling will then be buried through a combination of ploughing, jetting or mechanical cutting and the dimensions of the cable trenches will be dependent on the method used.

It is not possible to bury cables in some areas, including in the closest proximity to the wind turbines and platforms. In these areas the cables will be protected using a range of external cable protection systems.

# Onshore: How will we construct the projects?

**The proposed onshore construction works consist of the installation of buried onshore export cables- primarily by open cut trenching methods, transition joint bays and onshore substations.**

The key installation stages of the onshore works are:

- Initial site investigation works and preparation including the stripping and storage of topsoil;
- Construction of cable joint bays;
- Construction of temporary roads, construction compounds, office units and parking areas to facilitate installation;
- Digging of a pipeline trench to the required depth and constructing cable ducts;
- Laying of cables directly in trenches or pulling through the pre-installed ducts;
- Backfilling of trenches with suitable materials to ensure cable electrical/thermal performance and protection;
- Reinstatement works.

## Onshore and offshore

A variety of vessels and vehicles will be used during the construction phase, with the exact number and specification known nearer to the time of construction.

The expected modes of transport which will be used include:

- Helicopters;
- Vessels, such as boats and barges;
- Construction vehicles.

It is likely that both DBS East and DBS West will be operated from the RWE O&M (operations and maintenance) port at Grimsby. The final decision on construction ports will be confirmed prior to the start of construction.

Temporary access and haul roads are proposed to be built onshore to facilitate construction. The roads will run alongside the onshore cable corridor in order to transport workers and construction materials.

## Question

Do you have any comments about how we intend to construct the new wind farms and associated infrastructure?

# Maintenance, repowering and decommissioning

A programme of monitoring and scheduled maintenance will be undertaken throughout the lifetime of the wind farms to ensure that all offshore infrastructure is maintained in safe working order and to maximise operational efficiency.

## Typical general maintenance activities include:

- Wind turbine servicing;
- Oil sampling and changes;
- Battery changing;
- Service and inspections of wind turbine safety equipment, nacelle crane, service lift, high voltage system and blades;
- Foundation inspection and repair;
- Cable repair and replacement;
- Cable remedial reburial;
- Cable crossing inspection and repair;
- Unplanned and planned corrective work.

## Repowering

The design lifetime of the project is expected to be 30 years. Repowering may be considered at or near the end of the design life, once all scenarios for maintenance and repair are carried out.

Repowering involves the replacement of turbines and / or foundations with those of a different specification or design. This could enable the installation of more efficient wind turbines and would be in line with the technologies available at the time. This would allow DBS to continue supplying clean, renewable energy to the UK long into the future. Any further consents needed for repowering would be applied for at the time.

## Decommissioning

At the end of the operational lifetime of DBS, which will occur once no further repowering can take place, it is anticipated that all structures above the seabed or ground level will be removed.

The decommissioning sequence will generally be the reverse of the construction phase and will involve similar types and numbers of vessels and equipment.

The Energy Act 2004 requires that a Decommissioning plan must be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, a draft of which will be submitted prior to the construction of the Projects.

# Working with the community

The construction and operation of an offshore wind farm can bring significant benefits to the neighbouring areas including jobs, skills and general economic benefits.

As part of our application for development consent, we have carried out a specific socio-economic benefit study to determine the benefits the projects could bring to the local and wider region. This study can be found in Chapter 28 of the PEIR - Socio-economics.

Working with local stakeholders, we will develop a Community Benefit Package for DBS which will deliver lasting benefits to local communities. We will provide more information around the package as it is developed.

DBS will be a major investment for the local area and wider region, and we will ensure that investment establishes a valuable and lasting legacy for local communities. For example, the maintenance port and facilities will be located on the east coast of the UK in the locality of the DBS site and we plan for all direct labour to come from people living within the area.

## Supply chain

We are at an early stage of the procurement process and are looking to get in touch with suppliers who are interested in working with us on the DBS project.

If you're interested, please register with your company name and details by emailing [dbs@rwe.com](mailto:dbs@rwe.com).

## Question

Do you have any suggestions as to how Dogger Bank South projects could engage with and benefit the local community?



Maintenance underway at Humber Gateway Offshore Wind Farm



# How to respond

## Face-to-face events

There will be a total of four face-to-face events with feedback forms to fill in and return to the team.

Date	Time	Location
Friday 9 June 2023	3pm – 7pm	<b>Beverley Memorial Hall</b> 73-75 Lairgate, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 8HN
Saturday 10 June 2023	3pm – 7pm	<b>Skipsea Village Hall</b> Bridlington Road, Skipsea, YO25 8TJ
Thursday 22 June 2023	3pm – 7pm	<b>Leven Sports Hall</b> North Street, Leven, HU17 5NF
Friday 23 June 2023	3pm – 7pm	<b>Skipsea Village Hall</b> Bridlington Road, Skipsea, YO25 8TJ
Saturday 24 June 2023	11am – 4pm	<b>Beverley Memorial Hall</b> 73-75 Lairgate, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 8HN

## Webinars

We will be hosting two webinars at 6pm on 27 June and 6pm on 6 July. To register to attend an online webinar, please visit our website.

## Online consultation

You can also respond to this consultation online. Please send your comments or feedback to us via the contact form on our website: <https://doggerbanksouth.co.uk/>

## Consultation map

A consultation map is available on the website if you would like to provide feedback on a specific location. You can pinpoint locations on the map and leave your question or comment there.

## Feedback questionnaire

We have asked some direct questions about specific elements of the proposals throughout this brochure. As you go through the information, you can respond to the relevant questions in each section.

## Freepost

You can also download the feedback questionnaire online and return it to:

### **FREEPOST DBSOWF**

This address can be used for all postal responses.

## Email and telephone

We also welcome emails to: [dbs@rwe.com](mailto:dbs@rwe.com) and you can call us on **0800 254 5459**.

Please provide your comments by **Monday 17 July 2023**.  
**We thank you for taking the time to participate in this consultation.**

# What happens next

**We will consider all feedback received during this statutory consultation and will use it to finalise proposals for DBS, before submitting a Development Consent Order application to the Planning Inspectorate.**

The feedback and information on how we have taken your comments into account will be available in the Consultation Report which will form part of this application.

To view how we have responded to feedback at the Introductory Consultation you can visit our website - <https://doggerbanksouth.co.uk/>

Find out more about the government's planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects by visiting the Planning Inspectorate's website at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>

