

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT: GENERATION ASSETS

Environmental Statement

**Volume 4, Annex 10.1: Seascape, landscape and visual resources
legislation and planning policy context**

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Image of an offshore wind farm

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Access Land	Land designated as open access as defined in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (the CROW Act)
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Designated landscapes	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Directive and EIA Regulations, including the publication of an Environmental Statement.
Feature	Prominent elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.
Green infrastructure	Networks of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns and cities.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities, such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Key characteristics	Elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscape distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Seascape	The visual and physical conjunction of land and sea which combines maritime, coast and hinterland character.
Special Qualities	A term usually used in relation to National Parks or National Landscapes. It is given to those qualities for which the area is designated.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy in their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Description
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CEA	Cumulative Effect Assessment
CNP	Critical National Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LI	Landscape Institute
MPA	Marine Policy Statement
NCA	National Character Area
NE	Natural England
NP	National Park
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statements
SCA	Seascape Character Area
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance

Units

Unit	Description
Km	Kilometre
MW	Megawatt

1 SEASCAPE, LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL RESOURCES LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This technical report annex summarises the legislative and planning policy relevant to the study area of the Morgan Generation Assets, in terms of seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment.

1.2 Study area

1.2.1.1 The seascape, landscape and visual resources study area for the Morgan Offshore Wind Project Generation Assets (hereafter Morgan Generation Assets) is illustrated in Figure 1.1. It has been based on the findings of an analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and is described below:

- The area of sea to be temporarily and permanently occupied during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Morgan Generation Assets.
- An additional 50 km buffer from the outer edge of the Morgan Array Area to form the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area. The SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area extent is formulated in accordance with relevant best practice guidance, in particular Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition, 2013, Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (GLVIA3).

1.3 Consultation

1.3.1.1 In line with best practice guidance in GLVIA3 (engaging with stakeholders and the public, page 43, paragraphs 3.40-3.45), the scope and methodology of the SLVIA has been the subject of engagement and consultations with the relevant planning authorities, statutory bodies and other parties, and the public. Details of the consultees and others engaged and consultations undertaken, together with a summary of the key issues raised by the parties pertinent to seascape, landscape and visual resources, are set out in volume 2, chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.

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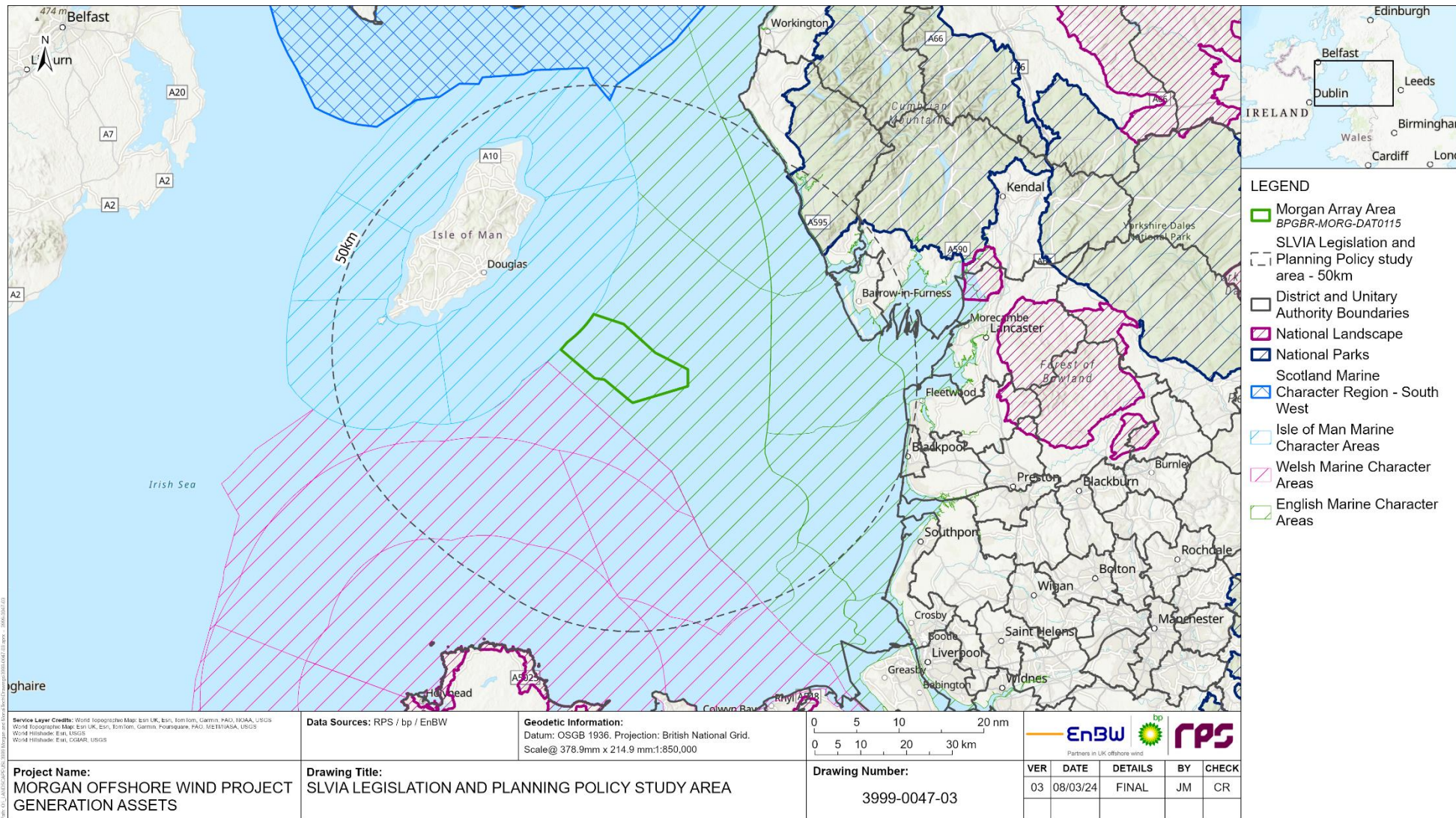


Figure 1.1: Seascape, landscape and visual resources study area for the Morgan Array Area.

1.4 Overview of seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) planning policy

1.4.1.1 The seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) has been undertaken based on the guidance on landscape and visual impact assessment within the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) publication; Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third edition (GLVIA3).

1.4.1 Overarching National Planning Policy for Energy (EN-1) (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, November 2023) (Implemented January 2024)

1.4.1.1 The designated Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) specifically discusses the landscape and visual effects of energy projects, however, where appropriate, references to landscape should also be interpreted in a seascape context as set out in Table 1.1 (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, 2023a).

Table 1.1: Summary of NPS EN-1 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Summary of NPS EN-1 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
<p>“Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform, and vegetation. Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area. Applicants should also, so far as is possible, seek to embed opportunities for nature inclusive design within the design process.” (Paragraph 4.7.6).</p>	<p>Impact Assessment Criteria 8.4.2 and Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“Landscape effects arise not only from the sensitivity of the landscape but also the nature and magnitude of change proposed by the development, whose specific siting and design make the assessment a case-by-case judgement.” (Paragraph 5.10.4).</p>	<p>Impact Assessment Criteria 8.4.2; Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement; Section 2: SLVIA of the offshore elements of the Morgan Generation Assets, assessment of significant effects</p>
<p>“Virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape, but there may also be beneficial landscape character impacts arising from mitigation.” (Paragraph 5.10.5)</p>	
<p>“Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate.” (Paragraph 5.10.6)</p>	
<p>“The duty to seek to further the purposes of nationally designated landscapes also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas which may have impacts within them. In these</p>	<p>The assessment of effects on the special qualities of nationally and internationally designated landscapes is outlined in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: International and</p>

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Summary of NPS EN-1 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
<p>locations, projects should be sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints. The Secretary of State should be satisfied that measures which seek to further the purposes of the designation are sufficient, appropriate and proportionate to the type and scale of the development.” (Paragraph 5.10.8)</p>	<p>nationally designated landscape study of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“All proposed energy infrastructure is likely to have visual effects for many receptors around proposed sites.” (Paragraph 5.10.13)</p>	<p>Addressed in Impact Assessment Criteria 8.4.2; Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement and Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources assessment of significant effects.</p>
<p>“The Secretary of State will have to judge whether the visual effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project.” (Paragraph 5.10.14)</p>	<p>Addressed in Impact Assessment Criteria 8.4.2; Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement and Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources assessment of significant effects.</p>
<p>“Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to visual intrusion because of the potential high visibility of development on the foreshore, on the skyline and affecting views along stretches of undeveloped coast.” (Paragraph 5.10.15)</p>	<p>The existing seascape and landscape character and assessments are described (Reviewed in Volume 4, Annex 10.2: Seascape and landscape character baseline technical report of the Environmental Statement).</p>
<p>“The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects.” (Paragraph 5.10.16)</p>	<p>Relevant planning policy used to inform the assessment is outlined in Volume 4, Annex 10.1: Seascape and visual resources legislation and planning policy context of the Environmental Statement (this document).</p>
<p>“The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project.” (Paragraph 5.10.17)</p>	<p>Relevant planning policy used to inform the assessment is outlined in Volume 4, Annex 10.1: Seascape and visual resources legislation and planning policy context of the Environmental Statement and national policy.</p>
<p>“For seascapes, applicants should consult the Seascape Character Assessment and the Marine Plan Seascape Character Assessments, and any successors to them.” (Paragraph 5.10.18)</p>	
<p>“The applicant should consider landscape and visual matters in the early stages of siting and design, where site choices and design principles are being established. This will allow the applicant to demonstrate in the ES how negative effects have been minimised and opportunities for creating positive benefits or enhancement.” (Paragraph 5.10.19)</p>	<p>The maximum design scenario is set out in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the environmental Statement as is the assessment of effects on the seascape and landscape elements (see Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the environmental Statement).</p>
<p>“The assessment should include the effects on landscape components and character during construction and operation. For projects which may affect a National Park, The Broads or an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty the assessment should include effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of these areas.” (Paragraph 5.10.20)</p>	<p>Assessment of effects on the seascape and landscape elements are set out in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the environmental Statement.</p>

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Summary of NPS EN-1 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
<p>“The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include light pollution effects, including on dark skies, local amenity, and nature conservation.” (Paragraph 5.10.21)</p>	<p>Assessments of effects on visual resources and night time effects are assessed in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“The assessment should also address the landscape and visual effects of noise and light pollution, and other emissions, from construction and operational activities on residential amenity and on sensitive locations, receptors and views, how these will be minimised.” (Paragraph 5.10.22)</p>	<p>Assessments of effects on landscape and visual effects are assessed in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the environmental Statement.</p>

1.4.2 National Planning Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (2023) (Implemented January 2024)

- 1.4.2.1 EN-3 (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, 2023b) outlines seascape and visual effects specific to offshore wind proposals. The National Planning Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.2.
- 1.4.2.2 The updated overarching NPS EN-1 and the renewable EN-3 NPS came into force on 17th January 2024.

Table 1.2: Summary of NPS EN-3 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Summary of NPS EN-3 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
<p>“When considering applications for CNP Infrastructure in sites with nationally recognised designations (such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites), the Secretary of State will take as the starting point that the relevant tests in Sections 5.4 and 5.10 of EN-1 have been met, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.” (Paragraph 2.3.6)</p>	<p>The Morgan Generation Assets are Critical National Project (CNP) Infrastructure. The effects on sites with nationally recognised designations are considered in detail in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: Internationally and nationally designated landscapes study of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“Seascape is an additional issue for consideration given that it is an important environmental, cultural and economic asset. This is especially so where seascape provides the setting for a nationally designated landscape (National Park, The Broads or AONB) and as a defined special quality of the area supports the delivery of the designated area’s statutory purpose. This is also an important consideration for stretches of coastline identified as Heritage Coasts, which are associated with a largely undeveloped coastal character.” (Paragraph 2.8.205)</p>	<p>The effects on sites with nationally recognised designations are considered in detail in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: Internationally and nationally designated landscapes study of the Environmental Statement. Heritage coasts are neither a landscape or a heritage designation. They are areas of land designated by local authorities as part of their tourism strategies and as such are assessed in Volume 2, chapter 13: Socio-economics of the Environmental Statement.</p>

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Summary of NPS EN-3 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
<p>“Applicants should follow relevant guidance including, but not limited to seascape and landscape character assessments, landscape sensitivity assessments, and marine plan seascape character assessments (e.g., NRW Marine Character Areas (with associated guidance) England’s marine plans).” (Paragraph 2.8.207)</p>	<p>Morgan Generation Assets are wholly within English territorial waters. The description of seascape character areas have been taken from published documents which do include English, Welsh and Isle of Man character assessments. These documents are detailed in Volume 4, Annex 10.2: Seascape and Landscape Character Baseline Technical Report of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“Where a proposed offshore wind farm will be visible from the shore and would be within the setting of a nationally designated landscape with potential effects on the area’s statutory purpose, a seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) should be undertaken in accordance with the relevant offshore wind farm EIA policy and the latest Offshore Energy SEA, including the White 2020 report. The SLVIA should be proportionate to the scale of the potential impacts. This will always be the case where a coastal National Park, the Broads or AONB, or a Heritage Coast or their setting is potentially affected.” (Paragraph 2.8.208)</p>	<p>The methodology used to assess the effects of the Morgan Generation Assets, is set out in Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment methodology, of this Environmental Statement.</p> <p>The assessment in this SLVIA Environmental Statement chapter is in proportion to the scale of the Morgan Generation Assets.</p>
<p>“Where necessary, assessment of the seascape should include an assessment of four principal considerations on the likely effect of offshore wind farms on the coast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the limit of visual perception from the coast under poor, good and best lightening conditions; – the effects of navigation and hazard prevention lighting on dark night skies; – individual landscape and visual characteristics of the coast and the special qualities of designated landscapes, such as World Heritage Sites and National Parks, which limits the coasts capacity to absorb a development; and – how people perceive and interact with the coast and natural seascape.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Morgan Generation Assets array will be visible from the shore on days with good visibility. Meteorological Office visibility data for the years 2012 to 2022 is set out in Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, landscape and visual impact methodology of the Environmental Statement. • Night time impacts are assessed in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement. <p>The effects on the special qualities of designated landscapes are assessed in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: International and nationally designated landscapes study, of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“As part of the SLVIA, photomontages will be required. Viewpoints to be used for the SLVIA should be selected in consultation with the statutory consultees at the EIA Scoping stage.” (Paragraph 2.8.209)</p>	<p>Photomontages and wirelines have been produced for representative viewpoints in Volume 2, Annex 10.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement</p>
<p>“Applicants should assess the magnitude and significance of seascape and landscape units, visual receptors and the special qualities of designated landscapes) in accordance with the standard methodology for SLVIA.” (Paragraph 2.8.211)</p>	<p>The SLVIA has been undertaken in accordance with GLVIA3.</p> <p>Additional guidance, specifically pertaining to offshore windfarms has also been used in the SLVIA.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on seascape and landscape resources and receptors is in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.</p> <p>The effects on the special qualities of designated landscapes are assessed in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: International and nationally designated landscapes study, of the Environmental Statement.</p> <p>The methodology used to assess the effects on seascape, landscape and visual resources and receptors is set out in Volume 4, Annex 10.4: Seascape, landscape</p>

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Summary of NPS EN-3 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
	and visual impact assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement.
<p>“Where appropriate, cumulative SLVIA should be undertaken in accordance with the policy on cumulative assessment outlined in Section 5.10.16-17 of EN-1.” (Paragraph 2.8.212)</p>	<p>A cumulative impact assessment has been undertaken and is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>The Secretary of State should assess the proposal in accordance with the policy set out in the landscape and visual impacts Section 5.10 of EN-1. (Paragraph 2.8.349)</p>	<p>The assessment of the Morgan Generation Assets has considered the likely significance of effects, considering each phase of the development process. The likely significance of effects is outlined in Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“Where a proposed offshore wind farm is within sight of the coast, there may be adverse effects. The Secretary of State should not refuse to grant consent for a development solely on the ground of an adverse effect on the seascape or visual amenity unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they consider that an alternative layout within the identified site could be reasonably proposed which would minimise any harm, taking into account other constraints that the applicant has faced such as ecological effects, while maintaining safety or economic viability of the application; or • they take account of the sensitivity of the receptor(s) and impacts on the statutory purposes of designated landscapes as set out in Section 5.10 of EN-1; and decide that the harmful effects to outweigh the benefits of the proposed scheme. See also Critical National Priority (Section 3 of EN3).” 	<p>The assessment of effects on seascape and landscape resources and receptors is Volume 2, Chapter 10: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.</p> <p>The effects on the special qualities of designated landscapes are assessed in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: International and nationally designated landscapes study, of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>“Where adverse effects are anticipated either during the construction or operational phases, in coming to a judgement, the Secretary of State should consider the extent to which the effects are temporary or reversible.”</p>	
<p>“Neither the design nor scale of individual wind turbines can be changed without significantly affecting the electricity generating output of the wind turbines. Therefore, the Secretary of State should expect it to be unlikely that mitigation in the form of reduction in scale will be feasible.</p> <p>However, the siting layout of the turbines should be designed appropriately to minimise harm, considering other constraints such as ecological effects, safety reasons or engineering and design parameters.”</p>	<p>Alternatives of the Environmental Statement for details for further detail on site selection criteria.</p> <p>The AfL dictates the area within which the Morgan Offshore Wind Project has to be located. The boundary of the Morgan Array Area has been revised (reduced) to minimise effects on shipping and navigation, other sea users and to increase separation from landscape and visual resources and receptors.</p>

1.4.3 National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy (England) - National Planning Policy Framework (September 2023) (NPPF)

1.4.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), originally published in 2012 and updated in December 2023, sets out the Government’s planning policy for England and how it expects that policy to be applied. The NPPF emphasises the importance of achieving sustainable development. The sections of the NPPF that are relevant to the SLVIA study area are set out in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Summary of NPPF policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the NPPF	Summary of NPPF provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Section 2, paragraph 7	“The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At a similarly high level, members of the United Nations – including the United Kingdom – have agreed to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the period to 2030. These address social progress, economic well-being and environmental protection.”
Section 2: Achieving sustainable development, paragraph 8	“Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives): c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built, and historic environment, including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy”.
Section 2, paragraph 9	“These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area.”
Section 2, paragraph 10	“So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.”
Section 2, paragraph 11	Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For decision-taking this means d) ...granting permission unless: “the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed. Footnote 7 lists those sites of particular importance. For landscape these are: Local Green Space; Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); and National Parks
Section 3, paragraph 28	“Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, “This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving, and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.”

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Section of the NPPF	Summary of NPPF provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Section 3, paragraph 32	“Significant adverse impacts on these [economic, social, and environmental] objectives should be avoided and wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered).”
Section 14: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change, paragraph 160	“To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should: provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts).”
Section 14, paragraph 163	“When determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development, local planning authorities should: approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. Once suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy have been identified in plans, local planning authorities should expect subsequent applications for commercial scale projects outside these areas to demonstrate that the proposed location meets the criteria used in identifying suitable areas.”
Section 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, paragraph 180	“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes” ... “(in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside ...and “Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast...”
Section 15, paragraph 182	that “Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in” ... “Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues.”
Section 15, paragraph 191	“Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should: “limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation”.

1.4.4 UK Marine Planning Policy

UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)

- 1.4.4.1 The effects of activities and developments in the marine and coastal area on the landscape, including seascape, will vary on a case-by-case basis according to the type of activity, its location and its setting. There is no legal definition for seascape in the UK but the European Landscape Convention (ELC) defines landscape as “*an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors*”. In the context of this document, references to seascape should be taken as meaning landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and the adjacent marine environment with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
- 1.4.4.2 When developing Marine Plans, marine plan authorities should consider at a strategic level visual, cultural, historical and archaeological impacts not just for those coastal areas that are particularly important for seascape, but for all coastal areas, liaising with terrestrial planning authorities as necessary. In addition, any wider social and

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economic impacts of a development or activity on coastal landscapes and seascapes should be considered.

1.4.4.3 In considering the impact of an activity or development on seascape, the marine plan authority should take into account existing character and quality, how highly it is valued and its capacity to accommodate change specific to any development. Landscape Character Assessment methodology may be an aid to this process.

Marine Planning Policy - England

North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan (2021)

1.4.4.4 The objectives of this plan are as follows:

- Achieving a sustainable marine economy
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Living within environmental limits.

1.4.4.5 The North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan as relevant to the SLVIA study area is set out in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Summary of North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan	Summary of North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
Policy NW-INF-1	Proposals for appropriate marine infrastructure which facilitates land-based activities, or land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activities (including the diversification or regeneration of sustainable marine industries), should be supported.	Environmental Statement Volume 1, Chapter 2: Policy and Legislative Context, Section 2.6.2 (2.6.2.1 - 2.6.2.4)
Policy NW-CO-1	Proposals that optimise the use of space and incorporate opportunities for co-existence and co-operation with existing activities will be supported. Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on, or displace, existing activities must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate adverse impacts so they are no longer significant. If it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals must state the case for proceeding.	The Agreement for Lease (AfL) area is the result of the UK Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4 including the plan-level Habitat Regulations Assessment undertaken by The Crown Estate. Within that area and given other 'hard' constraints, there is little opportunity for relocating the Morgan Generation Assets.
Policy NW-REN-1	Proposals that enable the provision of renewable energy technologies and associated supply chains, will be supported.	The socio-economic effects of the Morgan Offshore Wind Project are considered in Volume 24, Chapter 13: Socio-economics of the Environmental Statement.

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Section of the North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan	Summary of North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
Policy NW-REN-2	Proposals for new activity within areas held under a lease or an agreement for lease for renewable energy generation should not be authorised, unless it is demonstrated that the proposed development or activity will not reduce the ability to construct, operate or decommission the existing or planned energy generation project.	The Applicant entered into the AfL for the Morgan Generation Assets in 2022.
Policy NW-REN-3	Proposals for the installation of infrastructure to generate offshore renewable energy, inside areas of identified potential and subject to relevant assessments, will be supported.	The proposed Morgan Generation Assets aligns with this policy. See Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives of the Environmental Statement for details for further detail on site selection criteria.
Policy NW-SCP-1	<p>Proposals should ensure they are compatible with their surroundings and should not have a significant adverse impact on the character and visual resource of the seascape and landscape of the area. The location, scale and design of proposals should take account of the character, quality and distinctiveness of the seascape and landscape. Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact on the seascape and landscape of the area should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate adverse impacts <p>If it is not possible to mitigate the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal must outweigh significant adverse impacts to the seascape and landscape of the area.</p> <p>Proposals within or relatively close to nationally designated areas should have regard to the specific statutory purposes of the designated area. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p>	<p>The assessment of potential impacts is set out within section 10.8 of Volume 2, Chapter 10 Seascape and Visual Resources of the Environmental Statement. Measures adopted as part of the Morgan Generation Assets are set out within section 10.7 of Volume 2, Chapter 10 Seascape and Visual Resources of the Environmental Statement. A summary of potential effects is set out in section 10.13 of Volume 2, Chapter 10 Seascape and Visual Resources of the Environmental Statement.</p> <p>The effects of Morgan Generation Assets on the Lake District National Park are documented in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: International and nationally designated landscapes study of the Environmental Statement and includes consideration of the Lake District National Park and the English Lake District World Heritage Site.</p>
Policy NW-TR-1	<p>Proposals that promote or facilitate sustainable tourism and recreation activities, or that create appropriate opportunities to expand or diversify the current use of facilities, should be supported. Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on tourism and recreation activities must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid 	The effects on tourism and recreation are considered in Volume 2, Chapter 13: Socio-economics of the Environmental Statement.

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Section of the North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan	Summary of North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
	b) minimise c) mitigate - adverse impacts so they are no longer significant.	
Policy NW-CBC-1	Proposals must consider cross-border impacts throughout the lifetime of the proposed activity. Proposals that impact upon one or more marine plan areas or terrestrial environments must show evidence of the relevant public authorities (including other countries) being consulted and responses considered.	Cross-border and transboundary impacts are considered in section 10.11 of Volume 2, Chapter 10 Seascape and Visual Resources of the Environmental Statement. For Morgan Generation Assets, these are limited to the landmasses framing this part of the Irish Sea, namely England, the Isle of Man and Wales as well as the territorial waters that lie within the 50 km SLVIA Study Area.

1.4.5 Marine Planning Policy - Wales

Welsh National Marine Plan (2019)

1.4.5.1 The Welsh National Marine Plan as relevant to SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Summary of Welsh National Marine Plan policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Marine Plan policy	Summary of policy relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
Policy GEN_01: Planning policy	There is a presumption in favour of the sustainable development of the plan area in order to contribute to Wales' well-being goals.	Reviewed in Volume 4 Annex 10.1: Seascape, landscape and visual resources legislation and planning policy context of the Environmental Statement.
Policy GEN_02: Planning policy	Relevant public authorities should take a proportionate, risk-based approach to application of relevant marine planning policies in decision making.	
Policy ECON_01: Sustainable Economic Growth	Proposals for economically sustainable activities are encouraged, particularly where they contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sustainable management of natural resources thereby supporting ecosystem resilience • a more resilient economy • employment opportunities particularly for coastal communities • protecting and creating employment at all skill levels 	Reviewed in Volume 2, Chapter 13: Socio-economics of the Environmental Statement.

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Marine Plan policy	Summary of policy relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining communities with a high-density of Welsh speakers tackling poverty by supporting deprived coastal communities. 	
<p>Policy SOC_06: Designated Landscape</p>	<p>Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on the purposes and special qualities for which National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have been designated have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> avoid adverse impacts on designated landscapes; and/or minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. <p>If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance designated landscapes are encouraged.</p>	<p>No element of the Morgan Generation Assets lies within a nationally designated seascape or landscape.</p> <p>A 60 km SLVIA study area is identified for the assessment of effects on the special qualities of nationally and internationally designated landscapes. This is documented in Volume 4, Annex 10.5: International and nationally designated landscapes study of the Environmental Statement.</p>
<p>Policy SOC_07: Seascapes</p>	<p>Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on seascapes have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> avoid adverse impacts on seascapes minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. <p>If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance seascapes are encouraged.</p>	<p>The assessment of the Morgan Generation Assets on seascape, landscape and visual resources and receptors is considered in section 10.8 and summarised in 10.21</p> <p>There are limited opportunities for mitigating seascape or visual effects for the Morgan Generation Assets. However, 10.18 details those that are proposed for the Morgan Generation Assets.</p>
<p>Policy GOV_01: Cumulative effects</p>	<p>Proposals should demonstrate that they have assessed potential cumulative effects and should, in order of preference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> avoid adverse effects minimise effects where they cannot be avoided mitigate effects where they cannot be minimised. <p>If significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Proposals that contribute to positive cumulative effects are encouraged.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects are considered in section 10.9 and summarised in 10.21</p>
<p>Policy GOV_02: Cross-border and plan compatibility</p>	<p>Relevant public authorities, in making their decisions, should have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any applicable policy in a relevant marine plan 	<p>Cross-border and transboundary impacts are considered in section 10.11 of this chapter. For the Morgan Generation Assets, these consist of the different landmasses framing this part of the Irish Sea - the Isle of Man, Wales and England, as</p>

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Marine Plan policy	Summary of policy relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any applicable policy in relevant terrestrial development plans or related documents the Natural Resources Policy any relevant local well-being plan(s) (including the local well-being assessment) evidence in any relevant Area Statement(s) produced by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). 	<p>well as the territorial waters that lie within the 50 km SLVIA Study Area.</p>
<p>Policy ELC_01a: Low carbon energy (supporting) wind</p>	<p>Proposals for offshore wind energy generation will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. Proposals for wind >350 MW will be considered by UK Government in accordance with relevant national policy. In determining an NSIP for a wind proposal, the decision maker will have regard to this plan. Any determination in relation to energy developments of any scale will be taken in accordance with this plan alongside any other relevant considerations.</p>	<p>Morgan Generation Assets is an offshore wind project located wholly in English territorial waters.</p>
<p>Policy ELC_01b: Low carbon energy (supporting) wind</p>	<p>In order to understand future opportunities for offshore wind development, including floating technologies, this plan supports strategic planning for the sector. Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities for the sustainable use of wind energy resources including identification of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural resources that provide potential opportunity for future use evidence to de-risk consenting for the sector opportunities to define and, once in place, further develop and refine Strategic Resource Areas for offshore wind energy resource safeguarding in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning. <p>Relevant public authorities should make appropriate evidence available to support planning and decision making in order to support the sustainable development of the sector through marine planning, where it is appropriate to do so.</p>	<p>Morgan Generation Assets is an offshore wind project located wholly in English territorial waters.</p>
<p>Policy CAB_01: Subsea cabling (supporting)</p>	<p>Proposals that facilitate the growth of digital communications networks and/or the optimal distribution of electricity will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations.</p>	<p>Reviewed in Volume 3, Annex 4.1: Selection and refinement of the offshore infrastructure of the Environmental Statement</p>

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Marine Plan policy	Summary of policy relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area	How and where considered in the Environmental Statement
Policy SAF_01: Safeguarding existing activity	<p>Proposals likely to have significant adverse impacts upon an established activity covered by a formal application or authorisation must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that activity.</p> <p>Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for the proposal to progress under exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Proposals likely to have significant adverse impacts upon an established activity not subject to a formal authorisation must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that activity.</p> <p>Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.</p> <p>Under SAF 01 a and b, compatibility should be demonstrated through, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding significant adverse impacts on those activities • Minimising significant adverse impacts where these cannot be avoided • Mitigating significant adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised. 	Reviewed in Volume 2, Chapter 9: Other Sea Users and Volume 4, Chapter 7.1: Commercial Fisheries
Policy SAF_02: Safeguarding strategic resources	<p>Proposals which may have significant adverse impacts upon the prospects of any sector covered by this plan to engage in sustainable future strategic resource use (of resources identified by an SRA) must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that potential resource use.</p> <p>Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.</p> <p>Compatibility should be demonstrated through, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding significant adverse impacts on this potential strategic resource use • Minimising significant adverse impacts where these cannot be avoided • Mitigating significant adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised. 	Reviewed in: Volume 2. Chapter 9: Other Sea User Chapter 10: Seascape and Visual Resources

1.4.6 National Park Planning Policy

Lake District Authority National Park Authority: Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020 to 2035 (Adopted May 2021)

1.4.6.1 The Strategic Visions and Objectives of the Lake District National Park are summarised below:

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- An inspirational example of Sustainable development in action
- A prosperous economy
- World class visitor experience
- Spectacular landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage
- Strategic Objectives cross-cutting themes
- Health and wellbeing
- Connectivity and infrastructure
- World heritage and local character
- Climate change and resilience
- Special qualities and outstanding universal value of the Lake District
- Special Qualities are summarised in Table 1 of the Local Plan
- A world class cultural landscape - Extraordinary beauty and harmony
- Complex geology and geomorphology - Extraordinary beauty and harmony - Local industries
- Rich archaeology and historic landscape - Extraordinary beauty and harmony - Local industries - Towns and settlements - (Vernacular buildings)
- Unique farming heritage and concentration of common land - Agro-pastoral system
- The High Fells - Agro-pastoral system – (commons)
- Wealth of habitats and wildlife - Agro-pastoral system – (semi-natural habitats created and sustained as a result of a continuing agro-pastoral systems)
- Mosaic of lakes, tarns, rivers and coast - Extraordinary beauty and harmony
- Extensive semi-natural woodlands - Local industries – (management of woodland)
- Distinctive buildings and settlement character - Towns and settlements - Villas, gardens and formal landscapes
- A source of artistic inspiration - Sites and collections associated with the Picturesque and Romanticism
- A model for protecting cultural landscapes - Landscape conservation
- A long tradition of tourism and outdoor activities - Early tourism
- Opportunities for quiet enjoyment - The ability of people to experience the spirit and feeling of the Lake District.

1.4.6.2 The Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020 to 2035 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.6.

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Table 1.6: Summary of Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020 to 2035 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035	Summary of Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020 to 2035 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy 01: National and International Significance of the Lake District	<p>“The extraordinary harmony and beauty of the Lake District landscape and its Special Qualities, including the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, will be conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>We will achieve this by supporting development proposals which are consistent with National Park Purposes and Duty. If it appears that there is a conflict between National Park purposes, we shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Lake District National Park.</p> <p>All development proposals should protect or enhance the authenticity, integrity and significance of the Lake District.”</p>
Policy 05: Protecting the spectacular landscape	<p>“We will conserve and enhance the extraordinary beauty and harmony of the Lake District landscape, its Special Qualities and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>We will achieve this by supporting development that ensures the highest level of protection is given to the landscape, and where the type, design, scale and level of activity maintains local distinctiveness, sense of place, and where appropriate, tranquillity.</p> <p>Decisions will be guided by the Lake District Landscape Character Assessment recognising the distinctive characteristics identified in the Landscape Character Types and Areas of Distinctive Character, the World Heritage Site Nomination Document and the Historic Landscape Characterisation.</p> <p>We will use development opportunities to reduce or remove existing landscape detractors.”</p>
Policy 11: West Distinctive Area	<p>“Development in the West Distinctive Area will reinforce distinctiveness of place, deliver key themes of the Vision and enable local solutions to specific planning issues.”</p> <p>To achieve this we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support infrastructure and service improvements to the Cumbria Coast rail line - support the new coastal path, including pedestrian and cycle crossings of the rivers Irt and the Esk, linking in with the wider network - support improvements to the pedestrian and cycle links from the railway stations and coastal path into the valley heads to enhance the use of sustainable active travel options - support the strengthening of the role of Ravenglass as a transport interchange, providing improved links with Muncaster Castle and to the Ravenglass and Eskdale railway - secure solutions to parking problems in the Wasdale Valley for the benefit of residents and visitors, and to improve the management of the Three Peak Challenge - support appropriate opportunities to strengthen the coastal tourism offer at Silecroft - support appropriate new caravan and camping sites where proposals are consistent with site specific criteria in Policy 18 and other relevant policies - support appropriate development that enhances the role of Bootle and Bootle rail station to act as a sustainable transport hub to serve the wider area - consider identifying a Coastal Change Management Area where the rates of shoreline change are significant.

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Section of the Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035	Summary of Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020 to 2035 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy 20: Renewable and low carbon energy	<p>“We want to increase the proportion of energy generated by renewable and low carbon sources and encourage energy provision from local scale generation.</p> <p>We will achieve this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting district heating, decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy developments, including buildings or infrastructure directly related to the renewable energy proposal - requiring all new housing developments and all new developments for other uses of 100sqm floorspace or more to generate 30 per cent of their operational energy requirements through decentralised, district heating and, renewable and low carbon energy sources - when assessing proposals for decentralised or renewable energy schemes, we will take into account the cumulative impacts both within the Lake District and that which is visible beyond its boundary. <p>Where the requirements of the Policy are deemed to make a development unfeasible or unviable this must be demonstrated by the applicant through an independent viability assessment.</p>

1.4.7 Local Plan Policy

1.4.7.1 Local planning policy has been considered for those boroughs and districts falling partially within the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Barrow Borough Local Plan 2016 to 2031

1.4.7.2 The policies relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area are quoted in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Summary of Barrow Borough Local Plan policies relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Local Plan Policy	Summary of policy relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy C6: Renewable and Low carbon Energy Proposals	<p>In order to contribute towards the achievement of national renewable energy targets the Council will support development of renewable energy provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measures are taken to avoid and where appropriate mitigate any unacceptable negative impacts of the effects on local amenity resulting from development, construction and operation of the renewable energy schemes; b) The proposal on its own, or in combination with other development, will not unduly impact on the landscape or seascape and the development would not give rise to an unacceptable adverse cumulative impact when considered in the context of other existing or consented installations; c) Large scale renewable energy developments (i.e. development that generates more than 10 MW), where appropriate make provision for community benefits over the period of the development. Such benefits will directly relate to the development; d) The proposal complies with the relevant policies in the Development Plan.

Blackpool Council – Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012 to 2027 (Adopted January 2016)

1.4.7.3 The Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012 to 2027 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8: Summary of Blackpool Local Plan Part 1 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Blackpool Local Plan Part 1	Summary of Blackpool Local Plan Part 1 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy CS8: Heritage	<p>1. Development proposals will be supported which respect and draw inspiration from Blackpool’s built, social and cultural heritage, complementing its rich history with new development to widen its appeal to residents and visitors.</p> <p>2. Proposals will be supported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain, reuse or convert, whilst conserving and enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting • Enhance the setting and views of heritage assets through appropriate design and layout of new development and design of public realm • Strengthen the existing townscape character created by historic buildings. <p>3. Developers must demonstrate how any development affecting heritage assets (including conservation areas) will conserve and enhance the asset, its significance and its setting.</p>

Blackpool Council – Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (Publication Version January 2021)

1.4.7.4 The Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Summary of Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2	Summary of Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy DM19: Strategic Views:	<p>1. Development should protect and enhance views of the following buildings and features of strategic importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackpool Tower – views from the seafront, from the piers and along main transport corridors leading into the Town Centre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – along the seafront and coastline – into and within conservation areas – views of listed and locally listed buildings. • views of buildings which provide a landmark and assist with wayfinding. <p>2. Development that has a detrimental impact on these strategic views will not be permitted</p>
Policy DM33: Coasts and Foreshore	Development proposals will be supported which secure further improvements to bathing water quality or flood protection. Development proposals that would adversely affect the appearance, integrity or environmental quality of the beach and foreshore will be resisted.

Copeland Borough Council - Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028 - Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (Adopted December 2013)

1.4.7.5 The Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10: Summary of Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028 policy on decision making relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028	Summary of Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy ST1 Strategic Development Principles	<p>The Strategic Development Principles that inform and underpin the Borough’s planning policies are:</p> <p>A Economic and Social Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support the development of energy infrastructure, related economic clusters, rural diversification and tourism in appropriate locations ii. Support diversity in jobs, and investment in education and training, especially that which creates and attracts business iii. Ensure development creates a residential offer which meets the needs and aspirations of the Borough’s housing markets iv. Support development that provides or contributes to the Borough’s social and community infrastructure enabling everyone to have good access to jobs, shops, services and recreational and sports facilities <p>B Environmental Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage development that minimises carbon emissions, maximises energy efficiency and helps us to adapt to the effects of climate change ii. Focus development on sites that are at least risk from flooding and where development in areas of flood risk is unavoidable, ensure that the risk is minimised or mitigated through appropriate design iii. Protect, enhance and encourage the creation of new areas of green infrastructure, recognising the important role that the natural environment and healthy ecosystems have to play in the future social and economic, as well as environmental sustainability of Copeland iv. Reuse existing buildings and previously developed land wherever possible, directing development away from greenfield sites, where this is consistent with wider sustainability objectives v. Ensure that new development minimises waste and maximises opportunities for recycling vi. Minimise the need to travel, support the provision of sustainable transport infrastructure and measures that encourage its use vii. Prioritise development in the main towns where there is previously developed land and infrastructure capacity <p>Planning applications that accord with these principles and relevant Development Management policies, and do not undermine the Spatial Development Strategy, will be approved without unnecessary delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise</p>
Policy ER2: Planning for the Renewable Energy Sector	<p>The Council will support new renewable energy generation proposals which best maximise renewable resources and minimise environmental and amenity impacts. The Council in determining applications will have regard to targets agreed with partners, based on up-to-date research taking into account local circumstances. Criteria on renewable energy development / generation are set out in Policy DM2.</p>

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Section of the Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028	Summary of Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
ER3: The support Infrastructure for the energy coast	<p>The Council will support energy sector development and other major infrastructure projects by working with operators and developers to:</p> <p>A Ensure that any new energy transmission infrastructure minimises potential impacts on the Borough’s landscape and natural environment, and on the health and amenity of its residents and visitors</p> <p>B Maximise the opportunities from implementing Britain’s Energy Coast: A Masterplan for West Cumbria by encouraging investment in training and education at existing facilities, and develop new facilities which encourage people to develop the qualifications and skills which are attractive to the energy sector</p> <p>C Identify potential sites for supply chain operations, worker accommodation, off-site associated development and other uses supporting the construction of additional energy generating capacity and associated infrastructure. The Council will support sites in locations consistent with the Core Strategy, chosen to minimise undesirable impacts and able to be fully restored with uses leaving a beneficial legacy for the Borough.</p> <p>D Agree programmes of measures to mitigate or compensate for negative impacts on the residents, businesses, environment or image of Copeland</p> <p>Infrastructure considerations relating to nuclear energy generation and development are addressed in more detail in Development Management Policy DM1.</p>
Policy ENV2: Coastal Management	<p>To reinforce the Coastal Zone’s assets and opportunities the Council will:</p> <p>A Promote the developed coast as a destination for leisure, culture and tourism, with strong links to Whitehaven Harbour / town centre in the north and to Millom in the south</p> <p>B Maximise opportunities along the undeveloped coast for tourism and outdoor recreation through support for the North West Coastal Trail and Colourful Coast projects</p> <p>C Support the management of more of the undeveloped coast for biodiversity</p> <p>D Support energy generating developments that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape and heritage assets are carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for</p> <p>E Protect the intrinsic qualities of the St Bees Head Heritage Coast in terms of development proposals within or affecting views from the designation. At the same time encourage schemes which assist appropriate access to and interpretation of the Heritage Coast area</p> <p>F Work with partners to manage the risks associated with coastal erosion and flooding and ensure that all new development is located outside areas identified as being at risk either now or in future phases of the Shoreline Management Plan</p>
Policy ENV3: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<p>The Council will contribute to the implementation of the UK and Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan within the plan area by seeking to:</p> <p>A Improve the condition of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites</p> <p>B Ensure that development incorporates measures to protect and enhance any biodiversity interest</p> <p>C Enhance, extend and restore priority habitats and look for opportunities to create new habitat</p> <p>D Protect and strengthen populations of priority or other protected species</p> <p>E Boost the biodiversity value of existing wildlife corridors and create new corridors, and steppingstones that connect them, to develop a functional Ecological Network</p> <p>F Restrict access and usage where appropriate and necessary in order to conserve an area’s biodiversity value</p> <p>Policy DM25 supports this policy, setting out the detailed approach towards managing development proposals that are likely to have an effect on nature conservation sites, habitats and protected species.</p>

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Section of the Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028	Summary of Copeland Local Plan 2013 to 2028 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy ENV4: Heritage Assets	<p>The Council's policy is to maximise the value of the Borough's heritage assets by:</p> <p>A Protecting listed buildings, conservation areas and other townscape and rural features considered to be of historic, archaeological or cultural value</p> <p>B Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration, ensuring that any listed buildings or other heritage assets are put to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use</p> <p>C Strengthening the distinctive character of the Borough's settlements, through the application of high quality urban design and architecture that respects this character and enhances the settings of listed buildings</p> <p>Policy DM27 supports this policy, setting out the Council's approach to development which affects built heritage and archaeology.</p>
Policy ENV5: Protecting and Enhancing the Borough's Landscapes	<p>The Borough's landscapes will be protected and enhanced by:</p> <p>A Protecting all landscapes from inappropriate change by ensuring that development does not threaten or detract from the distinctive characteristics of that particular area</p> <p>B Where the benefits of the development outweigh the potential harm, ensuring that the impact of the development on the landscape is minimised through adequate mitigation, preferably on-site</p> <p>C Supporting proposals which enhance the value of the Borough's landscapes</p>

South Lakeland District Council (13th December 2023)

1.4.7.6 The South Lakeland Council policy as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11: Summary of South Lakeland Council policy relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the South Lake District Council	Summary of South Lake District Council provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy DM1: General Requirement for All Developments	<p>“Purpose: To maintain, protect and promote the district's environmental, economic, social, and historic qualities, safeguard local amenity and ensure its sustainability.</p> <p>Subject to other policies within the development plan, development will be acceptable provided it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ensures the delivery of acceptable levels of amenity, privacy and overshadowing for existing, neighbouring and future users and occupants through: • provision of adequate spatial separation distances between existing and proposed properties and buildings; and • retention and/or provision of adequate public, private and shared spaces and landscaping; and 2. ensures it responds appropriately to the proposal site's locational context, local and settlement character and distinctiveness; and 3. ensures the provision of necessary infrastructure needs it may generate for example all the major services (including electricity/gas, surface and foul water disposal), in a sustainable and viable manner; and 4. ensures adequate and safe movement of pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicles, and provision of parking / servicing; and 5. ensures a safe, secure and healthy environment, both on and off-site, by protecting public and environmental health interests with regard to matters such as pollution and ensuring effective flood risk management; and

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Section of the South Lake District Council	Summary of South Lake District Council provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
	<p>6. ensures the protection and enhancement of existing ecological networks, and biodiversity and geological assets, securing adequate measures to avoid and mitigate for any potential impacts and building in net gains for biodiversity as an integral part of development. Harm to these assets will only be allowed as a last resort, and where it has been demonstrated that any residual impacts have been fully compensated for; and</p> <p>7. ensures the protection and maintains designated wildlife sites, securing adequate measures to avoid and mitigate for any potential impacts. Harm to the integrity of such designated sites will not be allowed except where it has been established by the competent authority that there are no alternative solutions that would have a lesser effect on the integrity of the site and there are Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest (IROPI) and that all necessary compensatory measures are taken to ensure the overall coherence of the network of the designated sites as a whole is protected; and</p> <p>8. ensures the protection and enhancement of the District’s natural, built and historic environment qualities and its distinctive landscapes and townscapes, including their public visual amenities through good design; and</p> <p>9. ensures the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities and settings of the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks and the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, including views into and out of these designated landscapes, by supporting proposals only where it is demonstrated through a proportionate landscape assessment there would be no significant adverse effect upon their landscape character and visual amenity taking account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the AONB Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment, and Cumbria Landscape Character Assessment & Toolkit • the coastline and its particular sensitivities and character (seascape) • cumulative and incremental impacts of development having regard to the effects of existing developments and the likely further impacts of the proposal in this respect.”
<p>Policy DM21: Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Energy Development</p>	<p>“Purpose: To promote and encourage appropriate renewable energy proposals. Proposals for renewable energy development will be encouraged and supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. minimise landscape impacts and protect landscape character, based on a thorough landscape and visual appraisal where required; 2. respect local character and the historic environment; 3. fully assess their potential impact on nature conservation interests and can demonstrate that any adverse impacts can be avoided or sufficiently mitigated; 4. safeguard residential and local amenity by fully assessing and appropriately mitigating potential effects including visual intrusion, glint and glare, shadow flicker, noise, smell or other pollutants; 5. are sensitively designed in response to their context to minimise their visual impact, paying careful attention to the scale, siting and massing of the technology and associated structures and supporting infrastructure; 6. incorporate appropriate landscaping to mitigate their visual impact and enhance their surroundings; 7. are compatible with existing civil or military aviation or telecommunications installations and will not affect their operation; 8. can be satisfactorily served by the local highway network and will not have unacceptable impacts on it during their construction or operational phases; 9. include measures for the removal of the technology and restoration of the site should the technology become non-operational; and 10. will not have unacceptable cumulative adverse impacts with other installed and permitted renewable and low carbon energy projects and vertical infrastructure structures.”

Wyre District Council – Wyre Local Plan (2011 to 2031) (Adopted February 2019)

1.4.7.7 The Wyre Local Plan (2011 to 2031) as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.12.

Table 1.12: Summary of Wyre Local Plan (2011 to 2031) policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Wyre Local Plan (2011 to 2031)	Summary of Wyre Local Plan (2011 to 2031) provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy EP12: Renewable Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of renewable or sustainable energy schemes, including, but not limited to, district heating, biomass, hydroelectricity, solar, ground source heat, will be supported subject to the Core Development Management Policies, taking into account the cumulative impact of the proposed development along with other planned, committed or completed development. 2. The Council will support in principle the development of a tidal energy scheme across the River Wyre at Fleetwood subject to the Core Development Management Policies. 3. In relation to wind energy proposals, the whole Borough is designated as an area of search suitable for wind energy development. Proposals must meet the requirements of the Core Development Management Policies and demonstrate that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. located within flood zone 2 it has passed the flood risk sequential test and if located within flood zone 3 that it has passed both the flood risk sequential and exceptions tests b. The development does not create a potential hazard to the public using highways, footpaths, bridleways or other public rights of way c. The development does not interfere with telecommunication paths or air traffic services including those associated with the military d. Where necessary, a scheme can be agreed relating to the removal of the wind farm or turbine at the end of its design life and the restoration of the site e. Following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing 4. In relation to solar energy proposals involving agricultural land must meet the requirements of the Core Development Management Policies and demonstrate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. That the use of agricultural land is necessary and no alternative previously developed site (including building roofs) is available or suitable. The area of search should be the Fylde Coast⁴⁵ having regard to a viable connection (in distance) to the National Grid b. If a) above is satisfied, that there are no alternative sites involving lower grade agricultural land; and c. That the proposal would allow for continued agricultural use and/or encourages biodiversity improvements around arrays

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1.4.8 Isle of Man Government

Area Plan for the East 2020 (Adopted December 2020)

1.4.8.1 The Area Plan for the East 2020 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13: Summary of Area Plan for the East 2020 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Area Plan for the East 2020	Summary of Area Plan for the East 2020 provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Landscape Proposal 1 - Broad landscape strategies	The broad landscape strategies and key views set out in this Chapter for the Landscape Character Areas, shall be taken to be (in addition to any other Landscape Proposals set out for each Area), the relevant policy statements on matters of landscape in the East. Applications for development must demonstrate consideration has been given to such landscape strategies and key views
Landscape Proposal 5 – Laxey	<p>There is a presumption against development that would have an adverse impact on the setting of the landmark Lady Isabella water wheel.</p> <p>Proposals for planning approval which would result in some development being visible from the Lady Isabella water wheel must demonstrate that the design is informed by the setting and has taken into account the effect, if any, on such views and responded to them.</p> <p>Slope and landform must be taken into consideration in any design response – this must demonstrate how a proposal is to become appropriate in the landscape setting, not dominate it</p>
Landscape Proposal 6 – Douglas Head	<p>Douglas Headland is exposed and prominent from many viewpoints. This is considered an outstanding natural feature and one which should be conserved. In order to conserve this vista of seascape and coastal views, applications for planning approval for new development in this area will generally not be supported. It is acknowledged that maintenance and need for upkeep may lead some existing development to seek planning approval from time to time, such as the radio transmission/telecoms site at Carnane.</p> <p>In cases where new development is proposed, applications must demonstrate that it can be suitably integrated into the surrounding landscape setting through reasonable mitigation measures and include considering siting, colours, materials, finishes and the general scale.</p>
Landscape Proposal 8 - Douglas Bay	The open, expansive headlands of Douglas and Onchan shall be protected from visual intrusion.
Landscape Proposal 9 – Clay Head	The open, expansive panoramic views across Douglas Bay and towards Port Groudle appreciated from the Howstrake Camp Electric tramway stop shall be protected from any development that would have a visual intrusion.

The Island Development Plan – The Isle of Man Strategic Plan 2016 – Towards a Sustainable Island (Adopted April 2016)

1.4.8.2 The Isle of Man Strategic Plan 2016 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14: Summary of The Isle of Man Strategic Plan 2016 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of the Area Plan for the East 2020	Summary of Area Plan for the East 2020 provision relevant to the SLVIA study area
Environment Policy 2	<p>The present system of landscape classification of Areas of High Landscape or Coastal Value and Scenic Significance (AHLV's) as shown on the 1982 Development Plan and subsequent Local and Area Plans will be used as a basis for development control until such time as it is superseded by a landscape classification which will introduce different categories of landscape and policies and guidance for control therein. Within these areas the protection of the character of the landscape will be the most important consideration unless it can be shown that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development would not harm the character and quality of the landscape; or • the location for the development is essential.
Environment Policy 40	Development will not be permitted which would damage, disturb or detract from an important archaeological site or an Ancient Monument or the setting thereof.

1.4.9 Emerging Planning Policy

Copeland Borough Council - Copeland Local Plan 2021 to 2038 Publication Draft (January 2022)

1.4.9.1 The Copeland Local Plan 2021 to 2038 as relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area is set out in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15: Summary of The Copeland Local Plan 2021 - 2038 policy on provisions relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Section of Copeland Local Plan	Summary of Local Plan provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
Policy DS6PU: Design and Development Standards	<p>The Council will expect all new development to meet high-quality standards of design. This means that developments must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of existing buildings on site wherever practicable and deliverable, unless they have a negative impact upon the street scene • Create and enhance locally distinctive places which are sympathetic to the surrounding context of the built, historic and natural environment and local landscape character • Use good quality building materials that reflects local character and vernacular, sourced locally where possible • Contribute towards good health and well-being by incorporating high quality, inclusive and useful open spaces and providing high levels of residential amenity • Create layouts that encourage walking and cycling based on Active Design principles and connect the development to existing walking and cycling routes where possible • Provide safe, accessible and convenient pedestrian routes and allow for the safe access and manoeuvring of refuse and recycling vehicles

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Section of Copeland Local Plan	Summary of Local Plan provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt dementia friendly design principles where possible and take the needs of people with disabilities into consideration • Create opportunities that encourage social interaction • Be built to an appropriate density that enables effective use of land, whilst maintaining suitable levels of amenity • Be of flexible and adaptable design • Incorporate measures to design out crime and reduce the fear of crime, taking into consideration secured by design principles • Be laid out in a way that maximises solar gain to internal spaces to promote energy efficiency and sustainable solutions • Uses appropriate levels and types of external lighting that does not create light pollution and helps maintain dark skies • Mitigates noise pollution through good layout, design and appropriate screening • Addresses land contamination and land stability issues with appropriate remediation measures. • Applications for major development proposals should produce and include a Sustainable Construction Management Plan as part of their applications.
Strategic Policy N4PU: Marine Planning	<p>Where development has potential to harm (directly or indirectly) the marine environment, full consideration will be given to objectives of the Marine Conservation Zone and the North West Marine Plan 2021. Proposals should accord with relevant policies within the Marine Plan, taking account of economic, environmental and social considerations, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p>
Strategic Policy N6PU: Landscape Protection	<p>The borough's landscapes will be protected and enhanced by: Supporting proposals which enhance the value of the borough's landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting all landscapes from inappropriate change by ensuring that development conserves and enhances the distinctive characteristics of that particular area in a manner commensurate with their statutory status and value • Ensuring development proposals demonstrate that their location, scale, design and materials will conserve and where possible enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Lake District National Park and Heritage Coast where proposals could impact on its setting and views into and from the National Park or Heritage Coast • Requiring a Landscape Appraisal, and where appropriate a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, to be submitted where development has the potential to impact upon landscape character or a protected landscape. Where harm is identified the development will only be permitted where the benefits of the development outweigh any potential harm and mitigation and compensation measures must be provided. <p>Proposals will be assessed according to whether the proposed structures and associated landscaping relates well in terms of visual impact, scale, character, amenity value and local distinctiveness and the cumulative impact of developments will be taken into account as part of this assessment.</p> <p>Consideration must be given to the Council's Landscape Character Assessment, Settlement Landscape Character Assessment and the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit at the earliest stage.</p>
Strategic Policy N7PU: St Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast	<p>New development within the vicinity of the Heritage Coast must conserve, protect and enhance the Heritage coast and its setting and take opportunities to encourage the public to enjoy and understand the area by improving public access and interpretation where possible. Developers should demonstrate that they have taken into consideration the features that contribute to the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation.</p> <p>Inappropriate development includes that which affects views within or towards/from the Heritage Coast.</p>

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Section of Copeland Local Plan	Summary of Local Plan provision relevant to the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area
	Major development within the Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate unless it is compatible with its special character and will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.
Strategic Policy N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast	<p>The Council will ensure that the landscape character of the undeveloped coast is maintained by conserving the intrinsic qualities, natural beauty and open character of the undeveloped coast from inappropriate development. Inappropriate development includes that which affects views within or towards/from the St Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast.</p> <p>The following types of development will however be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development which supports the management of the undeveloped coast for biodiversity • Development which provides or improves safe access to and interpretation of the undeveloped coast for residents and visitors such as appropriate fencing, signage and interpretation boards • Energy generating developments that that require a coastal location along the undeveloped coast, provided that the potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape and heritage assets are carefully assessed against the benefits. Where negative impacts are likely these must be mitigated against and compensated for.

1.5 Guidance and data sources

1.5.1 Guidance

1.5.1.1 As well as relevant planning policy and guidance detailed in Appendix A to this Annex, the SLVIA has regard to relevant guidance and requirements contained in published documents, including in the following:

- Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023), Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)
- Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023), National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3)
- Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023), National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)
- Department of Energy and Climate Change, (2016), Offshore Energy Strategic Environment Assessment 3
- Department of Trade and Industry, (2005), Guidance on the Assessment of the Impact of Offshore Wind Farms: Seascape and Visual Impact Report
- Department of Trade and Industry, BMT Cordah (2003), Offshore Wind Energy Generation: Phase 1 Proposals and Environment Report
- Government of the United Kingdom (2022) British Energy Security Strategy.

1.5.2 Data sources

1.5.2.1 The data sources that have been collected and used to inform this SLVIA are summarised in Appendix A, Table A. 1.

1.6 References

Blackpool Council (Adopted January 2016) Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012-2027. Available: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/J118003-107575-2016-updated-17-Feb-2016-High-Res.pdf>. Accessed January 2024.

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Appendix A: Legislation and Planning Context Policies

Table A. 1: Planning Policy Documents within the Morgan Generation SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area.

Planning Policy Documents within the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area

National policy context	National policy	Considerations given in relevant sections
Relevant Landscape Policy: England		
National (England)		
National Planning Policy Framework	National Planning Policy Framework (September 2023) (NPPF)	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), originally published in 2012 and updated in December 2023, sets out the Government's planning policy for England and how it expects that policy to be applied. The NPPF emphasises the importance of achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The sections relevant to the proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2: paragraphs 7 – 11 • Section 3: paragraphs 28 and 32 • Section 14: paragraphs 160 and 163 • Section 15: paragraphs 180, 182 and 191
Overarching National Planning Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Overarching National Planning Policy for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023)	<p>The relevant considerations to the proposed development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 4.7.6 • Paragraphs 5.10.4 – 5.10.6 • Paragraph 5.10.8 • Paragraphs 5.10.13 – 5.10.22
National Planning Policy for Renewable Energy (EN-3)	National Planning Policy for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (November 2023)	<p>Sections relevant to the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 2.3.6 • Paragraph 2.8.205 • Paragraphs 2.8.207 – 2.8.212 • Paragraph 2.8.349

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Planning Policy Documents within the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraphs 2.8.351 – 2.8.354
British Energy Security Strategy	British Energy Security Strategy (April 2022)	Various sections of planning policy
Marine UK-wide		
Marine Management Organisation	UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)	Section 2.6.5 within the UK Marine Policy Statement
Marine (England)		
Marine Management Organisation	North West Inshore and North West Offshore Marine Plan (2021)	Various sections of planning policy
Marine (Wales)		
Welsh Government	Welsh National Marine Plan (2019)	<p>Under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA), the Welsh Government must produce a Marine Plan. Welsh Ministers are the planning authority for the Welsh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inshore region (out to 12 nautical miles) • offshore region (12 to 200 nautical miles) <p>Various sections of planning policy</p> <p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEN_01: Planning policy • GEN_02: Planning policy • ECON_01: Sustainable economic growth • SOC_06: Designated landscapes • SOC_07: Seascapes • SOC_08: Resilience to coastal change and flooding • SOC_09: Effects on coastal change and flooding • GOV_01: Cumulative effects • GOV_02: Cross-border and plan compatibility • ELC_01a: Low carbon energy (supporting) wind • ELC_01b: Low carbon energy (supporting) wind • CAB_01: Subsea cabling (supporting)

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Planning Policy Documents within the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T&R_01a: Tourism and recreation (supporting) • T&R_01b: Tourism and recreation (supporting) • SAF_01: Safeguarding existing activity • SAF_02: Safeguarding strategic resources
Local (England)		
Borough of Barrow in Furness Council	Barrow Local Plan 2016-2031	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy C2: Development and the Coast • Policy C6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals • Policy N1: Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character
Blackpool Council	Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012-2027 (Adopted January 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLP Part 1: • Policy CS8: Heritage • CS10: Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
	Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (Adopted February 2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLP Part 2: • Policy DM19: Strategic Views • Policy DM21: Landscaping • Policy DM32: Wind Energy • Policy DM33: Coast and Foreshore
Copeland Borough Council	Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 - Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (Adopted December 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST1 – Strategic Development Principles • Policy ST2 – Spatial Development Strategy • Policy ER2 – Planning for the Renewable Energy Sector • Policy ER3 – The Support Infrastructure for the Energy Coast • Policy ENV2 – Coastal Management • Policy ENV5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Borough’s Landscapes
	Copeland Local Plan 2021-2038 Publication Draft (January 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy DS6PU: Design and Development Standards • Policy CC2PU: Wind Energy Developments • Strategic Policy N4PU: Marine Planning • Strategic Policy N6PU: Landscape Protection

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Planning Policy Documents within the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy N7PU: St Bees and Whitehaven Heritage Coast • Strategic Policy N8PU: The Undeveloped Coast
South Lakeland District Council	South Lakeland Local Plan – Development Management Policies (adopted 2019) (for South Lakeland District outside the national parks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM1 General requirements for all developments • DM21 Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Energy Development
Wyre Council	Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) (Adopted February 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EP12 - Renewable Energy

National Parks

Lake District National Park Authority	Living Lakes - Your Local Plan - Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020-2035 (adopted May 2021)	<p>Vision and strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Qualities. <p>Planning policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 01: National and International Significance of the Lake District • Policy 05: Protecting the spectacular landscape • Policy 11: West Distinctive Area • Policy 20: Renewable and low carbon energy • Policy 26: Major development
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Isle of Man Government

Isle of Man Government	Area Plan for the East 2020 (Adopted December 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Proposal 1 • Landscape Proposal 5 – Laxey • Landscape Proposal 6 – Douglas Head • Landscape Proposal 8 - Douglas Bay • Landscape Proposal 9 – Clay Head
	Area Plan for the South 2013 (Adopted March 2013)	No relevant policies

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Planning Policy Documents within the SLVIA legislation and planning policy study area

	<p>The Island Development Plan – The Isle of Man Strategic Plan 2016 – Towards a Sustainable Island (Adopted April 2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Policy 2 • Environment Policy 40
	<p>Note: Future Area Plan for the North & West (emerging document)</p>	<p>Not a material consideration, until the Plan is adopted and enforced</p>