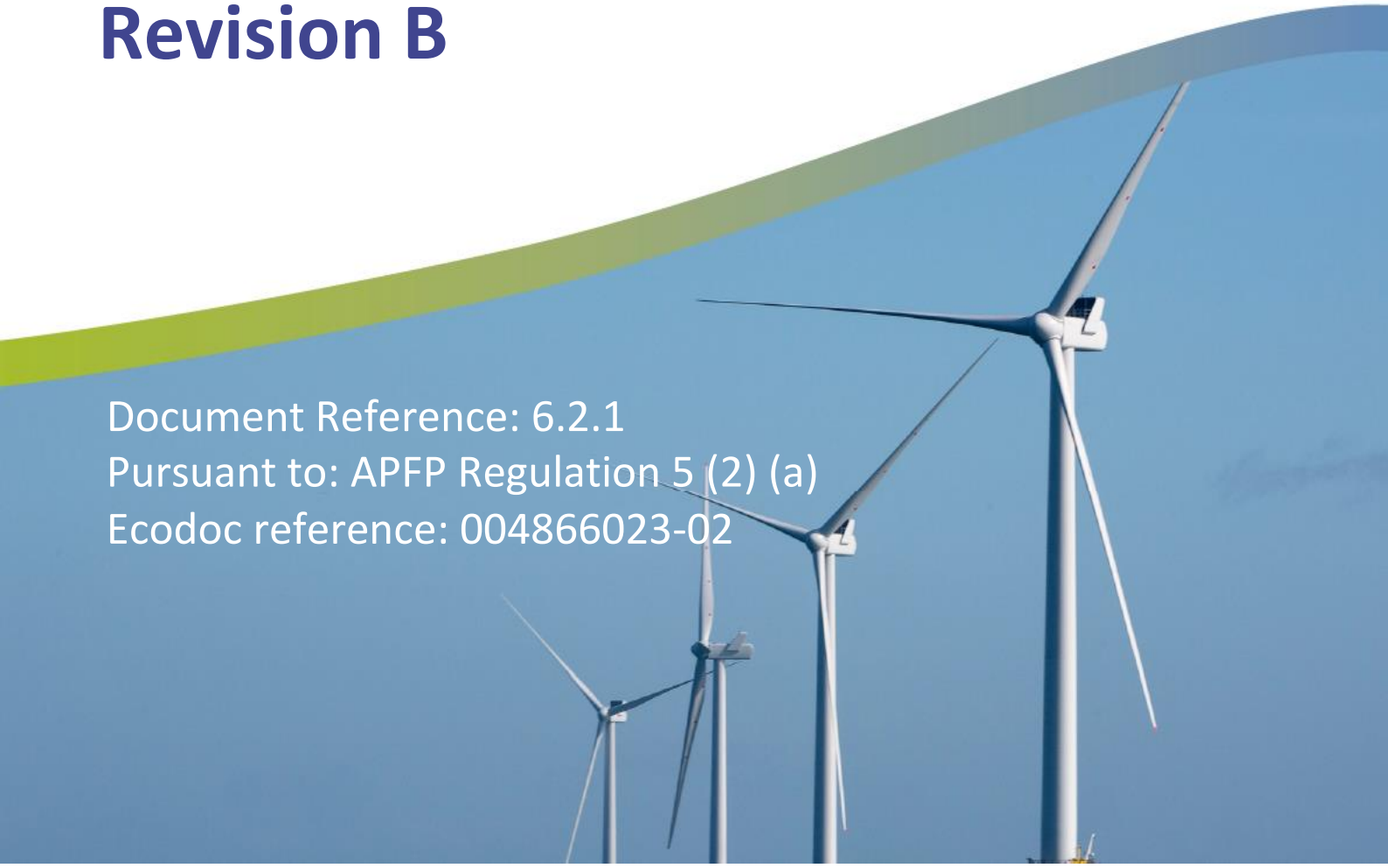
Rampion 2 Wind Farm

Category 6: Environmental Statement

Volume 2, Chapter 1: Introduction (tracked)

Date: August 2024

Revision B



Document Reference: 6.2.1
Pursuant to: APFP Regulation 5 (2) (a)
Ecodoc reference: 004866023-02

Document revisions

Revision	Date	Status/reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by
A	04/08/2023	Final for DCO Application	WSP	RED	RED
B	01/08/2024	Deadline 6	WSP	RED	RED

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Executive Summary

The aim of this Environmental Statement (ES) is to provide the reader with a good understanding of the likely significant environmental effects relating to Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm, also referred to as 'Rampion 2' in this ES. The focus of the ES is to enable the local community and other stakeholders to understand the likely significant environmental effects of Rampion 2.

Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter referred to as 'RED') is developing Rampion 2 located adjacent to the existing Rampion offshore wind farm (Rampion 1) in the English Channel off the Sussex coast. Rampion 2 will be located between 13km and 26km from the Sussex Coast in the English Channel and will occupy an area of 160km^2. It is anticipated that the Rampion 2 turbines will be up to 325m blade tip height.

Marine cables will connect the wind turbine generators (WTGs) to up to three offshore substations, and up to four cables from these substations will transfer the electricity to the landfall location at Climping. The onshore parts of Rampion 2 comprise electricity cable circuits to be buried underground along a route from the landfall location at Climping, in West Sussex for approximately 38.8km to a new onshore substation that will be located at Oakendene, Horsham. The Oakendene onshore substation is approximately 1.5km northwest of the existing National Grid Bolney substation in Mid Sussex and will be connected via underground electricity cable circuits. The existing National Grid Bolney substation will be extended to connect Rampion 2 to the National Grid electrical network.

This ES Chapter includes an overview of Rampion 2, a summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and outlines the structure of the ES where the EIA has been reported.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to this Environmental Statement

1.1.1 The Planning Act 2008 sets out the development consent process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). Applications for Development Consent Orders (DCOs) are considered in accordance with National Policy Statements (NPSs), which set out the national policy in relation to different types of nationally significant infrastructure projects (such as energy, transport, waste, and water).

1.1.2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process whereby a project's potentially significant environmental effects are identified, assessed, and taken into account in the process of determining whether development consent should be granted.

1.1.3 This Environmental Statement (ES) is the written output of the EIA undertaken 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. A comprehensive description of Rampion 2 (the 'Proposed Development') is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4). The findings of the assessment are set out within this ES to allow an informed view to be taken of:

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

1.1.4 Rampion 2 is classed as an NSIP under Section 14(1)(a) and Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008 as it will have a generating capacity in excess of 100MW. Under Section 31 of the Planning Act 2008, development consent is required for development to the extent that it is or forms part of an NSIP. Development consent is granted by the making of a DCO for which an application may be made under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008.

1.1.5 The requirement to submit and consult upon an ES is set out in The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, Regulation 18(1) (hereafter referred to as the 'EIA Regulations 2017'). The ES must identify, describe, and assess the potential direct and indirect likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in an appropriate manner.

1.1.6 The contents of an ES are specified in the EIA Regulations 2017:

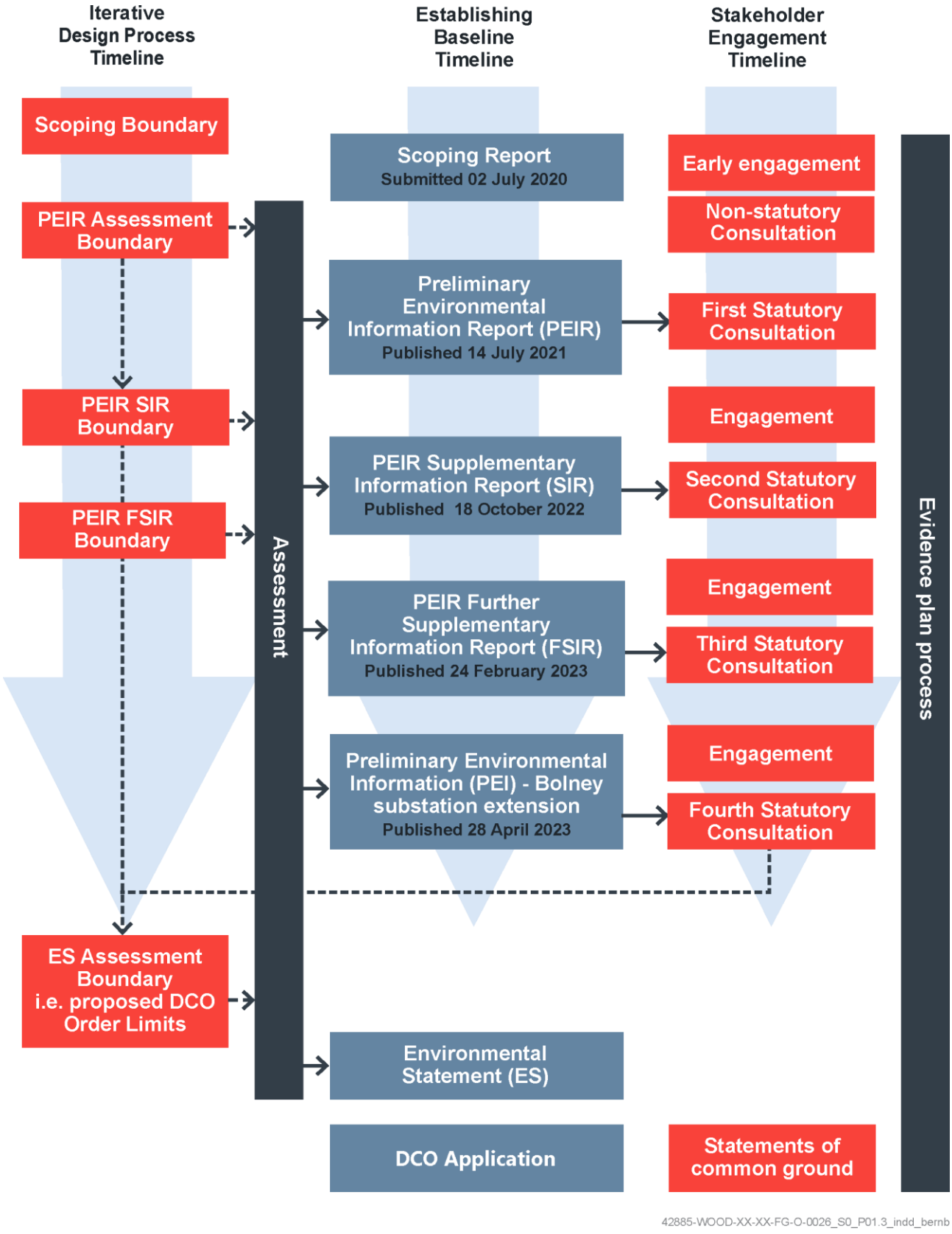
> "*(3) An environmental statement is a statement which includes at least—*
> *(a) a description of the proposed development comprising information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the development;*

(b) a description of the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment;
(c) a description of any features of the proposed development, or measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment;
(d) a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the development on the environment;
(e) a non-technical summary of the information referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d); and
(f) any additional information specified in Schedule 4 relevant to the specific characteristics of the particular development or type of development and to the environmental features likely to be significantly affected.

(4) An environmental statement must—
(a) where a scoping opinion or direction has been issued in accordance with regulation 15 or 16, be based on the most recent scoping opinion or direction issued (so far as the proposed development remains materially the same as the proposed development which was subject to that opinion or direction);
(b) include the information reasonably required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the development on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment; and
(c) be prepared, taking into account the results of any relevant UK environmental assessment, which are reasonably available to the person preparing the environmental statement, with a view to avoiding duplication of assessment."

1.1.7 This ES has been prepared to accompany the application for development consent. **Graphic 1-1** illustrates where in the DCO process the ES sits.

Graphic 1-1 EIA process for Rampion 2



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1.1.8 The ES builds on the information presented in the following documents:

- Scoping Report (RED, 2020) prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in July 2020 (**Section 5.6** and **5.7** of **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5)). A Scoping Opinion was subsequently adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, on 11 August 2020 and a copy is provided in **Appendix 5.1: Planning Inspectorate's Scoping Opinion, Volume 4** (Document Reference: 6.4.5.1).
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (RED, 2021) published as part of the first Statutory Consultation exercise held from 14 July 2021 to 16 September 2021 and reopened 7 February 2022 to 11 April 2022 (**Section 5.9** of **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5)).
- PEIR Supplementary Information Report (SIR) (RED, 2022) published as part of a second Statutory Consultation exercise held from 18 October 2022 to 19 November 2022 (**Section 5.9** of **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5)). The PEIR SIR provided supplementary environmental information associated with new potential alternatives and modifications to the Rampion 2 onshore part of the original PEIR assessment generated as a result of stakeholder consultation and further engineering and environmental studies that took place since publication of the PEIR.
- PEIR Further Supplementary Information Report (FSIR) (RED, 2023a) published as part of a third Statutory Consultation exercise held from 24 February 2023 to 27 March 2023 (**Section 5.9** of **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5)). The PEIR FSIR provided supplementary environmental information associated with a further proposed alternative to the Rampion 2 onshore part of the original PEIR assessment identified in response to consultation feedback since publication of the PEIR SIR.
- Preliminary Environmental Information – Bolney Substation Extension Works (RED, 2023b) published as part of a fourth Statutory Consultation exercise held from 28 April to 30 May 2023 (**Section 5.9** of **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5)). This provided preliminary environmental information for the extension works at the existing National Grid Bolney substation.

1.1.9 This ES has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017. The ES describes the outcome of the baseline studies undertaken and how the assessment approach has been refined and developed in response to the Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion, (Planning Inspectorate, 2020), feedback on the PEIR (RED, 2021), the Supplementary Information Reports following PEIR (RED, 2022; 2023a; 2023b), consultation and engagement, and subsequent assessment work. The findings of the EIA undertaken for Rampion 2 are set out in this ES, which presents conclusions relating to any likely significant effects resulting from the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

1.1.10 Further information on the legislative context for Rampion 2 is provided in **Chapter 2: Policy and legislative context, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.2). Further information on the EIA process and the role of the ES is provided in **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5).

1.1.11 A change request **[AS-046]** to the DCO Application was accepted by the Examining Authority on 24 July 2024 **[PD-018]**. These changes included minor reductions to the proposed DCO Order Limits (onshore only) where adjacent to areas of Ancient Woodland to provide a 25m buffer from these features. Further localised reductions to the extent of Works 9 and 19 were also made, assigning these areas to a class of work with lower impacts from those previously assessed as cable installation. The changes made result in no new or different effects from those reported in the Environmental Statement (Chapters 6 to 32). The figures supporting this chapter of the ES have not been updated due to the minor nature of these changes, the final proposed DCO Order Limits and Works areas should be viewed on the **Onshore Works Plans** (Document Reference: 2.2.2 and **[AS-026]**).

1.2 Overview of the Proposed Development

1.2.1 Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter referred to as 'RED') (the Applicant) is developing the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Project (Rampion 2) located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm Project ('Rampion 1') in the English Channel.

1.2.2 Rampion 2 will be located between 13km and 26km from the Sussex Coast in the English Channel and the offshore array area will occupy an area of approximately 160km^2.

1.2.3 The key offshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:

- up to 90 offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated foundations;
- blade tip of the WTGs will be up to 325m above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) and will have a 22m minimum air gap above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS);
- inter-array cables connecting the WTGs to up to three offshore substations;
- up to two offshore interconnector export cables between the offshore substations; ~~and~~
- up to four offshore export cables each in its own trench, will be buried under the seabed within the final cable corridor; and
- the export cable circuits will be High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC), with a voltage of up to 275kV.

1.2.4 The key onshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:

- a single landfall site near Climping, Arun District, connecting offshore and onshore cables using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) installation techniques;

- buried onshore cables in a single corridor for the maximum route length of up to 38.8km using:
  - trenching and backfilling installation techniques; and
  - trenchless and open cut crossings.
- a new onshore substation, proposed near Cowfold, Horsham District, that will connect to an extension to the existing National Grid Bolney substation, Mid Sussex, via buried onshore cables; and
- extension to and additional infrastructure at the existing National Grid Bolney substation, Mid Sussex District to connect Rampion 2 to the national grid electrical network.

1.2.5 A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).

1.2.6 As the Proposed Development will have a capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as an NSIP under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. An application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for Rampion 2 is therefore required. The DCO Application is accompanied by this ES (in accordance with the EIA Regulations 2017). **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.5) provides an overview to the requirement and approach taken for this EIA.

1.2.7 The offshore element of the Proposed Development will be located within the proposed DCO Order Limits adjacent to the existing Rampion 1 project (see **Figure 1.1, Volume 3** (Document Reference: 6.3.1)) 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.

1.2.8 As WTG technology is continually evolving, it is difficult to definitively predict the profile of WTGs that will be commercially available at the point of construction, potentially several 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, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).

1.2.9 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 ES 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 ES as a "smaller WTG type" and "larger WTG type", and the assessment considers two design scenarios based on a maximum number of up to 90 smaller WTG type or 65 larger WTG type. The WTGs will have a 22m minimum air gap between Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and the lowest tips of the rotor blade.

1.2.10 The onshore elements of the Proposed Development comprise cable circuits buried underground along a route of approximately 38.8km from landfall at Climping, West Sussex to an onshore substation that will be located at Oakendene, approximately 1.5km northwest of the existing National Grid Bolney substation in Mid Sussex. RED has signed a grid connection agreement with National Grid for a capacity of up to 1,200MW for the Proposed Development.

1.2.11 The location of Rampion 2 is illustrated in **Figure 1.1, Volume 3** (Document Reference: 6.3.1). This presents the proposed DCO Order Limits[1] which encapsulates:

- the wind farm within the offshore boundary;
- the offshore export cable corridor;
- the landfall at Climping;
- the onshore cable corridor;
- an onshore substation;
- the extension to the existing National Grid Bolney substation;
- temporary construction compounds adjacent to the onshore cable corridor;
- likely temporary and permanent access requirements; and
- the areas for embedded environmental mitigation.

1.3 The need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

1.3.1 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 Council Directive 85/337/EEC (the EIA Directive) prior to the UK leaving the European Union (EU). The EIA Regulations 2017, that sets out the procedures to be followed in relation to EIAs undertaken for NSIPs in England and Wales, continue to have effect notwithstanding the UK's departure from the EU.

1.3.2 EIA is mandatory for development projects defined under Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations 2017. Those development projects defined in Schedule 2 only require EIA if they are likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of their nature, size, or location.

1.3.3 The Project does not fall within the provisions of Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations 2017. The Project falls within paragraph 3(b) of Schedule 2, as it comprises "*3(i) Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms)*". As set out in the Scoping Report (RED, 2020),

[1] The proposed DCO Order Limits combine 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.

considering the nature and size of the Project, the Applicant gave notice in line with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations 2017 that an EIA will be prepared for the Project and that the application for a DCO will be accompanied by an ES.

1.3.4 Therefore, this ES has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017 that pertain to the ES. The ES provides part of the information that will be used by the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State to inform the process of determining the DCO Application.

1.4 The Applicant and the EIA team

The Applicant

1.4.1 RED is a joint venture between RWE Renewables UK Limited (RWE), Enbridge, and a Macquarie-led consortium. RWE and Enbridge are also legacy 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 a global energy company. With an extensive investment and growth strategy, the company will expand its powerful, green generation capacity to 50 gigawatts internationally by 2030. RWE has locations in Europe, North America, and the Asia-Pacific region.

1.4.3 The Macquarie consortium is an investor in many other UK renewable energy assets, includes Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 5, Corio Generation and USS pension fund.

1.4.4 Enbridge, also a shareholder in Rampion 1, is a leading North American energy infrastructure company with natural gas, oil and renewable power networks and a growing European offshore wind portfolio.

EIA project team

1.4.5 The EIA was project managed by Wood Environment & Infrastructure UK Ltd, this included the delivery of the EIA Scoping Report and PEIR. In September 2022, Wood Environmental & Infrastructure UK Ltd was acquired by WSP Global Inc. Deliverables including the ES completed following the acquisition have therefore been branded WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd (hereafter referred to as WSP). WSP has been supported by GoBe Consultants Limited (hereafter referred to as ‘GoBe’) (part of the APEM Group from June 2022) and Carter Jonas LLP (hereafter referred to as ‘Carter Jonas’). Several specialist consultancies are providing expert input into the EIA aspect chapters, as indicated in **Table 1-1**. Eversheds Sutherland has been instructed as legal advisers supporting the delivery of the application.

1.4.6 For the purposes of this ES, the term ‘offshore’ refers to the receptors on the seaward side of MHWS and ‘onshore’ refers to the receptors on the landward side of MHWS.

Table 1-1 Rampion 2 EIA project team

ES chapter	Author
Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.1)	WSP
Chapter 2: Policy and legislative context, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.2)	WSP
Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.3)	WSP
Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.4)	WSP
Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.5)	WSP
Chapter 6: Coastal processes, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.6)	ABP Marine Environmental Research Limited
Chapter 7: Other marine users, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.7)	GoBe
Chapter 8: Fish and shellfish ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.8)	GoBe
Chapter 9: Benthic, subtidal and intertidal ecology, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.9)	GoBe
Chapter 10: Commercial fisheries, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.10)	Poseidon Consultants Limited
Chapter 11: Marine mammals, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.11)	Sea Mammal Research Unit (SMRU) Limited / Subacoustech Environmental Limited / GoBe
Chapter 12: Offshore and intertidal ornithology, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.12)	GoBe / APEM
Chapter 13: Shipping and navigation, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.13)	Anatec Limited
Chapter 14: Civil and military aviation, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.14)	Cyrrus Limited
Chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.15)	Optimised Environments (OpEn) Limited

ES chapter	Author
Chapter 16: Marine archaeology, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.16)	Maritime Archaeology Limited
Chapter 17: Socio-economics, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.17)	Hatch Regeneris Limited
Chapter 18: Landscape and visual impact, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.18)	WSP
Chapter 19: Air quality, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.19)	WSP
Chapter 20: Soils and agriculture, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.20)	Land Research Associates (LRA) Limited / WSP
Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.21)	WSP
Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.22)	Logika Consultants Limited / WSP
Chapter 23: Transport, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.23)	WSP
Chapter 24: Ground conditions, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.24)	WSP
Chapter 25: Historic environment, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.25)	WSP
Chapter 26: Water environment, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.26)	WSP
Chapter 27: Major accidents and disasters, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.27)	WSP
Chapter 28: Population and human health, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.28)	Savills (UK) Limited
Chapter 29: Climate change, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.29)	WSP
Chapter 30: Inter-related effects, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.30)	WSP
Chapter 31: Summary, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.31)	WSP

ES chapter	Author
Chapter 32: ES Addendum, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.32 **[REP5-038]**)	WSP

1.4.7 Pursuant to Regulation 14(4) of the EIA Regulations 2017, this ES has been prepared by competent experts. WSP 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 ES is provided in **Appendix 1.1: Competent experts, Volume 4** of the ES (Document Reference 6.4.1.1).

1.5 Structure of this ES

1.5.1 The Rampion 2 ES comprises of four volumes:

- **Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary** (Document Reference: 6.1) which summarises the findings of the ES in 'plain English' without using overly technical language;
- **Volume 2: ES chapters** (chapter list shown in **Table 1-2**);
- **Volume 3: ES figures** (Document References: 6.3.1 to 6.3.28); and
- **Volume 4: ES appendices** (Document References: 6.4.1.1 to 6.4.29.1).

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

Table 1-2 ES Volume 2 report structure

Chapter	Detail
Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.1)	Sets out the purpose of this ES, an introduction to Rampion 2 and the need for an EIA.
Chapter 2: Policy and legislative context, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.2)	An overview of the policy background and legislative context within which Rampion 2 sits.
Chapter 3: Alternatives, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.3)	Provides a summary of the main alternatives considered in the evolution of the Rampion 2 design.

Chapter	Detail
Chapter 4: Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.4)	Describes the components of Rampion 2 and the works proposed including construction, operation, and decommissioning.
Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.5)	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 and summarises consultation and engagement undertaken during the pre-application stage.
Chapters 6 to 29: Aspect assessment chapters, Volume 2 of the ES (Document References 6.2.6 to 6.2.29)	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 environmental impact assessment of likely significant effects and embedded environmental measures proposed to reduce the impact and any residual effects.
Chapter 30: Inter-related effects, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.30)	Presents likely significant effects from multiple impacts and activities from the construction, operation and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on the same receptor, or group of receptors. The potential inter-related effects include Proposed Development lifetime effects and receptor-led effects.
Chapter 31: Summary, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.31)	Provides a summary of the Proposed Development and presents the finding EIA and the conclusions reached.
Chapter 32: ES Addendum, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.32 [REP5-038])	Presents additional transport sensitivity tests and associated assessments completed for transport, air quality and noise since submission of the DCO Application.

1.6 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Table 1-3 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
Development Consent Order (DCO)	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
Development Consent Order (DCO) Application	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.
Development Consent Order (DCO) Limits	The limits of the land to which the Application for the DCO relates, within which the Authorised Development must be carried out and which is required for its construction and operation, as shown on the Land Plan including Order Limits.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
Environmental measures	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).
Environmental Statement (ES)	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)	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.
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LRA	Land Research Associates

Term	Definition
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	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.
NPS	National Policy Statement
OpEn	Optimised Environments Limited
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The written output of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken for the Proposed Development. It was developed to support the first Statutory Section 42 Consultation exercise in July to September 2021. The PEIR presented the preliminary findings of the assessment to allow an informed view to be developed of the Proposed Development, the assessment approach that had been undertaken, and the preliminary conclusions on the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development and environmental measures proposed.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report Supplementary Information Report (PEIR SIR)	The PEIR Supplementary Information Report (SIR) identifies and provides additional supporting preliminary environmental information associated with proposed alternatives and modifications to the onshore part of the original Assessment Boundary presented in the PEIR (RED, 2021) which were identified since the publication of the original PEIR (RED, 2021) in July 2021.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report Further Supplementary Information Report (PEIR FSIR)	PEIR Further Supplementary Information Report (FSIR) identified and provides further preliminary environmental information associated with the proposed alternative route option identified since the publication of the original PEIR and PEIR SIR in July 2021 and October 2022 respectively (RED, 2021; 2022).
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Preliminary Environmental Information – Bolney Substation Extension Works identified and provides further preliminary environmental information associated with the proposed Bolney substation extension works identified since the publication of the original PEIR, PEIR SIR, and PEIR FSIR in July 2021, October 2022, and February 2023 respectively (RED, 2021; 2022; 2023).

Term	Definition
Proposed Development	The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the ES** (Document Reference: 6.2.4).
Rampion 1	The existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm located in the English Channel off the south coast of England.
RED	Rampion Extension Development Limited
Scoping Opinion	A Scoping Opinion is adopted by the Secretary of State for a Proposed Development.
Scoping Report	A report that presents the findings of an initial stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Secretary of State	The Secretary of State of Department for Energy Security and Net Zero oversees the planning system and decision making with regards to development consent for offshore wind farms. This agent works within the relevant government department relating to the application.
SMRU	Sea Mammal Research Unit
TCE	The Crown Estate
The Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	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.
The Proposed Development / Rampion 2	The onshore and offshore infrastructure associated with the offshore wind farm located in the English Channel off the south coast of England.
WTG	Wind turbine generators

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1.7 References

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Rampion 2
WIND FARM