Partners in UK offshore wind

MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 1, chapter 1: Introduction

Image of an offshore wind farm

April 2023
FINAL

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
Rev01	Draft for Client review	RPS	bpEnBW		16/06/2022
Rev02	Addressing client comments	RPS	bpEnBW		14/07/2022
Rev03	Addressing client comments	RPS	bpEnBW		27/01/2023
Rev04	Final	RPS	bpEnBW	bpEnBW	03/02/2023

Prepared by:	Prepared for:
RPS	**Mona Offshore Wind Ltd.**

Contents

Tables

Figures

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Applicant	Mona Offshore Wind Limited.
Bodelwyddan National Grid Substation	This is the Point of Interconnection (POI) selected by the National Grid for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for one or more Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Environmental Statement	The document presenting the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
Evidence Plan process	The Evidence Plan process is a mechanism to agree upfront what information the Applicant needs to supply to the Planning Inspectorate as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) applications for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
Evidence Plan Expert Working Group (EWG)	Expert working groups set up with relevant stakeholders as part of the Evidence Plan process.
Inter-array cables	Cables which connect the wind turbines to each other and to the offshore substation platforms. Inter-array cables will carry the electrical current produced by the wind turbines to the offshore substation platforms.
Interconnector cables	Cables that may be required to interconnect the Offshore Substation Platforms in order to provide redundancy in the case of cable failure elsewhere.
Intertidal area	The area between Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).
Landfall	The area in which the offshore export cables make contact with land and the transitional area where the offshore cabling connects to the onshore cabling.
Local Authority	A body empowered by law to exercise various statutory functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom. This includes County Councils, District Councils and County Borough Councils.
Local Highway Authority	A body responsible for the public highways in a particular area of England and Wales, as defined in the Highways Act 1980.
Marine licence	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 requires a marine licence to be obtained for licensable marine activities. Section 149A of the Planning Act 2008 allows an applicant for a DCO to apply for 'deemed marine licences' as part of the DCO process. In addition, licensable activities within 12nm of the Welsh coast require a separate marine licence from NRW. A separate marine licence is required for the offshore export cables and related works located within and between the Mona Array Area and the landfall at MHWS.
Maximum design scenario	The scenario within the design envelope with the potential to result in the greatest impact on a particular topic receptor, and therefore the one that should be assessed for that topic receptor.
Mona 400kV Grid Connection Cable	The corridor from the Mona onshore substation to the National Grid substation.
Mona Array Area	The area within which the wind turbines, foundations, inter-array cables, interconnector cables, offshore export cables and offshore substation platforms (OSPs) forming part of the Mona Offshore Wind Project will be located.
Mona Offshore Cable Corridor	The corridor located between the Mona Array Area and the landfall up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS), in which the offshore export cables will be located.
Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area	The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction compounds), and the connection to National Grid infrastructure will be located.
Mona Offshore Wind Project	The Mona Offshore Wind Project is comprised of both the generation assets, offshore and onshore transmission assets, and associated activities.
Mona Offshore Wind Project Boundary	The area containing all aspects of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, including all offshore and onshore infrastructure.
Mona Scoping Report	The Mona Scoping Report that was submitted to The Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
Non-statutory consultee	Organisations that an applicant may choose to consult in relation to a project who are not designated in law but are likely to have an interest in the project.
Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4	The Crown Estate auction process which allocated developers preferred bidder status on areas of the seabed within Welsh and English waters and ends when the Agreements for Lease (AfLs) are signed.
Offshore Substation Platform (OSP)	The offshore substation platforms located within the Mona Array Area will transform the electricity generated by the wind turbines to a higher voltage allowing the power to be efficiently transmitted to shore.
Point of Interconnection	The point of connection at which a project is connected to the grid. For the Mona Offshore Wind Project, this is the Bodelwyddan National Grid Substation.
Relevant Local Planning Authority	The Relevant Local Planning Authority is the Local Authority in respect of an area within which a project is situated, as set out in Section 173 of the Planning Act 2008. Relevant Local Planning Authorities may have responsibility for discharging requirements and some functions pursuant to the Development Consent Order, once made.
the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	The decision maker with regards to the application for development consent for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
Statutory consultee	Organisations that are required to be consulted by an applicant pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 in relation to an application for development consent. Not all consultees will be statutory consultees (see non-statutory consultee definition).
Wind turbines	The wind turbine generators, including the tower, nacelle and rotor.
The Planning Inspectorate	The agency responsible for operating the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
AfL	Agreement for Lease
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
DCO	Development Consent Order
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EnBW	Energie Baden-Württemberg AG
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
IEMA	Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment
ISAA	Information to support the Appropriate Assessment
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
POI	Point of Interconnection
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
TCE	The Crown Estate

Units

Unit	Description
GW	Gigawatt
km	Kilometres
km^2	Kilometres squared
MW	Megawatt
nm	Nautical miles

1 MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to the Mona Offshore Wind Project

1.1.1.1 Mona Offshore Wind Limited (the Applicant), a joint venture of bp Alternative Energy investments (hereafter referred to as bp) and Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (hereafter referred to as EnBW) is developing the Mona Offshore Wind Project (Figure 1.1). The Mona Offshore Wind Project is a proposed offshore wind farm located in the east Irish Sea.

1.1.1.2 The UK's ambition is to lead the world in combatting climate change, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and embracing a future where renewable energy powers homes and businesses. At the centre of this drive is a commitment to reducing UK greenhouse gas emissions and reaching net zero by 2050. The UK government has an ambition to generate 50GW of clean, renewable energy from offshore wind by 2030. Figures released by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) in the third quarter of 2021 show that the UK currently has just over 10GW of installed offshore wind capacity in the UK. The Mona Offshore Wind Project therefore has a critical role to play – both in helping the UK to achieve its net zero ambitions and, specifically, in reaching offshore wind generation goals. Further detail on this is provided in volume 1, chapter 2: Policy and legislation of the PEIR.

1.1.1.3 As the Mona Offshore Wind Project is an offshore generating station with a capacity of greater than 350MW located in both Welsh and English waters, it is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) as defined by Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (the 2008 Act). As such, there is a requirement to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Planning Inspectorate to be decided by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

1.1.1.4 A marine licence is required before carrying out any licensable marine activity under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. Marine licences can be deemed under the DCO for licensable activities in English waters and Welsh offshore waters. As agreed with Natural Resources Wales (NRW), the marine licence for all licensable activities related to the offshore wind farm infrastructure located within the Mona Array Area will be deemed under the DCO. However, licensable activities within 12nm of the Welsh coast require a separate marine licence. A separate application will therefore be made to NRW for a marine licence for the offshore export cables and related works located within and between the Mona Array Area and the landfall at Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).

1.1.1.5 The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Mona Offshore Wind Project sets out the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken to date. The PEIR forms the basis of the statutory consultation undertaken pursuant to Section 42 of the 2008 Act, which is the final statutory stage of pre-application consultation. The Section 42 consultation will last for 47 days and conclude on 4 June 2023 as outlined in volume 1, chapter 2: Policy and legislation of the PEIR. At this point, comments received on the PEIR will be collated and considered when finalising the Environmental Statement. The Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO under Section 37(3) of the 2008 Act, and will present the findings of the EIA process. The Environmental Statement will be prepared in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 2017 EIA Regulations) and The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations) 2007 (as amended) (the 2007 EIA Regulations).

1.2 Purpose of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report

1.2.1.1 The purpose of the PEIR is to provide the preliminary environmental information which has been gathered in order to carry out an assessment of the likely environmental effects of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of the Mona Offshore Wind Project and to help inform consultation responses. This affords an opportunity for the Planning Inspectorate, statutory and non-statutory consultees to engage with the Mona Offshore Wind Project during the pre-application process, allowing them to provide their views and input on those assessments undertaken to date and to provide comment, which in turn will inform the EIA process and associated Environmental Statement. The Mona Offshore Wind Project welcomes comments from all stakeholders on the findings to date of the EIA and will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders throughout the pre-application consultation period on any updates or changes to the assessments presented within this PEIR.

1.2.1.2 It is intended that the PEIR is read alongside the Non-Technical Summary (NTS), which provides a brief nontechnical overview of the information presented in the PEIR. Both the PEIR and the Non-Technical Summary are available for download from the Mona website: www.morganandmona.com.

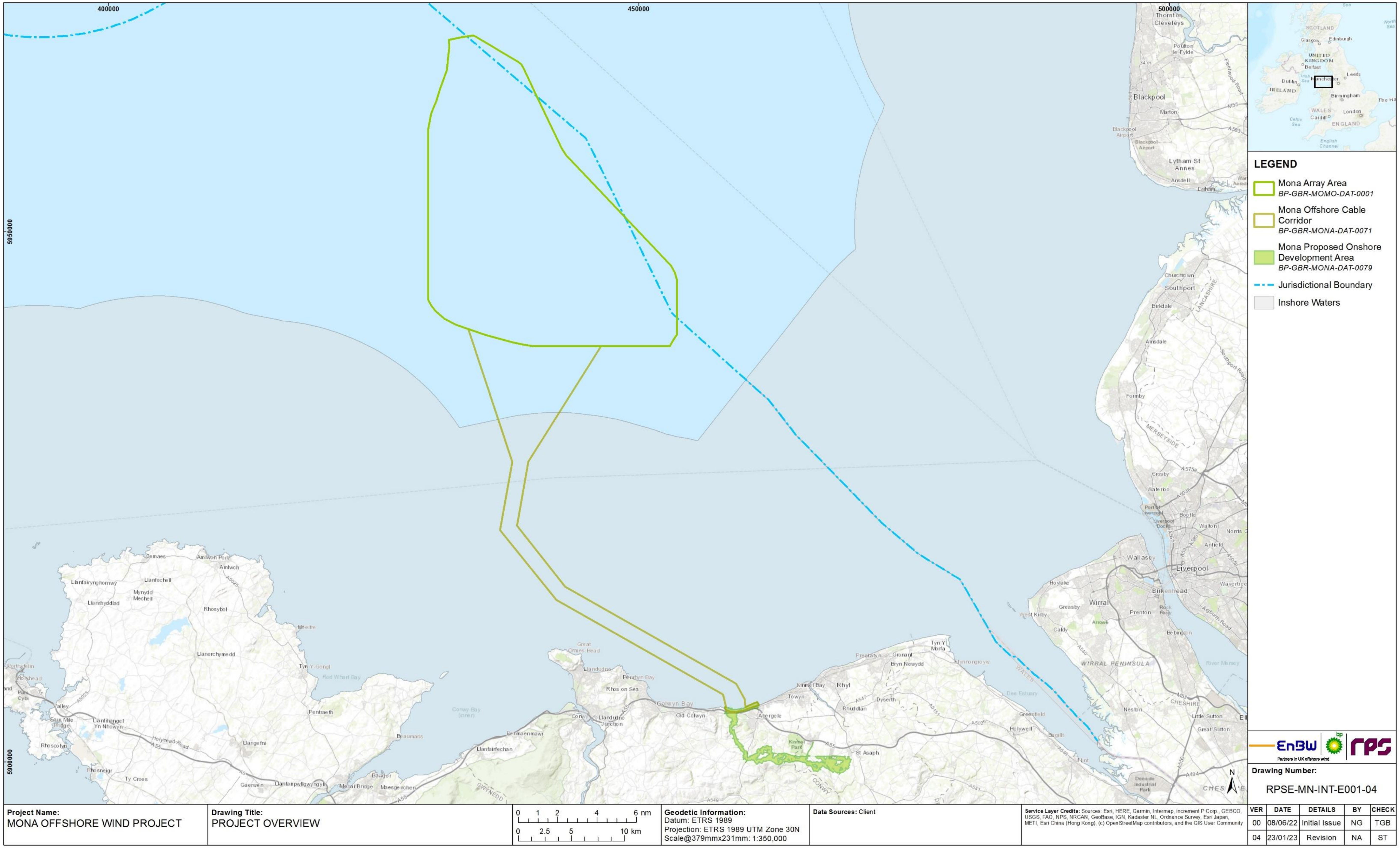


Figure 1.1: Location of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.3 About the Applicant

1.3.1.1 As stated in section 1.1, the Applicant is a joint venture between two leading energy companies (bp and EnBW). These two companies are working together as partners to deliver offshore wind projects in both Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4 and ScotWind Leasing.

1.3.1.2 EnBW is one of the largest energy supply companies in Germany and supplies electricity, gas, water and energy solutions and energy industry services to around 5.5 million customers with a workforce of more than 23,000 employees. EnBW aims to strengthen its position as a sustainable and innovative infrastructure partner for customers, citizens and local authorities to an even greater extent. The repositioning of EnBW with a focus on renewable energies and smart infrastructure solutions is a key component of its strategy. With a focus on renewable energy and smart infrastructure solutions, EnBW's objective is for half of the electricity it supplies to be from renewable sources by the end of 2025. This is already having a noticeable effect on the reduction of CO_2 emissions, which EnBW aims to halve by 2030 and to be climate neutral by 2035. EnBW has been involved in the operation of hydro power plants in the Black Forest for more than 100 years, and has a large and continuously growing number of onshore wind farms and solar photovoltaics in Germany, France and Sweden. In addition, EnBW developed, constructed and operates four offshore wind farms in Germany (EnBW Baltic 1, Baltic 2, Hohe See and Albatros) with a total installed capacity of 945MW, commissioned between 2011 and 2020. A further 900MW offshore wind farm, He Dreiht, is currently under development in Germany.

1.3.1.3 bp has set out an ambition to be a net zero company by 2050, or sooner. This strategy will see bp transform from an international oil company producing resources, to an integrated energy company providing solutions to customers. This ambition is supported by ten aims:

- Five aims to get bp to net zero:
  - Net zero across bp's operations on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner
  - Net zero on carbon in bp's oil and gas production on an absolute basis by 2050 or sooner
  - 50% cut in the carbon intensity of products bp sells by 2050 or sooner
  - Install methane measurement at all bp's major oil and gas processing sites by 2023 and reduce methane intensity of operations by 50%
  - Increase the proportion of investment into non-oil and gas businesses over time.
- Five aims to help the world get to net zero:
  - More active advocacy for policies that support net zero, including carbon pricing
  - Further incentivise bp's workforce to deliver aims and mobilise them to advocate for net zero
  - Set new expectations for relationships with trade associations
  - Aim to be recognised as a leader for transparency of reporting, including supporting the recommendations of the TCFD
  - Launch a new team to help countries, cities and large companies decarbonise.

1.3.1.4 bp already has a significant onshore wind business in the US with a gross generating capacity of 1,700MW, operating nine wind assets across the country. Since setting its new strategy in August 2020, bp has already formed a partnership with Equinor to develop offshore wind projects in the US, including the Empire Wind and Beacon Wind projects off the East Coast that have a planned potential 4,400MW generating capacity. To date, these projects have been selected by New York to supply 3,300MW of power to the State, underpinning the commercial attractiveness of the investments. In the UK, bp have a 50% share in Lightsource bp which aims to develop 10GW of solar projects by 2023.

1.3.1.5 In accordance with Regulation 14(4) of the 2017 EIA Regulations and Regulation 12(2) of the 2007 EIA Regulations, the Environmental Statement will be prepared by competent experts. RPS has been commissioned by the Applicant to lead the EIA for the Mona Offshore Wind Project. The EIA team is comprised of a number of RPS in-house and subcontracted topic specialists, as set out in Table 1.1 below. RPS is a member and partner of the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) and is accredited to the IEMA Quality Mark scheme. The regular auditing under the Quality Mark scheme demonstrates RPS' commitment to ensuring that their EIA work is undertaken to a high quality and in accordance with best practice.

1.4 Mona Offshore Wind Project overview

1.4.1.1 Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4 was instigated by The Crown Estate (TCE) in September 2019, and four Bidding Areas were identified for the development of offshore wind. As part of a competitive tender, EnBW and bp were awarded Preferred Bidder status for two 60-year leases within the Northern Wales and Irish Sea Bidding Area. The Bidding Areas are areas of the seabed, identified by TCE, that offer the least constrained (most technically favourable) areas for offshore wind development. The Applicant entered into Agreement for Lease for the Mona Offshore Wind Project in early 2023.

1.4.1.2 Although the TCE lease for the Mona Offshore Wind Project is 60 years, the design life of the Mona Offshore Wind Project is likely to be 35 years. During this time, there may be a requirement for reasonable improvement. If there are changes in technology, it may be desirable to 'repower' the Mona Offshore Wind Project at or near the end of the design life (i.e. reconstruct and replace wind turbines and/or foundations with those of a different specification or design). If the specifications and designs of the new wind turbines and/or foundations fall outside of the MDS or the impacts of construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning were to fall outside those considered by this EIA, repowering would require further consent (and EIA) and is therefore outside of the scope of the PEIR.

1.4.1.3 The Mona Array Area (i.e. the area within which the offshore wind turbines (up to 107) will be located) is 449.97km^2 in area and is located 28.2km (15.2nm) from the Anglesey coastline, 39.9km (21.5nm) from the northwest coast of England and 42.6km (23nm) from the Isle of Man (when measured from MHWS). The Mona Array Area is predominantly located in Welsh offshore waters (beyond 12nm from the Welsh coast), with parts of the boundary located within English offshore waters (beyond 12nm from the English coast) (Figure 1.1).

1.4.1.4 The offshore export cables and related works located within and between the Mona Array Area and the landfall will be routed through the Mona Offshore Cable Corridor, which overlaps with both Welsh offshore and Welsh inshore waters. The onshore export cables and onshore substation will be located within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, which overlaps with Conwy and Denbighshire, in north Wales.

1.4.1.5 The key components of the Mona Offshore Wind Project include:

- Offshore wind turbines
- Foundations (for wind turbines and Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs))
- Scour protection
- Inter-array cables linking the individual wind turbines to the OSPs
- Connection works to the existing Bodelwyddan National Grid substation
- Temporary construction compounds, including storage areas
- Permanent and temporary access roads
- High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) transmission system including:
  - OSPs
  - Offshore interconnector cable(s)
  - Offshore export cable(s)
  - Mona 400kV Grid Connection Cable
  - Onshore export cable(s)
  - Onshore Substation.

1.4.1.6 The site selection process for the Mona Offshore Wind Project is presented in volume 1, chapter 4: Site selection and consideration of alternatives of the PEIR and a more detailed description on the Mona Offshore Wind Project is presented in volume 1, chapter 3: Project description of the PEIR.

1.5 Structure of the consultation process

1.5.1 Statement of Community Consultation

1.5.1.1 Under Section 47 of the 2008 Act, the Applicant has a duty to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), which sets out how it plans to consult local communities on the Mona Offshore Wind Project. The Applicant must conduct its consultation in line with the SoCC. The Applicant must consult on the contents of the SoCC with each of the local authorities in whose area the Mona Offshore Wind Project is situated (as prescribed in Section 43(1) of the 2008 Act).

1.5.1.2 In Wales, community/town councils are also prescribed consultees and will be notified and consulted by the Planning Inspectorate and the Applicant as part of the scoping and pre-application consultation.

1.5.1.3 Because of the location of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, the local authorities which the Applicant has a duty to consult with are (designations are given as per Section 43(1) of the 2008 Act):

- Conwy County Borough Council (B – Host)
- Denbighshire County Council (B – Host)
- Flintshire County Council (A – Adjacent)
- Gwynedd Council (A – Adjacent)
- Powys County Council (A – Adjacent)
- Wrexham County Borough Council (A – Adjacent).

1.5.1.4 Consultation on the contents of a draft SoCC has been undertaken in autumn 2022 in accordance with Section 47 of the 2008 Act.

1.5.1.5 Responses will be taken into consideration as the SOCC is finalised. Once finalised the SOCC will be made available for inspection by the public (as required by S47(6) of the 2008 Act).

1.5.2 Mona Scoping Report

1.5.2.1 The Mona Scoping Report was submitted to the Secretary of State for BEIS in May 2022. The Applicant received the Scoping Opinion in June 2022 (Planning Inspectorate, 2022) and in Quarter 3 of 2022 the Applicant met with stakeholders informally to discuss their feedback in more detail and to make any necessary amendments to the proposal ahead of formal consultation on the PEIR.

1.5.3 Non-statutory consultation

1.5.3.1 The Applicant carried out a phase of non-statutory public consultation between 7 June and 3 August 2022. Over the consultation period, a number of events took place. These included an online event(in the form of a webinar), public exhibitions and pop-up events which allowed those interested in, or affected by, the Mona Offshore Wind Project to view the information provided. A second non-statutory consultation phase was undertaken in Autumn 2022 on the potential substation locations.

1.5.3.2 At these events (whether online or in person), members of the public were able to view the latest information on the Mona Offshore Wind Project, including maps and diagrams illustrating the proposed infrastructure. They were able to speak directly with members of the Mona Offshore Wind Project team and ask any questions or raise any concerns they had. Participants had the opportunity to complete a feedback form.

1.5.3.3 At the end of the non-statutory consultations, feedback was collated and considered and has informed future development of the consultation and EIA processes, where appropriate.

1.5.3.4 These non-statutory consultation events and the feedback given will be comprehensively presented within the Consultation Report, which will be submitted as part of the application in accordance with Section 37(3)(c) of the 2008 Act.

1.5.4 Statutory consultation

Overview

1.5.4.1 Statutory Consultation under S47 of the 2008 Act is supported by the PEIR and accompanying documents. The PEIR builds upon and utilises the Mona Scoping

Report and Scoping Opinion, as well as comments received from the first round of community events during non-statutory consultation. As part of the statutory consultation, the Applicant will hold further community consultation events (in accordance with S47 of the 2008 Act). This statutory consultation is intended to fully elucidate the proposed Mona Offshore Wind Project development options and to provide a basis upon which to form discussions with stakeholders. During these consultation events, the Applicant will be able to present a more refined scheme for development, on which members of the public can comment.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

1.5.4.2 The 2017 EIA Regulations require Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) to be provided for public consultation by those seeking a DCO for a NSIP. This PEIR constitutes the PEI for the Mona Offshore Wind Project. The level of detail required in PEI is not defined by the 2017 EIA regulations; however, it must include the same categories of information that are being assessed by the Environmental Statement, which will accompany the application for a DCO. There is no formal requirement for consultation on PEI in relation to the separate marine licence application to NRW, however NRW (in their advisory capacity) will be a key consultee for the PEIR as part of the deemed marine licence.

1.5.4.3 This PEIR is intended to allow those taking part in the consultation to understand the nature, scale, location and likely significant environmental effects of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, such that they can make an informed contribution to the process of pre-application consultation under the 2008 Act and to the EIA process. It is important to note that the PEIR contains preliminary information. The Applicant will be actively seeking feedback on the PEIR from statutory consultees, local communities and interested parties.

1.5.4.4 The Applicant plans to further refine the Mona Offshore Wind Project proposal, in terms of the final DCO application being submitted, based upon the consultation responses received during this statutory consultation. The final results of the EIA will be presented in an Environmental Statement and a summary of all the consultation responses received will be presented in a final Consultation Report (in accordance with Section 37(3)(c) of the 2008 Act.), both of which will accompany the DCO application.

Document availability

1.5.4.5 The documents described in Table 1.1 have been made publicly available online, giving all interested parties an opportunity to engage with the project as the Applicant works towards finalising the details of the project and the DCO application documents.

The full PEIR is available in English language in digital format through the project website. A non-technical summary of the PEIR provides an overview of all of the technical topic assessments, as well as the site-selection process that has led to the scheme design envelope. The full PEIR, including the non-technical summary, is available through the project website at: www.morganandmona.com/en.

1.5.4.6 Physical hard copies of the non-technical summary are also available on request by contacting:

- By post to: Freepost MONA (please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)
- By email to: info@monaoffshorewind.com.

1.6 Preliminary Environmental Information Report

1.6.1.1 The PEIR contains separate chapters for the offshore and onshore aspects of the EIA. For the purposes of the EIA (including the PEIR) 'offshore' generally refers to the receptors on the seaward side of MHWS and 'onshore' refers to the receptors on the landward side of MHWS however there are exceptions. There is an overlap of jurisdiction in the intertidal area between MHWS and MLWS of the marine and terrestrial consenting and regulatory regimes. The remit of each topic is shown in Figure 1.2.

1.6.1.2 The PEIR is divided into eight volumes:

- Volume 1: Introduction
- Volume 2: Offshore chapters
- Volume 3: Onshore chapters
- Volume 4: Onshore and offshore combined chapters
- Volume 5: Introduction annexes
- Volume 6: Offshore annexes
- Volume 7: Onshore annexes
- Volume 8: Offshore and onshore combined annexes.

1.6.1.3 Table 1.1 provides a breakdown of the contents of each of the documents and the organisations that have contributed to them.

1.6.2 Other supporting documentation

1.6.2.1 In addition to the PEIR, a number of other supporting documents have also been included. Table 1.2 provides a breakdown of each of these supporting documents and the organisations that have contributed to them.

1.7 Responding to consultation

1.7.1.1 Consultees are invited to consider all of the information provided in this PEIR and other consultation documentation and to advise on whether they agree with the conclusions. There are a number of ways that stakeholders can provide feedback as part of this consultation. These include the provision of feedback through the public exhibitions and feedback forms, letter or email.

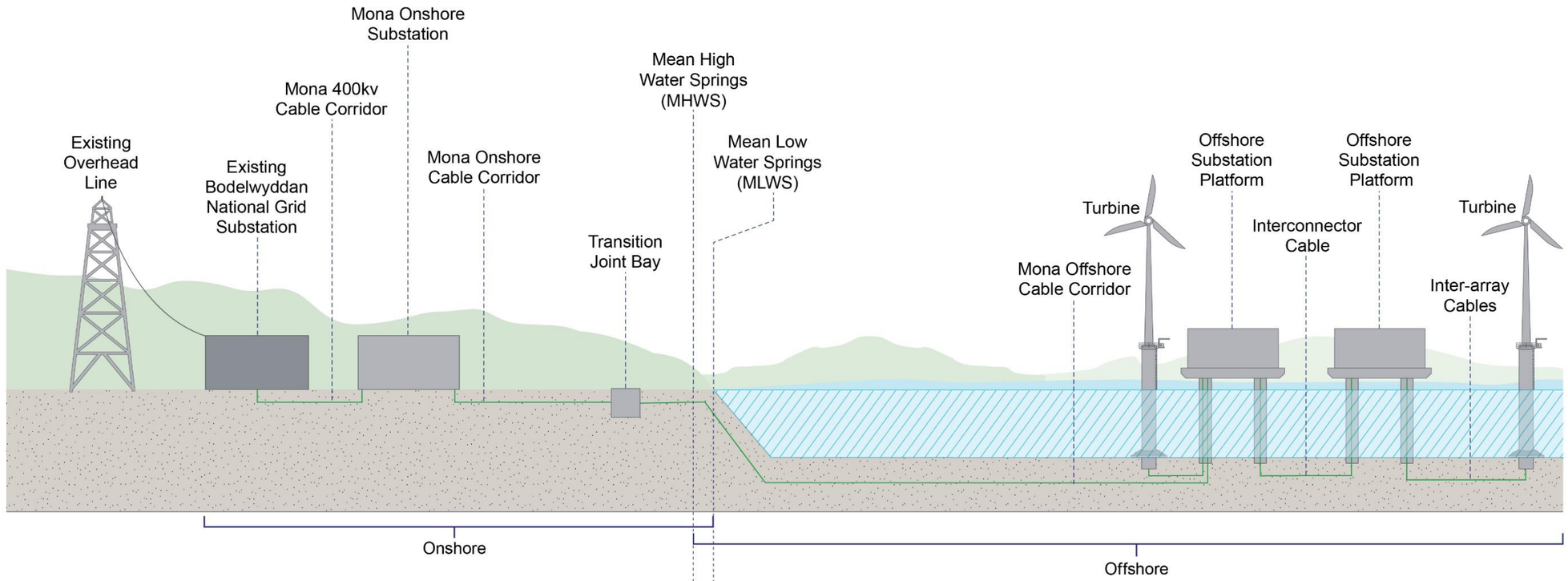
1.7.1.2 As stated in Section 1.5.4, the Applicant will hold a number of public exhibitions, in Local Authorities areas in and around the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Anyone who could potentially be affected by, or may have an active interest in the Mona Offshore Wind Project is encouraged to attend. The timings and locations of the consultation events are further detailed on the Mona website: www.morganandmona.com/en.

1.7.1.3 Comments on the Mona Offshore Wind Farm PEIR should be made in writing and submitted:

- By post to: Freepost MONA (please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)
- By email to: info@monaoffshorewind.com
- By feedback form: available on the project website www.morganandmona.com, at community events or by request from the consultation team.

1.7.1.4 The deadline for receipt of comments on this consultation is 4 June 2023. Any comments received during consultation will be provided to the Planning Inspectorate and may be made public.

1.7.1.5 Comments received at all stages of the Mona Offshore Wind Project pre-application consultation phase will be collated and considered prior to finalising the application for a DCO. A separate Consultation Report, in accordance with Section 37(3)(c) of the 2008 Act, will set out the comments and feedback that have been received and describe how the comments raised have been taken into account and dealt with as part of the application. The Consultation Report will also demonstrate how the Applicant has complied with Sections 42, 47, 48 and 49 of the 2008 Act and relevant best practice documents and guidance published by the Planning Inspectorate. The Consultation Report will accompany the final application to the Secretary of State for a DCO.



Physical environment	Geology and ground conditions	Physical processes
	Hydrology and flood risk	
	Air quality	
	Noise and vibration	Underwater noise
	Climate change	
Biological environment	Terrestrial ecology and intertidal birds	Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology
		Fish and shellfish ecology
		Marine mammals
		Offshore ornithology
Human environment	Traffic and transport	Commercial fisheries
		Shipping and navigation
	Aviation and radar	
	Seascape, landscape and visual resources	
	Historic environment	Marine archaeology
	Land use and recreation	Other sea users
	Socio-economics and community	

Figure 1.2: Extent of the onshore and offshore technical study areas.

Table 1.1: PEIR structure and authors for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

Volume	Chapter number	Chapter	Author
1 – Introduction	-	Non-technical summary	RPS
	1	Introduction and overarching glossary	RPS
	2	Policy and legislation	RPS
	3	Project description	RPS
	4	Site selection and consideration of alternatives	bp and EnBW
	5	Environmental Impact Assessment methodology	RPS
2 – Offshore chapters	6	Physical processes	RPS
	7	Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology	RPS
	8	Fish and shellfish ecology	RPS
	9	Marine mammals	RPS
	10	Offshore ornithology	RPS
	11	Commercial fisheries	MarineSpace
	12	Shipping and navigation	NASH
	13	Marine archaeology	RPS
	14	Other sea users	RPS
	15	Inter-related effects (offshore)	RPS
3 – Onshore chapters	16	Geology, hydrogeology and ground conditions	RPS
	17	Hydrology and flood risk	RPS
	18	Onshore Ecology	RPS
	19	Historic environment	RPS
	20	Land use and recreation	RPS
	21	Traffic and transport	RPS
	22	Noise and vibration	RPS
	23	Air quality	RPS
	24	Onshore and intertidal ornithology	RPS
	25	Inter-related effects (onshore)	RPS
4 – Onshore and offshore combined chapters	26	Seascape, landscape and visual resources	RPS
	27	Aviation and radar	Osprey
	28	Climate change	RPS
	29	Socio-economics	Hardisty-Jones
	30	Human health assessment	RPS
5 – Introduction annexes	3.1	Underwater sound technical report	Seiche
	4.1	Site Selection Area of Search Identification	bp and EnBW
	4.2	Site Selection Shortlisting BRAG Report	bp and EnBW
	5.1	Cumulative effects screening matrix	RPS
	5.2	Transboundary impacts screening	RPS
6 – Offshore annexes	6.1	Physical processes technical report	RPS
	7.1	Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology technical report	RPS
	7.2	Water Framework Directive coastal waters assessment	RPS
	8.1	Fish and shellfish ecology technical report	RPS
	9.1	Marine mammals technical report	RPS
	10.1	Offshore ornithology baseline characterisation	RPS
	10.2	Offshore ornithology displacement technical report	RPS
	10.3	Offshore ornithology collision risk modelling technical report	RPS
	10.4	Offshore ornithology migratory bird collision risk modelling technical report	RPS
	10.5	Offshore ornithology apportioning technical report	RPS
	10.6	Offshore ornithology cumulative effects assessment population viability assessment technical report	RPS
	11.1	Commercial fisheries technical report	MarineSpace
	12.1	Navigational Risk Assessment	NASH
	13.1	Marine archaeology technical report	RPS
7 – Onshore annexes	16.1	Aquifers, groundwater abstractions and ground conditions	RPS
	17.1	Flood consequences assessment	RPS
	17.2	Surface watercourses and NRW flood zones	RPS
	17.3	Surface Water Abstraction Licences, Discharge Consents and Pollution Incidents	RPS
	17.4	Water Framework Directive surface water and groundwater assessment	RPS

Volume	Chapter number	Chapter	Author
	18.1	Terrestrial Ecology Desk Study	RPS
	18.2	Phase 1 habitat survey	RPS
	18.3	Great Crested Newt Survey (Interim Report)	RPS
	19.1	Desk based assessment	RPS
	19.2	Policy and guidance	RPS
	19.3	Onshore geophysical survey report	RPS
	19.4	Intertidal survey report	RPS
	20.1	Agricultural land classification published data	RPS
	20.3	Recreational resources plan	RPS
	21.1	Description of network links and sensitivity	RPS
	21.2	Base traffic flows	RPS
	21.3	Personnel injury accident locations	RPS
	21.4	Public transport networks	RPS
	21.5	Traffic and transport figures	RPS
	22.1	Baseline noise survey	RPS
	24.1	Onshore ornithology – wintering and migratory birds	RPS
	24.2	Intertidal ornithology – wintering and migratory birds	RPS
	24.3	Onshore ornithology – breeding birds	RPS
8 – Offshore and onshore combined annexes	26.1	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources Legislation and Planning Policy Context	RPS
	26.2	Seascape and Landscape Character Baseline Technical Report.	RPS
	26.3	Visual Baseline Technical Report	RPS
	26.4	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources Impact Assessment Methodology.	RPS
	27.1	Aviation and radar technical report	Osprey
	28.1	Technical greenhouse gas assessment	RPS
	28.2	Climate change risk assessment	RPS
	29.1	Socio-economics Technical Impact Report	Hardisty-Jones

Table 1.2: Other supporting documentation and authors for the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

Document Type	Document	Author
Plans and drawings	Location plan(s) (onshore plan and offshore plan)	RPS
	Indicative extent of marine licences	RPS
	Works plan - Onshore	RPS
	Works plan - Offshore	RPS
Development consent order	Draft development consent order including draft deemed marine licences	Burgess Salmon
	Explanatory memorandum	Burgess Salmon
Reports	HRA screening report, screening matrices and integrity matrices	RPS
	Information to support the Appropriate Assessment (ISAA)	RPS
	Marine conservation zone assessment	RPS
Outline management plans	Outline code of construction practice	RPS

1.8 References

Planning Inspectorate (2022) Scoping Opinion: Proposed Mona Offshore Wind Project. Available: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010137/EN010137-000010-EN010137%20Mona%20Offshore%20Windfarm%20-%20Scoping%20Opinion.pdf. Accessed July 2022.