

DOGGER BANK D WIND FARM

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2

Appendix 27.1 Consultation Responses for Landscape
and Visual Impacts

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APPENDIX 27.1 CONSULTATION REPONSES FOR LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACTS

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Design	All of the decisions that shape a development throughout its design and pre-construction, construction / commissioning, operation and, where relevant, decommissioning phases.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A consent required under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 to authorise the development of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, which is granted by the relevant Secretary of State following an application to the Planning Inspectorate.
Effect	An effect is the consequence of an impact when considered in combination with the receptor's sensitivity / value / importance, defined in terms of significance.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information and includes the publication of an Environmental Statement.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA which describes the measures proposed to mitigate any likely significant effects.
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with technical stakeholders which includes a Steering Group and Expert Topic Group (ETG) meetings to encourage upfront agreement on the nature, volume and range of supporting evidence required to inform the EIA and HRA process.
Expert Topic Group (ETG)	A forum for targeted technical engagement with relevant stakeholders through the EPP.
Impact	A change resulting from an activity associated with the Project, defined in terms of magnitude.
Mitigation	Any action or process designed to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset potentially significant adverse effects of a development. All mitigation measures adopted by the Project are provided in the Commitments Register.
Scoping Opinion	A written opinion issued by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State regarding the scope and level of detail of the information to be provided in the Applicant's Environmental Statement. The Scoping Opinion for the Project was adopted by the Secretary of State on 02 August 2024.
Scoping Report	A request by the Applicant made to the Planning Inspectorate for a Scoping Opinion on behalf of the Secretary of State.

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Term	Definition
	The Scoping Report for the Project was submitted to the Secretary of State on 24 June 2024.
Study Areas	A geographical area and / or temporal limit defined for each EIA topic to identify sensitive receptors and assess the relevant likely significant effects.
The Applicant	SSE Renewables and Equinor acting through 'Doggerbank Offshore Wind Farm Project 4 Projco Limited'.
The Project	Dogger Bank D (DBD) Offshore Wind Farm Project, also referred to as DBD in this PEIR.

27.1 Consultation Responses for Landscape and Visual Impacts

1. **Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts** for the Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm (herein referred to as 'the Project' or 'DBD') has been informed by consultation with the Planning Inspectorate and stakeholders following the publication of the Scoping Report (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2024) and the comments contained within the Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2024). This appendix contains details of the relevant comments for **Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts** and the Applicant's responses in **Table 27.1-1**.
2. The Applicant previously submitted a Scoping Report in 2023 based on project parameters at that time. The 2024 Scoping Report (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2024) and adopted Scoping Opinion (Planning Inspectorate, 2024) have superseded the 2023 Scoping Report and as such consultation responses on the 2023 Scoping Report are not considered further in this document except where they are included in the 2024 consultee responses and remain relevant to the Project.

Table 27.1-1 Consultation Responses for Landscape and Visual Impacts

Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Inspectorate is content that cumulative impacts on landscape and visual receptors during operation and decommissioning of the landfall and onshore export cables are not likely to result in significant cumulative effects. This matter can be scoped out of further assessment.	Agreement noted.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Scoping Report assumes that, at decommissioning, the onshore export cables will be removed without need for re-excavation. On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that impacts during the temporary decommissioning of the landfall and onshore export cables are not likely to result in significant effects on landscape and visual receptors. This matter can be scoped out of further assessment.	Agreement noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Inspectorate is content that significant effects on landscape character, designated landscapes and visual receptors are not likely to arise from operation of the landfall and buried onshore export cables and agrees that these matters can be scoped out of the Environmental Statement (ES).	Agreement noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	However, the Inspectorate advises that consideration should be given to the potential for operational phase effects to landscape character, designated landscapes and visual receptors as a result of any planting restrictions imposed by easements. The ES should assess any Likely Significant Effects (LSE).	Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts considers the potential landscape and visual effects which may arise during the operation and maintenance phases as a result of any planting restrictions above the onshore export cable corridor (ECC).

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Section 7.12 of the Scoping Report (SLVI) (paragraph 905) proposes that impacts on seascape from construction works in the intertidal and inshore areas at the landfall will be assessed within the onshore Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) ES Chapter. However, Section 8.10 of the Scoping Report (Landscape and Visual Impact) does not reference impacts on seascape character, meaning the Applicant’s proposed approach is unclear.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is therefore not in a position to agree that impacts on seascape character during construction of the landfall and onshore export cable can be scoped out of the onshore LVIA ES Chapter. The ES should assess potential impacts on seascape character from construction of the landfall and onshore export cable, or include information to demonstrate agreement with the relevant consultation bodies and the absence of a LSE.</p>	<p>Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts describes the landscape and visual effects arising from the landfall works within the intertidal and inshore areas. This includes consideration of effects on seascape character.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>The Inspectorate is content that impacts on seascape character during operation and decommissioning of the landfall and onshore export cables are not likely to result in significant effects and can be scoped out.</p>	<p>Agreement noted.</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	Proposed locations for viewpoints and visualisations have not been provided in the Scoping Report. Effort should be made to agree the number and location of viewpoints, as well as the locations for visualisations, with relevant consultation bodies including local authorities and Historic England.	<p>Historic England and East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) were consulted on viewpoints as part of the first Expert Topic Group (ETG) 9 (Landscape and Visual) meeting held on 10th September 2024. The landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) viewpoints for the PEIR stage have been agreed with ERYC. Consultation with ERYC and Historic England on the cultural heritage viewpoints is discussed in Volume 1, Chapter 24 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage and Appendix 24.1 Consultation Responses for Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Viewpoints used for the LVIA are set out in Section 27.6.2 and Figures 27-2 and 27-3 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts. The accompanying visualisations are presented in Appendix 27.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Visualisations Figures 27-7 to 27-14.</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	Natural England would wish to see details of local landscape character areas mapped at a scale appropriate to the development site as well as any relevant management plans or strategies pertaining to the area. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should include assessments of visual effects on the surrounding area and landscape together with any physical effects of the development, such as changes in topography.	<p>Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts describes the landscape and visual effects arising from the Project. The landscape assessment has been informed by the National Character Assessment and at a local level by the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>For the purposes of the landscape and visual assessment, the Study Area has been divided into four subareas, as described in Section 27.4.1.3 and shown on Figure 27-1 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts.</p>
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The EIA should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character using landscape/seascape assessment methodologies. We encourage the use of Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment (LCA/SCA), based on the good practice guidelines produced jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment in 2013.	<p>Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts describes the landscape and visual effects arising from the Project. The landscape assessment has been informed by the National Character Assessment and at a local level by the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment.</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Natural England supports the publication Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, produced by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management in 2013 (3rd edition). The methodology set out is almost universally used for landscape and visual impact assessment. For National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), we advise that the assessment also includes effects on the ‘special qualities’ of the designated landscape, as set out in the statutory management plan for the area. These identify the particular landscape and related characteristics which underpin the natural beauty of the area and its designation status.</p>	<p>The methodology for the LVIA is set out in Section 27.5 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts. The LVIA methodology is in accordance with the guidance set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013).</p> <p>No National Landscapes (National Parks or Areas of Outstanding National Beauty) are within the Landscape and Visual Study Area.</p>
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>In order to foster high quality development that respects, maintains, or enhances, local landscape / seascape character and distinctiveness, Natural England encourages all new development to consider the character and distinctiveness of the area, with the siting and design of the proposed development reflecting local design characteristics and, wherever possible, using local materials. The Environmental Impact Assessment process should detail the measures to be taken to ensure the building design will be of a high standard, as well as detail of layout alternatives together with justification of the selected option in terms of landscape impact and benefit.</p>	<p>A Design Vision document(see Table 27-5 in Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts, Commitment ID CO63) setting out the design principles for the Project will be produced and submitted as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. The Design Vision will set out the proposed final colour, palette and finishes of the Project. This document will also provide design principles in relation to landscaping, to help ensure the Project reflects local character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>A draft version of the Design Vision (document reference 7.4) is also submitted alongside the PEIR.</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The assessment should also include the cumulative effect of the development with other relevant existing or proposed developments in the area. In this context Natural England advises that the cumulative impact assessment should include other proposals currently at Scoping stage. Due to the overlapping timescale of their progress through the planning system, cumulative impact of the proposed development with those proposals currently at Scoping stage would be likely to be a material consideration at the time of determination of the planning application.	Section 27.8 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts sets out the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA). A list of cumulative schemes considered in the CEA are set out in Table 27-23 of the chapter. Further information on the CEA process is provided in Appendix 6.5 Cumulative Effects Screening Report – Onshore .
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The assessment should refer to the relevant National Character Areas, Marine Character Areas, and Landscape/Seascape Character Assessments at a local level.	Section 27.6 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts describes the landscape baseline, informed by National Character Areas and local Landscape Character Types. Section 27.7 provides an assessment of potential effects on the landscape during construction and operation.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The MMO defers to Historic England, Natural England (as the SNCB) and relevant local planning authorities on the suitability of the scope of the assessment with regards to Seascape and Landscape.	Noted.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Applicant proposes that a SLVI aspect assessment is scoped out of the ES in its entirety. The Inspectorate agrees with this approach as detailed in the comments below. A SLVI aspect assessment can be scoped out of further assessment in the ES.	Agreement noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	Taking into account the nature and duration of the offshore export cable installation works and the intervening distance between the land area and the other proposed offshore infrastructure, the Inspectorate agrees that significant effects on landscape character and designated landscapes from the proposed offshore infrastructure are not likely. This matter can be scoped out of further assessment.	Agreement noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Scoping Report states that there will be no visibility of the proposed offshore infrastructure from the coast, due to the minimum intervening distance of approximately 210km. The offshore infrastructure would be visible from transient visual receptors (e.g. ships), but the Inspectorate agrees that such receptors would be of low susceptibility to changes in views. The Inspectorate agrees that any impacts on visual receptors from the offshore infrastructure are not likely to result in significant effects and this matter can be scoped out	Agreement noted.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Scoping Report states that given the seascape characteristics of the area and the low sensitivity of potential seascape and visual receptors, any cumulative impacts would not be significant. The Inspectorate agrees that significant [offshore] cumulative effects are unlikely and that this matter can be scoped out of further assessments.	Agreement noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The Inspectorate has not yet concluded its separate transboundary re-screening exercise. However, given that no LSE are predicted, the Inspectorate agrees that impacts on the environment of European Economic Area (EEA) States are unlikely. This matter [transboundary effects] can be scoped out of further assessment in the ES	Agreement noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	In seeking to scope out this matter the Scoping Report notes the temporary and localised nature of construction offshore and states that the operational offshore infrastructure is unlikely to impact on the key characteristics of the Dogger Bank Marine Character Area or other Marine Character Areas within the SLVI assessment Study Area, due to the presence of consented and under-construction offshore wind farms. The Inspectorate agrees that any impacts on seascape character from the offshore infrastructure are not likely to result in significant effects and that this matter can be scoped out.	Agreement noted.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	Regarding the onshore infrastructure, Section 7.12 of the Scoping Report (SLVI) (paragraph 905) proposes that impacts on seascape from construction works in the intertidal and inshore areas at the landfall will be assessed within the onshore LVIA ES Chapter. However, Section 8.10 of the Scoping Report (Landscape and Visual Impact) does not reference impacts on seascape character, meaning the Applicant’s proposed approach is unclear.	Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts describes the landscape and visual effects arising from the landfall works within the intertidal and inshore areas. This includes consideration of effects on seascape character.
Natural England	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	Natural England confirms agreement that construction and operational effects on seascape from the array as they relate to the effects on either designated (e.g. North York Moors National Park) or defined (e.g. Spurn Head Heritage Coast) landscapes can be ruled out of the ES. We agree that with the proposed separation distance, the array will not be visible from the shore.	Agreement noted.
ERYC, Hull City Council and Historic England	ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)	ETG9 stakeholders agreed with the approach to addressing matters raised in the Scoping Opinion and the scope of the LVIA (scoping out impacts on seascape and operational landscape and visual impacts associated with the landfall and onshore ECC). ETG9 stakeholders agreed that longer-term impacts of planting restrictions over the onshore export cables should be considered.	Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts considers the potential landscape and visual effects which may arise during the operation and maintenance phases as a result of any planting restrictions above the cable corridor.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
Historic England	ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)	Historic England requested clarity on the two Onshore Converter Station (OCS) zones (OCS Zones 4 and 8) under consideration by the Project and the potential for cumulative effects.	The assessment in Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts considers the landscape and visual effects of each OCS zone separately. Only one OCS zone will be taken forward to the DCO application. Therefore, there is no potential for cumulative effects associated with the Project siting infrastructure in both zones.
Hull City Council	ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)	Hull City Council agreed with the approach to the Study Area if it is consistent with the approach taken by other developments and the relevant guidance documents.	Agreement noted. Section 27.4.1 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts defines the Landscape and Visual Study Area.
Historic England	ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)	Historic England asked about coordination opportunities with Dogger Bank South on landscape mitigation and improvements. Noted the landscape of Yorkshire and the Humber region is changing due to the cumulative effects of proposed energy infrastructure developments and encouraged opportunities for strategic collaboration between developers on landscaping proposals.	Coordination opportunities with other local developers (including Dogger Bank South) will be explored further, where possible, at ES stage.
ERYC and Historic England	ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)	ERYC noted that more than three viewpoints for each OCS Zone would be needed. For OCS Zone 4, the following viewpoints were suggested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One viewpoint in the eastward direction at the A164 and A1079 junction; and 	Due to roadside vegetation, there would be no suitable location at the A164 and A1079 junction. Likewise, the presence of trees around Westwood Pasture would provide screening of views.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One viewpoint from Westwood Pasture looking south towards OCS Zone 4 to cover views associated with the Black Mill heritage asset. <p>Historic England also noted that three viewpoints would be insufficient and requested an additional viewpoint from Westwood Pasture and Black Mill (for cultural heritage purposes).</p> <p>It was queried whether dynamic and kinetic views would be considered.</p>	<p>Revision 02 of the Preliminary List of LVIA Viewpoints issued to the ETG9 stakeholders included two additional viewpoints: Long Lane (for OCS Zone 4) and Little Weighton (for OCS Zone 8).</p> <p>Section 27.6.2. of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts identifies the representative viewpoints to be included in the LVIA. Cultural heritage viewpoints are considered in Volume 1, Chapter 24 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Section 27.7 of the chapter provides an assessment of potential effects on the visual receptors during construction and operation.</p>
ERYC	ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)	<p>ERYC noted that more than three viewpoints for each OCS Zone would be needed. For OCS Zone 8, the following viewpoint was suggested:</p> <p>Viewpoint from Risby Registered Park and Garden (RPG).</p>	<p>Section 27.6.2. of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts identifies the representative viewpoints to be included in the LVIA. Viewpoint 7: Risby Park is located within Risby Park RPG.</p> <p>Revision 02 of the Preliminary List of LVIA Viewpoints issued to the ETG9 stakeholders included two additional viewpoints: Long Lane (for OCS Zone 4) and Little Weighton (for OCS Zone 8).</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
			<p>Section 27.7 of the chapter provides an assessment of potential effects on the visual receptors during construction and operation.</p>
<p>ERYC, Hull City Council and Historic England</p>	<p>ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)</p>	<p>The ETG9 stakeholders agreed with the approach to visualisations. Indicative block visualisations will be based on maximum parameters to present the worst-case scenario and at ES stage, photomontages and rendered visualisations will be provided.</p>	<p>Agreement noted.</p> <p>Visualisations from each of the representative viewpoints are presented in Appendix 27.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Visualisations Figures 27-7 to 27-14.</p>
<p>ERYC and Historic England</p>	<p>ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)</p>	<p>ERYC and Historic England asked for clarification as to how worst-case scenarios are determined for the LVIA chapter.</p>	<p>The worst-case scenarios are based on the maximum parameters provided by the Applicant. Table 27-7 in Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts sets out the details of the realistic worst-case scenario for the landfall, onshore ECC and onshore converter station (OCS) zone infrastructure during both the construction and operation and maintenance phases.</p>
<p>ERYC</p>	<p>ETG9 Meeting 01 Minutes (meeting held on 10/09/24)</p>	<p>ERYC queried if visualisations will be provided for landscape and visual impacts along the onshore ECC.</p>	<p>Visualisations will not be provided for temporary construction impacts associated with onshore export cable installation, including longer-term impacts from planting restriction, due to the dynamic nature of changes to the landscape.</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
ERYC	ETG9 Meeting 01 Agreement Log (received on11/10/24)	ERYC agree with the proposed approach to addressing matters raised in the Scoping Opinion. (issue ID 1.1)	Agreement noted.
ERYC	ETG9 Meeting 01 Agreement Log (received on11/10/24)	ERYC agree with the impacts scoped into and out of the seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment. (issue ID 1.2)	Agreement noted. The scope of the LVIA is set out in Section 27.4.2 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts.
ERYC	ETG9 Meeting 01 Agreement Log (received on11/10/24)	With regards to the landscape and visual Study Area, ERYC note that the two options for the siting of the OCS are acknowledged. ERYC consider that <i>“OCS option 4 (located to the immediate south of Beverley) would be preferable as this would have a lesser impact upon the character of the area and appearance of the Countryside, not least through being sited closer to the existing urban form of Beverley and works to A164 Jock’s Lodge.”</i> (Issue ID 1.3)	Section 27.7 of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts considers the potential landscape and visual effects which may arise from each of the OCS zones.
ERYC	ETG9 Meeting 01 Agreement Log (received on11/10/24)	With regards to the proposed landscape and visual and heritage viewpoints, ERYC set out that they do agree with the viewpoints conditionally. Following review of ‘Preliminary List of LVIA Viewpoints (Revision 2)’, ERYC consider an additional heritage viewpoint should be sited on the Beverley Westwood, to take account of the Grade II Listed Black Mill and wider reaching views towards the OCS locations and the Grade I Listed Beverley Minster. (Issue ID 1.4)	Section 27.6.2. of Volume 1, Chapter 27 Landscape and Visual Impacts identifies the representative viewpoints to be included in the LVIA and are shown in Figure 27-2 and Figure 27-3 provided in the chapter. The accompanying visualisations are presented in Appendix 27.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Visualisations Figures 27-7 to 27-14.

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
			Cultural heritage viewpoints are considered in Volume 1, Chapter 24 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.
ERYC	ETG9 Meeting 01 Agreement Log (received on 11/10/24)	ERYC agree with the approach to visualisations in the PEIR. (Issue ID 1.5)	Agreement noted. The LVIA visualisations are presented in Appendix 27.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Visualisations Figures 27-7 to 27-14.

References

Royal HaskoningDHV (2024). Dogger Bank D Scoping Report (Part 1 & 2). Available at: <https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010144-000069-Dogger%20Bank%20D%20Scoping%20Report%20Part%201.pdf> & <https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010144-000070-Dogger%20Bank%20D%20Scoping%20Report%20Part%202.pdf> [Accessed September 2024].

The Planning Inspectorate (2024). Scoping Opinion adopted by the Secretary of State on 02 August 2024. https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010144-000071-Dogger%20Bank%20D_Scoping%20Opinion%202017%20EIA%20Regs_draft.pdf [Accessed September 2024].

List of Tables

Table 27.1-1 Consultation Responses for Landscape and Visual Impacts 5

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
DBD	Dogger Bank D
DCO	Development Consent Order
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
ERYC	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
LCA / SCA	Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
LVIA	Landscape Visual Impact Assessment
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
OCS	Onshore Converter Station
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
RPG	Registered Parks and Gardens
SLVI(A)	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact (Assessment)
SNCB	Statutory Nature Conservation Body
SSE	Scottish and Southern Energy