

Mona Offshore Wind Project

Statutory consultation brochure
April 2023



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Should you require this consultation brochure, or any of our other materials, in a more accessible format, please contact our team by email on **info@monaoffshorewind.com** or phone **0800 860 6263**

Who is developing the project?

This project is being brought forward as a joint venture of bp and Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (EnBW).

About bp

bp’s purpose is to reimagine energy for people and our planet.

bp has set out an ambition to be a net zero company by 2050, or sooner, and help the world get to net zero.

This strategy will see bp transform from an international oil company producing resources – to an integrated energy company providing solutions to customers.

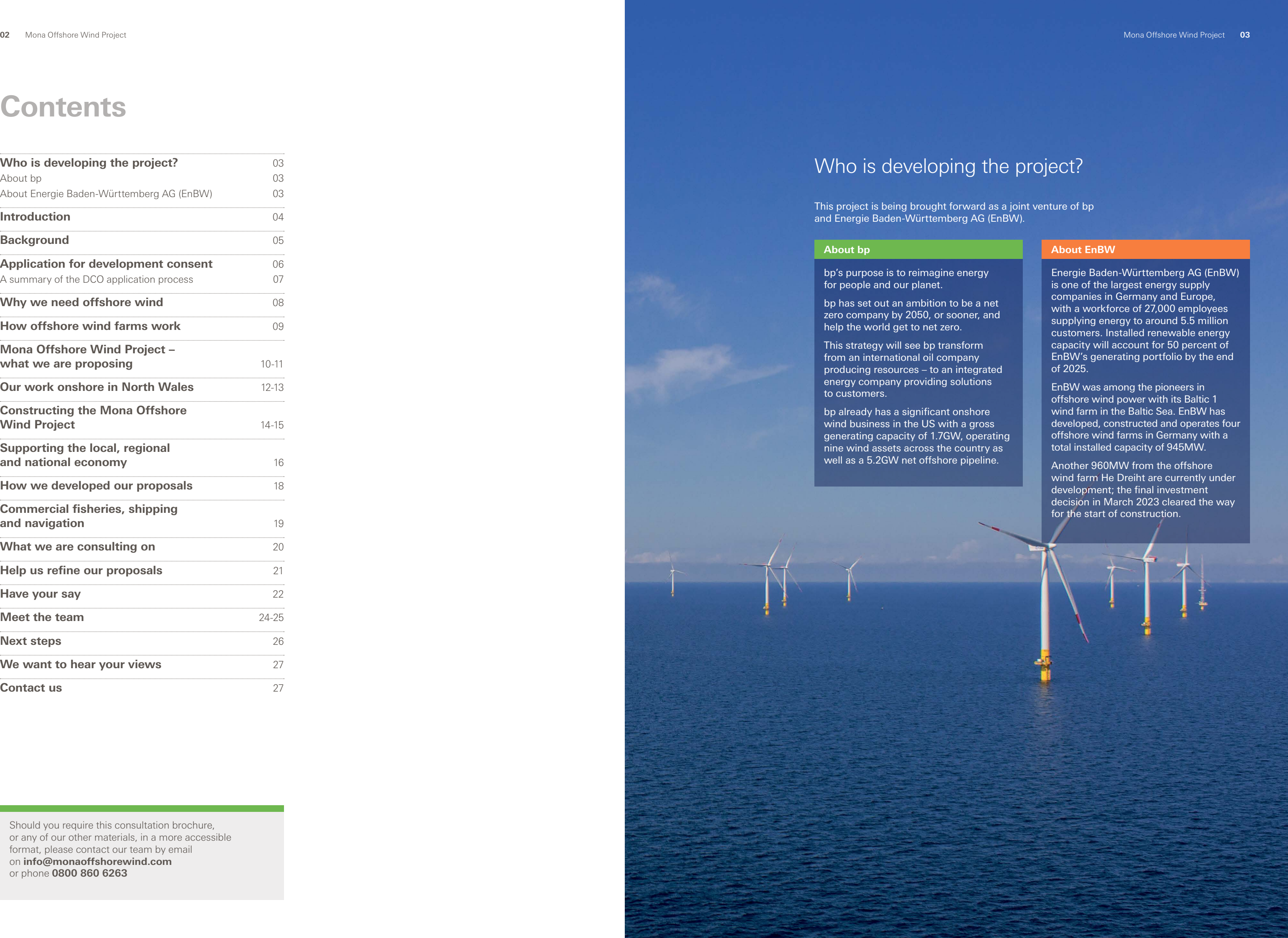
bp already has a significant onshore wind business in the US with a gross generating capacity of 1.7GW, operating nine wind assets across the country as well as a 5.2GW net offshore pipeline.

About EnBW

Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (EnBW) is one of the largest energy supply companies in Germany and Europe, with a workforce of 27,000 employees supplying energy to around 5.5 million customers. Installed renewable energy capacity will account for 50 percent of EnBW’s generating portfolio by the end of 2025.

EnBW was among the pioneers in offshore wind power with its Baltic 1 wind farm in the Baltic Sea. EnBW has developed, constructed and operates four offshore wind farms in Germany with a total installed capacity of 945MW.

Another 960MW from the offshore wind farm He Dreiht are currently under development; the final investment decision in March 2023 cleared the way for the start of construction.



Introduction

The Mona Offshore Wind Project is a proposed offshore wind farm located in the east Irish Sea, being developed by Mona Offshore Wind Ltd, a joint venture of bp and Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (EnBW).

The Mona project includes offshore elements to generate electricity and both offshore and onshore elements to enable transmission of the electricity generated to the national grid:

- Wind turbine generators (up to 107 turbines)
- Offshore substation platform(s)
- Offshore interconnector cables, inter-array cables and export cables
- Transition joint bays (connecting the offshore and onshore cables)
- Onshore cables
- Onshore Substation
- Connection into existing Bodelwyddan National Grid Substation

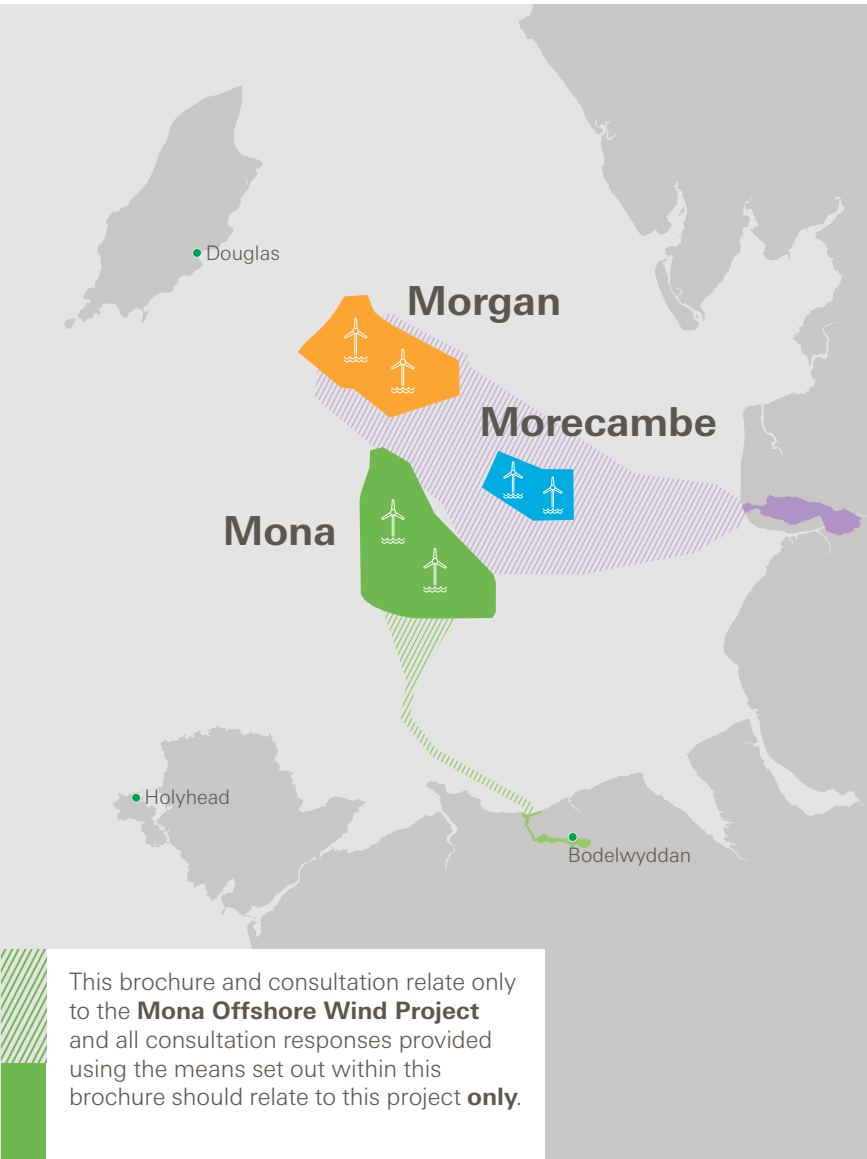
Together towards Net Zero

Please note that there are two other wind farm projects in the Irish Sea currently carrying out statutory consultations. Together, they will make a significant contribution towards the Welsh and UK Governments’ climate goals:

Morgan Offshore Wind Project Generation Assets, also being developed by bp and EnBW:
www.morecambeandmorgan.com/morgan

Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Generation Assets, a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones y Servicios, S.A. (Cobra) and Flotation Energy Ltd:
www.morecambeandmorgan.com/morecambe

Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets is also conducting a non-statutory phase of consultation. This refers to the assets that will be used to connect electricity generated by the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms to the national grid at Penwortham, Lancashire. Visit www.morecambeandmorgan.com/transmission for more information.



Background

In February 2021, EnBW and bp were selected by The Crown Estate as Preferred Bidder for two 60-year leases in Offshore Wind Leasing Round 4 of which bp and EnBW now hold Agreement for Leases on.

The Mona Offshore Wind Project is one of the projects to be developed in the lease areas. The other is the Morgan Offshore Wind Project. Each will have a potential generating capacity of 1.5 gigawatts (GW).

We carried out a first stage of non-statutory consultation on our proposals for the Mona Offshore Wind Project in summer 2022 and a second, more targeted consultation in autumn 2022.

We are now at the statutory stage of consultation and, although we are not anticipating another statutory consultation on the whole project, we will continue to engage with various stakeholders as part of our ongoing project refinement before we submit our application for development consent.

This brochure explains more about the project and provides:

- A summary of the latest proposals
- An overview of our work following the feedback we received during our first two rounds of consultation in 2022, including further environmental, engineering and design work
- Information on how to provide feedback and influence our proposals
- Details on how you can find more information and where you can meet our team

As well as this brochure there are a number of other resources available to help you understand our project in more detail. These are referenced throughout this brochure and we would encourage you to look at them. All these documents are available to read via the project website: www.morganandmona.com

Scanning the QR code below will take you straight to our project website, where you can view all of these resources:



Project website consultation hub

Our website provides more information and context relating to the project. It includes an interactive map where you can zoom in, pinpoint specific locations and provide feedback.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

This is a technical document that describes the project and the environmental assessment work undertaken to date in significant detail. This document is the basis of this consultation and we are seeking feedback on its content. It sets out potential environmental, social and economic impacts, including the benefits of the project, as well as any initial measures proposed to mitigate the identified impacts.

PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

This is a shorter and more accessible summary of the PEIR’s key points.

Printed copies of this consultation brochure and PEIR Non-Technical Summary are available to read in both Welsh and English at a number of reference locations across the project area, accompanied by printed feedback forms. A full list of reference locations is available on our project website.

Application for development consent

The Mona Offshore Wind Project is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This means that a development consent order (DCO) is needed from the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

NSIPs are determined in accordance with National Policy Statements (NPSs). The relevant NPSs for this proposed development are the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). The NPSs set out national policy against which proposals for major energy projects will be assessed by the Planning Inspectorate and decided by the Secretary of State.

We expect to submit our application for planning consent in 2024. Amongst a number of important documents and plans, our application will include:

- A consultation report summarising people’s responses to this consultation and an explanation of how we have considered people’s feedback.
- An environmental statement setting out the environmental considerations for the project and how we propose to mitigate impacts.

Before submitting an application, the Planning Act 2008 requires developers to carry out consultations with local communities and statutory consultees.

There will then be another chance for people to provide feedback when we have submitted our application, through an examination process led by an Examining Authority appointed by the Planning Inspectorate.

The Examining Authority will then prepare a report for the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. The Secretary of State will make the final decision on our application and we expect to receive this decision in 2025.

A summary of the DCO application process:



More information on the planning process for NSIPs can be found at: www.infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Advice-note-8.0.pdf



Why we need offshore wind

This project can play a role in the energy transition by delivering a significant volume of offshore wind in support of the Welsh and UK Governments’ targets.

The UK is a world leader in offshore wind and the seas around us are ideal for harnessing wind power. Our project will be operational by 2030 and will play a role in the energy transition by:

- Generating low carbon electricity from an offshore wind farm in support of the decarbonisation and security of the Welsh and UK electricity supply.
- Optimising generation capacity within the constraints of available sites and grid infrastructure.
- Supporting the Welsh Government’s aim for renewables to generate electricity equal to 70 per cent of Wales’s consumption by 2030 as set out in the Net Zero Strategic Plan.
- Delivering a significant volume of offshore wind in support of the UK Government’s Net Zero by 2050 target and commitment to deliver up to 50 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind by 2030.
- Co-existing and collaborating with other activities, developers and operators to enable the balance of different users.

This project will also:

- Contribute to achieving the aims of the UK’s Energy Security Strategy.
- Contribute to the local, regional and national economy by providing substantial investment, as well as employment and new infrastructure during all phases of the project.
- Continue to drive technology and development costs down to provide low-cost energy to consumers and provide community benefits.
- Align with the key drivers in current and planned updates to national policy in Wales and the UK.

The UK already generates around 13GW of its power from offshore wind, which is more than any other country in the world. It plays an increasingly important role in our energy mix. For example, for a period on 29 January 2022 offshore wind was providing 66% of our total energy output. But we need to go a lot further. For the UK to achieve its climate goals, we need to quadruple our offshore wind generation, meaning we need up to 50GW of generating capacity installed and operating by 2030.

How offshore wind farms work

What are wind turbine generators?

These are devices that convert the kinetic energy of wind to electrical energy.

For more information on the likely design of the wind turbine generators for Mona Offshore Wind Project, please see Volume 1 – Introductory Chapters, chapter 3 (Project Description) of the PEIR.

What are Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs)?

These are fixed structures that would be located within the wind farm site. The purpose of these structures is to convert the power from the wind turbine generators into a form ready to be transferred to shore.

What are platform link cables?

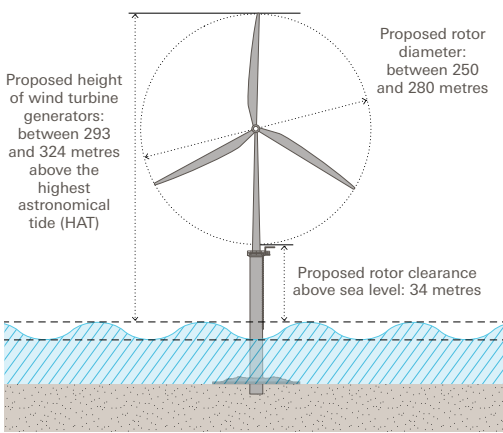
These are electrical cables that link one or more OSPs.

What are inter-array cables?

These are cables that link the wind turbine generators to each other and the OSPs.

What are offshore export cables?

These are cables that transfer electricity from OSPs to the shore.



Indicative diagram of what a typical wind turbine generator could look like. Actual design may differ.



Indicative image of what a typical OSP could look like. Actual design may differ.

Mona Offshore Wind Project – what we are proposing

The Mona Offshore Wind Project will be located in the east Irish Sea, 28.2km from the Anglesey coastline, 39.9km from the north west coast of England, and 42.3km from the Isle of Man.

It has a landfall near Llanddulas, Conwy on the North Wales coastline and a connection to the existing Bodelwyddan National Grid substation in Denbighshire.

The wind farm will consist of up to 107 wind turbines, generating around 1.5GW of electricity.



To construct, operate and maintain the Mona Offshore Wind Project, we will need a combination of **offshore** and **onshore** infrastructure. The full scope of the Mona Offshore Wind Project is presented in the diagram below and consists of the following:

Mona array area: This is where the wind turbines and their foundations, inter-array cables, Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs) as well as interconnector cables and offshore export cables will be located. The array area will cover an area of approximately 449km² and is predominantly in Welsh offshore waters, with a small percentage located within English offshore waters.

Mona offshore cable corridor: The corridor located between the Mona Array Area and the landfall up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS), in which the offshore export cables will be located.

Landfall: This is where the offshore export cables make contact with land and the transitional area where the offshore cabling connects to the onshore cabling.

Mona proposed onshore development area: The area landward of MHWS in which the landfall, Mona onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, and the Mona 400kV grid connection cable corridor between the Mona onshore substation and existing National Grid substation at Bodelwyddan will be located.

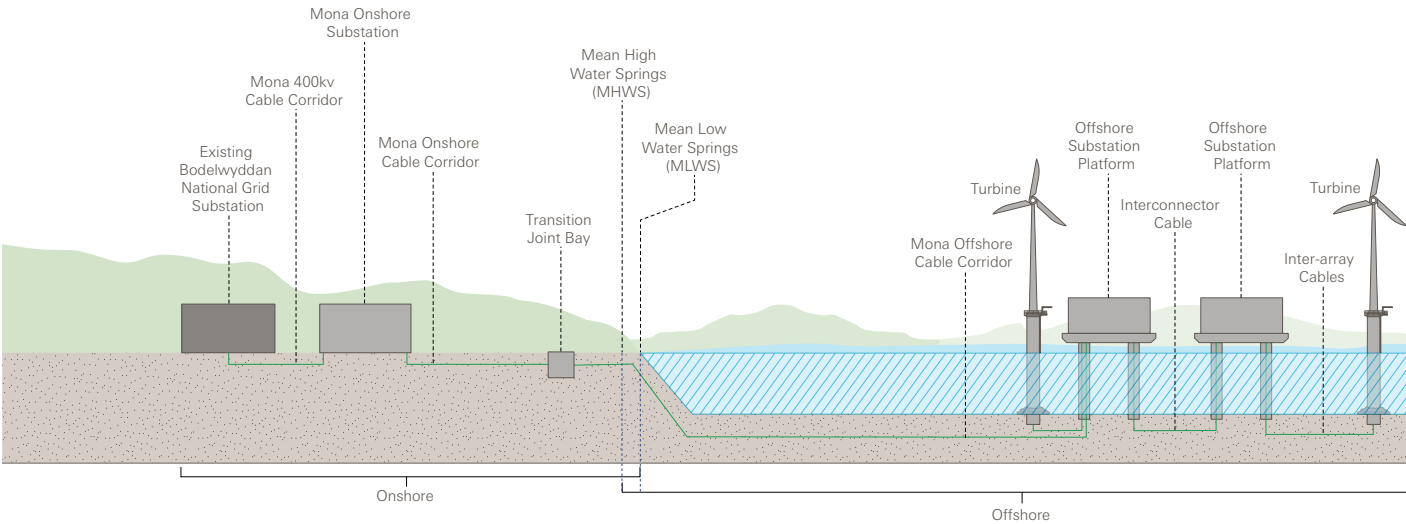
The development area also includes mitigation areas and temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction compounds).

Mona onshore substation: This is where the new substation will be located, containing the components for transforming the power supplied from the offshore wind farm up to 400kV.

Because offshore wind farm development can be complex, some of the details of the project are still being developed at the time of our application and flexibility is required in some places as to how the project can be delivered. This could include the:

- Precise number, location and size and configuration of the wind turbine generators and any associated development.
- Type of foundation we could use for the wind turbines and substation platforms.

Currently we expect the offshore aspect of the project will include up to **107 wind turbine generators** and **up to four offshore substation platforms (OSPs)**, as well as **offshore interconnector cables** and **inter-array cables**.



The components of the Mona Offshore Wind Project

Our work onshore in North Wales

To unlock the potential of the 1.5GW of clean energy generated by the Mona Offshore Wind Project, we will need permanent onshore infrastructure.



Our onshore infrastructure will take electricity from a landfall point (where the offshore cables reach the shore) to the electricity transmission network. To do this, we will need to construct infrastructure including underground cables, a new onshore substation near Bodelwyddan in Denbighshire, and a connection to the existing National Grid substation there, which has been chosen for our connection.

The location of the Mona onshore substation options and the other permanent infrastructure has been informed by a site selection and route refinement process which is detailed in the PEIR. This process has considered a wide range of human, biological and physical constraints as well as technical and engineering factors. The process of site selection and refinement remains ongoing, and the selected locations for the Mona onshore substation and onshore cables will be presented in the application for consent.

Connecting offshore to onshore

The offshore export cables will connect to the onshore export cables at Transition joint bays (TJBs), which will be located above mean high water springs (MHWS) in farmland to the south of the A547 near Llanddulas.

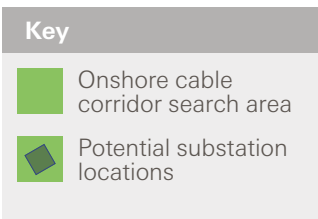
One TJB is required per export cable circuit to ensure that the jointing can take place in a suitable environment, and to protect the joints. Once the joint is completed the TJBs are covered and the land above reinstated. We anticipate that we will need four TJBs.

Our onshore cable corridor

As responsible developers, we are committed to designing routes with the best interest of our host communities in mind. We consider many factors to make sure we find the best possible solution for both the project and local communities. This includes undergrounding our cables and avoiding constraints such as existing settlements and infrastructure, or areas that are protected for environmental reasons.

For our project, we are also using guidance from specialist sources and organisations, such as the Planning Inspectorate’s Advice Note 7, Cadw, the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, local authorities and Natural Resources Wales.

We’ve identified an indicative route within the Mona onshore cable corridor search area. At this time, it is anticipated that the onshore corridor will be approximately 18km in length, with cables typically buried below ground and that the cables would route south from the landfall and pass to the west of Abergele.



They would then route southeast towards the A548 and B5381 junction and then northeast in the vicinity of the B5831 before turning east towards Bodelwyddan, running south of the B5831.

Our substation

The project needs a purpose-built onshore substation to contain and control the equipment that transforms the power supplied by the wind farm into useable electricity.

The onshore substation will also house the auxiliary equipment needed for its own operation and maintenance.

In Autumn 2022 we completed a targeted, non-statutory consultation that asked local communities and stakeholders to consider a list of seven possible onshore substation locations. We used feedback from that consultation – as well as the findings of our detailed, ongoing technical studies and assessments – to reduce the number of potential onshore substation locations to two.

Two locations are proposed for consideration as part of the consultation:

- Onshore substation (LSS Option 2) which is immediately south of the Bodelwyddan 400kV substation and the Bodelwyddan to Pentir 400kV overhead lines

- Onshore substation (LSS Option 7) which is east of the Bodelwyddan 400kV substation, near to Pen-rhew and southeast of St. Asaph

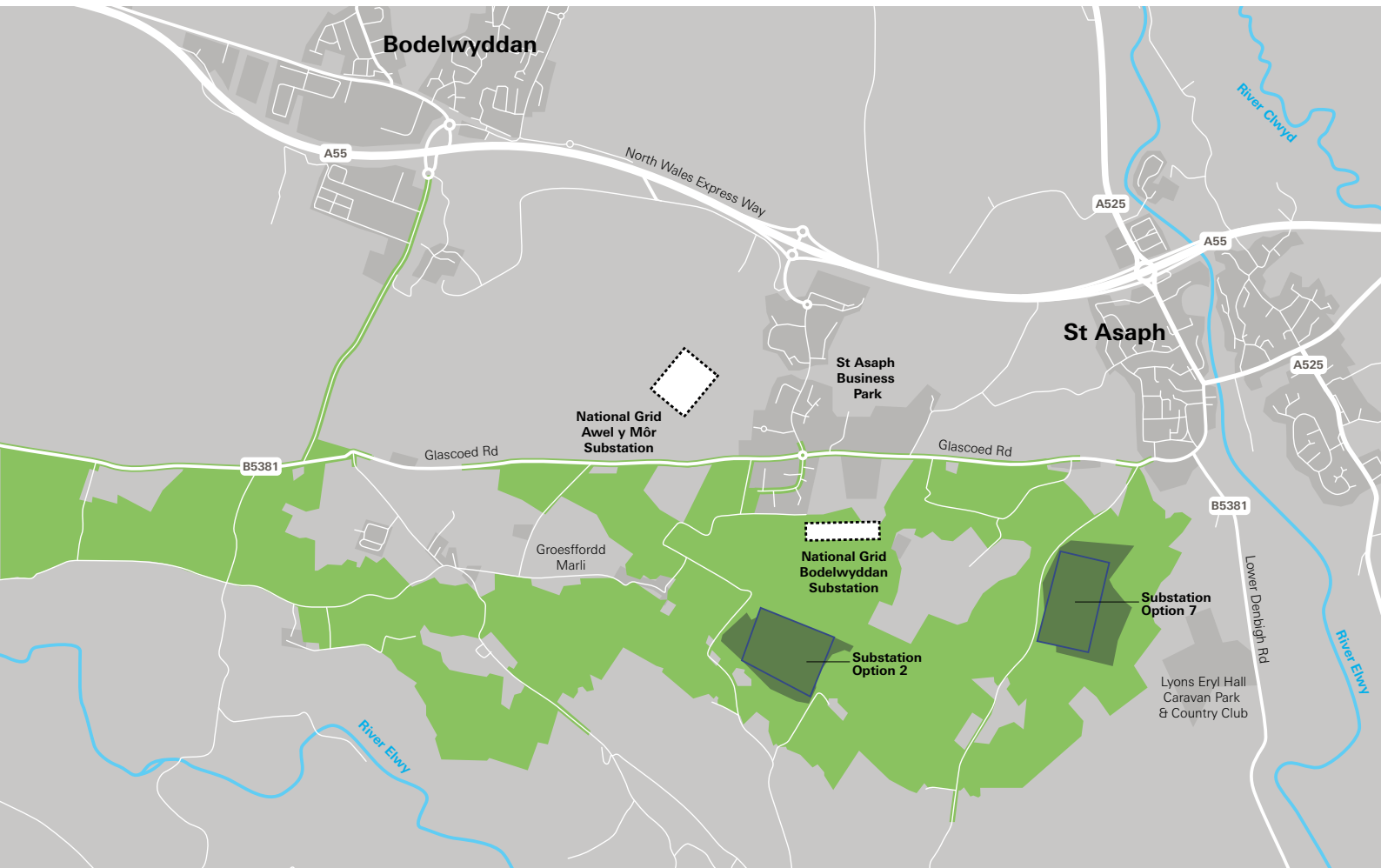
The final site of the onshore substation will be identified taking into account the findings of the Environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, plus ongoing studies and feedback received from the consultation process.

The locations for the Mona onshore substation options are shown on the diagram below and both options are assessed in the PEIR. Only one of the options will be taken forward to the DCO application. This also applies to the landfall and to the onshore cable corridor.

Temporary construction facilities

Temporary construction compounds and working areas will be required to facilitate the construction of the onshore substation, the onshore cable route and at the landfall. This will also include facilities such as access roads.

Potential locations for the temporary construction compound zones are shown within our PEIR: Volume 1 – Introductory Chapters, chapter 3 (Project description). We'd like your views on these locations.



Constructing the Mona Offshore Wind Project

Construction of the project will involve detailed, specialist engineering techniques. The main principles are outlined below.

Wind turbines

We are proposing to use three-bladed wind turbine generators (similar to those pictured). These will include the following elements:

- Rotors, including blades and a hub (connects the blades to the shaft and drive train).
- Nacelle, which houses the electrical generator, control electronics and drive system.
- Structural support, which includes a tubular steel tower on top of a foundation structure.

The layout and design of the wind farm

The exact layout of the wind turbine generators is still being developed and will not be finalised until the project has been granted consent by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Wind turbine generators will be set out in rows. In-row spacing (the space between each individual wind turbine generator in a row) will be a minimum of 875 metres. Inter-row spacing (the space between each row of wind turbine generators) will be a minimum of 1000 metres.

There may be empty spaces within the wind farm site. This may be due to certain less favourable seabed conditions or because we need to keep away from existing infrastructure or consider navigation and shipping routes.

Connecting offshore to onshore – Transition Joint Bays

The offshore export cables will connect to the onshore export cables at up to four Transition Joint Bays (TJBs).

The onshore TJBs will be located above Mean High Water Springs in farmland to the south of the A547. The full search area for these is shown in the diagram on page 12.

Fast facts: wind turbine generators

The below information is based on current understanding and may be refined once consultation has closed and ahead of submitting our DCO application. These numbers are assuming the generation of 1.5GW of electricity.

- Proposed number of wind turbine generators: **up to 107**
- Proposed rotor diameter: **between 250 and 280 metres**
- Proposed tip height of wind turbine generators: **between 293 and 324 metres above the lowest astronomical tide (LAT)**
- Proposed rotor clearance above LAT: **34 metres**

Fast facts: Offshore Substation Platforms (OSPs)

- Proposed maximum number of OSPs: **4**
- Proposed maximum topside width (‘topside’ meaning the layers and decks stacked on top of each other, not the foundation structure): **60 metres**
- Proposed maximum topside length: **80 metres**
- Proposed highest point of topside (above LAT), excluding the helicopter landing pad and lightning protection: **95 metres**

Onshore cables

The Mona Onshore Cable Corridor will be approximately 18km in length and the cables will be buried underground. In designing the route we will consider where it is required to cross beneath features such as pipelines, land drains, highways or rivers. The Mona Onshore Cable Corridor may be up to 100m wide (including the temporary construction width) to allow up to four cable circuits to be installed, but we expect this width to be reduced in some areas ahead of submitting our application, following further surveys and studies.

Once the cable installation work is completed and commissioned, the temporary haul road will be removed and the ground reinstated using stored subsoil and topsoil. All temporary construction compounds and temporary fencing will be removed, field drainage and/or irrigation will be reinstated and the land will be restored to its original condition. Where practicable, consideration will be given to early restoration of sections of the Mona onshore cable corridor.

Hedgerows will be replanted using locally sourced native species, where practicable. Suitably qualified and experienced contractors will be used to undertake the reinstatement, which will be based on restoring the hedge to match the remaining hedgerow at each location. Where appropriate, some enhancement (such as planting of additional suitable species) may be undertaken.

Onshore substation

A construction compound will be required at the Mona onshore substation. The compound will be located within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and will provide offices, welfare facilities, storage of plant and equipment and parking for construction staff.

It is anticipated that construction access to the onshore substation site will use the proposed permanent access route, albeit that during construction, a temporary surface may be used. This access route will need to be installed early in the construction process.

Prior to the commencement of all of our onshore works, a number of pre-construction surveys and studies will be undertaken to inform the design teams when developing the final design, including:

- Archaeological pre-construction work
- Ecological pre-construction surveys
- Geotechnical investigations
- Drainage studies

The onshore substation building substructures are likely to be composed of steel and cladding materials. The structural steelwork will be fabricated and prepared off site and delivered to site for construction.

A Hydrological, Ecological and Landscape Management Plan will be prepared for the onshore substation site that will set out the mitigation measures for screening, ecological habitats and the management of surface water runoff. This will be submitted with the application for consent.

Code of Construction Practice

All construction will be undertaken in accordance with a Code of Construction Practice. The CoCP will set out the key management measures that we will require all our contractors to adopt and implement for all relevant construction activities for the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

The CoCP will be developed in dialogue with our stakeholders. It will remain a draft document during our consultation, application stage and through the Examination process, and will be finalised when we have a detailed design post-consent. Implementation of the CoCP will be secured through the DCO requirements.

Feedback

View our interactive feedback map <https://feedback.morganandmona.com/> and see visualisations of what the Mona Offshore Wind Project could look like from various points along the shore. These are visualisations only. The final design of the wind farm is yet to be decided.

Supporting the local, regional and national economy

As well as playing a role in the energy transition, our proposals for the Mona Offshore Wind Project will unlock significant economic benefits, both in terms of the jobs we will create and the supply chain opportunities that will be on offer for businesses across Wales and the whole of the UK.

The project will support the local, regional and national economy in a number of ways:

- Contribute to the economy by providing substantial investment, as well as employment and new infrastructure during all phases of the project.
- Continue to drive technology and development costs down to provide low-cost energy to consumers and provide community benefits.

Jobs

As we develop our plans in more detail, the scale of this economic boost will become clearer – but our modelling activity showed that we will create and support approximately 3,420 jobs in total during the different phases of our project. This breaks down to:

710

jobs during planning and design, generating wages worth around £19.7m each year*

2,120

jobs during construction, generating wages worth around £74.8m each year*

590

jobs during operations, generating wages worth around £27.6m each year*

*Source: Oxford Economics

Supply chain

We know that offshore wind projects bring significant benefits to their local communities and we think it’s incredibly important the local supply chain contributes to this project too. We have launched a dedicated supplier portal where local companies can pair their skills with the projects’ needs. The portal provides access for companies of all sizes to register their interest for future work. The project is encouraging UK-based suppliers to register their interest at www.enbw-bp.com/suppliers particularly those with connections across North Wales and the North West of England.

Feedback

Do you have any feedback on how the Mona Offshore Wind Project can support the local, regional and national economy? See page 22 (Have your say) for information about how you can provide feedback.

Ports and harbours

We are engaging with ports and harbours around the Irish Sea that could support construction activities and then eventually operations and maintenance for the wind farms.



How we developed our proposals

We have carried out further work since our first, non-statutory consultation back in 2022.

We’ve been carrying out assessments across a range of areas to better understand the area we could work in and the potential impacts of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. This includes work to better understand the proposed design of the project and how it could be constructed (see page 14, Constructing the Mona Offshore Wind Project). Below we’ve provided an overview of some of the other work we’ve been undertaking.

Please note that the information provided is by no means exhaustive or fully representative of all the work we’ve done. More detailed information about all the assessments we’ve carried out and the subsequent results can be found in our PEIR.

Environmental considerations

The Mona Offshore Wind Project will bring positive long-term environmental benefits by producing energy to provide homes with renewable energy. We realise, however, that any major infrastructure development can create short-term impacts and it’s important that these impacts are identified, managed, minimised or, if possible, avoided.

In May 2022 we published a Scoping Report which set out what we understood, at the time, to be the project’s likely effects upon the environment and how we would assess them. Our Scoping Report was followed by the Secretary of State’s Scoping Opinion, which was provided in June 2022. Our Scoping Report is available to read on www.morganandmona.com.

The Secretary of State’s Scoping Opinion is available to read on the Planning Inspectorate’s website: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk>

Since receipt of the Scoping Opinion, we have been carrying out a range of environmental assessments to better understand the potential impacts of the project. We have also engaged with statutory bodies, including the Marine Maritime Organisation, to understand in greater detail the area that we’re proposing to work in.

In chapter 5 of our PEIR we have set out how we have addressed comments included in the Scoping Opinion.

Our PEIR

To support this consultation, we’ve published a PEIR. This is a statutory requirement of the DCO process and provides the preliminary findings of our environmental assessments, including the likely environmental effects of the project and how they could be mitigated.

We want you to tell us if there are any potential environmental effects that you think we might have missed or anything else we should consider.

Feedback at this consultation, and further technical work, will help us to refine our plans and develop our Environmental Statement, which will form an important part of our DCO application.

Consultation is an important part of the EIA process and has been carried out to date with both statutory and non-statutory stakeholders through pre-scoping consultation and through the EIA Scoping Report. A summary of the key issues raised during consultation activities undertaken to date specific to the project description is presented in Chapter 3 of the PEIR, together with how these issues have been considered in the design of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

Feedback

Do you have any feedback on the work we’ve undertaken since our first, non-statutory consultation in 2022?

Do you have any feedback on how the Mona Offshore Wind Project has considered the environment?

See page 22 (Have your say) for information about how you can provide feedback.

Commercial fisheries, shipping and navigation

We have conducted a range of assessments within our study area to see how our proposed wind farm site could impact commercial fisheries, shipping and navigation.

Below we’ve provided an overview of the results of these assessments. More detailed information about the assessments carried out and the subsequent results can be found in chapter 11 of our PEIR.

Commercial fisheries

During the operation and maintenance phase of the Mona Offshore Wind Project our assessments found all effects to commercial fisheries to be ‘minor adverse’ or ‘lower’ and ‘non-significant’.

The project will continue to engage with stakeholders in the region related to commercial fisheries and explore how we can mitigate any potential impacts further.

Shipping and navigation

A shipping and navigation baseline was developed through a review of relevant publications, collection and analysis of historical vessel traffic and incident data, and consultation with key stakeholders. The Mona Offshore Wind Project is located in an area frequently utilised by a variety of different maritime users.

Some potential impacts on shipping and navigation, associated with the construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, were identified. The impacts assessed include: impacts to vessel routeing, impacts to port operations, impacts to navigational safety and impacts to emergency response. With the measures adopted as part of the Mona Offshore Wind Project (e.g. guard vessels) in place, the majority of these impacts result in effects which are deemed, in planning terms, ‘not significant’.

Where more ‘significant’ risks are identified, we are committed to exploring additional risk controls through further studies and engagement with stakeholders to ensure they are appropriate and adequate for reducing risks to ‘as low as reasonably practicable’ (ALARP) prior to submission of the application. Appropriate risk controls will then be secured through project consents.



Feedback

Do you have any feedback on how our project interacts with commercial fisheries, shipping and navigation? See page 22 (Have your say) for information about how you can provide feedback.

What we are consulting on

This statutory consultation is an important opportunity for local communities, including residents, businesses, organisations and visitors, to get involved and influence our proposals. It follows two non-statutory consultations conducted during 2022 – an introductory consultation and a targeted consultation on potential substation locations.

As well as consultation with local communities, we are consulting technical stakeholders, including organisations such as the Marine Maritime Organisation and Natural Resources Wales, local elected representatives and other relevant stakeholders.

We are seeking feedback on our proposals, including on:

- The location and array for our offshore wind turbines and associated infrastructure
- Our proposed onshore cable route
- Our proposed onshore substation site
- How we can minimise our construction impacts
- All aspects covered in our Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Why is the PEIR so important?

The PEIR constitutes the preliminary environmental information for the Mona Offshore Wind Project and sets out the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to date to support the pre-application consultation activities required under the Planning Act 2008. The EIA will be finalised following completion of pre-application consultation and the Environmental Statement. The final EIA together with an updated Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR, will accompany the application for consent.

This is your chance to feed into this work.



Help us refine our proposals

Through this consultation we are seeking feedback on the work we’ve undertaken on the project to date, as set out in detail in our PEIR and summarised in our PEIR NTS (both available to read in full at www.morganandmona.com).

We would like your feedback on our work to date, focusing on the areas listed below. Next to each area we have included the corresponding part of our PEIR where you can find more detail.

- **Marine geology, oceanography and physical processes**, including protected sites, features and habitats within the study area. See chapter 6 of our PEIR.
- **Marine sediment and water quality**. See Volume 6 – Offshore ES Annexes, chapter 2.2 (Water Framework Directive Coastal Waters Assessment) of our PEIR.
- **Benthic ecology** (organisms that make up bottom communities like sediments, seagrass and rock outcrops). See chapter 7 of our PEIR.
- **Fish and shellfish ecology**. See chapter 8 of our PEIR.
- **Marine mammals**, including harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, minke whale, grey seal (and more). See chapter 9 of our PEIR.
- **Offshore ornithology**. (the study of offshore birds). See chapter 10 of our PEIR.
- **Commercial fisheries**. See chapter 11 of our PEIR.
- **Shipping and navigation**. See chapter 12 of our PEIR.
- **Offshore archaeology and cultural heritage**. See Volume 2 – Offshore ES Chapters, chapter 13 (Marine Archaeology) of our PEIR.
- **Onshore archaeology and cultural heritage**. See Volume 3 – Onshore ES Chapters, chapter 19 (Historic Environment) of our PEIR.
- **Civil and military aviation and radar**. See chapter 27 of our PEIR.
- **Infrastructure and other users**, both **onshore** and **offshore**, including activities associated with the offshore oil and gas industry, telecommunications cables and interconnectors, other offshore wind farm developments, and onshore cables and constraints. See our PEIR, Volume 2 – Offshore ES Chapters, chapter 14 (other sea users) and also Volume 1 – Introductory Chapters, chapter 4 (Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives).

- **Seascape, landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA)**. See chapter 26 of our PEIR.
- **Human health** (an assessment of activities which may affect physical or mental health during the construction, operation, and maintenance and decommissioning of the project). See chapter 30 of our PEIR.
- **Socioeconomics, tourism and recreation**. See chapter 29 of our PEIR.
- **Climate change**. See chapter 28 of our PEIR.
- **Traffic and transport**. See chapter 21 of our PEIR.
- **Our substation location**. See chapter 4 of our PEIR.
- **The location(s) of our temporary construction compound zones**. These are shown within our PEIR: Volume 1 – Introductory Chapters, chapter 3 (Project description).

More generally we are also encouraging feedback on:

- Our work to **understand the technical and environmental constraints of the areas offered to us by the Crown Estate as part of its leasing process**. This work informed our decision to locate the Mona Offshore Wind Project within the area shown on the map on page 4. Constraints analysed and considered include water depths, wind capacity, wave height, seabed conditions, and the location of possible onshore connection and marine port facilities (among other things).
- **Community benefits**.
- **Any information that could help us plan for construction**.
- **How we can help support job creation**.

Should any refinements to the project be needed as a result of the feedback we receive, these will be covered in our Environmental Statement, which will form an important part of our Development Consent Order application.

Have your say

Local people, including residents, local elected representatives and other stakeholders, have a really important role to play throughout this consultation. We need your views and knowledge as we work to develop our proposals in preparation for submitting our DCO application.

This statutory round of consultation will run from **19 April to 4 June 2023.**

What does statutory consultation mean?


Statutory consultation means it's a required part of the pre-application process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, as per the Planning Act 2008.

We would like your feedback on the work we've undertaken to date to develop the project, as set out in significant detail in our PEIR and more succinctly summarised in our PEIR NTS (both available to read in full at **www.morganandmona.com**). For more information, please see page 20 (What are we consulting on).


Printed materials

All materials associated with this consultation are available digitally on our project website: **www.morganandmona.com**. However, if you would prefer to view project materials in printed form then please contact the project team by calling **0800 860 6263** or emailing **info@monaoffshorewind.com**.


Take part and provide feedback




Using our project website:
www.morganandmona.com




Send an email to:
info@monaoffshorewind.com



Write to us:
FREEPOST MONA



Drop into one of our events:
discuss the project with us and pick up a printed feedback form to fill in. See page 24 (Meet the team) for more information about events.



Ask any questions you might have:
call 0800 860 6263

Accessibility: should you require this consultation brochure, or any of our other materials, in a more accessible format, please contact our team by email on info@monaoffshorewind.com or phone 0800 860 6263



Meet the team

You can find out more about the Mona Offshore Wind Project at one of our consultation events.

These events are a great way to learn more about our project, meet the project team and ask any questions you may have.

In-person consultation events are ‘drop-in’ events, meaning you can stop by at any point to learn more and speak to us.

Smaller, ‘pop-up’ events are being held in areas of high footfall. These events are smaller in scale but still a great opportunity to speak to a member of the team and learn more.

We will also be holding an online event in the form of a webinar. This will be held on Zoom and will include a presentation from the project team, followed by a question-and-answer session.


Please scan the QR code below or visit **www.morganandmona.com** to register for our online event and find out more information about all of our planned consultation events.


While we don’t anticipate any cancellations, please also check the website before attending an event in case it has been unexpectedly cancelled.




www.morganandmona.com

Consultation events			
These are drop-in events, meaning you can come along at any time between the hours stated below. There will be printed materials and members of the project team there for you to talk to and find out more.			
Please check www.morganandmona.com before attending a consultation event in case of any unforeseen changes.			
Location	Date	Time	
Llanddulas Village Hall Beulah Avenue, Llanddulas, Abergele LL22 8FH	Thurs 4 May	3pm to 7pm	
St Asaph Parish Church 1 High Street, St Asaph LL17 0RG	Fri 5 May	3pm to 6pm	
Ramsey Town Hall Parliament Square, Ramsey, Isle of Man IM8 1RT	Thurs 18 May	3pm to 7pm	
Bodelwyddan Village Hall Ronaldsway, Bodelwyddan, Rhyl LL18 5TE	Fri 19 May	3pm to 7pm	
Douglas Borough Council Douglas Town Hall, Ridgeway Street, Douglas, Isle of Man IM99 1AD	Fri 19 May	3pm to 7pm	
Neuadd Owen Village Hall Cefn Meiriadog, St Asaph LL17 0EY	Sat 20 May	10am to 1pm	

Pop-up events		
These are smaller-scale events in areas of high footfall, but still a great way to meet the project team and ask any questions you may have.		
Location	Date	Time
Llandudno Library Mostyn Street, Llandudno LL30 2RP	Weds 3 May	2pm to 5pm
Rhyl Tourist Information Centre The Village, West Parade, Rhyl LL18 1HZ	Thurs 4 May	10am to 1pm
Amlwch Library Parys Road, Amlwch LL68 9AB	Sat 6 May	10am to 12pm

Online event		
If you can’t make it along to an in-person event, you can register to attend our online event from 19 April 2023 by scanning the QR code below, or visiting www.morganandmona.com . This event will include a presentation by the project team and a question-and-answer session.		
Location	Date	Time
This online event will take place on Zoom.	Tues 9 May	6pm to 7pm



We’re here to help

Should you experience any issues while trying to register to attend our online consultation event, then please contact the project team by emailing **info@monaoffshorewind.com** or phone **0800 860 6263**.

Next steps

When this consultation closes on **4 June 2023**, we will carefully consider all the feedback we have received alongside carrying out further technical, engineering and environmental work. This is all with the aim of preparing our DCO application for submission to the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero. We expect to submit our application in early 2024.



Indicative timeline
(as of publication 2022)

- **2023**
 - **Spring 2023**
Second stage of consultation (statutory)
- **2024**
 - **Q1 2024**
Applications submitted for Development Consent Order (DCO) and other licences
- **2025**
 - Expected decision on the DCO by the Secretary of State
- **2026**
 - Expected Final Investment Decision (FID)
- **2027**
 - Commencement of construction
- **2028/29**
 - Expected start – Commercial Operation Date (COD)

Please note that this is an indicative timeline and could be subject to change.

We want to hear your views

This stage of consultation is likely to be our last before we submit our application so it’s important people take part and have their say.

Our application will include:

- A Consultation Report summarising responses to this consultation and an explanation of how we have taken those views into account.
- An Environmental Statement setting out the environmental considerations for the project and how we propose to mitigate them.

A panel of Inspectors will examine our proposals and prepare a report for the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State for the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero will then make the final decision on our application, which we expect in 2025.

If our application is successful, we expect to begin construction in 2026/2027. We anticipate the Mona Offshore Wind Project to be operational at some point in 2028/29.

There will be further opportunities for people to have their say on our proposals post-application via a process led by the Planning Inspectorate. You can find out more about this process by visiting <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>

Contact us

If you’d like any more information or have any questions about the project, you can contact us:

Find out more on our website
www.morganandmona.com
or use this QR code

Email:
info@monaoffshorewind.com

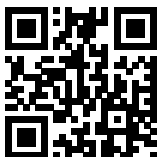
Phone:
0800 860 6263

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Partners in UK offshore wind



Find out more on our website
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or use this QR code



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