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Volume 2, Chapter 1

# Introduction



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction to this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

1.1.1 This Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken to date for the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Project (Rampion 2) located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as 'Rampion 1') in the English Channel in the south of England. Although preliminary, the findings of the assessment are set out within this report to allow an informed view to be taken of:

- the Proposed Development;
- the assessment approach that has been undertaken; and
- preliminary conclusions to be drawn on the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 and the environmental measures proposed to be reviewed.

1.1.2 The requirement to consult on preliminary environmental information is set out in The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, Regulation 12 (1) (b) (hereafter referred to as the 'EIA Regulations 2017') which requires the applicant to set out in the Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) prepared under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, how it 'intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information' (where the proposed development is 'EIA development'). In accordance with section 47(7) of the Planning Act 2008, the applicant is required to carry out consultation in accordance with the SOCC. Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 also requires pre-application consultation with prescribed consultees. This PEIR enables prescribed consultees to consider technical information and provide comments that can inform the Proposed Development.

1.1.3 Preliminary environmental information is defined in the EIA Regulations 2017 in the following manner:

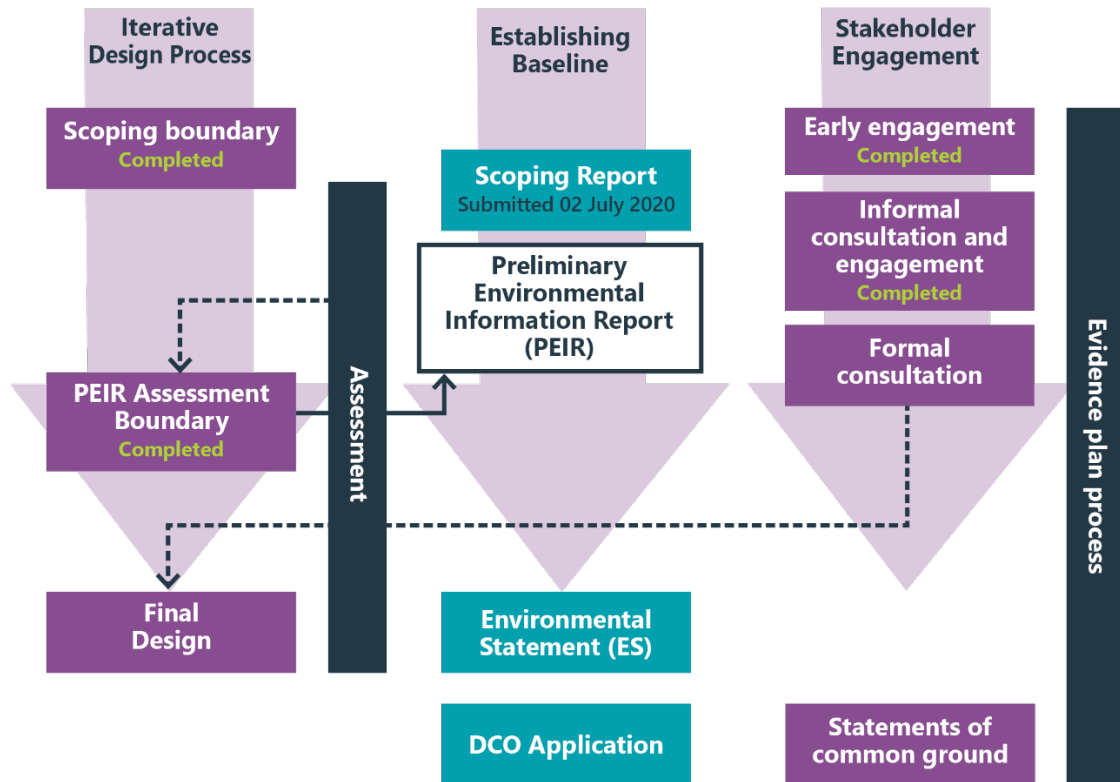
*(2) In this regulation, "preliminary environmental information" means information referred to in regulation 14(2) which—*

*(a) has been compiled by the applicant; and*

*(b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).*

1.1.4 This PEIR has been prepared for the purposes of statutory consultation prior to submitting the application of development consent and associated Environmental Statement (ES). **Graphic 1-1** illustrates where in the EIA process the PEIR sits.

Graphic 1-1 EIA Process for Rampion 2



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- 1.1.5 The PEIR builds on the information presented in the Scoping Report (RED, 2020), prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business energy and Industrial Strategy in July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was subsequently adopted by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), on behalf of the SoS, on 11 August 2020. The PEIR describes the outcome of the baseline studies undertaken to date and how the assessment approach has been refined and developed in response to the PINS Scoping Opinion. The findings of the preliminary assessment undertaken for Rampion 2 are set out, drawing preliminary conclusions as to the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.6 The purpose of this document is to enable members of the public, consultation bodies, and other stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 and comment on particular aspects of interest. This PEIR has regard to the preliminary stage in the design process and is based on a PEIR Assessment Boundary (see **Graphic 1-1**). Feedback received will be used by the project team (see **Section 1.4: The Applicant and the EIA team**) to inform the ongoing development of the final design for Rampion 2 and the ES.
- 1.1.7 At this stage of the EIA, Rampion 2 is still undergoing design development and is the subject of public consultation and ongoing stakeholder engagement. The design of the Proposed Development and therefore the assessment of its effects will continue to evolve in response to consultation, as further baseline information becomes available, and as more detailed assessment is undertaken. As such, information on the likely significant effects (material to the decision-making process) may change. However, the baseline information presented in the PEIR is considered to be sufficient to inform the preliminary assessment of Rampion 2 and uses the judgement of specialists undertaking the environmental studies.

- 1.1.8 Further information on the legislative context for Rampion 2 is provided in **Chapter 2: Policy and legislative context**. Further information on the EIA process and the role of the PEIR is provided in **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA**.

## 1.2 Overview of the Proposed Development

- 1.2.1 Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter referred to as 'RED' see **Section 1.4**) is developing Rampion 2 located adjacent to the existing Rampion 1 project in the English Channel.
- 1.2.2 Rampion 1 was developed following award of Zone 6 in the United Kingdom Round 3 offshore wind development leasing round run by The Crown Estate (TCE) in 2009. Located between 13km and 25km from the Sussex coast, it occupies an area of 78km<sup>2</sup> with an installed capacity of 400 megawatts (MW). The 116 wind turbine generators (WTGs) with a 140m blade tip height transmit the energy they generate along an array cable to the offshore substation. The offshore substation transforms the energy and sends it to the shore via 16km of offshore export cable. From a landfall located at Worthing, West Sussex, 27km of onshore cable connects Rampion 1 into the onshore transmission network via a substation located next to the existing 400 kilovolt (kV) National Grid substation at Bolney in Mid Sussex.
- 1.2.3 Rampion 2 similarly comprises of both onshore and offshore infrastructure associated with the proposed offshore wind farm including:
- offshore WTGs and associated foundations with an installed capacity of up to 1,200MW but not exceeding the number of WTGs installed at Rampion 1;
  - inter-array cables connecting the WTGs to up to three offshore substations;
  - up to four offshore export cables will be buried under the seabed within the final cable corridor;
  - a single landfall site connecting offshore and onshore cables using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) installation techniques;
  - buried onshore cables in a single corridor approximately 36km in length using HDD, and trenching and backfilling installation techniques; and
  - a new onshore substation that will connect to the existing National Grid substation at Bolney, Mid Sussex.
- 1.2.4 A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**.
- 1.2.5 As the Proposed Development will have a capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. An application for Development Consent for Rampion 2 will therefore be required. The Development Consent Order (DCO) Application will be accompanied by an ES (in accordance with the EIA Regulations 2017). The Proposed Development falls within the definition of Schedule 2 development under the EIA Regulations 2017.

- 1.2.6 The offshore element of the Proposed Development will be located within an Area of Search adjacent to the existing Rampion 1 project comprising a seabed area awarded in 2019 under the TCE wind farm extension process (to the west of Rampion 1) and part of remainder of the original Round 3 Zone 6 area (to the south and east of Rampion 1). Agreements for Lease have been entered into with TCE for both of these seabed areas. There will also be with a small link or 'bridge' area between the two areas for cabling, as well as an agreement for lease for the marine export cable to shore.
- 1.2.7 The onshore elements of the Proposed Development comprise cable circuits buried underground along a route of approximately 36km from landfall at Climping, West Sussex to a substation located within a 5km radius of the existing Bolney substation, Mid Sussex. The location of that substation is yet to be selected from two candidate sites which have been identified. RED have signed a grid connection agreement with National Grid for a capacity of up to 1200MW for the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.8 The location of Rampion 2 is illustrated in **Figure 1.1, Volume 3**. This presents the PEIR Assessment Boundary<sup>1</sup> which encapsulates:
- the wind farm within the offshore boundary;
  - the offshore export cable corridor;
  - the landfall at Climping;
  - the onshore cable route with some local options;
  - two onshore substation search area options;
  - a number of options for construction compounds adjacent to the onshore cable route; and
  - likely access requirements.

## 1.3 The need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

- 1.3.1 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process required by UK law which brings together information about the likely significant environmental effects of a development. The legal basis for EIA arises from the EIA Regulations 2017 which were made to implement the Community Directive 85/337/EEC3 (the EIA Directive) prior to the UK leaving the EU. The EIA Regulations 2017 continue to have effect notwithstanding the UK's departure.
- 1.3.2 Consideration against the criteria set out in Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations 2017 indicates that the Proposed Development is EIA development and has the potential to have significant effects on the environment, due to the characteristics, location, and potential impact. As WTG technology is continually evolving, it is

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<sup>1</sup> The PEIR Assessment Boundary combines the search areas for the offshore and onshore infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. It is defined as the area within which the Proposed Development and associated infrastructure will be located, including the temporary and permanent construction and operational work areas.

difficult to definitively predict the profile of WTGs that will be commercially available at the point of construction, at least five years into the future. As such, the size and capacity of the WTGs for the Proposed Development will be determined during the final project design stage. Accordingly, a maximum design scenario for the WTGs is assumed, in order to ensure that the worst case is assessed. This maximum design scenario is described in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**.

- 1.3.3 The Proposed Development will have a generating capacity in excess of 100MW, with an indicative capacity based on WTG models that are currently available of up to 1,200MW. As is common for all offshore wind farms, the final choice of WTG and therefore the final capacity of the Proposed Development will be subject to a procurement exercise carried out post-consent. This PEIR therefore considers two WTG typologies based on the characteristics of WTG models which are expected to be available at that future stage. These are described throughout this PEIR as a “smaller WTG type” and “larger WTG type”, and the assessment considers two design scenarios based on a maximum number of up to 116 smaller WTG type or 75 larger WTG type. RED can confirm that the number of WTGs utilised for the Proposed Development will not exceed those at Rampion 1. Therefore, the minimum number of 75 WTGs meets the threshold of paragraph 3(i) (i) of Schedule II of the EIA Regulations 2017.
- 1.3.4 The WTGs will have a minimum air gap of 22m between the highest astronomical tide and the tips of the rotor blade. The hub height of the WTGs will meet the threshold of paragraph 3(i) (ii) of Schedule II of the EIA Regulations 2017. As such, an EIA will be undertaken in respect of the Proposed Development, in support of the application for development consent.
- 1.3.5 The SoS has been notified in writing, pursuant to Regulation 8(1) (b) of the EIA Regulations 2017 that RED proposes to make an application for development consent for the Proposed Development and to provide an ES in respect of the Proposed Development.
- 1.3.6 In accordance with Regulation 4 of the EIA Regulations 2017, the SoS must not make an order granting development consent for an application for EIA development unless an EIA has been carried out in respect of that application. Therefore, as Rampion 2 is ‘EIA Development’, an EIA is required to be undertaken.

## 1.4 The Applicant and the EIA team

### The Applicant

- 1.4.1 RED is a joint venture between RWE Renewables, Enbridge, and a Macquarie-led consortium. These joint venture partners are also shareholders in the Rampion 1 project, with RWE being the majority shareholder and Development Service Provider for the joint venture.
- 1.4.2 RWE is an international company with power generation, trading, and supply. Key markets include the UK, Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania. In 2019, RWE acquired the original development company and major shareholder in Rampion 1, E.ON Climate & Renewables. RWE currently owns interests in nine operational

offshore wind farms in the UK in English, Welsh and Scottish Waters and is currently constructing a further two offshore wind farms in the North Sea.

- 1.4.3 The Macquarie consortium, which is also a shareholder in Rampion 1 and investor in many other UK renewable energy assets, includes Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, the Green Investment Group and USS pension fund
- 1.4.4 Enbridge, also a shareholder in Rampion 1, is a Canadian energy infrastructure company with core businesses including oil and gas transmission distribution and storage in North America, as well as investments in the renewable energy sector in North America and Europe.

## EIA project team

- 1.4.5 The preparation of the EIA is being led by Wood Group UK Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'Wood') supported by GoBe Consultants Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'GoBe') and Carter Jonas LLP hereafter referred to as 'Carter Jonas'). A number of specialist consultancies are providing expert input into the EIA aspect chapters, as indicated in **Table 1-1**. Eversheds-Sutherland have been instructed as legal advisers supporting the delivery of the application for development consent for Rampion 2.
- 1.4.6 For the purposes of this PEIR, the term 'offshore' refers to the receptors on the seaward side of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and 'onshore' refers to the receptors on the landward side of MHWS.

Table 1-1 Rampion 2 EIA Project Team

	Aspect	Author
<b>Onshore technical team</b>	Agriculture and soils	Land Research Associates/Wood
	Air quality	Wood
	Historic environment	Wood
	Ground conditions	Wood
	Water environment	Wood
	Landscape and visual impact assessment	Wood
	Terrestrial ecology	Wood
	Transport	Wood



	<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Author</b>
	Noise and vibration (onshore)	Wood
<b>Offshore technical team</b>	Underwater noise	Subacoustech/GoBe
	Marine mammals	SMRU
	Benthic ecology	GoBe
	Civil and military aviation	Cyrrus
	Coastal processes	ABPmer
	Commercial fisheries	Poseidon Consultants
	Fish and shellfish	GoBe
	Intertidal habitats	GoBe
	Landscape, seascape and visual	Optimised Environments (OpEn) Ltd
	Marine archaeology	Maritime Archaeology Ltd
	Nature conservation	GoBe
	Offshore ornithology	GoBe/APEM
	Other marine users	GoBe
	Shipping and navigation	Anatec
<b>Cross cutting technical team</b>	Socioeconomics (onshore and offshore)	Hatch Regeneris Ltd
	Major accidents and disasters	Wood
	Climate change	Wood

- 1.4.7 Pursuant to Regulation 14(4) of the EIA Regulations 2017, this PEIR and the ES are being prepared by competent experts. Wood and GoBe are registered with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) EIA Quality Mark scheme. The scheme allows organisations that lead the co-ordination of EIAs in the UK to make a commitment to excellence in their EIA activities and have this commitment independently reviewed.
- 1.4.8 A statement outlining the relevant experience and qualifications of the competent experts who have prepared this PEIR is provided in **Appendix 1.1: Competent experts, Volume 4**.

## 1.5 Scoping and engagement

### Overview

- 1.5.1 Central to the delivery of the EIA has been and will continue to be the focus on engagement with consultation bodies<sup>2</sup>, additional consultees notified by the SoS through the Scoping Opinion<sup>3</sup>, community stakeholders, other interested organisations and individuals.
- 1.5.2 Regulation 12(1) of the EIA Regulations 2017 sets out the requirement to consult on preliminary environmental information for EIA development. Regulation 12(2) of the EIA Regulations 2017 sets out the requirements for the PEIR. PINS Advice Note Seven (PINS, 2020) provides additional non-statutory guidance. The applicant must have regard to the comments received from the consultation, which includes the PEIR, and to influence the design of a development and the EIA to take into consideration any comments received. This PEIR forms part of that process.
- 1.5.3 A Scoping Report was submitted by RED to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business energy and Industrial Strategy in July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was subsequently adopted by the SoS on 11 August 2020, and the responses to the Scoping Report from consultation bodies were also provided. Responses to the Scoping Opinion comments, detailing how they have been addressed within this PEIR, are provided within each of the relevant chapters, and presented in full in **Appendix 5.1: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4**. This Scoping Opinion, which was prepared in consultation with key consultation bodies, provided the SoS's view on the approach to the EIA in terms of methodologies and baseline information being used, along with views on the 'scope' (breadth) of the EIA in terms of aspects assessed and likely significant effects. Given the

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<sup>2</sup> Consultation bodies are those listed in Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009, and local authorities listed in section 43 of the *Planning Act 2008*, and as notified by the Secretary of State pursuant to regulation 11(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Additional consultees are those notified pursuant to Regulation 11 (1)(c) of the EIA Regulations 2017.

preliminary nature of the PEIR, any comments that are pending a full response are identified, next steps clarified, and actions to be concluded within the ES. It is noted that whilst the PEIR does not include direct responses to each of the comments raised in consultation bodies' individual responses to the SoS as part of the scoping exercise (attached to the Scoping Opinion itself), regard has been had to those responses in the preparation of the PEIR.

## Early engagement

- 1.5.4 Early engagement was undertaken with a number of prescribed and non-prescribed consultation bodies and local authorities prior to submission of the Scoping Report to introduce the project and to seek feedback on the proposed approach to scoping the EIA.

## Informal consultation and engagement

- 1.5.5 A programme of ongoing informal consultation and engagement is underway with key stakeholders including, but not limited to, the Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Highways England, CEFAS, Marine Management Organisation, and local authorities to inform the Proposed Development at an early stage. Further details of this engagement are provided in **Chapters 6 to 28**.
- 1.5.6 This PEIR has also been informed by an informal virtual exhibition run by RED between 14 January 2021 and 11 February 2021. This exhibition introduced the Proposed Development, the development process, and shared information on the emerging design process inviting feedback from stakeholders. **Informal Consultation Analysis** is provided alongside this PEIR, a Consultation Report will be submitted alongside the DCO Application.
- 1.5.7 RED has set up a series of Project Liaison groups (PLGs) which bring together various interest groups to allow for the sharing of information, discussion and feedback with the Rampion 2 project team as proposals for an extension of the wind farm are scoped and developed. RED actively encourage members of the PLG to share information within their wider community and to provide feedback to the project for their specific areas of interest. PLGs meet regularly as part of the development process, with the first meetings held in October 2020 and February 2021. There are six PLGs in total - covering Business & Tourism, Environment, Sea Users, Onshore Community, Coastal Community and Public Rights of Way.
- 1.5.8 In addition, RED has met with the Planning Inspectorate to provide updates on scoping, the design evolution activities (further discussed in **Chapter 3: Alternatives**) and the approach to the EIA (further discussed in **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA**).

## Statement of Community Consultation

- 1.5.9 In accordance with Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared. The SoCC sets out details of the Proposed Development, and how RED will consult with the local community, the consultation methods to be used, the scope of the consultation and the consultation period.

- 1.5.10 Due to its size and nature, the Proposed Development has the potential to impact upon a diverse community reaching over a large geographical area, which covers several local authority areas.
- 1.5.11 The content of the SoCC has been discussed and agreed with all local authorities in whose area the Proposed Development is situated, as well as the coastal authorities adjacent to the offshore elements of Rampion 2. As part of this, the Statements of Community Involvement (SCI) for each of the local authorities' have been reviewed, to ensure that the SoCC aligns with the work already undertaken by local authorities in identifying communities and organisations.
- 1.5.12 The SoCC has been consulted on and agreed with relevant local planning authorities and published in accordance with statutory requirements by advertising in newspapers in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, on the Rampion 2 website and local authorities' websites and any other locations or methods agreed with local authorities.

## The Evidence Plan Process

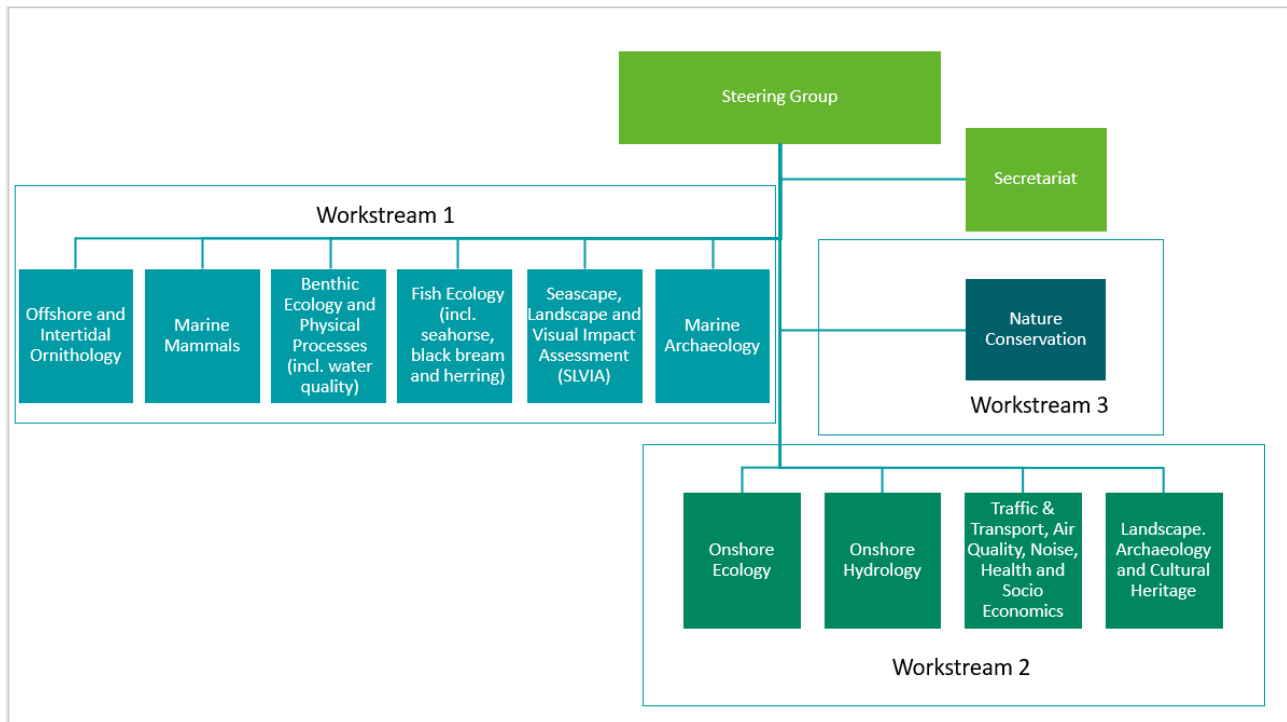
- 1.5.13 An Evidence Plan Process (EPP) has been initiated and commenced in September 2020 to seek agreement on the evidence required to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) as part of the Rampion 2 DCO Application. In common with several recent Offshore Wind Farm DCO Applications, the EPP for Rampion 2 has been broadened beyond solely Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) matters to include relevant components of the EIA process.
- 1.5.14 Noting that this is a voluntary and non-legally binding process, the EPP aims to provide a forum for discussion and a framework for recording areas of agreement / disagreement between RED and the relevant statutory authorities, advisers, and other relevant stakeholders with regard to:
- those matters to be addressed by the EIA and HRA process;
  - the data that will be used to support the assessments;
  - reviewing latest scientific evidence and guidance relevant to aspects;
  - the methods to be applied in collecting and analysing the data and assessing the potential impacts of a scheme together; and
  - such other matters as the Parties to the EPP seek to cover during the process (this could, for example, extend to discussions around mitigation or management of impacts).
- 1.5.15 The EPP comprises an overarching Steering Group, whose main function is to oversee the development of the Plan and ensure continual progress of the Evidence Plan process, and individual topic focused Expert Topic Groups (ETGs). The ETGs are formed of experts from relevant organisations relative to the topics considered. These groups are established to discuss and agree the evidence and assessment requirements for each EIA and HRA topic area identified. **Graphic 1-2** sets out the Rampion 2 EPP structure. This comprises of three workstreams, within which there are several ETGs:

- **Workstream 1** - covering all offshore and intertidal topics of interest to be assessed within the EIA and HRA up to and including Mean High Water Springs (MHWS);
- **Workstream 2** - covering all topics of interest to onshore stakeholders landward of MHWS; and
- **Workstream 3** – Nature Conservation which seeks to cover all aspects of the HRA assessment both above and below MHWS.

1.5.16

Through this structure, key stakeholders can achieve increased certainty on the amount and range of evidence to be presented within the application and RED can obtain early sight of any issues to address during the preapplication stage. The EPP, documented within an Evidence Plan Report, will provide the evidence base of agreement for a range of documents that will be produced during the application process and will help form the basis of Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) that may be required by PINS during the Examination of the Application.

Graphic 1-2 Rampion 2 Evidence Plan structure



1.5.17 A summary of EPP meetings held to date is provided in **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-2 EPP Meetings held to date

Date	Activity	Stakeholders attended
<b>09.09.2020</b>	Steering Group Meeting	PINS, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), Natural England, Historic England, South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA), West Sussex County Council (WSCC).
<b>15.09.2020</b>	Onshore and Offshore Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and LVIA/SLVIA ETG Meeting 1	Natural England, Historic England, WSCC, SDNPA, Brighton and Hove City Council, Horsham District Council, Isle of Wight Council, Arun District Council, Mid-Sussex District Council, High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Partnerships, Chichester Harbour Conservancy AONB and the National Trust.

Date	Activity	Stakeholders attended
17.09.2020	Physical Processes, Benthic Ecology Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG Meeting 1	Environment Agency, MMO, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) (via MMO), The Wildlife Trusts, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Sussex Association of Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCA) and Seahorse Trust.
18.09.2020	Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and HRA ETG Meeting 1	MMO, Cefas (via MMO), Sussex Ornithology Society, The Wildlife Trusts and Adur and Worthing District Council.
13.10.2020	Additional ETG Meeting for Marine Mammals, Offshore Ornithology, HRA, Physical Processes and Benthic Ecology	Natural England, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).
21.10.2020	Additional ETG Meeting for Fish and Shellfish Ecology	Natural England, MMO, Cefas (via MMO).
16.03.2021	Steering Group Meeting 2	PINS, MMO, Natural England, Historic England, SDNPA, WSCC.
18.03.2021	Onshore and Offshore Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and LVIA/SLVIA ETG Meeting 2	MMO, Natural England, Historic England, WSCC, SDNPA, National Trust, Arun District Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, Chichester Harbour Conservancy (AONB), Chichester District Council, East Sussex County Council (ESCC), High Weald AONB Partnerships, Horsham District Council and Mid-Sussex District Council.
23.03.2021	Onshore Ecology, Hydrology and Nature Conservation (onshore) ETG Meeting 2	WSCC, Adur & Worthing District Council, Environment Agency, Sussex Ornithology Society, Sussex Wildlife Trust, RSPB, Mid Sussex Council and Natural England.

Date	Activity	Stakeholders attended
24.03.2021	Physical Processes, Benthic Ecology Fish and Shellfish Ecology ETG Meeting 2	Natural England, Environment Agency, MMO, Cefas (via MMO), The Wildlife Trusts, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Sussex IFCA.
26.03.2021	Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and HRA ETG Meeting 2	Natural England, MMO, Cefas (via MMO), Sussex Ornithology Society, RSPB, The Wildlife Trusts and Sussex Wildlife Trust.
28.04.2021	Additional ETG Meeting for SLVIA	Natural England, SDNPA, WSCC and National Trust.

## 1.6 Structure of this PEIR

1.6.1 The Rampion 2 PEIR comprises of four volumes:

- [Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary](#) which summarises the findings of the PEIR in 'plain English' without using overly technical language;
- [Volume 2: Main text](#) (chapter list shown in **Table 1-3**);
- [Volume 3: Figures](#); and
- [Volume 4: Appendices](#).

1.6.2 The remainder of this volume, Volume 2, is structured as shown in **Table 1-3**.

Table 1-3 PEIR Volume 2 Report Structure

Chapter	Detail
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction</b>	Sets out the purpose of this PEIR, an introduction to Rampion 2, the need for an EIA and summarises consultation and engagement undertaken to date.
<b>Chapter 2: Policy and legislative context</b>	An overview of the policy background and legislative context within which Rampion 2 sits.
<b>Chapter 3: Alternatives</b>	Provides a summary of the main alternatives considered in the evolution of the Rampion 2 design.
<b>Chapter 4: Proposed development</b>	Describes the components of Rampion 2 and the works proposed including construction, operation, and decommissioning.



Chapter	Detail
<b>Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA</b>	Summarises the approach to the EIA including the definition of the scope of the assessment, an introduction to the methods used and the approach to the assessment of cumulative, inter-related and transboundary effects.
<b>Chapters 6 to 28</b> aspect assessment chapters	Presents the proposed scope of the assessment for each aspect, the baseline data collected, the approach to setting the study area and the methodology for assessment and next steps. Documents the preliminary assessment of likely significant effects and embedded environmental measures proposed to reduce the effects and any residual effects remaining at this point in the Proposed Development.

## 1.7 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Table 1-4 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
<b>Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)</b>	The Government's marine and freshwater science experts, advising the UK government and overseas partners.
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO) Application</b>	An application for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project made to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, who will decide on whether development consent should be granted for the Proposed Development.
<b>Environment Agency</b>	A non-departmental public body, with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
<b>Environmental measures</b>	Measures which are proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects (or to avoid, reduce and if possible, remedy identified effects).

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
<b>Evidence Plan Process (EPP)</b>	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach and the information required to support the EIA and HRA for certain aspects.
<b>Expert Topic Group (ETG)</b>	As part of the Evidence Plan Process these groups are formed of experts from relevant organisations relative to the topics considered. They are established to discuss and agree the evidence and assessment requirements for each EIA and HRA topic area identified.
<b>Formal consultation</b>	Formal consultation refers to statutory consultation that is required under Section 42 and Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 with the relevant consultation bodies and the public on the preliminary environmental information.
<b>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)</b>	The assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European Site, the purpose being to consider the impacts of a project against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site.
<b>Highways Authority</b>	Government owned company charged with operating, maintaining and improving England's motorways and major A roads.
<b>Historic England</b>	The public body that champions and protects England's historic places.
<b>Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)</b>	HDD is a process whereby a tunnel is drilled under an obstacle and a cable duct is pulled through the drilled underground tunnel. It avoids the need for trenches, and enables minimal disruption to routing cables through rivers, roads, drains and other obstacles.
<b>Informal consultation</b>	Informal consultation refers to the voluntary consultation that RED undertake in addition to the formal consultation requirements.
<b>Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA)</b>	There are 10 Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) in England. The 10 IFCA Districts cover English coastal waters out to 6 nautical miles from Territorial Baselines. The IFCAs have shared powers and duties which are found in the Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Marine Management Organisation (MMO)</b>	MMO is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. MMO license, regulate and plan marine activities in the seas around England so that they are carried out in a sustainable way.
<b>MHWS</b>	Mean High Water Springs
<b>Nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP)</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for offshore wind farms with an installed capacity greater than 100MW.
<b>Natural England</b>	The government advisor for the natural environment in England.
<b>PEIR Assessment Boundary</b>	The PEIR Assessment Boundary combines the search areas for the offshore and onshore infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. It is defined as the area within which the Proposed Development and associated infrastructure will be located, including the temporary and permanent construction and operational work areas
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b>	The written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken to date for the Proposed Development. It is developed to support formal consultation and presents the preliminary findings of the assessment to allow an informed view to be developed of the Proposed Development, the assessment approach that has been undertaken, and the preliminary conclusions on the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development and environmental measures proposed.
<b>Rampion 1</b>	The existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm located in the English Channel in off the south coast of England.
<b>RED</b>	Rampion Extension Development Limited
<b>Scoping Boundary</b>	This boundary was used to inform the Scoping Report by combining the areas of search for the offshore and onshore infrastructure at the Scoping stage of the project.
<b>Scoping Opinion</b>	A Scoping Opinion is adopted by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for a Proposed Development.

Term	Definition
<b>Scoping Report</b>	A report that presents the findings of an initial stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
<b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b>	The body who makes the decision to grant development consent.
<b>Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)</b>	Prepared under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to set out how it 'intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information'.
<b>TCE</b>	The Crown Estate
<b>The Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.
<b>The Proposed Development / Rampion 2</b>	The onshore and offshore infrastructure associated with the offshore wind farm comprising of installed capacity of up to 1,200MW, located in the English Channel in off the south coast of England.
<b>WSCC</b>	West Sussex County Council
<b>WTG</b>	Wind turbine generators

## 1.8 References

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