Gate Burton Energy Park
EN010131

Draft Statement of Common Ground between the Applicant and West Lindsey District Council
Document Reference: EN010131/APP/4.3A
January 2023

Regulation 5(2)(q)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Gate Burton Energy Park Limited

Prepared for:

Gate Burton Energy Park Limited

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) has been prepared to accompany an application made to the Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for a Development Consent Order (the Application) under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008). The Application seeks consent for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park (hereafter referred to as the Scheme).

1.1.2 The Application is submitted by Gate Burton Energy Park Ltd (the Applicant) which is a subsidiary of Low Carbon Ltd ('Low Carbon'). Low Carbon is a privately-owned UK investment and asset management company specialising in renewable energy. The Funding Statement **[EN010131/APP/6.7]** provides further information on the Applicant and Low Carbon.

1.1.3 This SoCG has been prepared by (1) Gate Burton Energy Park Ltd (the Applicant) and (2) West Lindsey District Council (WLDC).

1.1.4 WLDC is a lower-tier district planning authority for the area covered by the Solar and Energy Storage Park and the section of the Grid Connection Corridor that lies to the east of the River Trent. The section of cable route and grid connection works located to the west of the River Trent lie in the area covered by Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council. Given the different extent and nature of works in the adjoining area, these host authorities are covered by a separate SoCG. Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the host Local Planning Authorities alongside the Order limits.

1.1.5 This SoCG has been produced to confirm to the Examining Authority where agreement has been reached between the parties, where agreement has not been reached (and that is the parties' final position) and where discussions are still ongoing.

1.1.6 **This version has been prepared by the Applicant for submission with the application to document discussions between parties to date. Therefore, it does not yet incorporate comments from WLDC. A draft version was issued to WLDC for comments on 24 January 2023. The documents will continue to be revised and updated as discussions progress during the Pre-Examination and Examination periods.**

1.2 The Scheme

1.1.7 Gate Burton Energy Park is a proposed solar photovoltaic electricity generating facility. The Application is for development consent to construct, operate, maintain and decommission ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays, on-site battery storage and associated infrastructure. Associated infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, access provision and an underground 400kV electrical connection of approximately 7.5km to the National Grid Substation at Cottam Power Station. A detailed description of the Scheme is included in Chapter 2: The Scheme of the Environmental Statement **[EN010131/APP/3.1]**.

1.1.8 The land within the Order Limits is wholly contained within one site and will comprise of two distinct areas, based on the elements of the Scheme that are proposed in each:

- The **Solar and Energy Storage Park**: is the main area for the Scheme, including the area where the solar panels, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and on-site substation would be located. This is an area of 652 hectares.
- The **Grid Connection Corridor:** this comprises of land between the Solar and Energy Storage Park and Cottam Substation for grid connection works. This is an area of 172 hectares.

1.1.9 These areas are shown in Figure 1.

1.3 Format of Document and Terminology

1.1.10 Section 2 summarises the issues that are 'agreed', 'not agreed' or are 'under discussion'. 'Not Agreed' indicates a final position where the parties have agreed to disagree, 'Agreed' indicates where the issue has been resolved.

1.1.11 This SoCG is supported by Appendix A, which details the full record of engagement between the parties. Appendix B lists relevant local planning policy documents.

2. Areas of Discussion between the Parties

Ref.	Document Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
General principles of the Scheme				
1.1	In principle support for solar development		There is support for the principle of solar development in existing and emerging national government energy and planning policy. Solar development can make a significant contribution to achieving the UK's renewable energy and carbon reduction targets. Action to achieve the UK's renewable and carbon reduction targets is necessary and urgent.	Under discussion
1.2	Sustainable development		The Scheme comprises 'sustainable development' in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 1-1).	Under discussion
1.3	Relevant Planning Policy Documents		The Applicant has identified the planning policy documents listed in **Appendix B** as being relevant the area of the Application within WLDC.	Under discussion
1.4	Policy and the principle of the Scheme		The principle of the Scheme is supported by local planning policy. Policy LP19 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036 (Ref 1-2) and Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Review) (Ref 1-3) makes provision for non-wind renewable energy development where the benefit of the development outweighs the harm caused and it is demonstrated that any harm will be mitigated as far as is reasonably possible.	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				The Applicant considers that the benefits of the development outweigh the harm and any harm has been mitigated as far as is reasonably possible so the Scheme complies with this policy.	
1.5		Compliance with local planning policy		The Applicant considers it has complied with relevant local planning policy as set out in Appendix B of the Planning, Design and Access Statement **[EN010131/APP/2.2]**.	Under discussion
Alternative sites and the Scheme design					
2.1	WLDC Stat Con response	Alternatives/ site selection methodology	WLDC states it is not clear how the site was selected and what other DCO sites were considered. WLDC also queries where the 5km search area is situated from.	ES Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution **[EN010131/APP/3.1**] details the Applicant's site selection process The Applicant's area of search was incorrectly determined as being 5km in the PEI Report. The area of search was confirmed as being 8km from the point of connection to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) at Cottam substation. The requirement in the EIA Regulations is for the Applicant to describe the reasonable alternatives studied by the developer and as required to meet policy tests. Search areas can therefore vary by Applicant depending on the approach taken by different developers and commercial considerations. The search area may therefore be larger, or smaller than 8 km for other developers. NPS EN-1 (Ref 1-7) paragraph 4.4.3 states that [Applicant's emphasis]: *"where (as in the case of renewables) legislation imposes a specific quantitative target for particular technologies… the IPC should not reject an application for*	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				development on one site simply because fewer adverse impacts would result from developing similar infrastructure on another suitable site, ***and it should have regard as appropriate to the possibility that all suitable sites for energy infrastructure of the type proposed may be needed for future proposals".*** In this context, it is possible for several 'alternative' sites to exist and be brought forward for development, as is occurring in the area near the Gate Burton site. The Applicant considers that the approach taken to consideration of alternatives complies with requirements set out in National Policy Statements EN-1 And EN-3 (Ref 1-8); and their Revised Draft versions published in September 2021 (Ref 1-9 and Ref 1-10)	
2.2	WLDC Stat Con response	Lifetime of project	WLDC query if the anticipated 60-year lifetime of Scheme is a conservative estimate and seek clarification on this.	The assessment of the impacts of the Scheme is based on a 60-year lifespan. The Scheme will generate low carbon electricity for a longer period of time than a 40 year lifetime, delivering more benefits in terms of providing a secure, affordable, low carbon supply of electricity. The 60 year period is considered to be a realistic estimate based on the Applicant's understanding of the lifetime of the technology available and is not considered to be conservative.	Under discussion
2.3	WLDC Stat Con response	Type of panel	WLDC query if they can presume that 'tracking' panels are not part of the proposals.	As set out in ES Chapter 2: The Scheme **[EN010131/APP/3.1]** tracking panels are not	Agreed

Ref.	Document	Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				part of the proposals. The Scheme will utilise fixed racking systems.	
2.4	WLDC Stat Con response	Connection to Cottam station	WLDC seek further details on Grid Connection Corridor National Grid Connection to Cottam station.	As detailed in ES Chapter 2: The Scheme **[EN010131/APP/3.1]** the electrical connection to the National Grid Substation will be via an underground 400kV cable of approximately 7.5 km in length to Cottam Power Station.	Agreed
2.5	WLDC Stat Con response	Above ground lines and cables	WLDC states it is unclear whether overhead lines are being considered and if so, where they can be identified.	As confirmed in Chapter 2: The Scheme [**EN010131/APP/3.1**] the connection to the National Grid Substation will be via an underground cable.	Agreed
Cumulative development					
3.1	WLDC Stat Con responses	General comments	WLDC states it is critical that cumulative impacts are considered in the ES.	Agreed, cumulative impacts are considered as part of the ES, see ES Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects and Interactions.	Agreed
3.2	WLDC Stat Con response	EIA methodology – Cumulative development	WLDC queried the developments being considered as part of the cumulative assessment	The short list of developments is provided within Appendix 16-A of the ES **[EN010131/APP/3.3].** This includes the West Burton, Cottam and Tillbridge solar projects. The draft Cumulative Development was shared with WLDC on 12/10/2022 who provided no further comments.	Agreed
3.3	WLDC Stat Con response	Cumulative Effects	WLDC state that the LVIA needs to assess and address the sequential effect on more transient receptors, including those that are travelling through the District.	ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual **[EN010131/APP/3.1]** includes a cumulative assessment including sequential effects on transient receptors.	Agreed
Landscape and Visual					
3.4	WLDC Stat Con response	Extent of Study Area	WLDC seek clarification on why a 3km study area radius has been determined. They	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual **[EN010131/APP/3.1]**, Section 10.5 includes a	Under discussion

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			suggest more than a 3km study area is required.	further detailed rationale for the determination of the study area radius. As stated in the Gate Burton Energy Park EIA Scoping Report, Section 10.2 - Study Area, the study area was initially set at 5km. It was considered unlikely that there would be any significant effects on landscape or visual receptors beyond that radius due to the scale and nature of the Scheme. This was further assessed during field surveys in January and February 2022 as part of the PEI-Report process. It was subsequently concluded that a study area radius of 3km will be sufficient to identify potential significant effects arising from the Scheme considering the topographical setting, vegetation cover and built environment. However, as stated in PEI Report, Chapter 10, Section 10.2 - Study Area, the panoramic viewpoint at Tillbridge Lane as well as other panoramic views along the elevated sections of the B1398 near Ingham have also been considered outside the study and within 10km from the Order limits. Assets within that 'wider study area' will be considered, where identified as necessary, in order to determine the significance of landscape and visual effects at that distance.	
Socio-economics and land use					
4.1	WLDC Stat Con response	Agri-economic impacts	WLDC state that the agri-economic impacts of the development should be set out in the ES, in order to assess the following: • What is currently being produced on site?	The impacts on agriculture and socio economic are considered relative to the site in ES Chapter 12 Socio-Economics and Land Use **[EN010131/APP/3.1].**	Under discussion

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			• What is its contribution to food supplies and other sectors? • How many are directly and indirectly employed that will be affected by the development? • What are the socio economic impacts?	This chapter confirms that some level of agricultural use can continue on most of the site alongside the project and almost all land affected can be returned to agricultural use in full following decommissioning of the Scheme. The approach to assessing the impact of a Scheme on agricultural land is based on categorising land by its Agricultural Land Classification (ALC). ALC surveys provide a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. This is a more objective method of assessing impacts than considering the current production or output of an area of land because it is not affected by the choices made by the landowner over a parcel of land. If an assessment were based on current production, a landowner could cease production or produce non-food crops to reduce the reported effect on agriculture. Similarly, ALC is not affected by current land use practices so is not affected by poor drainage or farming methods that have adversely affected the output of an area of land. The approach of using ALC to assess the impact of Schemes on agriculture is supported by national policy and local policy, which all focus on the protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (i.e. ALC grades 1-3a). National Policy Statement EN-1 paragraph 5.10.15 and Draft National Policy Statement EN-1 paragraph 5.11.14 state that the decision maker: "*should ensure that applicants do not*	

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				site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification" but that *"little weight should be given to the loss of poorer quality agricultural land (in grades 3b, 4 and 5)".* The majority of the Solar and Energy Storage Park is not BMV land and therefore its use should be given little weight. Land within the Grid Connection Corridor can be returned to agricultural use after construction. Overall, the Scheme would generate more employment than would be lost, with an average of 323 full-time equivalent jobs created during construction and 14 during operation.	
4.2	WLDC Stat Con response	Wider tourism in Lincolnshire	WLDC seek assessment of how the development will alone, and in combination with other projects, affect visitor perceptions of rural Lincolnshire. WLDC request an assessment of the development along and in combination with other projects, in relation to the following: • Will the development affect the desirability of West Lindsey as a place to visit? • How will it affect visitor numbers? • How will it affect the visitor economy?	The impact on tourism was scoped out of the socio-economic chapter due to the unlikely impact of the scheme and cumulative schemes. There is only one (tourism) receptor located near the site, the Landmark Trust Chateau. The building has been renovated and now provides accommodation for two only. The impact of the scheme during the construction period will be negligible on this receptor and nil during operation. The next nearest receptor is located over 2km away, the Black Swan Guest House in Marton. This receptor will not be negatively impacted by the scheme (or cumulative schemes) and may benefit from it during the construction period (through an increase in occupancy). Furthermore, a study by The South West Research Company on *"the impact of renewable energy farms on visitors to Cornwall"*	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				(2013) found that renewable energy parks (solar and wind) had no negative impact on tourism and may even have a positive impact as sustainability becomes an element of considerations for tourists when opting for a destination. The study found that just 6% of visitors to Cornwall had a negative attitude towards renewable energy parks. The study also found that only 2% of visitors are less likely to visit the county again in the future as a result of the presence of wind and solar farms. However, 4% of visitors are more likely to visit which is likely to be as a result of those that find such developments attractive and, more importantly, those that consider the county to be a more positive place as a result of the presence of renewable energy farms and its support for the environmental causes.	
4.3	WLDC Stat Con response	Loss of BMV Land	WLDC are concerned that criteria to assess impact of loss of BMV land is not accurate, and the loss of 74ha of BMV land should not exclude the Site as 'not significant'. WLDC state that the effects of losing 635ha of agricultural land from production for in excess of 60 years need to be properly assessed and addressed in the ES.	The Scheme will not result in the loss of 74ha of BMV land. Within the Solar and Energy Storage Park there is 80.4ha of BMV land. However, 78.4 ha of this land can continue to have some agricultural use during operation of the solar farm, albeit likely to be sheep farming and reduced output. After operation this land can be fully returned to agriculture. Therefore, this land is not lost. Within the Grid Connection Corridor virtually all land can be returned to agricultural use after construction. An estimated 2 ha of agricultural land classified as BMV land will be permanently lost. In their response submitted at statutory consultation on Gate Burton Natural England stated *'As the given life span of the project is 60*	Under discussion

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				years, with a possible extension, the agricultural land will be taken out of production in the long term. However it will be possible to restore the land to agricultural use with no permanent loss of agricultural land quality likely to occur, provided the development is undertaken to high standards.' In this response Natural England similarly recognises that use of land for solar is not 'permanent loss' of agricultural land if the development is undertaken to high standards. These high standards can be assured through the requirements on the DCO. The final assessment presented in the ES concludes that the Scheme will have a 'minor adverse' effect on BMV agricultural land rather than negligible. This assessment takes into consideration the area of BMV land that would permanently lost, the area affected during the operational period where some agricultural use can continue and the reversible nature of the majority of the development. A full ALC surveys has not been completed of the Grid Connection Corridor because this land can be returned to farming after construction. However, as desktop study has been carried out to estimate the ALC grade of land within this area. This desktop study concluded that as a worst case 74.8ha of land in the Grid Connection Corridor is estimated to be BMV land. This land would be required during the construction phase only and could be returned to farming following the completion of this	

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				construction subject to any restrictions on activities associated with the easement. Construction work will involve relatively little displacement of the soil material, with the dominant impact being the trafficking over land with delivery and construction vehicles and the soil compaction this might cause, although measures can be adopted to minimise impacts. The Agricultural Land Classification Survey is provided within Appendix 12-C of the Environmental Statement and can be reviewed for further information **[EN010131/APP/3.3].**	
4.4	WLDC Stat Con response	Economic Development and Growth	WLDC request survey displaying the Agricultural Land Classifications across the Site, as this has not been provided.	The Agricultural Land Classification Survey is provided within Appendix 12-C of the Environmental Statement **[EN010131/APP/3.3].** A draft copy of Figure 12-1 **[EN010131/APP/3.3]** was shared with the council which illustrated the ALC gradings within the Order Limits on 19/01/2023,	Agreed
5. Ecology					
5.1	WLDC Stat Con response	BNG	WLDC welcome the intention to undertake a BNG report using Defra Metric 3.1.	Agreed. This is provided in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment **[EN010131/APP/7.9].**	Agreed
5.2	WLDC Stat Con response	Environmental Statement	WLDC state that the ES will need to reflect the findings of potential effects for marsh / marshy grass land during construction, along with any scheme design iteration and proposed mitigation.	The Scheme has evolved to ensure that Cow Pasture Lane Drains LWS will be crossed using non-intrusive methods and that no direct or indirect impacts will occur. All construction methods are formalised into the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), secured through the DCO **[EN010131/APP/7.3].**	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				Furthermore, the marshy grassland will be retained and avoided as the Scheme has evolved to remove this area from the developable area of the Scheme. Effects on running water and hedgerows are considered further in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation **[EN010131/APP/3.1].**	
6. Cultural Heritage					
6.1	WLDC Stat Con response	Assessment status	WLDC assume that cultural heritage assessment, including desk-based research is still ongoing and not complete.	The Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment is provided in Appendix 7-A **[EN010131/APP/3.3].** The geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation reports are presented in Appendix 7-D and 7-E **[EN010131/APP/3.3]** and are summarised in the Desk-based Assessment (Appendix 7-A) **[EN010131/APP/3.3].**	Agreed
6.2	WLDC Stat Con response	Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment	WLDC requests confirmation whether the desked-based study and the wider assessment is still ongoing/not-complete.	The Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment is provided in Appendix 7-A **[EN010131/APP/3.3].** The geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation reports are presented in Appendix 7-D and 7-E **[EN010131/APP/3.3]** and are summarised in the Desk-based Assessment (Appendix 7-A) **[EN010131/APP/3.3].**	Agreed
6.3	WLDC Stat Con response	Cultural heritage study area	WLDC confirmed it agrees with the 5km wide study area for assets of the “highest significance”.	Agreed	Agreed.
7. Noise and vibration					
7.1	WLDC Stat Con response	Noise and Vibration	WLDC state that due to noise impacts being at or around the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level, this needs to be addressed through mitigation at the very least.	Where exceedances of the LOAEL are identified, the SOAEL is not exceeded. For exceedances of the LOAEL, noise should be mitigated as far as reasonably practicable;	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	West Lindsey DC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				however, this does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur. For construction noise, best practicable means will be secured in the Framework CEMP **[EN010131/APP/7.3]** to reduce noise as far as reasonably practicable. This will include a construction monitoring scheme and a communication strategy to inform local residents. This level of mitigation is considered appropriate for exceedances of the LOAEL. For HDD activities that may be required to take place over the night-time period, a hierarchy of measures is contained in the CEMP to minimise potential noise impacts. For operational noise, the outline masterplan submitted in the ES has been optimised to locate noise generating plant as far from sensitive receptors as practicable. The final design will explore the potential for quieter plant and/ or enclosing plant in a contained unit. This approach represents best practicable mitigation measures.	

3. References

Ref 1-1: Ref 1-9: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2021) National Planning Policy Framework, Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Ref 1-2: Lincolnshire County Council, "Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036," Lincolnshire County Council, Lincoln, 2017. Available at: https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/adopted-local-plan-2017/

Ref 1-3: Lincolnshire County Council, "Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Review (March 2022)", Lincolnshire County Council, Lincoln, 2022.

Ref 1-4: Ref 1-21: Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan including the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies Plan adopted in June 2006 and the Site Locations Plan adopted in December 2017. Available at: https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/planning/minerals-waste

Ref 1-5: Lea Neighbourhood Development Plan, made January 2018. Available at: https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-02/Final%20Lea%20Neighbourhood%20Development%20Plan.pdf

Ref 1-6: Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Development Plan, made July 2022. Available at: https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-04/Sturton%20by%20Stow%20and%20Stow%20Neighbourhood%20Plan%20Final%20Approved%20Version.pdf

Ref 1-7: Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), (2011) National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

Ref 1-8: DECC (2011) National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47856/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf

Ref 1-9: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021) Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf

Ref 1-10: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021) Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015236/en-3-draft-for-consultation.pdf

Appendix A: Record of Engagement

Date	Correspondence	Topics discussed and outcomes
14/10/2021	WLDC Members Briefing	PowerPoint presentation on Scheme. Q&A session documented in minutes.
01/03/2022	Meeting with LCC, WLDC, NCC, BDC and AECOM	Meeting with representatives of Lincolnshire CC & West Lindsey DC, Nottinghamshire CC & Bassetlaw DC to discuss the selected viewpoints and proposed photomontage locations as well as the concept landscape masterplan.
12/05/2022	Letter from RC (WLDC) to AB (AECOM)	Comments from WLDC on Draft SoCC.
23/06/2022	Email from TC (WLDC) to GB	Sending acknowledgement letter to Section 42 consultation.
12/10/2022	Email from AL (AECOM) to RC (WLDC)	Sent copy of the cumulative development longlist to WLDC. No further amendments were made by WLDC to the list.
14/10/2022	Meeting with AECOM and WLDC	Project update meeting discussing updated scheme layout, changes to the order limits and PPA
17/11/2022	Meeting with WLDC and AECOM	Project update meeting with WLDC
20/12/2022	Project update meeting with WLDC and AECOM	Project update meeting including details of project updates, draft PPA and Targeted Consultation
19/01/2023	Email from EM (AECOM) and RC (WLDC)	Email providing a draft copy of the ALC grading across the Order Limits of the Scheme.
24/01/2023	Email from EM (AECOM) to RC (WLDC)	Email to issue WLDC with the draft SoCG requesting LCC's comments.
25/01/2023	Project update meeting with EM (AECOM) and RC (WLDC)	Project update meeting to discuss issue of draft SoCG, hard copies of application documents and the removal of panels near the Gate Burton estate.

Appendix B: West Lindsey District Council Relevant Policy Documents

- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP) 2012-2036 (covering West Lindsey), adopted 24 April 2017 (Ref 1-2);
- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Review (CLLP Review) (March 2022) (covering West Lindsey) (Ref 1-3);
- Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan including the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies Plan adopted in June 2016 and the Site Locations Plan adopted in December 2017 (Ref 1-4);
- Lea Neighbourhood Development Plan, made January 2018 (Ref 1-5) ; and
- Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Development Plan, made July 2022 (Ref 1-6).

Appendix C: Figure 1: The Order Limits and Local Authority Boundaries

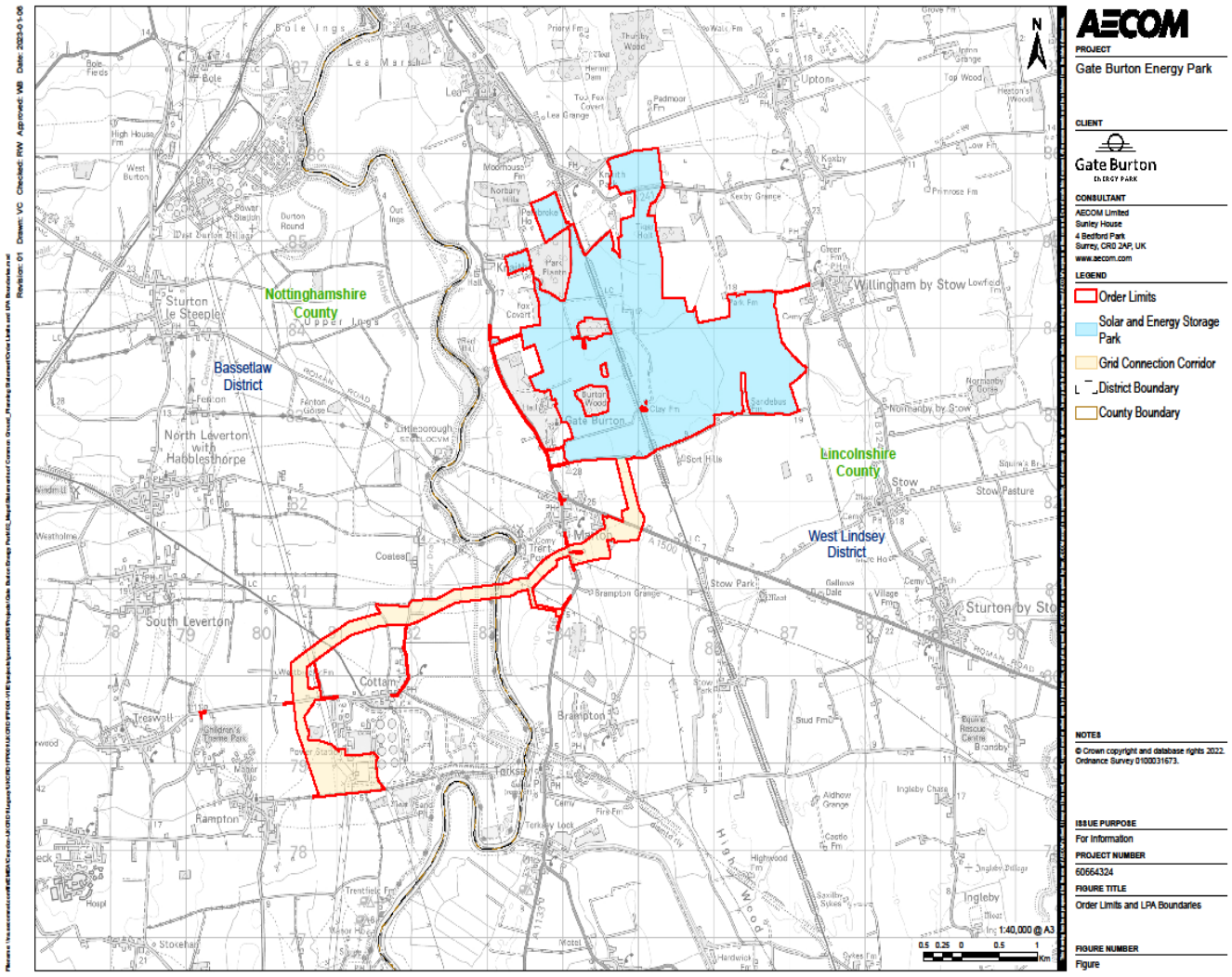

Figure 1 - The Order Limits and Local Authority Boundaries