
FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume I Chapter 1: Introduction

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Prepared for:
Fenwick Solar Project Limited

Prepared by:
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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) has been commissioned by Fenwick Solar Project Limited (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’) to present preliminary environmental information relating to Fenwick Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as ‘the Scheme’). The purpose of the PEIR is to inform the Scheme’s statutory consultation process.
- 1.1.2 The Scheme would comprise the construction, operation (including maintenance and repair), and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility, with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW) together with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), export and import connection to the national grid via National Grid’s Thorpe Marsh Substation.
- 1.1.3 The land on which the Scheme is located covers an area of approximately 536 hectares (ha). This comprises three main areas (refer to **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site**) which are described below and also further in Section 1.2 and hereafter referred to collectively as ‘the Site’ which is the subject of the PEIR and in respect of which (subject to ongoing refinement) an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) is anticipated to be made:
- a. The area located east of Fenwick and immediately south of the River Went and denoted by green lines on **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site** (hereafter referred to as the ‘Solar PV Site’). The Solar PV Site would be approximately 421 ha, centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE604161;
 - b. The area located between the Solar PV Site and the existing compound for Thorpe Marsh Substation and denoted by orange lines on **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site** (hereafter referred to as the ‘Grid Connection Corridor’). The Grid Connection Corridor would be approximately 115 ha, centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE602125, with a length of approximately 6.3 kilometres (km); and
 - c. The area located within the existing compound for the National Grid’s Thorpe Marsh Substation and denoted by brown shading on **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site** (hereafter referred to as the ‘Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation’). The Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation is approximately 6 ha, centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE605095.
- 1.1.4 The Site is located entirely within the City of Doncaster Council’s administrative area and comprises land which is predominantly agricultural in nature. The administrative areas of North Yorkshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council are located immediately north and approximately 1 km north-east of the Solar PV Site, respectively. Landscape features immediately surrounding the Solar PV Site comprise largely agricultural

fields and small rural villages, including Fenwick, Moss and Sykehouse, as well as the hamlet of Topham.

- 1.1.5 Due to its proposed generating capacity being more than 50 MW, the Scheme is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore requires consent via a DCO under the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) for its construction, operation (including maintenance and repair) and decommissioning. The land within the Site will be the subject of the DCO Application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate following completion of statutory consultation and consideration/incorporation of feedback, completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (in the format of an Environmental Statement (ES)), and preparation of the DCO Application documents. The decision whether to grant a DCO will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (hereafter referred to as 'the Secretary of State').
- 1.1.6 The Scheme is considered to be 'EIA development' as defined by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended in 2018) ('the EIA Regulations') (Ref. 1-2) and therefore requires an EIA to be undertaken. Under Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations, the Applicant is required to set out how it intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information relating to the Scheme in its Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). Regulation 12(2) states that the purpose of the PEIR is to provide sufficient information to enable stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of the development (and of any associated development). Advice Note 7 from the Planning Inspectorate (Section 8) (Ref. 1-3) explains that a PEIR does not need to constitute a complete assessment and that it is a compilation of the environmental information available at the point in time that it is produced.
- 1.1.7 Given the above, this PEIR presents the preliminary findings of the EIA being undertaken for the Scheme for the purposes of statutory consultation in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1).
- 1.1.8 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **PEIR Volume II**:
 - a. **Figure 1-1: Scheme Location**;
 - b. **Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan**; and
 - c. **Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site**.
- 1.1.9 This chapter is also supported by the following technical appendices in **PEIR Volume III**:
 - a. **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report**;
 - b. **Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion**; and
 - c. **Appendix 1-3: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses**.

1.2 The Scheme

- 1.2.1 The Scheme would comprise the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Solar PV Panels, BESS and associated infrastructure. All BESS Battery Containers and associated infrastructure will be located at a BESS Area within Field SW10 of the Solar PV Site. As the

BESS will be AC-coupled, it will have the ability to store PV generation from the Scheme and/or import energy from the grid at times of excess generation, discharging the stored energy at times of peak demand and assisting in balancing the UK grid. Subject to being granted consent and following a final investment decision, the earliest construction could start is in 2028. Construction of the Grid Connection Cables is anticipated to require 12 months, whereas construction of the Solar PV Site will require an estimated 24 months, with operation therefore anticipated to commence in 2030, with decommissioning no later than 40 years after final commissioning.

- 1.2.2 The location of the Scheme is shown in **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-1: Scheme Location** with the expected maximum extent of land required for the Scheme and included within the DCO Application (hereafter referred to as the 'Site Boundary') shown on **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan**. The different elements of the Site (Solar PV Site, Grid Connection Corridor, and the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation) are shown on **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site**. The land within the Site and its surroundings are described in **PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme**. Details of the alternatives considered and how the Scheme design and layout have evolved are described in **PEIR Volume I Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution**.
- 1.2.3 The Site comprises approximately 536 ha of land for Solar PV Panels, BESS Battery Containers, the Grid Connection Cables, associated infrastructure, and landscaping and biodiversity measures (refer to **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site**). These areas are further described in **PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme** and comprise:
- a. The Solar PV Site would comprise the ground mounted Solar PV Panels, BESS Battery Containers, On-Site Substation, Grid Connection Line Drop and associated infrastructure. The Solar PV Site would also incorporate areas of habitat creation/enhancement and landscaping;
 - b. The Grid Connection Corridor would comprise the 400 kilovolt (kV) Grid Connection Cables and associated cables, linking the On-Site Substation (located within the Solar PV Site) to the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation (approximately 5 km to the south of the Solar PV Site); and
 - c. The Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation would comprise a substation bay where the 400 kV Grid Connection Cables would connect to the grid. The Substation is owned and operated by National Grid, and all work to it would remain under National Grid's control.
- 1.2.4 At the closest point, the boundary of the Solar PV Site is located immediately adjacent to the east of the village of Fenwick and approximately 1 km west and 1 km north of the villages of Sykehouse and Moss, respectively. The closest residential properties are located within 10 m of the Site Boundary, however, due to the provision of buffers and land for landscaping and habitat creation/enhancement, the actual distance of separation between these properties and the Solar PV Panels would be greater, as shown in the

indicative layout presented in **PEIR Volume II Figure 2-3: Indicative Site Layout Plan**.

- 1.2.5 It is important to note that **PEIR Volume II Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan** shows the expected maximum extent of land that would be included within the DCO Application, which includes all land being considered for the purposes of the Scheme, and provides a 'plan sufficient to identify the land' for the purposes of this PEIR. This represents the likely maximum extent based on all the options for the components that have been, and will be, the subject of consultation and may be refined as the Scheme design progresses.
- 1.2.6 The design life of the Scheme is 40 years with decommissioning to commence 40 years after final commissioning (currently anticipated to be 2030 to 2070). The technical assessments presented in this PEIR (**PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14**) therefore assess an operational life of 40 years.
- 1.2.7 Further information on the design and infrastructure associated with the Scheme is provided in **PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme**.

1.3 Assessment of Impacts and Mitigation

- 1.3.1 Environmental impacts arising from the Scheme have been studied systematically as part of the ongoing EIA process, with the initial results presented within this PEIR. The baseline for the assessment has been derived from surveys and studies within and around the Site. This is explained further in **PEIR Volume I Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology** and in the methodology section of each technical assessment chapter (**PEIR Volume I Chapters 6 to 14**).
- 1.3.2 The ongoing EIA process assesses impacts and effects resulting from the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Scheme. It considers measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate any significant adverse effects on the environment and, where practicable, measure to enhance the environment. It also identifies 'residual' effects which are defined as effects remaining following the implementation of defined mitigation measures.
- 1.3.3 Where necessary and appropriate, the technical assessment chapters (**PEIR Volume I Chapters 6 to 14**) set out mitigation measures that would be included as part of the Scheme. Over and above the Scheme and any proposed mitigation measures, the Applicant is also considering providing various ecological enhancement measures to provide additional biodiversity benefits across the Solar PV Site. These enhancement measures are not required to mitigate any significant adverse effects of the Scheme and are thus additional to defined mitigation measures. The Applicant may or may not provide those enhancement measures and one of the purposes of this consultation is to obtain opinions on the types of measures being considered. For those enhancement measures voluntarily provided, the

effect of the Scheme, along with such measures, would be no worse than assessed in this PEIR.

1.4 Structure of this Preliminary Environmental Information Report

1.4.1 The structure of this PEIR is outlined in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: PEIR Structure

Volume	Chapter	Description
	NTS	The NTS is presented in a separate volume and provides a concise description of the Scheme, the alternatives considered, baseline assessment methodology, potential environmental/socio-economic effects and proposed mitigation measures. It is designed to provide information on the Scheme in an accessible format using non-technical language which can be understood by a wide audience and assist interested parties with their familiarisation of the Scheme.
Volume I	Table of Contents, Glossary and Abbreviations Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 2: The Scheme Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution Chapter 4: Consultation Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology	These chapters of the PEIR introduce the Scheme, the approaches to design and consultation, and the EIA methodology.
	Chapter 6: Climate Change Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage Chapter 8: Ecology Chapter 9: Water Environment	These chapters of the PEIR consider the potential effects associated with a number of identified topics, which may result in significant environmental or socio-economic effects. Each topic is presented in a separate technical chapter and details the result of the assessment, likely significant effects

Volume	Chapter	Description
	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Chapter 13: Transport and Access Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>arising from the Scheme, and proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>The chapters also present information regarding cumulative effects resulting from other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects together with the Scheme (i.e. cumulatively). An initial short list of other developments whose impacts/effects may combine with those of the Scheme is presented in PEIR Volume I Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions, developed from the long list in PEIR Volume III Appendix 15-1: Initial Long List of Other Developments. A full cumulative effects assessment will be presented within the ES.</p> <p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics includes consideration of Air Quality, Glint and Glare, Ground Conditions, Major Accidents and Disasters, Telecommunications and Utilities, Electromagnetic Fields, and Materials and Waste.</p>
	Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	This chapter documents the effect interactions that could lead to combined effects on sensitive receptors.
	Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects	This chapter provides a summary of the PEIR, outlining the residual significant effects identified that remain following the implementation of mitigation.
Volume II	Figures	This volume provides a set of figures that accompany the PEIR to help aid the reader's understanding.
Volume III	Technical Appendices	This volume provides a set of appendices for reference and that provide further detail. The appendices comprise background data, technical reports, tables, figures and surveys which support the assessment in this PEIR. Each chapter of PEIR Volume I list the appendices that are relevant to it.

1.5 Legislative Context and Need for Environmental Impact Assessment

Consenting Process

- 1.5.1 The Scheme is defined as a NSIP under Section 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) as a generating station in England with a capacity exceeding 50 MW.
- 1.5.2 The Planning Act 2008 provides that the Secretary of State is responsible for determining the application for development consent with the power to appoint a single person or a panel from the Planning Inspectorate to manage and examine the application (referred to as the 'Examining Authority'). In its role, the Examining Authority will examine the DCO Application for the Scheme and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State who will then decide whether to grant a DCO.
- 1.5.3 A DCO, if granted, has the effect of providing consent for development, in addition to a range of other consents and authorisations, where specified, as well as removing the need for some consents (such as planning permission). Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) also states that a DCO can include consent for 'associated development' which is development that is not a NSIP in its own right, but is functionally related to the NSIP. This may be development that supports the construction, operation and maintenance, or decommissioning of the NSIP; which helps to address the impacts of the NSIP; or is of a type normally brought forward with the NSIP. The BESS is an example of associated development.

EIA Regulations

- 1.5.4 The EIA requirement for NSIP developments is transposed into law through the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2). The EIA Regulations specify which developments are required to undergo EIA, and schemes relevant to the NSIP planning process are listed under either of 'Schedule 1' or 'Schedule 2'. Those developments listed in Schedule 1 must be subject to EIA, while developments listed in Schedule 2 must only be subjected to EIA if they are considered "*likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location*". The criteria on which the judgement on EIA being required must be made are set out in Schedule 3.
- 1.5.5 The Scheme is a Schedule 2 development, listed under Schedule 2, Part 3(a) - industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Schedule 1).
- 1.5.6 Owing to its size, nature and location, the Scheme is likely to have significant effects on the environment and, therefore, is considered to constitute an EIA development.
- 1.5.7 The Applicant has confirmed to the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that an ES will be provided with the DCO Application for the Scheme as it is considered that there is the potential for

the Scheme to meet the criteria set out in Schedule 3 of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2).

- 1.5.8 The issues that the Applicant considers the EIA needs to address were identified in the EIA Scoping Report (**PEIR Volume III Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report**) submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 1 June 2023. The EIA Scoping Report was developed following initial consultation with a number of key statutory consultees and was informed by the EIA team's experience working on a number of other solar farm projects. The Planning Inspectorate reviewed and consulted on the EIA Scoping Report and adopted (on behalf of the Secretary of State) a Scoping Opinion (**PEIR Volume III Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion**) on 11 July 2023. The Scoping Opinion included formal responses received by the Planning Inspectorate from statutory consultees. Key issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are summarised and responded to in **PEIR Volume III Appendix 1-3: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses**. All issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are being considered during the ongoing EIA process.

National Policy Statements

- 1.5.9 In accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State is required to have regard to any relevant National Policy Statement (NPS), amongst other matters, when deciding whether or not to grant a DCO. The following Energy NPSs were designated in early 2024:
- a. Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 1-4);
 - b. NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref. 1-5); and
 - c. NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref. 1-6).
- 1.5.10 Section 2.10 of NPS EN-3 sets out policy requirements specific to solar generation. Given that the above NPSs will form the primary policy framework for the determination of the DCO application, the EIA approach takes account of these documents. A summary of the relevant considerations for each technical assessment is provided for each environmental technical topic (**PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14** and the corresponding Legislation, Policy and Guidance appendix for each chapter).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.5.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), updated in December 2023 (Ref. 1-7) sets out the Government's national planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. Although the NPPF is a material consideration in planning decisions under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Paragraph 5 of the NPPF makes it clear that the document does not contain specific policies for NSIPs and that applications in relation to NSIPs are to be determined in accordance with the decision making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant. However, Paragraph 5 goes on to confirm that the NPPF may be a matter that is both important and relevant for the purposes of assessing DCO applications. The EIA for the Scheme therefore has regard to the relevant policies of the NPPF as part of the overall framework of national policy. A summary of the relevant NPPF considerations for each technical

assessment is provided for each technical topic (**PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14** and the corresponding Legislation, Policy and Guidance appendix for each chapter).

Local Planning Policy

- 1.5.12 Policies in Local Plans are frequently considered important and relevant matters and can influence the content of local impact reports (which the host local planning authorities will produce following submission of the DCO Application), and which the Secretary of State must have regard to in its decision making in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1).
- 1.5.13 The Scheme would be located entirely within the administrative area of the City of Doncaster Council. The following documents form the Development Plan for the land within which the Scheme would be located:
 - a. Doncaster Local Plan 2015-2035 adopted September 2021 (Ref. 1-8); and
 - b. Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan adopted 2012 (Ref. 1-9).
- 1.5.14 A summary of the relevant local planning policy considerations for each technical assessment is provided for each technical topic (**PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14** and the corresponding Legislation, Policy and Guidance appendix for each chapter).

Consideration of Planning Policy in EIA

- 1.5.15 This PEIR describes the national and local planning policies that are relevant to the EIA with a summary provided for each environmental topic. A summary of national and local planning policy relevant to each technical assessment is provided in an appendix to each technical topic.
- 1.5.16 This PEIR does not assess the accordance of the Scheme with planning policy which will instead be undertaken and set out in the Planning Statement. The Planning Statement will be a separate document submitted as part of the DCO Application.
- 1.5.17 The purpose of considering the abovementioned planning policy at the PEIR stage of the EIA is twofold:
 - a. To identify policies that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - b. To identify planning policies that could influence the methodology of the EIA. For example, a planning policy may require the assessment of a particular impact or the use of a particular methodology.

1.6 Other Relevant Policy

- 1.6.1 Other policies which are likely to be important and relevant matters for the Secretary of State's decision and are consideration for the EIA technical assessments include: 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the

Environment’ (published in 2018 and updated in 2021) (Ref. 1-10) and ‘Environmental Improvement Plan 2023’ (2023) (Ref. 1-11).

- 1.6.2 The 25 Year Environment Plan, first published in 2018 and updated in October 2021, sets out the Government’s 25-year plan to improve the environment within a generation. It aims to meet ten goals as follows:
- a. achieve clean air;
 - b. achieve clean and plentiful water;
 - c. achieve thriving plants and wildlife;
 - d. reduce risk of harm from environmental hazards like flooding and drought;
 - e. use resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently;
 - f. enhance beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment;
 - g. mitigate and adapt to climate change;
 - h. minimise waste;
 - i. minimise exposure to chemicals; and
 - j. enhance biosecurity.
- 1.6.3 This plan therefore highlights the Government’s support for the reduction in the UK’s carbon footprint; the protection and enhancement of the natural environment; and ensuring that land is managed with environmental gains.
- 1.6.4 The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 acts as the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It builds upon the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan with a new plan setting out how goals for improving the environment will be delivered, as well as interim targets to measure progress. It highlights ten goals to achieve:
- a. thriving plants and wildlife;
 - b. clean air;
 - c. clean and plentiful water;
 - d. managing exposure to chemicals and pesticides;
 - e. maximise our resources, minimise our waste;
 - f. using resources from nature sustainability;
 - g. mitigating and adapting to climate change;
 - h. reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards;
 - i. enhancing biosecurity; and
 - j. enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.

1.7 The Applicant

- 1.7.1 The Applicant (Fenwick Solar Project Limited) is a wholly owned subsidiary of BOOM Developments Limited who specialise in non-subsidised solar and battery storage projects. BOOM Developments Limited was founded in 2020, and the name BOOM is an acronym for Build Own Operate Maintain. This

reflects the organisation's intentions to be involved in sustainable energy projects from day one right the way through to operation.

- 1.7.2 The BOOM Managing Director and team have been responsible in previous roles for constructing more than 700 MW of solar developments in the UK between 2015 and 2017 and developing more than 850 MW of solar projects, including the UK's first NSIP solar PV project Cleve Hill which was granted a DCO in 2020 and East Yorkshire Solar Farm which was accepted for examination at the end of 2023. In 2021, the UK based BOOM, partnered with the Pelion Green Future group of companies based across Australia, America and the European mainland.
- 1.7.3 BOOM is committed to making a positive and significant impact on climate change and the achievement of the UK Government's aim for a fully decarbonised, reliable and low-cost power system and net zero emissions by 2050.

1.8 IEMA Quality Mark

- 1.8.1 Regulation 14 (4) of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2) requires that *"in order to ensure the completeness and quality of the environmental statement (a) the applicant must ensure that the environmental statement is prepared by competent experts; and (b) the environmental statement must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of such experts"*. AECOM is an Institute of



Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Registered Impact Assessor and holds the IEMA EIA Quality Mark as recognition of the quality of our EIA product and continuous training of our environmental consultants. A Statement of Competence will be included within the ES for the Scheme, outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of the experts who prepared the ES.

1.9 Purpose of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report

- 1.9.1 This PEIR has been prepared to accompany formal consultation under Sections 42 and 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1).
- 1.9.2 'Preliminary environmental information' is defined in the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2) as information *"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)"*.
- 1.9.3 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7 (EIA: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information, and Environmental Statements) (Ref. 1-3) notes: *"A good PEI document is one that enables consultees (both specialist and non-specialist) to understand the likely environmental effects of the*

Proposed Development and helps to inform their consultation responses on the Proposed Development during the pre-application stage”.

- 1.9.4 In order to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of the Scheme, this PEIR presents preliminary findings of the environmental assessments undertaken to date. As such, it does not represent a final Scheme design or include final environmental assessment conclusions.
- 1.9.5 The various assessments are at differing stages of completion, but consider the environmental effects of the Scheme systematically in accordance with current industry good practice and relevant guidance.
- 1.9.6 The Applicant is seeking the views of consultees on the information contained within this PEIR, and there is opportunity within the process for both the EIA and the Scheme design to be refined up to submission of the DCO Application.
- 1.9.7 Following statutory consultation on this preliminary environmental information and once the design is further refined, this PEIR will be developed into an ES taking into consideration comments raised during the consultation. The ES will be submitted as part of the suite of DCO Application materials.
- 1.9.8 Table 1-2 summarises where the requirements of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2) have been addressed in the PEIR.

Table 1-2: Requirements of Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations

Requirement	Location in this PEIR
A description of the location of the development.	PEIR Volume I Chapter 1: Introduction PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme
A description of the physical characteristics of the whole document including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases.	PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme
A description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the development (any production processes), for instance, energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of materials and natural resources used.	PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme
An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, soil and sub-soil pollution, light, heat, radiation, and types of waste produced) during construction and operational phases.	PEIR Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme PEIR Volume I Chapter 6: Climate Change

Requirement	Location in this PEIR
<p>A description of the reasonable alternatives which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 9: Water Environment PEIR Volume I Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration PEIR Volume I Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use PEIR Volume I Chapter 13: Transport and Access PEIR Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics</p>
<p>A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort based on the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p>
<p>A description of the factors specified in regulation 4(2) likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14 (Baseline Conditions sections)</p>
<p>A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia: The construction and exitances of the development; The natural resources considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of the resources; The emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat, and radiation,</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14 (Likely Impacts and Effects sections)</p>

Requirement	Location in this PEIR
<p>the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste;</p> <p>The risk to human health, cultural heritage or the environment;</p> <p>The cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects;</p> <p>The impact of the project on climate and the vulnerability of the project to climate change;</p> <p>The technologies and the substances used.</p> <p>The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development.</p>	
<p>A description of the forecasting methods or evidence, used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment including details of difficulties encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14 (Assessment Methodology, Embedded Mitigation, Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures, and Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties sections)</p>
<p>A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements during both the construction and operational phases.</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 6 to 14 (Embedded Mitigation and Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures sections)</p>
<p>A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned.</p>	<p>PEIR Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics (Major Accidents and Disasters section)</p>
<p>A NTS of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 8 of this Part.</p>	<p>PEIR NTS</p>

Requirement	Location in this PEIR
A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in the Environmental Statement.	PEIR Volume I Chapter 1 to 16 (References sections)

1.10 References

- Ref. 1-1 His Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) (2008). The Planning Act 2008. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/pdfs/ukpga_20080029_en.pdf. [Accessed 14 July 2023].
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