



Moor Vannin Offshore Wind Farm

How to read this Scoping Report

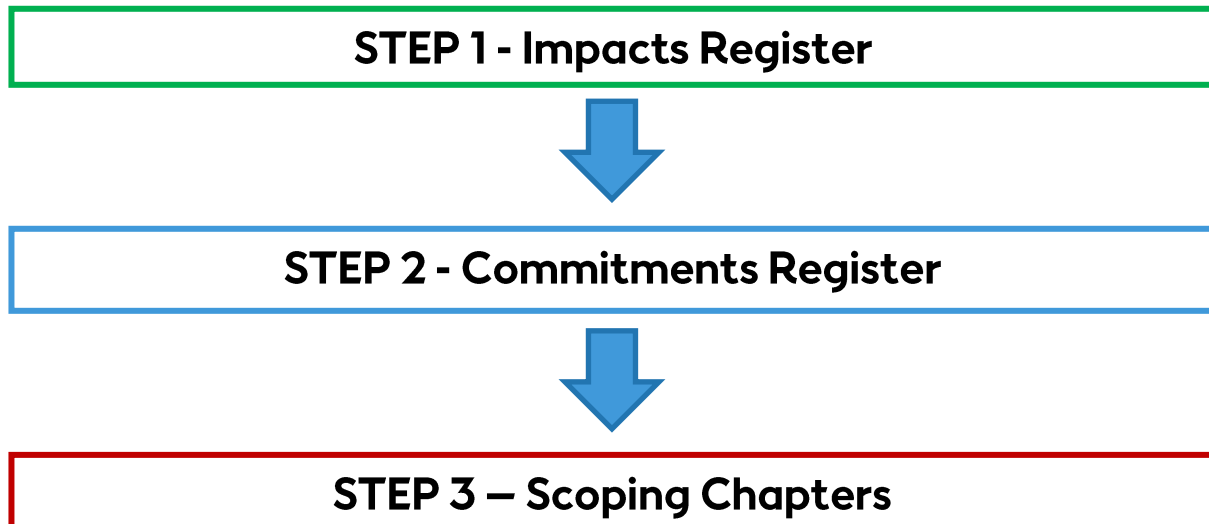
Prepared	Tobias Naylor, Orsted, October 2023
Checked	Hannah Towner-Roethe, Orsted, October 2023
Accepted	Julian Carolan, Orsted, October 2023
Approved	Julian Carolan, Orsted, October 2023

Table of Contents

- 1 Purpose of this Document3
- 2 Scoping Deliverables.....4
 - 2.1 Impacts Register (Annex 5.B)4
 - 2.2 Commitments Register (Annex 3.A)5
 - 2.3 Scoping Chapters (Volumes 1, 2, 3 & 4).....6

1 Purpose of this Document

This document provides a “3 Step Guide” to the reader in navigating the Moir Vannin Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report. As presented in Annex 5. A: Proportionate EIA Position Paper and Annex 5. C: Scoping Strategy, the Applicant is promoting a proportionate approach to EIA. The Scoping deliverables and steps which are key to delivering a proportionate EIA are:



The roles of these three deliverables are summarised in the proceeding sections. They follow a sequential order (“3 Steps”) which are intended to familiarise the reader with the evolution of proportionate EIA from Scoping through to Application.

This note is not intended to instruct stakeholders on how to review the entirety of the Scoping Report or provide a “to do” list. Rather, it provides guidance on how these documents come together to deliver proportionality, suggested via previous feedback on best practice. This note therefore has been drafted to assist the reader to navigate what for many readers will be a new and unfamiliar approach by delivering a proportionate EIA.

The Scoping Report comprises five volumes:

- Volume 1 Introductory Chapters,
- Volume 2 Offshore Technical Chapters,
- Volume 3 Onshore Technical Chapters,
- Volume 4 Overarching Chapters, and
- Volume 5 Annexes.

2 Scoping Deliverables

2.1 Impacts Register (Annex 5.B)

STEP 1 - Impacts Register

The function of the Impacts Register is to document **ALL** potential impacts associated with the Proposed Development, to identify those that are concluded as Likely Significant Effect (LSE) to be considered in detail within the EIA or no LSE where evidence will be provided via the Evidence Plan Process.

The Impacts Register is the starting point for reading the Scoping Report. It provides several discrete functions, which are summarised here:

1. Details all potential impacts with associated effects of the Proposed Development and provides a unique ID which can be traced through the subsequent steps and documents;
2. States the significance (LSE or No LSE) of all potential impacts associated with all activities, in all phases of development for the Proposed Development;
3. Identifies Commitments to reduce or eliminate LSE and hence deliver proportionality in EIA terms (see Section 2.2 for further detail on Commitments);
4. Sets the scope of the EIA at Scoping through to Application; and
5. Defines the Maximum Design Scenario for any given impact/effect.
6. Operates as an interactive searchable spreadsheet allowing the user to identify impacts relevant to their receptor or project phase.

The reader is referred to the worksheet “The Impact Register Explained” in the Impact Register for further detail on all information provided.

The Scoping Strategy adopted for the Proposed Development in relation to the assessment of potential impacts and how they are considered is illustrated in Figure 2-1 and summarised as follows:

- For those potential impacts where LSE is concluded, they will be carried through to the EIA for detailed assessment in the Environmental Statement.
- For those potential impacts where LSE is ruled out, the Applicant will bring further evidence to support each conclusion via the Evidence Plan Process.

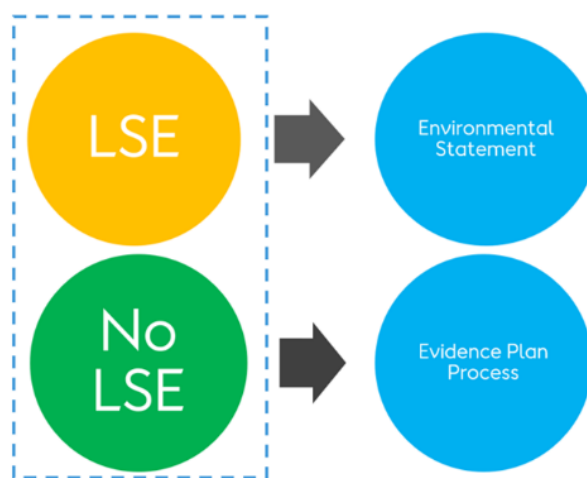


Figure 2-1 Scoping Report process for assessing LSE.

2.2 Commitments Register (Annex 3.A)

STEP 2 - Commitments Register

The function of the Commitments Register is to serve as a repository of ALL the Proposed Development's commitments. The key function of Commitments is to eliminate or reduce LSE. Commitments may be suggested by statutory and non-statutory consultees, stakeholders, the public and technical contributors to the EIA.

The Commitments Register should be read in conjunction with the Impact Register as the two documents are inter-related i.e., The Impact Register proposes Commitments which eliminate or reduce LSE and the Commitment Register details how these measures are secured.

The Commitments Register provides and explains several discrete functions, which are summarised here:

1. Provides a unique ID for each proposed Commitment facilitating tracking and consultation through the development of the EIA.
2. Identifies the project element (Export Cable Corridor, Landfall etc), activity and stage that the Commitment relates.
3. Identifies the relevant onshore or offshore environmental receptor topic of relevance (e.g., benthic ecology)
4. Operates as an interactive searchable spreadsheet allowing the user to identify Commitments relevant to their receptor, project phase and to ensure that the Commitment is secured via the correct mechanism to deliver proportionality.

In line with the IEMA 'Guide to Shaping Quality Development' (2015), commitments are classified as:

- **Primary** (inherent) mitigation: an intrinsic part of the design that should be described in the design evolution narrative and included within the project description e.g., reducing development heights to reduce visual impact.
- **Secondary** (foreseeable) mitigation: those measures that require further activity to achieve the anticipated outcome, e.g., optimising reinstatement measures for restoring sensitive natural habitat.
- **Tertiary** (inexorable): which will be required regardless of the EIA as it is imposed e.g., due to legislative requirements and/or standard sectoral practices (e.g., via a Construction Environmental Management Plan).

All Commitment suggestions will be assessed by the Applicant and where they assist in the delivery of proportionality, will be adopted as part of future versions of the register. All confirmed Commitments shall be communicated to the public and stakeholders at each stage of the application.

2.3 Scoping Chapters (Volumes 1, 2, 3 & 4)

STEP 3 – Scoping Chapters

The Scoping Chapters constitute the five volumes of the Scoping Report: Introductory Chapters, Offshore Chapters, Onshore Chapters, Overarching Chapters, and supporting Annexes. Together they provide the background and context of each topic (Chapter), the Proposed Development, the Scoping Approach and methodologies for assessments.

- **Volume 1:** The Introductory Chapters provide the background and context for the Proposed Development and submission of the Scoping Report.
- **Volume 2 – 4 (the technical Chapters):** The Offshore, Onshore and Overarching Chapters each cover a topic (such as marine mammals/ archaeology/ traffic and transport/ climate change etc.) and provide the baseline environment data, the methodology for identifying impacts and effects, the proposed approach to the EIA and the 'next steps' post-scoping with a summary of the number of impacts identified as having the potential to result in LSE and no LSE (reference to the Impacts Register is made for the individual impacts).
- **Volume 5:** The supporting Annexes provide any information required to support the Scoping Report chapters.

The Scoping Chapters make up the bulk of the Scoping Report and should be read in conjunction with the previous Registers (Steps 1 – 2).

Ørsted