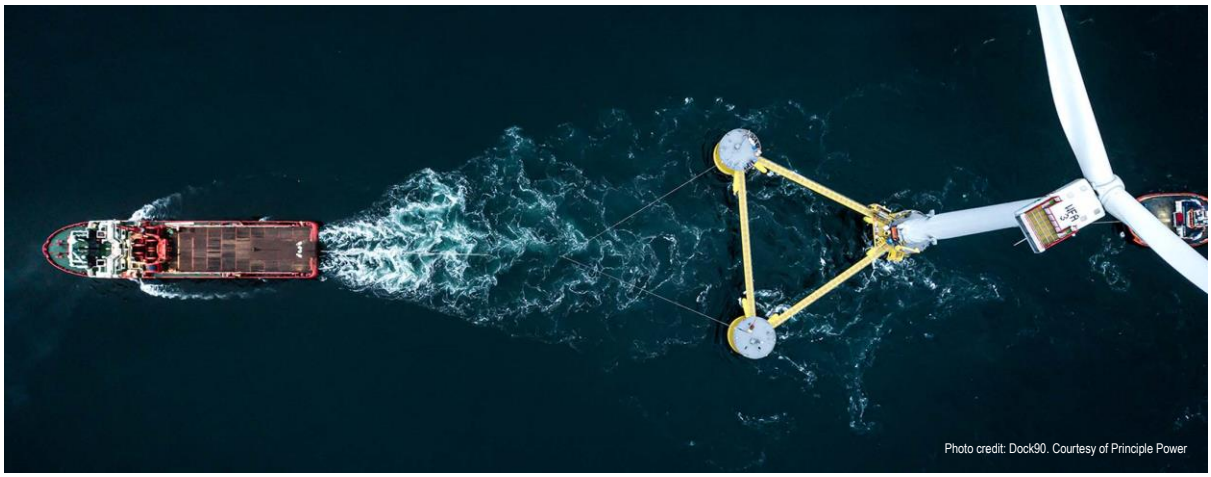

Project Erebus Environmental Statement
Chapter 1: Introduction

Table of Contents

Acronyms

Term	Definition
ACIEEM	Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
AMIMarEST	Associate Member of the Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology
BA	Bachelor of Art
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BEng	Bachelor of Engineering
BSc	Bachelor of Science
C.WEM	MCIWEM Chartered Water and Environmental Manager
CEng	Chartered Engineer
CEnv	Chartered Environmentalist
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologist
CIHT	Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation
CIWEM	Charter Institution of Water and Environmental Management
CMarSci	Chartered Marine Scientist
CMLI	Chartered Member Landscape Institute
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CSci	Chartered Scientist
DipTP	Diploma in Town Planning
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FLOW	Floating Offshore Wind
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GW	Gigawatt

Term	Definition
GWh	Gigawatt hour
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IES	Institute of Environmental Sciences
IET	Institution of Engineering and Technology
IMarEST	Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology
IOA	Institute of Acoustics
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual impact assessment
m	Metre
MA	Master of Art
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act
MCIEEM	Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
MCIfA	Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist
MCIHT	Member of the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation
MCIWEM	Member of the Charter Institution of Water and Environmental Management
MIEMA	Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
MIEnvSc	Full Member of the Institute of Environmental Sciences
MIET	Member of the Institution of Engineering and Technology
MIMarEST	Member of the Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology
MIOA	Member of Institute of Acoustics
MRes	Master of Research

Term	Definition
MRTPI	Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute
MSc	Master of Science
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
NGESO	National Grid Electricity System Operator
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PEDW	Planning and environment Decision Wales
PGDip	Postgraduate Diploma
PIEMA	Practitioner member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
PINS	The Planning Inspectorate
REIA	Registered Environmental Impact Assessor
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SBE	Simply Blue Energy
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SMRU	Sea Mammal Research Unit Consulting
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDs	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SUT	Society for Underwater Technology
TCE	The Crown Estate
UK	United Kingdom
WDP	Western Power Distribution
WFD	Water Framework Directive

Term	Definition
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared by Energised Environments Limited trading as ITPEnergised (ITPE) and MarineSpace Ltd (MarineSpace) on behalf of Blue Gem Wind Ltd ('the Applicant') for Project Erebus. Project Erebus ('the Project') comprises construction, operation and decommissioning of a Floating Offshore Wind (FLOW) development in the Celtic Sea and the associated onshore infrastructure for grid connection at Pembroke Power Station.

1.1.1.2 The Project is a demonstration-scale Floating Offshore Wind project whose purpose is to show that floating wind farms can be deployed in the Celtic Sea and bring substantial commercial opportunities to the region. The Project will be Wales' first floating offshore wind project, and the Applicant believes that starting with a smaller demonstration project will help to capture the highest local supply chain content and will also maximise knowledge transfer while facilitating a sustainable transfer to a low carbon economy. This will be the first project in a steppingstone approach to developing floating wind in the Celtic Sea. A series of subsequent projects will enable the local supply chain to maximise opportunities before commercial size projects in the 2030s.

1.1.1.3 The key components of the Project are:

- Between 6 and 10 floating Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), with a total export capacity up to 100 MW, and the associated semi-submersible floating platforms and mooring infrastructure;
- Array cables and an offshore export cable corridor to landfall;
- Onshore cabling between landfall and the grid connection; and
- Onshore substation at the grid connection point.

1.1.1.4 The ES presents the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried out by ITPE and MarineSpace, with the support of a range of technical specialists. These specialists, in addition to the Applicant's wider design and planning team, are listed at Table 1.1.

1.1.1.5 This ES considers the potential environmental impacts and likely significant environmental effects of the Project during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. It takes into account the mitigation and enhancement measures that are being committed to by the Applicant, including measures that have been integrated into the planning and design of the Project to prevent, reduce and, where possible, offset significant adverse effects. The ES then evaluates the significance of the residual (remaining) environmental effects.

1.2 Key Legislation

1.2.1.1 The key project consent applications are:

- Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989: to construct and operate an offshore generating station, with deemed planning permission for the associated onshore transmission infrastructure.
- Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA): to carry out certain activities in the marine environment, including construction works, depositing substances or articles, and dredging.

1.2.1.2 This ES details the full project EIA undertaken for both the onshore and offshore components of the Project. It has been prepared in accordance with the statutory procedures set out in the applicable EIA regulations, namely:

- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (the Electricity Works EIA Regulations); and
- The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) (the Marine Works EIA Regulations).

1.2.1.3 These regulations transpose the requirements of the EU EIA Directives with regards to Section 36 and marine licence respectively. Following the UK's exit from the EU and end of transition period on 31 December 2020, legislation has been passed to retain the domestic effect in the UK of some EU laws subject to amendments to reflect the change in their status within the UK while ensuring continuity. This includes EIA, for which the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 were introduced. The regulations aim to ensure that environmental considerations continue to be taken into account at the development consent stage and have been taken into account throughout this ES. The EU Exit regulations do not make substantive changes to the way the EIA regime operates in England and Wales.

1.2.1.4 Planning and Environment Decision Wales (PEDW), administering on behalf of the Welsh Ministers, is the consenting authority for the Section 36 Application. Natural Resources Wales (NRW), administering on behalf of the Welsh Ministers, is the consenting authority for the marine licence application.

1.2.1.5 PEDW in a letter dated (email from PEDW on 10th June 2019) have confirmed that NRW will undertake an assessment of any significant effects on the environment as part of their determination of the Marine Licence Application. In accordance with Regulation 39 of The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (as amended), the S.36 consent application will proceed to a final determination once NRW has concluded the marine works assessment and has made the results of the marine works assessment available to the Welsh Ministers

1.2.1.6 The Project is subject to the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The Welsh Ministers are satisfied that NRW are the appropriate authority to assess the Project elements seaward of the mean High Water mark, as part of the marine license application. Under Regulation 67(2) of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 the Welsh Ministers intend to adopt any assessment undertaken by NRW under Regulation 63 of the 2017 Regulations. The Welsh Ministers remain the appropriate authority for Project elements above the mean high water mark. A Report to inform Appropriate Assessment (RiAA) has been prepared as part of this application and is provided in Volume 3, Technical Appendix 8.3. Further details on local, national, and international legislation and policy applicable to the Project are provided in Chapter 5: Policy and Legislation.

1.3 The Applicant

1.3.1.1 The Applicant, Blue Gem Wind Ltd, is a joint venture between Simply Blue Energy (SBE), a pioneering Celtic Sea energy developer, and TotalEnergies, one of the world's largest energy companies. Blue Gem Wind was formed in March 2020 to develop FLOW projects in the Celtic Sea.

1.3.1.2 The Project is the first development for the Applicant, with the founding companies well experienced in the offshore renewables sector. Since its foundation in 2011, SBE has focused on exploring opportunities in the Celtic Sea. The company has, therefore, gained a thorough understanding of the area and built key relationships and synergies within the local, Welsh, area. TotalEnergies strives to meet energy needs by adapting its energy mix to give greater prominence to renewables; with a target for 35 GW of installed renewable power generation capacity by 2025 and a net-zero emissions goal by 2050.

1.3.1.3 The Applicant has secured an option agreement from The Crown Estate (TCE) for Project Erebus. Subject to consent approval, the agreement allows Blue Gem Wind Ltd. to take a lease for an area of seabed for the test and demonstration of offshore wind or floating wind test, and demonstration lease for the installation of a Floating Wind Farm.

1.3.1.4 The Applicant has secured option agreements for the onshore assets of the Project. Subject to consent approval, these agreements will allow Blue Gem Wind Ltd. to install the onshore infrastructure, including cables and substation and to export the electricity generated by the offshore wind farm.

1.3.1.5 The Applicant has been granted a licence under section 6(1)(a) of the Electricity Act 1989, which authorises Blue Gem Wind Ltd. to generate electricity in Great Britain, in the territorial sea adjacent to Great Britain or in a 'Renewable Energy Zone' as described by section 84(4) of the Energy Act 2004.

1.3.1.6 The Applicant has contracted with National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) for a connection at the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) owned Pembroke 132 kV Substation. Pembroke 132 kV substation is part of the larger Pembroke development housing 400 kV and 132 kV NGET assets and Western Power Distribution (WDP), the local Distribution Network Operator (DNO), assets.

1.4 Background and Site Description

1.4.1.1 The Project is classed as a Test and Demonstration project designed to demonstrate technical competence, delivery capability and technological innovation required to deploy floating offshore wind in the Celtic Sea. The Project forms an important part in the stepping stone strategy to accelerate the local supply chain and development of floating wind in the UK and will generate electricity and contribute to the 2050 net-zero target through low carbon power generation.

1.4.1.2 A wide range of studies have been undertaken to date by, and on behalf of, the Applicant, to identify the preferred offshore array area, offshore export cable corridor, landfall location, onshore cable corridor and onshore substation site for the Project. This section provides a high level overview of the Project, with further details provided in Chapter 4: Proposed Development Description.

1.4.1 The Proposed Development

1.4.1.1 The Project will comprise 6 to 10 floating WTG with a total export capacity of up to 100 MW, with associated semi-submersible floating platforms, mooring infrastructure and array cables. Each WTG is proposed to be housed on a semi-submersible floating platform with a mooring system comprising a maximum of up to 5 catenary mooring lines, up to 870 m in length, and a range of foundation options including drag embedment anchors, driven piles, drilled piles and/or suction piles. Up to 10 dynamic array cables are proposed, with a lazy wave configuration from the semi-submersible floating platform to the seabed.

1.4.1.2 An offshore export cable up to 49 km in length will transport energy from the array area to the landfall at West Angle Bay. The preference is for horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to be utilised to install a duct through which the offshore export cable can be pulled ashore onshore. However, in the event that local geotechnical conditions prevent the safe HDD operations, then open cut trenching is proposed as a contingency option.

1.4.1.3 A transition joint bay will be located near the shore in the landfall area to connect the offshore and onshore cables. This is proposed to be situated behind the HDD entry point and will comprise a small bay situated at and below ground level.

1.4.1.4 The transition joint bay will be connected to the onshore substation via a 66 kV underground transmission cable, approximately 12.5 km in length. A 132 kV onshore cable will connect the onshore substation to the existing 132 kV Pembroke Substation, located approximately 850 m south of the onshore substation. This will allow the project to connect to the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) for distribution to the network.

1.4.2 Site Description

1.4.2.1 The Project location is provided in Volume 2 Figure 1.1. The FLOW array area is located approximately 35 km southwest of the Pembrokeshire coastline in the Celtic Sea. The Celtic Sea is an area of the Atlantic Ocean, off the south coast of Ireland, the southwest coast of England and Wales, with the East Irish Sea to the north. Water depths at the array area are between 65-85 m below the lowest astronomical tide (LAT), with the site area measuring approximately 43.5 km^2.

1.4.2.2 The offshore export cable will be up to 49 km long, connecting the offshore array area to the coast and will be buried. However, there may be a need for cable protection where target burial depth is not achievable. The offshore export cable corridor will pass through the Skomer, Skokholm and Seas off Pembrokeshire Special Protection Area (SPA) and the West Wales Marine and Pembrokeshire Marine Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

1.4.2.3 The offshore export cable landfall will be at West Angle Bay and will cross through the Arfordir Penrhyn Angle Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The onshore cable will be buried and run through the Angle Peninsula crossing through predominantly open arable and pastural land, the western portion of which (approximately 7.5 km) is situated within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

1.4.3 Need for Development

1.4.3.1 The UK has committed to net zero carbon emissions by 2050 through the Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended). The Welsh Government has also set a legal commitment to achieve net zero by 2050, with a push to *"get there sooner"* (Welsh Government, 2021).

1.4.3.2 Renewable energy is seen as a primary method of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), in particular carbon dioxide (CO_2). FLOW plays a key part in this with the UK Government announcing a target for FLOW to deliver 1 GW of energy by 2030 (BEIS, 2020).

1.4.3.3 The Project will have a total generating capacity up to 100 MW. Based on the methodology and factors provided by RenewableUK (2021), assuming an offshore wind load factor of 38.5%, 3.578 MWh average annual domestic electricity use (as of December 2020) once fully operational, this will produce enough renewable energy to power 93,217 UK homes per year. With a carbon saving of 446 tonnes of CO_2 per GWh of electricity supplied, the total saving would be 151,767 tonnes of carbon emissions per year.

1.4.3.4 The ultimate goal is to use FLOW technology to contribute to the UK's target to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. As a test demonstration development, the Project is the first in the Applicant's 'stepping-stone approach' for FLOW in the Celtic Sea. This stepping-stone approach is the best way to increase learning and to maximise the opportunities to the local economy for this technology, by starting with smaller demonstration projects, such as the Project, before moving incrementally toward commercial scale projects in the 2030s. This will provide local, Welsh and UK supply chain companies with the greatest chance to grow with the sector as it expands globally; it will also maximise knowledge transfer and facilitate a sustainable transfer to a low carbon economy.

1.4.3.5 The purpose of the Project is to:

- Demonstrate FLOW technology at Test and Demonstration scale in the Celtic Sea;
- Maximise low carbon job creation and socio-economic impact within the local supply chain;
- Demonstrate FLOW as a practical example of:
  - COVID-19 Green Recovery
  - Response to the declared Climate Emergency
  - UK and Welsh Governments 2050 Net Zero targets
  - UK FLOW 2030 target

1.4.3.6 Climate Change Committee 6th Carbon Budget stating an offshore wind target of 100 GW by 2050.

1.5 The EIA Project Team

1.5.1.1 The EIA was undertaken and coordinated by ITPE and MarineSpace, supported by external consultants, as shown in Table 1.1. Detailed expertise is summarised in Volume 3 Technical Appendix 1.1.

Table 1.1 - EIA Team

Organisation	Project Role
ITPE	Lead Onshore EIA Consultant and Project Consents Lead
MarineSpace	Lead Offshore EIA Consultant
	Marine Sediment and Water Quality Lead
	Habitats Regulations Assessment Lead
	Water Framework Directive Assessment Lead
Hi-Def Aerial Surveying	Bird and Marine Mammal Survey
	Offshore Ornithology Consultants
Sea Mammal Research Unit Consulting (SMRU)	Marine Mammal Consultants
MSDS Marine	Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Consultants
Osprey Consulting Services Ltd (Osprey CSL)	Aviation and Radar Consultants
Subacoustech Environmental	Underwater Noise Consultants
NASH Maritime	Shipping and Navigation and Navigational Risk Assessment Consultants
ABPmer	Marine and Coastal Physical Processes Consultants
Ocean Ecology Limited (OEL)	Marine and Coastal Ecology Surveys
Optimised Environments Ltd (OPEN)	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Consultants
DAT Archaeological Services	Onshore Archaeological Consultants
Cundall Johnston and Partners LLP (Cundall)	Onshore Transport Consultants
WSP	Socio-economic Consultants
Turley	Planning Consultant

1.6 Purpose of the Environmental Statement

1.6.1.1 ITPE and MarineSpace were appointed by the Applicant to undertake an EIA and produce an ES for the Project.

1.6.1.2 The EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) requires that public and private projects that are likely to have significant effects on the environment, by virtue of their size, location or nature be made subject to an assessment prior to consent being given. The following regulations transpose the EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) into UK legislation and apply to Project Erebus:

- The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 – applies to applications for Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989; and
- The Marine Works (EIA) Regulations 2007 (as amended) – applies to applications for a Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

1.6.1.3 The Project is categorised under:

- Schedule 2 of the Electricity Works EIA Regulations, specifically: "1. Development to provide a generating station (other than a generating station of a description set out in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1)".
- Schedule A2 of the Marine Works EIA Regulations, specifically: "21. Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms)".

1.6.1.4 A joint Screening and Scoping Opinion Request, supported by an EIA Scoping Report for Project Erebus was submitted to NRW in October 2019 (MarineSpace, 2019). The formal Scoping Opinion was issued by NRW as the delegated consenting authority in January 2020 which confirmed the need for an EIA and included information on the extent and content (scope) of the assessment. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA and will be referenced, as necessary, in the subsequent chapters of this ES. The Scoping Opinion Request (the Scoping Report) and NRW's Scoping Opinion are provided in Volume 3, Technical Appendices 2.1 and 2.2 respectively.

1.6.1.5 Consultation is a key element of each stage of the EIA process as stated in Article 1(2)(g)(ii) of the EIA Directive. As part of this EIA, the Applicant and Project Team have implemented a consultation process and engaged the general public, individuals and various organisations that are considered to have an interest in the Project by reason of their environmental responsibilities, or local or regional competences and interests. A consultation report is provided in Volume 3 Technical Appendix 2.3 Consultation Report, and relevant feedback is identified and considered in the subsequent chapters of this ES.

1.7 Structure of Environmental Statement

1.7.1.1 The structure of the Environmental Statement (ES) follows the requirements of the Electricity Works EIA Regulations and the Marine Works EIA Regulations (as defined in Section 1.2) and in accordance with relevant good practice guidance (as provided in Section 2.3).

1.7.1.2 The ES for the project is presented in a series of volumes as follows:

- Non-Technical Summary (NTS): The NTS is generally laid out in a similar, but condensed, format to the main ES. The document is designed to be easily understood, with a clear description of the project, existing environment, effects and mitigation measures proposed. The document contains clear maps, plans and graphics to help inform the reader. Technical terms, abbreviation, references or jargon have been avoided. All key likely significant effects are identified in the document.
- Volume 1 - Environmental Statement: The ES comprises a series of technical chapters, which contain sufficient information to enable the appropriate authority to undertake an EIA for the Project. The structure and the format of the ES complies with the legislative requirements and guidelines and has been developed in consultation with NRW. The structure of this ES, together with the corresponding chapter authors, is presented in Table 1.2.

- Volume 2 - ES Reports Figures: Plans, Drawings and figures are presented in a volume separate to the main document to facilitate the assessment and review process.
- Volume 3 – Technical Appendices: This volume contains the technical appendices and reports that have been used to inform the assessment and drafting of the main chapters.
- Volume 4 – Confidential Technical Appendices and Figures.

Table 1.2 - Environmental Statement Structure

Document Title	**Author**
Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	ITPE and MarineSpace
Volume 1 – EIA Chapters	
Chapter 1: Introduction	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 2: Overview of EIA methodology	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 3: Site Selection and Alternatives	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 4: Proposed Development Description	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 5: Policy and Legislation	ITPE, MarineSpace and Turleys
Chapter 6: Marine and Coastal Processes	ABPmer
Chapter 7: Marine Seabed and Water Quality	MarineSpace
Chapter 8: Offshore Designated Sites	MarineSpace
Chapter 9: Marine and Coastal Ecology	MarineSpace
Chapter 10: Fish and Shellfish Ecology	MarineSpace
Chapter 11: Offshore Ornithology	Hi-Def
Chapter 12: Marine Mammals	SMRU
Chapter 13: Seascape and Visual Impacts	OPEN
Chapter 14: Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	MarineSpace and MSDS
Chapter 15: Commercial Fisheries	MarineSpace
Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation	NASH Maritime
Chapter 17: Aviation and Radar	Osprey CSL
Chapter 18: Coastal and Marine Infrastructure and Other Users	MarineSpace
Chapter 19: Onshore Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology	ITPE

Document Title	Author
Chapter 20: Terrestrial and Coastal Ecology and Onshore Ornithology	ITPE
Chapter 21: Landscape and Visual Impacts	OPEN
Chapter 22: Onshore Noise and Vibration	ITPE
Chapter 23: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	DAT Archaeological Services
Chapter 24: Land Use	ITPE
Chapter 25: Traffic and Transport	Cundall
Chapter 26: Air Quality	ITPE
Chapter 27: Socio-economics, Tourism and Recreation	WSP and MarineSpace
Chapter 28: Climate Change, Major Accidents and Natural Disasters	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 29: Inter-related Effects	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 30: Cumulative Effects	ITPE and MarineSpace
Chapter 31: Summary of Residual Effects	ITPE and MarineSpace
Volume 2 – ES Report Figures	
Volume 3 – Technical Appendices	
Volume 4 – Confidential Technical Appendices and Figures	

1.8 Availability of the Environmental Statement

1.8.1.1 The Applicant has made available copies of the application documents, including the Site Location Plan showing the location of the Project and the ES, so that they may be inspected free of charge during the relevant consultation period, at the following locations and during the following hours:

Location	Opening Hours
Blue Gem Wind *Bridge Innovation Centre* *Pembrokeshire Science and Technology Park* *Pembroke Dock* *Wales* *SA72 6UN*	• *9:00 – 17:30 Monday to Friday* • *Closed Friday 24 December 2021 to Friday 31 December 2021 inclusive.*
Glan-yr-afon: Llyfrgell, Oriel a Gwybodaeth i Ymwelwyr / The Riverside: Library, Gallery and Visitor Information *Off Swan Square* *Haverfordwest* *Pembrokeshire* *SA61 2AN* *Tel: 01437 775 244*	• *10:00 – 17:00 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday* • *10:00 – 19:00 Tuesday* • *Closing at 16:00 on Friday 24 December 2021* • *Closed Saturday 25 December 2021 to Monday 3 January 2022 inclusive.*

1.8.1.1 Copies of the Environmental Statement are also available free of charge on the Applicant's website: https://www.bluegemwind.com/planning/ and USB copies are available on request by email to David Jones, Blue Gem Wind Stakeholder Manager:

1.8.1.2 Email: David.jones@bluegemwind.com

1.8.1.3 Post: Blue Gem Wind, Bridge Innovation Centre, Pembrokeshire Science and Technology Park, Pembroke Dock, Wales, SA72 6UN

1.8.1.4 Due to the size of the documents, a reasonable copying charge of up to £2500 may be made for reproduction of any hard copies of the full ES including figures and technical appendices (up to £250 for Volume 1 – ES Chapters only).

1.9 References

BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) (2020). New plans to make UK world leader in green energy. Accessed December 2020. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-plans-to-make-uk-world-leader-in-green-energy

European Council (1985). Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31985L0337

European Council (1997). Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31997L0011

European Council (2003). Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC - Statement by the Commission. Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003L0035

European Council (2009). Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0031

MarineSpace Ltd (2019). Simply Blue Energy 1 Floating Offshore Wind Farm: Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

RenewableUK (2021). Wind Energy Statistics Explained. Accessed March 2021. Available at; https://www.renewableuk.com/page/UKWEDExplained

UK Government (1989). The Electricity Act 1989. Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents

UK Government (2007). The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended). Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1518/contents

UK Government (2009). The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. Accessed on: 11/03/21. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents

UK Government (2017). The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. Accessed March 2021. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/580/contents

UK Government (2018). Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018. Accessed March 2021. Available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1232/contents/made

Welsh Government (2021). Wales commits to net zero by 2050 but sets out ambitions to get there sooner. Accessed February 2021. Available at: https://gov.wales/wales-commits-net-zero-2050-sets-out-ambitions-get-there-sooner