

DOGGER BANK D WIND FARM

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2

Appendix 29.1 Consultation Responses for Human
Health

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APPENDIX 29.1 CONSULTATION REPONSES FOR HUMAN HEALTH

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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.
Project Design Envelope	A range of design parameters defined where appropriate to enable the identification and assessment of likely significant effects arising from a project's worst-case scenario. The Project Design Envelope incorporates flexibility and addresses uncertainty in the DCO application and will be further refined during the EIA process.

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Term	Definition
Scoping Opinion	<p>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.</p> <p>The Scoping Opinion for the Project was adopted by the Secretary of State on 02 August 2024.</p>
Scoping Report	<p>A request by the Applicant made to the Planning Inspectorate for a Scoping Opinion on behalf of the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The Scoping Report for the Project was submitted to the Secretary of State on 24 June 2024.</p>
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 Offshore Wind Farm Project, also referred to as DBD in this PEIR.

29.1 Consultation Responses for Human Health

1. **Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health** 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 29 Human Health** and the Applicant’s responses in **Table 29.1-1**.
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 29.1-1 Consultation Responses for Human Health

Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
MMO	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	The MMO defers to the Local Planning Authority and UK Health Security Agency on the suitability of the scope of the assessment with regards to population and human health impacts.	Noted.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore and onshore impacts to housing – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope these matters out on the basis that no new housing will be required to support the workforce, temporary accommodation requirements would be met with the usual capacity around ports and the onshore infrastructure and built form will have limited effect on housing value and affordability. The Inspectorate agrees that the accommodation needs of the Proposed Development and its impact on local housing are unlikely to result in significant effects, as such these matters can be scoped out.</p>	Noted, offshore and onshore impacts to housing have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore impacts to open space, leisure and play – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that it is considered unlikely that shipping or port activities associated with the Proposed Development would have a significant effect on nearshore recreation, leisure or play. The Inspectorate agrees that shipping or port activities associated with the project are unlikely to result in a significant effect upon nearshore recreational users. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore impacts to open space, leisure and play have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore impacts to open space leisure and play – operation</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that land take for onshore activities is not anticipated to be within, or adjoining, land that is publicly accessible and used for recreation, leisure or play and is therefore unlikely to significantly affect physical, mental or social health aspects of community recreation. The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely to occur. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, onshore impacts to open space, leisure and play during the operation and maintenance (O&M) phase have been scoped out in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore impacts to transport modes, access and connections – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that, whilst a project port has not been determined, it is assumed that an existing major port would be selected with appropriate existing consents that have taken transport, noise and air quality impacts into account and port expansion is not part of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>On the basis that a port with the aforementioned consents is selected as the project port, the Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are unlikely to occur. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore impacts to transport modes, access and connections have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore impacts to transport modes, access and connections – operation</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that the onshore infrastructure is expected to have minimal implications for road transport. Therefore, it is unlikely that there would be the potential for significant population health effects resulting from impacts to transport modes, access and connections during operation. The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely to occur. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, onshore impacts to transport modes, access and connections during the O&M phase have been scoped out in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore and onshore impacts to community safety – all phases</p> <p>The Inspectorate agrees that the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in significant effects on community safety, this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore and onshore impacts to community safety have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore impacts to community identity, culture, resilience and influence – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that offshore visual impacts are not expected to occur and demographic changes that could affect human identity are not anticipated. The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely to occur. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore impacts to community identity, culture, resilience and influence have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore impacts to community identity, culture, resilience and influence – construction and decommissioning</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that any visual impacts are not expected to be of a scale that could affect population health outcomes, community identity, or disrupt community gatherings. The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely to occur. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, onshore impacts to community identity, culture, resilience and influence during the construction and decommissioning phases have been scoped out in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore and onshore impacts to unemployment or adverse economic implications – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report states that significant unemployment or adverse economic implications are not expected to occur during any phase of the Proposed Development, including potential adverse effects to commercial fisheries. The Inspectorate agrees that the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in significant effects as a result of unemployment or adverse economic implications. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore and onshore impacts to unemployment or adverse economic implications have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore and onshore impacts to climate change and adaptation – construction and decommissioning</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out of the Human Health ES assessment, on the basis that construction stage GHG emissions and climate change resilience is addressed in Section 9.4 (Climate Change) and, whilst there would be GHG emissions from project activities during construction, they would not be of a scale likely to result in population level effects on national or global health inequalities associated with climate change.</p> <p>On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that significant effects from GHG emissions on human health during construction and decommissioning would be unlikely to occur. This matter can therefore be scoped out of the Human Health ES chapter.</p>	Noted, offshore and onshore impacts to climate change and adaptation during the construction and decommissioning phases have been scoped out in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore impacts to water quality or availability – all phases</p> <p>Noting the Inspectorate’s comments in Table 3.2 (Marine Water and Sediment Quality) above regarding remobilisation of existing contaminated sediments in the offshore ECC, and the comments from the EA regarding the potential for bathing water quality to be impacted (see Appendix 2 of this Opinion), the Inspectorate does not consider that this matter can be scoped out at this stage.</p> <p>The ES should provide an assessment where significant effects are likely to occur, or information demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultation bodies and the absence of a LSE.</p>	<p>Offshore impacts to water quality in relation to potential impacts on bathing water quality are considered in Volume 1, Chapter 9 Marine Water and Sediment Quality. This chapter confirms that effects on water quality arising from the Project across all project phases are negligible, and no topic-specific mitigation measures are required. In line with these findings no credible pollution linkage pathway exists for population health, and thus, this issue is scoped out of the human health assessment.</p> <p>Cross-reference to Volume 1, Chapter 9 Marine Water and</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
			Sediment Quality assessment findings are made in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health, Section 29.7.1.6 .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore water quality or availability – operation</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that checks and maintenance are unlikely to result in any water related risks to public health and that any risks would be managed through standard best practice spill avoidance and response measures, that would be secured through management plans.</p> <p>On the basis of the rationale provided, the Inspectorate agrees to scope this matter out of further assessment. Any management plans relied upon as mitigation should be clearly referenced within the ES and secured in the dDCO.</p>	<p>Noted, onshore impacts to water quality or availability during the O&M phase have been scoped out in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health.</p> <p>Any mitigation measures, including management plans, relied upon in the assessment are clearly referenced in Section 29.4.3 and Section 29.4.4 of Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health, including the proposed commitment securing mechanism.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore and onshore impacts to land quality – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that offshore works would not affect land quality for onshore populations, there is no risk of seabed historic contaminants affecting land quality, port activities are unlikely to result in public exposures to contaminated soils and any new or historic contamination that may be mobilised by construction activities will be managed by standard best practice contamination avoidance and response measures. On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that these matters can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	<p>Noted, offshore and onshore impacts to land quality have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health.</p>

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore impacts from contamination sources on public health – construction</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that public health exposure to contaminative sources would be through water and air which are considered in other locations within the Human Health assessment and also within Chapter 8.4 Water Resources and Flood Risk and Chapter 8.3 Onshore Air Quality and Dust. On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, onshore impacts from contamination sources on public health during the construction phase have been scoped out in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore air quality – all phases</p> <p>As set out in Table 3.13 above, the Inspectorate agrees that an Offshore Air Quality aspect assessment (including offshore air quality effects to human health) can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore air quality impacts on public health have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore air quality – operation</p> <p>As set out in ID 4.2.2, the Inspectorate does not consider that it has sufficient information to scope out effects on human health from emissions from plant and machinery from further assessment. The ES should provide an assessment of this matter where significant effects are likely to occur, or information demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultation bodies and the absence of a LSE. Cross-reference can be made to the Onshore Air Quality ES assessment to avoid duplication.</p>	An assessment of the onshore operational air quality impacts is provided in Volume 1, Chapter 20 Air Quality and Dust. Table 29-4 in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health explains that based on the negligible findings in the air quality and dust assessment for impacts during the O&M phase, there is no potential for a likely significant effect on population health, and this issue is scoped out of the human health assessment.

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			To avoid duplication, Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health cross references findings from Volume 1, Chapter 20 Air Quality and Dust .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore airborne noise – all phases</p> <p>As set out in Table 3.14 above, the Inspectorate agrees that an Offshore Airborne Noise aspect assessment (including offshore airborne noise effects to human health) can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore airborne noise impacts on public health have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore and onshore radiation (actual EMF risk) – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that the Proposed Development would not include using or altering active major electrical infrastructure producing EMF and the use of temporary electrical equipment would follow relevant public and occupational safeguards. On the basis that the ES can demonstrate all electrical infrastructure will remain below negligible levels in line with the International Commission Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines (2020), the Inspectorate is content to scope out the potential for EMF effects on human health from the Proposed Development</p>	Noted, offshore and onshore actual EMF impacts on public health have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore radiation (public understanding of EMF risk) – all phases</p> <p>Given that the offshore electrical infrastructure would not be located in proximity to communities, the Inspectorate agrees to scope this matter out of further assessment.</p>	Noted, offshore impacts on public health from public understanding of EMF risks have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore radiation (public understanding of EMF risk) – construction and decommissioning</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that the Proposed Development would not include using or altering active major electrical infrastructure producing EMF and the use of temporary electrical equipment would follow relevant public and occupational safeguards. The Inspectorate agrees to scope this matter out of further assessment during construction and decommissioning and refers the Applicant to the comments at row ID 5.1.18 above.</p>	Noted, onshore impacts on public health from public understanding of EMF risks have been scoped out during the construction and decommissioning phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore and offshore health and social care services – all phases</p> <p>This matter is proposed to be scoped out on the basis that the local GP services capacity could account for an additional 7,292 registrations and whilst the expected construction workforce is not known at this time, as an indication, Dogger Bank South had a maximum construction workforce of 1240 jobs. The additional workforce is also not expected to rely upon new GP registrations, as existing registrations would largely apply. On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that the Proposed Development is not likely to result in significant effects on the capacity of health and social care services. As such, this matter can be scoped out of the ES</p>	Noted, offshore and onshore impacts on health and social care services have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Offshore built environment – all phases</p> <p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that offshore utilities disruption is unlikely and that there would be very limited direct impacts on human receptors from marine infrastructure. Furthermore, offshore operational activities are not considered to have waste management, land use or infrastructure use implications on a scale that could affect population health.</p> <p>On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that offshore effects on the built environment are unlikely to be significant. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, offshore built environment impacts have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Onshore built environment – construction and decommissioning</p> <p>This matter is proposed to be scoped out on the basis that onshore utilities disruption is unlikely to occur in the context of the built environment and the position of existing features will be taken into account when planning the export cable corridor. On this basis, the Inspectorate agrees that onshore effects on the built environment during construction and decommissioning are unlikely to be significant. This matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	Noted, onshore built environment impacts have been scoped out during the construction and decommissioning phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>Transboundary impacts – all phases</p> <p>As noted in Table 2.2 above, the Inspectorate has not yet concluded its separate transboundary re-screening exercise. However, the Inspectorate agrees that due to the likely localised nature of any potential effects on human health, this matter can be scoped out of the assessment</p>	Noted, transboundary impacts have been scoped out across all project phases in Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health .

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Stakeholder	Document / Meeting, Date	Comment	How and Where Addressed in the PEIR
UK Health Security Agency	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>We recognise the promoters proposal to include a health section. We believe the summation of relevant issues into a specific section of the report provides a focus which ensures that public health is given adequate consideration. The section should summarise key information, risk assessments, proposed mitigation measures, conclusions and residual impacts, relating to human health. Compliance with the requirements of National Policy Statements and relevant guidance and standards should also be highlighted.</p> <p>In terms of the level of detail to be included in an Environmental Statement (ES), we recognise that the differing nature of projects is such that their impacts will vary. UKHSA and OHID's predecessor organisation Public Health England produced an advice document 'Advice on the content of Environmental Statements accompanying an application under the NSIP Regime', setting out aspects to be addressed within the Environmental Statement¹. This advice document and its recommendations are still valid and should be considered when preparing an ES. Please note that where impacts relating to health and/or further assessments are scoped out, promoters should fully explain and justify this within the submitted documentation.</p>	<p>Noted. Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health summarises key information, risk assessments, proposed mitigation measures, conclusions and residual effects, relating to human health.</p> <p>Regard has been had to the Public Health England's '<i>Advice on the content of Environmental Statements accompanying an application under the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects Regime</i>' (see Section 29.5.1 of Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health).</p> <p>Full justification for scoped out issues has been provided in Section 9.2.3 of the 2024 Scoping Report (summarised in Appendix 6.2 Impacts Register), and in Table 29-4 of Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health.</p>

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UK Health Security Agency	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	<p>UKHSA are satisfied that the characterisation of the existing environment is proportionate and that the key air quality and dust impacts have been included in the scope of the EIA. The identified data sources are satisfactory, and the assessment approach follows industry standard practice.</p> <p>UKHSA notes that the applicant has stated the intention to scope out potential impacts on air quality during the operational phase including that of back-up generators, which are unlikely to pose a significant impact to local air quality due to their infrequent use. However, no justification has been provided to support this statement. UKHSA suggests that reasoning is provided for scoping out the impact of back-up generators usage to local air quality.</p> <p>Please note that our position is that pollutants associated with road traffic or combustion, particularly particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen are non-threshold; i.e, an exposed population is likely to be subject to potential harm at any level and that reducing public exposure to non-threshold pollutants (such as particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide) below air quality standards will have potential public health benefits. We support approaches which minimise or mitigate public exposure to non-threshold air pollutants, address inequalities (in exposure) and maximise co-benefits (such as physical exercise). We encourage their consideration during development design, environmental and health impact assessment, and development consent.</p>	<p>Noted, agreed to scope in the air quality and dust impacts during construction. An assessment of impacts is provided in the PEIR, see Volume 1, Chapter 20 Air Quality and Dust and Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health.</p> <p>Operational air quality impacts, including back-up generators, remains scoped out of Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health. Further justification for scoping out this potential impact is provided in Table 29-4 of Volume 1, Chapter 29 Human Health, which explains that based on the negligible findings in the air quality and dust assessment reported in the PEIR for onshore operational air quality impacts, including backup generators, there is no potential for a likely significant effect on population health. This conclusion takes into account vulnerable groups and consideration of non-threshold health effects.</p>

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UK Health Security Agency	Scoping Opinion (02/08/24)	Whilst the Environment Agency and Local Authorities are the key consultees in this area, UKHSA recognises the characterisation of the existing environment detailed but note that there is little consideration of potential impacts on human health as a result of changes to the water table and impacts on water abstraction or private water supplies or contamination of waters used for recreational purposes.	Noted. Potential impacts on human health as a result of changes to the water table and impacts on water abstraction or private water supplies or contamination of waters used for recreational purposes are considered in Volume 1, Chapter 21 Water Resources and Flood Risk .

References

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

The Planning Inspectorate (2024). Scoping Opinion adopted by the Secretary of State on 02 August 2024. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010144/EN010144-000071-EN010144%20-%20Scoping%20Opinion.pdf> [Accessed September 2024].

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
DBD	Dogger Bank D
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Electro-Magnetic Field
ES	Environmental Statement
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GP	General Practitioner
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency