

Supplementary submission of questions and statements by Simon Nicholson as an interested party in the planning application for The NLGEP by Solar 21.

Ecology.

Apart from the bats I referenced earlier, there are other ecological considerations. The wildlife that has been observed seems very strange and the "desk survey" seems to have been the preferred methodology. As an avid walker in the area I see a lot of wildlife and how it interacts with its surroundings.

The railway is as I have previously stated, an ecological superhighway. I see it has not been taken into consideration in the badger numbers referenced in APP058 6.2.10 Table 3. Badgers cross, forage and play here as they consider it a safe and protected place for them. There are many badger setts very close to the railway in its entirety which seems to have had little acknowledgement in this survey. Why are the setts so close to the railway? Because of the importance of the railway as a transit route to foraging grounds but also a safe place to forage.

In the same table there appears to be no indication that the railway is used by several species of deer (not mentioned under mammals anywhere in this report), as a safe place to leave their newborn offspring as they are unlikely to be disturbed. This has also been observed in overgrown areas close to the railway.

Roosts for both tawny and little owls, both of which are abundant, as well as a significant hunting ground where they patrol at night both along the rail route and associated margins. The riverbank and associated SSSI which is adjacent to the site is an exceptionally busy hunting ground for barn owls of which several can be readily observed nightly.

On other birds, using table 4 in the above section at 3.21, again the desk survey seems to have used strange data. No mention of Little Egrets or Avocets which feed in the margins and exposed mudflats at low tide near the site. No mention of many birds common in the area? Here is a non-exhaustive list:

- Hedge Sparrow
- Tree Sparrow
- Green Woodpecker
- Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
- Goldfinch
- Greenfinch
- Wood Pigeon
- Jackdaw
- Carrion Crow
- Rook
- Magpie
- Blue Tit
- Coal Tit
- Great Tit
- Robin
- Spotted Flycatcher (the survey states they are not present)
- Blackbird
- Song Thrush
- Mistle Thrush
- Wryneck
- Hen Harrier
- Mute Swans
- Moorhen

Coot
Golden Eye
Fire Crest
Goldcrest
Sparrowhawk
Kestrel
Red Kite
Common Buzzard
Shelduck
Kingfisher

Flocks of unidentified wading birds using the river as feeding grounds or a transit highway on the way to and from roosts at Alkborough Flats and Blacktoft Sands nature reserves either end of the day. The estimation of starling numbers is very strange as local observations of huge starling "murmurations" of many thousand individual birds at twilight occur regularly in the SSSI bordering the proposed site.

We have even had a pair of transiting Cranes fly through on their way to Alkborough Flats Wetland sanctuary. (A Black Headed Ibis has been seen there too.)

Pink Footed Geese
Grey Lag Geese

Domestic poultry and pigs producing meat and eggs for the food chain.

And there are many more I am sure that will be affected directly by this project. I know an Environmental Survey cannot be exhaustive but I feel it has done too much "desk" and not enough survey.

This project is going to have an effect on the local area by traffic disruption, increased pollution levels, reduced quality of life for those affected, visual impact and also the property value in the area. According to the Planning Act 2008 Section 44 (6)(B) "anyone who has a loss of land value by physical factors caused by public works can seek financial redress." Will this apply in this case and if so, how will this be quantified? The drop in house prices is already affecting prices in the area in light of the application (referring back to a previous submission, this is why more people are contacting me as trying to sell/buy a house as this is their only way of discovering this application has actually been made.) The applicant is in knowledge of one case where the house sellers in Flixborough, in light of the search revealing this application, had to drop their house price by £25,000. The applicant was challenged on this at a public meeting in Burton upon Stather village hall in mid 2021.

Flood risk:

Having read the EA submission I feel there has been only a general supply of information using National guidelines. Little or no local reference to actual flood events or risks have been reported. In 2013 the tidal surge that affected the wharf has not been documented. Also the flooding of 2007 which affected the area seems to have been softened as a "one in 200 year event". Other flooding in the area such as the flooding at Fishlake and the surrounding area in November 2019 could just as easily been at Flixborough Stather.

In reference to the North Lincolnshire Councils Flood Risk Strategy published in 2016 it states that flood management of the area in question is not controlled by mitigation but reactionary due to it's unpredictable regularity.

Also the Humber 2100+ Flood Planning project involving the EA and 12 partner authorities has a map of the area covered with these partner's logos overwritten on the home page at

<https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/humber/strategyreview/>

The map is a direct copy of the Climate Central Map used in their govt report of September 2021 as previously referenced on numerous occasions by myself, giving significant weight to unreferenced flood predictions by the EA in their submission. This also confirms the govt

guidance that the "once in 200 years" statement as spurious at best.