FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Fenwick Solar Farm

EN010152

Environmental Statement

Volume I Chapter 1: Introduction

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Prepared for:
Fenwick Solar Project Limited

Prepared by:
AECOM Limited

Table of Contents

Tables

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) has been commissioned by Fenwick Solar Project Limited (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') in relation to an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for Fenwick Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme').

1.1.2 The Scheme would comprise the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW), as well as a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and export and import connection to the national grid via National Grid's Thorpe Marsh Substation.

1.1.3 The land on which the Scheme is located covers an area of approximately 509 hectares (ha). This comprises three main areas (refer to **ES Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site [EN010152/APP/6.2]**) which are described below and in Section 1.2 (hereafter referred to collectively as 'the Order limits'). These elements are the subject of the DCO application:

a. The area located east of Fenwick and immediately south of the River Went and denoted by green lines on **ES Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site [EN010152/APP/6.2]** (hereafter referred to as the 'Solar PV Site') within which the Solar PV Panels, planting and mitigation areas, Field Stations, BESS Area, On-Site Substation or Grid Connection Line Drop, and associated infrastructure would be located. The Solar PV Site would be approximately 407 ha, centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE 60549 16313;

b. The area located between the Solar PV Site and the existing compound for Thorpe Marsh Substation and denoted by orange lines on **ES Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site [EN010152/APP/6.2]** (hereafter referred to as the 'Grid Connection Corridor') within which the 400 kilovolt (kV) and associated cables (the Grid Connection Cables) would be installed between the On-Site Substation to the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. The Grid Connection Corridor would be approximately 95 ha, centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE 60314 11457, with a length of approximately 6.3 kilometres (km); and

c. The area located within the existing compound for the National Grid's Thorpe Marsh Substation and denoted by brown shading on **ES Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site [EN010152/APP/6.2]** (hereafter referred to as the 'Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation') within which the 400 kV Grid Connection Cables would connect to the grid. The Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation is approximately 6 ha, centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE 60526 09507.

1.1.4 The Scheme also includes a section of highway at the junction of the A19 and Station Road in the town of Askern to allow for abnormal indivisible load (AIL) vehicle access and escort. This area is approximately 1 ha and is centred on the approximate National Grid Reference SE 56598 13647.

1.1.5 The Order limits are located entirely within City of Doncaster Council's administrative area and comprise land which is predominantly agricultural in nature. The administrative areas of North Yorkshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council are located immediately north and approximately 1 km northeast of the Solar PV Site, respectively. Landscape features immediately surrounding the Solar PV Site comprise largely agricultural fields and small rural villages, including Fenwick, Moss and Sykehouse, as well as the hamlet of Topham.

1.1.6 Due to its proposed generating capacity being more than 50 MW, the Scheme is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore requires consent via a DCO under the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) for its construction and operation. The decision whether to grant a DCO will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (hereafter referred to as 'the Secretary of State') following the Examination and Recommendation by the Planning Inspectorate.

1.1.7 The Scheme is considered to be 'EIA development' as defined by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) (Ref. 1-2) and therefore requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be undertaken. Regulation 12(2) states that the purpose of the ES is to provide sufficient information to enable stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of the development (and of any associated development). This ES forms part of the application for a DCO and presents the findings of the EIA undertaken for the Scheme in accordance with the EIA Regulations and the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1).

1.1.8 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **ES Volume II [EN010152/APP/6.2]**:

a. **Figure 1-1: Scheme Location**;

b. **Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan**; and

c. **Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site**.

1.1.9 This chapter is also supported by the following technical appendices in **ES Volume III [EN010152/APP/6.3]**:

a. **Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report**;

b. **Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion**;

c. **Appendix 1-3: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses;**

d. **Appendix 1-4: Statement of Competence**.

1.1.10 A glossary and list of abbreviations are defined in **ES Volume I Chapter 0: Table of Contents, Glossary and Abbreviations [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

1.1.11 A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the ES is presented in **ES Volume IV [EN010152/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 1 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** comprises this report.

1.2 The Scheme

1.2.1 The Scheme would comprise the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of Solar PV Panels, BESS and associated infrastructure. The BESS Containers within the BESS Area will have the

ability to store PV generation from the Scheme and/or import energy from the grid at times of excess generation, discharging the stored energy at times of peak demand and assisting in balancing the UK grid. Subject to being granted consent and following a final investment decision, the earliest construction could start is in 2028. Installation of the Grid Connection Cables is anticipated to require 12 months. Construction of the Solar PV Site will require an estimated 24 months, with operation therefore anticipated to commence in 2030, with decommissioning 40 years after final commissioning.

1.2.2 The location of the Scheme is shown in **ES Volume II Figure 1-1: Scheme Location [EN010152/APP/6.2]** with the Order limits shown on **ES Volume II Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan [EN010152/APP/6.2]**. The different elements of the Order limits (Solar PV Site, Grid Connection Corridor, and the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation) are shown on **ES Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site [EN010152/APP/6.2]**. The land within the Order limits and its surroundings are described in **ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]** with the consideration of alternatives and progression of the Scheme design and layout described in **ES Volume I Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

1.2.3 At the closest point, the boundary of the Solar PV Site is located immediately adjacent to the east of the village of Fenwick and approximately 1 km west and 1 km north of the villages of Sykehouse and Moss, respectively. The closest residential properties are located within 10 m of the Order limits, however, due to the provision of buffers and land for landscaping and habitat creation/enhancement, the actual distance of separation between these properties and the Solar PV Panels would be greater, as shown in the indicative layout presented in **ES Volume II Figure 2-3: Indicative Site Layout [EN010152/APP/6.2]**.

1.2.4 The design life of the Scheme is 40 years, with decommissioning to commence 40 years after final commissioning (currently anticipated to be 2030 to 2070). The technical assessments presented in this ES (**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]**) therefore assess an operational life of 40 years.

1.2.5 Further information on the design and infrastructure associated with the Scheme is provided in **ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

1.3 Assessment of Impacts and Mitigation

1.3.1 Environmental impacts arising from the Scheme have been studied systematically as part of the EIA process, with the results presented within this ES. The baseline for the assessment has been derived from surveys and studies within and around the Order limits. This is explained further in **ES Volume I Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and in the methodology section of each technical chapter (**ES Volume I Chapters 6** to **14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]**).

1.3.2 The EIA process assesses impacts and effects resulting from the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Scheme. It considers measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate any significant adverse effects on the environment and, where practicable, enhance the

environment. It also identifies 'residual' effects which are defined as effects remaining following the implementation of defined mitigation measures.

1.3.3 Where necessary and appropriate, the technical chapters (**ES Volume I Chapters 6** to **14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]**) set out mitigation measures that would be included as part of the Scheme. Over and above the Scheme and any proposed mitigation measures, the Applicant will provide various ecological enhancement measures to provide additional biodiversity benefits across the Solar PV Site. These enhancement measures are not required to mitigate any significant adverse effects of the Scheme and are thus additional to defined mitigation measures. For those enhancement measures voluntarily provided, the effect of the Scheme, along with such measures, would be no worse than assessed in this ES. The **Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register [EN010152/APP/6.5]** sets out the schedule of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

1.4 Structure of this Environmental Statement

1.4.1 The structure of this ES is outlined in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: ES Structure

Volume	Chapter	Description
Volume I [EN010152/APP/6.1]	**Chapter 0: Table of Contents, Glossary and Abbreviations** **Chapter 1: Introduction** **Chapter 2: The Scheme** **Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution** **Chapter 4: Consultation** **Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology**	These introductory chapters of the ES provide the basis for the technical environmental assessments which follow (Chapter 6 to 16). Chapter 0 sets out the contents of the ES, a glossary of technical terms and a list of abbreviations used. Chapter 2 provides a detailed description of the Scheme, while Chapter 3 discusses the design evolution and the alternatives considered. A summary of the consultation process undertaken is provided in Chapter 4 and the methodology used to undertake the EIA for the technical assessment chapters is set out in Chapter 5.
	Chapter 6: Climate Change **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage** **Chapter 8: Ecology** **Chapter 9: Water Environment** **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**	These chapters of the ES consider the potential environmental effects associated with a number of identified topics, which may result in significant environmental or socio-economic effects. Each topic is presented in a separate technical chapter and details the result of the assessment, likely significant effects arising from the Scheme, and proposed mitigation measures.

Volume	Chapter	Description
	Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** **Chapter 13: Transport and Access** **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics**	The chapters also present information regarding cumulative effects resulting from other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects together with the Scheme (i.e. cumulatively) with the Scheme. **ES Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010152/APP/6.1]** includes consideration of Air Quality, Glint and Glare, Ground Conditions, Major Accidents and Disasters, Telecommunications and Utilities, Electromagnetic Fields, and Materials and Waste.
	Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	This chapter considers the interactions arising from different environmental or social aspects affecting a receptor or receptors, which together may change the significance of effect.
	Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects	This chapter provides a summary of the ES, outlining any residual significant effects identified that remain following the implementation of mitigation.
Volume II [EN010152/APP/6.2]	**Figures**	This volume provides a set of figures that accompany the ES to help aid the reader's understanding.
Volume III [EN010152/APP/6.3]	**Technical Appendices**	This volume provides a set of appendices for reference and that provide further detail. The appendices comprise background data, technical reports, tables, figures, and surveys which support the assessment in this ES. Each chapter of the ES list the appendices that are relevant to it.
Volume IV [EN010152/APP/6.4]	**NTS**	The NTS is presented in a separate volume and provides a concise description of the Scheme, the alternatives considered, baseline assessment methodology, potential environmental/socio-economic effects and proposed mitigation measures. It is designed to provide information on the Scheme and the EIA in an accessible format using non-technical language which can be understood by

Volume	Chapter	Description
		a wide audience and assist interested parties with their familiarisation of the Scheme.
Volume V [EN010152/APP/6.4]	**Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register**	The Environmental Mitigation and Commitments Register sets out the schedule of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures that would be included as part of the Scheme.

1.5 Legislative Context and Need for Environmental Impact Assessment

Consenting Process

1.5.1 The Scheme is defined as a NSIP under Section 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) as an onshore generating station in England with a capacity exceeding 50 MW.

1.5.2 The Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) provides that the Secretary of State is responsible for determining the application for development consent, with the power to appoint a single person or a panel from the Planning Inspectorate to manage and examine the application (referred to as the 'Examining Authority'). In its role, the Examining Authority will examine the DCO Application for the Scheme and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State who will then decide whether to grant a DCO.

1.5.3 A DCO, if granted, has the effect of providing consent for development, in addition to a range of other consents and authorisations, where specified, as well as removing the need for some consents (such as planning permission). Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) also states that a DCO can include consent for 'associated development', which is development that is not a NSIP in its own right but is functionally related to the NSIP. This may be development that supports the construction, operation and maintenance, or decommissioning of the NSIP; which helps to address the impacts of the NSIP; or is of a type normally brought forward with the NSIP. The BESS Area is an example of associated development.

EIA Regulations

1.5.4 The EIA requirement for NSIP developments is transposed into law through the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2). The EIA Regulations specify which developments are required to undergo EIA, and schemes relevant to the NSIP planning process are listed under either of 'Schedule 1' or 'Schedule 2'. Those developments listed in Schedule 1 must be subject to EIA, while developments listed in Schedule 2 must only be subjected to EIA if they are considered *"likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location".* The criteria on which the judgement on EIA being required must be made are set out in Schedule 3.

1.5.5 The Scheme is a Schedule 2 development, listed under Schedule 2, Part 3(a) - industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Schedule 1).

1.5.6 Owing to its size, nature and location, the Scheme is likely to have significant effects on the environment and, therefore, is considered to constitute an EIA development.

1.5.7 The Applicant has confirmed to the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that an ES will be provided with the DCO Application for the Scheme as it is considered that there is the potential for the Scheme to meet the criteria set out in Schedule 3 of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2).

1.5.8 The issues that the Applicant considers the EIA needs to address were identified in the EIA Scoping Report (**ES Volume III Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [EN010152/APP/6.3]**) submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 1 June 2023. The EIA Scoping Report was developed following initial consultation with a number of key statutory consultees and was informed by the EIA team's experience working on a number of other solar farm projects. The Planning Inspectorate reviewed and consulted on the EIA Scoping Report and adopted (on behalf of the Secretary of State) a Scoping Opinion (**ES Volume III Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [EN010152/APP/6.3]**) on 11 July 2023. The Scoping Opinion included formal responses received by the Planning Inspectorate from statutory consultees. Key issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are summarised and responded to in **ES Volume III Appendix 1-3: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses [EN010152/APP/6.3]**. All issues raised in the Scoping Opinion have been considered during the EIA process.

National Policy Statements

1.5.9 In accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State is required to have regard to any relevant National Policy Statement (NPS), amongst other matters, when deciding whether or not to grant a DCO. The following Energy NPSs were designated in early 2024:

a. Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023) (Ref. 1-4);

b. NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (November 2023) (Ref. 1-5); and

c. NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (November 2023) (Ref. 1-6).

1.5.10 Section 2.10 of NPS EN-3 sets out policy requirements specific to solar generation. Given that the above NPSs will form the primary policy framework for the determination of the DCO application, the EIA approach takes account of these documents. A summary of the relevant considerations for each technical assessment is provided for each environmental technical topic (**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and the corresponding Legislation, Policy and Guidance appendix for each technical chapter).

National Planning Policy Framework

1.5.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023) (Ref. 1-7) sets out the Government's national planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. Although the NPPF is a material consideration in planning decisions under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Paragraph 5 of the NPPF makes it clear that the document does not contain

specific policies for NSIPs and that applications in relation to NSIPs are to be determined in accordance with the decision making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1) and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant. However, Paragraph 5 goes on to confirm that the NPPF may be a matter that is both important and relevant for the purposes of assessing DCO applications. The EIA for the Scheme therefore has regard to the relevant policies of the NPPF as part of the overall framework of national policy and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (Ref. 1-8) which provides guidance for NPPF policies. A summary of the relevant NPPF considerations for each technical assessment is provided for each technical topic (**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and the corresponding Legislation, Policy and Guidance appendix for each technical chapter).

Local Planning Policy

1.5.12 Policies in Local Plans are frequently considered important and relevant matters can influence the content of local impact reports (which the host local planning authorities will produce following submission of the DCO Application), and which the Secretary of State must have regard to in its decision making in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1).

1.5.13 The Scheme would be located entirely within the administrative area of City of Doncaster Council. The following documents form the Development Plan for the land within which the Scheme would be located:

a. Doncaster Local Plan 2015-2035 adopted September 2021 (Ref. 1-9); and

b. Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan adopted 2012 (Ref. 1-10).

1.5.14 A summary of the relevant local planning policy considerations for each technical assessment is provided for each technical topic (**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and the corresponding Legislation, Policy and Guidance appendix for each technical chapter).

Consideration of Planning Policy in EIA

1.5.15 This ES describes the national and local planning policies that are relevant to the EIA with a summary provided for each environmental topic. A summary of national and local planning policy relevant to each technical assessment is provided in an appendix to each technical topic.

1.5.16 This ES does not assess the accordance of the Scheme with planning policy which is instead set out in the **Planning Statement and Policy Accordance Table [EN010152/APP/7.1]** that accompanies the DCO Application.

1.5.17 The purpose of considering the abovementioned planning policy is twofold:

a. To identify policies that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and

b. To identify planning policies that could influence the methodology of the EIA. For example, a planning policy may require the assessment of a particular impact or the use of a particular methodology.

1.6 Other Relevant Policy

1.6.1 Other policies which are likely to be important and relevant matters for the Secretary of State's decision and are consideration for the EIA technical assessments include: 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment' (published in 2018 and updated in 2021) (Ref. 1-11) and its update, the 'Environmental Improvement Plan 2023' (2023) (Ref. 1-12).

1.6.2 The 25 Year Environment Plan, first published in 2018 and updated in October 2021, sets out the Government's 25-year plan to improve the environment within a generation. It aims to meet ten goals as follows:

a. achieve clean air;
b. achieve clean and plentiful water;
c. achieve thriving plants and wildlife;
d. reduce risk of harm from environmental hazards like flooding and drought;
e. use resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently;
f. enhance beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment;
g. mitigate and adapt to climate change;
h. minimise waste;
i. minimise exposure to chemicals; and
j. enhance biosecurity.

1.6.3 This plan therefore highlights the Government's support for the reduction in the UK's carbon footprint; the protection and enhancement of the natural environment; and ensuring that land is managed with environmental gains.

1.6.4 The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 acts as the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It builds upon the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan with a new plan setting out how goals for improving the environment will be delivered, as well as interim targets to measure progress. It highlights ten goals to achieve:

a. thriving plants and wildlife;
b. clean air;
c. clean and plentiful water;
d. managing exposure to chemicals and pesticides;
e. maximise our resources, minimise our waste;
f. using resources from nature sustainability;
g. mitigating and adapting to climate change;
h. reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards;
i. enhancing biosecurity; and
j. enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.

1.7 The Applicant

1.7.1 The Applicant (Fenwick Solar Project Limited) is a wholly owned subsidiary of BOOM Developments Limited who specialise in non-subsidised solar and battery storage projects. BOOM Developments Limited was founded in 2020, and the name BOOM is an acronym for Build Own Operate Maintain. This reflects the organisation's intentions to be involved in sustainable energy projects from day one right the way through to operation. Further information on BOOM Developments Limited can be found in the **Funding Statement [EN010152/APP/4.2]**.

1.7.2 The BOOM Managing Director and team have been responsible in previous roles for constructing more than 700 MW of solar developments in the UK between 2015 and 2017 and developing more than 850 MW of solar projects, including the UK's first NSIP solar PV project Cleve Hill which was granted a DCO in 2020 and East Yorkshire Solar Farm which was accepted for examination at the end of 2023. In 2021, the UK based BOOM, partnered with the Pelion Green Future group of companies based across Australia, America and the European mainland.

1.7.3 BOOM is committed to making a positive and significant impact on climate change and the achievement of the UK Government's aim for a fully decarbonised, reliable, and low-cost power system and net zero emissions by 2050.

1.8 Consultation and Preliminary Environmental Information

1.8.1 A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was published in Spring 2024 as part of the statutory consultation process to satisfy the requirements of the EIA Regulations and give consultees an understanding of the likely environmental effects of the Scheme (Ref. 1-2). Preliminary environmental information is defined in the EIA Regulations as information *"which (a) has been compiled by the applicant; and (b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development)".*

1.8.2 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7 (EIA: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information, and Environmental Statements) (Ref. 1-3) notes: *"A good PEIR document is one that enables consultees (both specialist and non-specialist) to understand the likely environmental effects of the Proposed Development and helps to inform their consultation responses on the Proposed Development during the pre-application stage."*

1.8.3 In order to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of the Scheme, the PEIR presented preliminary findings of the environmental assessments undertaken up to that point. Together with ongoing discussion and meetings, this allowed consultees the opportunity to provide informed comments on the Scheme, the assessment process, and preliminary findings prior to the finalisation of the DCO Application and this ES. The Applicant sought the views of consultees on the information contained within the PEIR, and there was an opportunity within the process up to submission of the DCO Application for both the EIA and the project design to have regard to comments received.

1.8.4 Further detail on the consultation undertaken is provided in **ES Volume I Chapter 4: Consultation [EN010152/APP/6.1]** within each of the technical chapters (**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]**) and in the **Consultation Report [EN010152/APP/5.1]**.

1.9 IEMA Quality Mark

1.9.1 Regulation 14 (4) of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2) requires that "*in order to ensure the completeness and quality of the environmental statement (a) the applicant must ensure that the environmental statement is prepared by competent experts; and (b) the environmental statement must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of such experts*". AECOM is an Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Registered Impact Assessor and holds the IEMA EIA Quality Mark as recognition of the quality of our EIA product and continuous training of our environmental consultants. **ES Volume III Appendix 1-4: Statement of Competence [EN010152/APP/6.3]** has been included within this ES for the Scheme, outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of the experts who prepared the ES.

1.10 The Environmental Statement

1.10.1 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2) sets out the information for inclusion in an ES.

1.10.2 Table 1-2 summarises where the requirements of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 1-2) have been addressed in the ES.

Table 1-2: Requirements of Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations

Requirement	Location in this ES
A description of the location of the development.	**ES Volume I Chapter 1: Introduction [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**
A description of the physical characteristics of the whole development including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases.	**ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**
A description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the development (any production processes), for instance, energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of materials and natural resources used.	**ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**

Requirement	Location in this ES
An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, soil and sub-soil pollution, light, heat, radiation, and types of waste produced) during construction and operational phases.	**ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 13: Transport and Access [EN010152/APP/6.1]** **ES Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010152/APP/6.1]**
A description of the reasonable alternatives which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.	**ES Volume I Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010152/APP/6.1]**
A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort based on the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.	**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (Baseline Conditions sections)
A description of the factors specified in regulation 4(2) likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape	**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (Likely Impacts and Effects sections)
A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia: The construction and exitances of the development; • The natural resources considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of the resources; • The emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat, and radiation, the	**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (Likely Impacts and Effects sections)

Requirement	Location in this ES
creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste; • The risk to human health, cultural heritage or the environment; • The cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects; • The impact of the project on climate and the vulnerability of the project to climate change; • The technologies and the substances used. The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development.	
A description of the forecasting methods or evidence, used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment including details of difficulties encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.	**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (Assessment Methodology, Embedded Mitigation, Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures, and Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties sections)
A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements during both the construction and operational phases.	**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (Embedded Mitigation and Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures sections)
A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned.	**ES Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (Major Accidents and Disasters section)
A NTS of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 8 of this Part.	**ES Volume IV Non-Technical Summary [EN010152/APP/6.4]**
A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in the Environmental Statement.	**ES Volume I Chapter 1** to **Chapter 16 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** (References sections)

1.11 References

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