

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT (GENERATION ASSETS)

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 1, chapter 1: Introduction



April 2023
FINAL

Image of an offshore wind farm

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Applicant	Morgan Offshore Wind Limited.
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 Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets.
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 Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Morgan Array Area	The Preferred Bidding Area that the Applicant was awarded by The Crown Estate as part of Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4. This is 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 Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets will be located.
Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets	The Morgan Generation Assets is comprised of the offshore generation assets, and associated activities.
Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets Scoping Report	The Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets Scoping Report that was submitted to The Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) for the Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets.
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.

Term	Meaning
the Northern Wales and Irish Sea Bidding Area	The Northern Wales and Irish Sea Bidding Area was one of four Bidding Areas identified by The Crown Estate through the Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4 process.
NPS	The current national policy statements published by the Department of Energy and Climate Change in 2011.
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 Morgan Array Area will transform the electricity generated by the wind turbines to a higher voltage allowing the power to be efficiently transmitted to shore.
Penwortham National Grid Substation	This is the Point of Interconnection (POI) selected by the National Grid for the Morgan Offshore Wind Project
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 Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets.
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
HNDR	Holistic Network Design Review
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
IEMA	Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment
ISAA	Information to support the Appropriate Assessment
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
NGESO	National Grid Electricity System Operator
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
OTNR	Offshore Transmission Network Review
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 MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to the Morgan Offshore Wind Project

1.1.1 Morgan Generation Assets

1.1.1.1 Morgan Offshore Wind Limited (the Applicant), a joint venture of bp Alternative Energy Investments Ltd. (hereafter referred to as bp) and Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (hereafter referred to as EnBW) is developing the Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets (hereafter Morgan Generation Assets). The Morgan Generation Assets is a proposed 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 our reliance on fossil fuels and embracing a future where renewable energy powers our 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. There is some way to go to meet the target to have 50GW of offshore wind operating by 2030 in the UK, generating electricity from clean, renewable sources. The Morgan Generation Assets 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 Morgan Generation Assets is an offshore generating station with a capacity of greater than 100MW located wholly in 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). 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.

1.1.1.4 This document comprises the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Morgan Generation Assets and 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).

1.1.2 Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets

1.1.2.1 The Morgan Generation Assets has been scoped into the Pathways to 2030 workstream under the Offshore Transmission Network Review (OTNR). The OTNR aims to consider, simplify and wherever possible facilitate collaborative approach to offshore wind projects connecting to the UK National Grid. The OTNR is being led by BEIS in conjunction with the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) and the National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO). Under the OTNR, the NGESO is responsible for assessing options to improve the coordination of offshore wind generation connections and transmission networks. As part of the OTNR, the NGESO is undertaking a Holistic Network Design Review (HNDR). The output of the HNDR has concluded that the Morgan Generation Assets will share a grid connection location at Penwortham in Lancashire with the Round 4 Morecambe Offshore Windfarm, also located in the east Irish Sea. Although the projects are being developed by separate companies, which means it is not feasible for all aspects of both projects to be consented under a single application, the Applicant intends to deliver a coordinated grid connection with the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm, including the sharing of offshore and onshore export cable corridors and grid connection location at Penwortham.

1.1.2.2 Given the grid connection arrangements, the consenting strategy for the Morgan Generation Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm is as follows:

- A stand-alone DCO application to consent the construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning of the generation assets of the Morgan Offshore Wind Project
- A stand-alone DCO application to consent the construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning of the generation asset of the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm
- A separate application to consent the construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning of the transmission assets required to enable the export of electricity from both the Morgan Generation Assets and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm to the National Grid entry point at Penwortham.

1.1.2.3 In order to achieve this, the Applicant, together with the applicant for the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm, has requested, and been granted, a direction from the Secretary of State under section 35 of the 2008 Act to pursue a transmission assets consent (covering both projects' offshore and onshore transmission infrastructure) through the DCO process.

1.1.2.4 Key reasons for selecting this approach to consenting the projects' transmission assets are that it:

- Allows for better consideration of potential impacts (including cumulative impacts)
- Ensures more efficient use of stakeholder resources
- Provides a formal structure for the projects to collaborate and align on transmission design, assessment and mitigation approach
- Streamlines the consenting process with a single permission and approval timeline

- Aligns with the National Policy Statements (NPSs) for delivering major energy infrastructure (Overarching Energy (EN-1) (BEIS, 2011). More detail on the NPSs can be found in volume 1, chapter 2: Policy and legislative context of the PEIR.

1.1.2.5 This PEIR therefore solely relates to the Morgan Generation Assets.

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 Morgan Generation Assets, to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of the Morgan Generation Assets and to help inform consultation responses. This affords an opportunity for the Planning Inspectorate, statutory and non-statutory consultees to engage with the Morgan Generation Assets 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 Morgan Generation Assets welcomes comments from all stakeholders on the findings of the EIA to date 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 Morgan website: www.morecambeandmorgan.com/morgan.

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

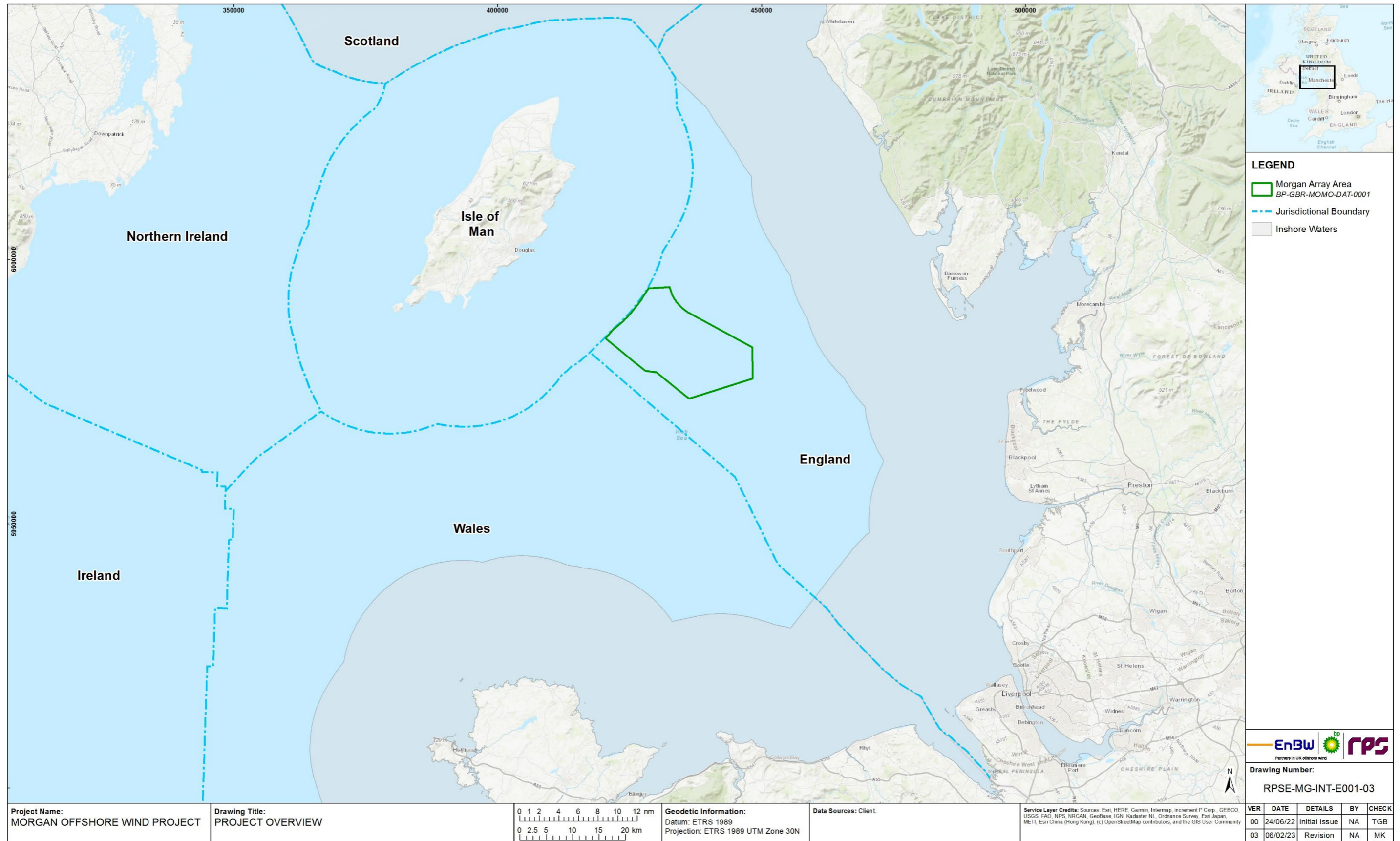


Figure 1.1: Location of the Morgan Generation Assets.

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 CO₂ 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 has 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 Morgan Generation Assets. 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 our EIA work is undertaken to a high quality and in accordance with best practice.

1.4 Morgan Generation Assets 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 areas within the Northern Wales and Irish Sea Bidding Area to be used for offshore wind projects which were named the Mona Offshore Wind Project and the Morgan Offshore Wind Project. 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 Morgan Generation Assets in early 2023.

1.4.1.2 The Morgan Array Area (i.e. the area within which the offshore wind turbines (up to 107) will be located) is 322.2km² in area and is located 22.3km (12nm) from the Isle of Man coastline, and 36.3km (19.6nm) from the northwest coast of England (when measured from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)). The Morgan Array Area is located wholly within English offshore waters (beyond 12nm from the English coast) (Figure 1.1).

1.4.1.3 The key components of the Morgan Generation Assets 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
- High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) transmission system including:
 - OSPs

- Offshore interconnector cable(s).
- 1.4.1.4 The site selection process for the Morgan Generation Assets is presented in volume 1, chapter 4: Site selection and consideration of alternatives of the PEIR and a more detailed description on the Morgan Generation Assets is presented in volume 1, chapter 3: Project description of the PEIR.

1.5 Structure of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report

- 1.5.1.1 The PEIR is divided into four volumes:
- Volume 1: Introduction
 - Volume 2: Offshore chapters
 - Volume 3: Introduction annexes
 - Volume 4: Offshore annexes.
- 1.5.1.2 Table 1.1 provides a breakdown of the contents of each of the documents and the organisations that have contributed to them.

1.5.2 Other supporting documentation

- 1.5.2.1 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.

1.6 Consultation process

1.6.1 Statement of Community Consultation

- 1.6.1.1 Section 47 of the Planning Act (2008) sets out that developers must provide a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) on how they intend to consult with those who live in the vicinity of the land. As the Morgan Generation Assets project sits entirely at sea, there is no requirement to prepare a SoCC under the Planning Act (2008). However, as consultation is an integral part of the development of the project proposals, a SoCC has been prepared in line with principles of the Planning Act, and the Planning Inspectorate's pre-application guidance.
- 1.6.1.2 The SoCC sets out the how the Project proposes to consult with those that may be affected by the Applicants proposals during the pre-application phase, in accordance with the principles of the Planning Act.
- 1.6.1.3 The Project has sought the views of the following, on the consultation strategy provided within the SoCC:
- Marine Management Organisation – in relation to potential impacts arising from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the generation assets' offshore infrastructure on the environment and to commercial fisheries and other sea users.
 - Local planning authorities – from where the turbines may be viewed, based on a preliminary identification of a worst-case impact area for the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. This includes coastal local planning authorities closest and adjacent to the Project, along with the local planning

authorities related to the Transmission Assets application. Where the Project may give rise to additional impacts which become apparent through the development process, additional and targeted consultation will be undertaken with those people and communities who could potentially be affected.

- 1.6.1.4 The final SOCC will be made available for inspection by the public.

1.6.2 Morgan Scoping Report

- 1.6.2.1 The Morgan Generation Assets Scoping Report was submitted to the Secretary of State for BEIS in June 2022. The Applicant received the Scoping Opinion in July 2022 (Planning Inspectorate, 2022).

1.6.3 Non statutory consultation

- 1.6.3.1 The Applicant carried out a phase of non-statutory public consultation between 2nd November and 13 December 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 Morgan Generation Assets to view and provide comment on the information provided.
- 1.6.3.2 At these events (whether online or in person), members of the public were able to view the latest information on the Morgan Generation Assets, including maps and diagrams illustrating the proposed infrastructure. They were able to speak directly with members of the Morgan Generation Assets team and ask any questions or raise any concerns they had. Participants had the opportunity to complete a feedback form.
- 1.6.3.3 At the end of the non-statutory consultation, feedback was considered and collated and has informed subsequent future development of the consultation and EIA processes, where appropriate.
- 1.6.3.4 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.

1.6.4 Statutory consultation

Overview

- 1.6.4.1 Statutory Consultation under S47 of the 2008 Act is supported by the PEIR and accompanying documents. The PEIR builds upon and utilises the Morgan 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 non-statutory consultation, the Applicant will hold further community consultation events. This statutory consultation is intended to fully elucidate the proposed Morgan Generation Assets 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

- 1.6.4.2 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 Morgan Generation Assets. 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.
- 1.6.4.3 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 Morgan Generation Assets, 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.
- 1.6.4.4 The Applicant plans to further refine the Morgan Generation Assets 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.

1.7 Responding to consultation on the PEIR

- 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 on the PEIR. These include the provision of feedback through the public exhibitions and feedback forms, letter or email.
- 1.7.1.2 As stated in section 1.6.4, the Applicant will hold a number of public exhibitions. At these events, the Applicant will specifically consult stakeholders and the local community on the contents of this PEIR. Anyone who could potentially be affected by, or may have an active interest in, the Morgan Generation Assets is encouraged to attend. The consultation events and their timings and locations are further detailed on the Morgan website: www.morecambeandmorgan.com/morgan.
- 1.7.1.3 Comments on the Morgan Generation Assets PEIR should be made in writing and submitted:
- By post to: Freepost MORGAN AND MONA (please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)
 - By email to: info@morganoffshorewind.com
 - By feedback form: available on the project website www.morecambeandmorgan.com/morgan, at community events or by request from the consultation team.
- 1.7.1.4 The deadline for receipt of comments on this Phase Two 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 Morgan Generation Assets 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.

Table 1.1: PEIR structure and authors for the Morgan Offshore Wind: Generation Assets Project.

Volume	Chapter number	Chapter	Author
1 – Introduction	-	Non-technical summary	RPS
	1	Introduction and overarching glossary chapter	RPS
	2	Policy and legislative context	RPS
	3	Project description	RPS
	4	Site selection and consideration of alternatives	bp/EnBW
2 – Offshore chapters	5	Environmental Impact Assessment methodology	RPS
	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	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources	RPS
	16	Aviation and radar	Osprey
	17	Climate change	RPS
	18	Socio-economics	Hardisty-Jones
	19	Human health assessment	RPS
	20	Inter-related effects (offshore)	RPS
3 – Introductory annexes	3.1	Human health annex	RPS
	3.2	Underwater sound technical report	Seiche

Volume	Chapter number	Chapter	Author
4 – Offshore annexes	4.1	Selection and refinement of the offshore infrastructure	bp/EnBW
	4.2	Offshore crossing schedule	bp/EnBW
	5.1	Cumulative effects screening matrix	RPS
	5.2	Transboundary impacts screening	RPS
	6.1	Physical processes technical report	RPS
	7.1	Benthic subtidal and intertidal ecology technical report	RPS
	8.1	Fish and shellfish ecology technical report	RPS
	9.1	Marine mammals technical report	RPS
	10.1	Offshore ornithology baseline characterisation technical report	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 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
	15.1	Seascape , landscape and visual resources legislation and planning policy context	RPS
	15.2	Seascape and landscape character baseline technical report	RPS
	15.3	Visual baseline technical report	RPS
	15.4	Seascape, landscape and visual resources impact assessment methodology	RPS
15.5	Cumulative projects included in the seascape, landscape and visual resources assessment	RPS	
16.1	Aviation and radar technical report	Osprey	
17.1	Technical greenhouse gas assessment	RPS	
17.2	Climate change risk assessment	RPS	
18.1	Socio-economics technical impact report	Hardisty-Jones	

Table 1.2: Other supporting documentation and authors for the Morgan Offshore Wind Project: Generation Assets.

Document Type	Document	Author
Plans and drawings	Location plan(s) (offshore)	RPS
	Works plan - offshore	RPS
	Indicative extent of marine licences	RPS
Development consent order	Draft development consent order including draft deemed marine licences	Burges Salmon
	Explanatory memorandum	Burges Salmon
Reports	HRA screening report, screening matrices and integrity matrices	RPS
	Information to support the Appropriate Assessment (ISAA)	RPS
	Marine Conservation Zone Assessment	RPS

1.8 References

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