

# Gate Burton Energy Park

## EN010131

Draft Statement of Common Ground between the Applicant and Lincolnshire County Council  
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Regulation 5(2)(q)  
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Prepared for:

Gate Burton Energy Park Limited

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

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## Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
1.1 Introduction .....	4
1.2 The Scheme.....	4
1.3 Format of Document and Terminology .....	5
2. Areas of Discussion between the Parties .....	6
3. References.....	42
Appendix A: Record of Engagement .....	43
Appendix B: West Lindsey District Council and Lincolnshire County Council Relevant Policy Documents.....	50
Appendix C: Figure 1 The Order Limits and Local Authority Boundaries .....	51

## Figures

Figure 1 - The Order Limits and Local Authority Boundaries.....	51
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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) Lincolnshire County Council (LCC).
- 1.1.4 LCC is a host local 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. The location of the Scheme in relation to the local authority boundaries is provided in Figure 1.
- 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 the parties to date. Therefore, this version does not yet incorporate comments from Lincolnshire County Council. A draft version for comment was issued to the Council on 23 January 2023. The document 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 (ES) [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 (Appendix 3).

## 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	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
1. General principles of the Scheme					
1.0		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
1.1		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
1.2		Relevant Planning Policy Documents		The Applicant has identified the planning policy documents listed in <b>Appendix B</b> as being relevant to LCC.	Under discussion
1.3		Policy and the principle of the Scheme		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	Lincolnshire CC 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.	
1.4		Compliance with local planning policy		The Applicant considers it has complied with relevant local planning policy as set out in <b>Appendix B of the Planning, Design and Access Statement [EN010131/APP/2.2]</b> .	Under discussion
<b>2. Landscape and Visual</b>					
2.1	LCC Stat Con response	Scope of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	LCC confirm that Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and scope of LVIA is aligned with scoping report and scoping opinions, AAH comments and meetings/workshops held with AECOM.	LCC and the Applicant agree that the scope of the LVIA is aligned with scoping report and scoping opinions, AAH comments and meetings/workshops held with AECOM.	Agreed
2.2	LCC Stat Con response	Extended redline boundary	LCC state that extensions made to the redline boundary along the western boundary which include two large plots to cover two access points along the A156 have not been captured in previous discussions. LCC state that these areas should be considered, clarified and discussed further with development team as there is potential additional landscape and visual impacts.	The proposed access road from the A156 is shown in Viewpoint / Photomontage 13. Views east from locations further west of the River Trent at a medium distance are illustrated in Viewpoint 14. ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> , assesses the landscape and visual effects arising from the proposed access road and relevant construction compounds at construction, operational and decommissioning stage.	Agreed
2.3	LCC Stat Con response	Design fix for ES	LCC expect a reasonable design fix for the ES which clearly sets out parameters of the development, which if there are still some outstanding design and layout elements would be based on a "worst case" scenario.	Comment noted. Please refer to ES Chapter 2: The Scheme <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> for Scheme details. The main parameters of the development are set out in the Outline Design Principles document <b>[EN010131/APP/2.3]</b> . Requirement 5 in the draft DCO	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				[EN010131/APP/6.1] requires that the development proceed in line with the Outline Design Principles, ensuring that the final design incorporates commitments provided to address comments raised by local authorities, key stakeholders and local communities throughout the design of the Scheme.	
2.4	LCC Stat Con response	Further consultation	<p>LCC request that further landscape and visual consultation is carried out between AAH/LCC and District Authority landscape specialists and AECOM, following conclusion of statutory consultation stage, to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEIR comments</li> <li>• Development proposals and mitigation scheme</li> <li>• Cable route corridor</li> <li>• Location of large structures or buildings</li> <li>• Extent of vegetation loss</li> <li>• Knock on effects</li> </ul>	<p>Further landscape and visual consultation has taken place between AAH/LCC. This has included further discussions including the cable route corridor (particularly river crossing) and location of any larger structures or buildings such as the substations, extent of vegetation loss for highways works, and also subsequent knock-on effects such as any requirement for additional viewpoints or Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs).</p>	Agreed
2.5	LCC Stat Con response	Larger and taller elements of Scheme	<p>LCC have concerns in regard to larger and taller elements of proposals and state these elements will likely have greater visual effects than PV panels. LCC expect the location and "worst case" extent of these elements to be identified in the LVIA.</p> <p>LCC suggest a Zone of Theoretical Visibility of taller elements is produced.</p> <p>LCC request clarification that taller elements would be included on the layouts and on ZTV within the methodology section of the ES.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Please refer to ES Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010131/APP/3.1] for Scheme details.</p> <p>ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Chapter, includes the following figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-9 (ZTV) (Bare Earth) - All Features</li> <li>• 10-10 ZTV (With Surface Features) - All Features</li> <li>• 10-9 ZTV (Bare Earth) - Solar Panels</li> <li>• 10-10 ZTV (With Surface Features) - Solar Panels</li> </ul>	Agreed



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-9 ZTV (Bare Earth) - Substation / Battery Storage</li> <li>10-10 ZTV (With Surface Features) - Substation / Battery Storage</li> </ul> <p>The above range of ZTVs will provide a comprehensive indication of the worst-case scenario for each of the main Scheme elements, including the elements of the Scheme such as the BESS and On-Site Substation that are taller than solar panels. These ZTVs have informed the landscape and visual impact assessment and support the assessment of those individual items as well as their combined impact. This is further assisted by photomontages including winter and summer photography.</p> <p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> includes the methodology for the ZTVs and preparation of verifiable views. Figure 2-4: Site Layout of the ES shows the location of the larger/taller elements of the Scheme.</p>	<p>Agreed</p> <p>Under discussion</p>
2.6	LCC Stat Con response	Above ground lines and cables	LCC seek clarification on whether above ground lines and associated poles are proposed.	The grid connection between the Solar and Energy Storage Park and Cottam National Grid Substation will be located underground. The nature of works at the Cottam Substation itself will be confirmed during detailed design. The cabling between racks of solar panels within the site will be low level i.e. at the height of the racks and therefore will not be visible.	Agreed
2.7	LCC Stat Con response	Vegetation loss	LCC expect details of extent of vegetation loss to facilitate construction access, permanent site access and potential wider	The extent of vegetation loss is presented in Appendix 10-G: Arboricultural Impact Assessment <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> . This	Under discussion



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			highways works to be identified in LVIA, and for vegetation removal to be surveyed to <i>BS:5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction.</i>	follows an approach agreed via consultation with the local planning authorities to utilise high level tree assessment data using LiDAR and aerial imagery with added buffer zones to capture likely tree constraints. Site walkovers and targeted tree surveys have verified data assumptions and provide detail in key areas. If situations arise where detailed tree survey data is not available for areas where loss is required conclusions on the significance and value of trees to be removed will be drawn from available high level tree assessment information. The Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Impact/Removal Plans and Important Hedgerows Location Plan <b>[EN010131/APP/3.8]</b> shows the location of trees and important hedgerows and the (limited) impacts upon them as a result of the Scheme.	
2.8	LCC Stat Con response	Shared cable corridor and crossing	LCC request that AAH and LCC are involved and consulted further in regard to the development proposals, in particular on the shared cable corridor and crossing and additional viewpoints, which may need to be included within LVIA.	<p>Engagement has continued between the Applicant and AAH (and LCC) as documented in Appendix A. ES Volume 2, Figure 2-1 <b>[EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> indicates the avoidance areas and access exclusion areas for the proposed cable trenching. ES Volume 1, Chapter 2 – The Scheme <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b>, outlines details on the proposed cable drilling process.</p> <p>ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b>, assesses effects arising during the construction, operation and decommissioning phase. The definition of avoidance areas and access exclusion areas, as indicated in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-1, will</p>	Under discussion



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				ensure that the River Trent, its shores and adjacent areas will remain unchanged. Construction effects along the Grid Connection Corridor are temporary and are therefore not illustrated in specific photomontages.	
2.9	LCC Stat Con response	Reference to consultation	LCC expect reference to be made in LVIA to specific consultation comments such as AAH TM01 and AAH TM02 as well as PEIR comments.	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> summarises the consultation process with AAH/LCC and the relevant amendment and additions made to the chapter and supporting documents. The Consultation Report <b>[EN010131/APP/4.1]</b> also documents how all responses received during statutory consultation (including on the PEIR) have been taken into account.	Under discussion
2.10	LCC Stat Con response	Extent of Study Area	LCC seek clear justification of extent of final study area within LVIA.	ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual, Section 10.5 includes a further detailed rationale for the determination of the study area.  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 would be sufficient to identify potential significant effects arising from the Scheme considering the topographical setting,	Agreed



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				<p>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 DCO site boundary. Assets within that 'wider study area' have been considered, where necessary, in order to determine the significance of landscape and visual effects at that distance.</p>	
2.11	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Character	LCC request that LVIA clarifies why character assessment has been carried out by AECOM and how they reflect on or differ to published character assessments.	<p>The study area is located within landscape character areas defined at national, regional, district and partially at county level. While Nottinghamshire County has a robust Landscape Character Assessment carried out for the jurisdiction, Lincolnshire County does not have a published Landscape Character Assessment to date (as of January 2023). The only current Landscape Character Assessment within the county, which relates to the study area, is the West Lindsey District Council Landscape Character Assessment which was published in 1999. While elements of this assessment are still valid, it was decided to carry out a local landscape character assessment based on the West Lindsey LCA along with the Nottinghamshire LCA and supporting publications at local and district levels. A local LCA addresses a concern that publicly available LCA are at a large scale and may not provide enough information at local level. The concern is that landscape effects could appear to be minimal considering the</p>	Under discussion



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				overall scale of affected LCA and therefore an approach reliant only on published LCA could underestimate effects. In order to allow for a more detailed landscape character assessment to determine likely changes at a local level, AECOM created local landscape character areas (LLCA). Those local landscape character areas are detailed to a level considered appropriate to support the assessment of landscape effects of the Scheme sufficiently.	
2.12	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Character	LCC state that Figure 10-7 of the PEIR is unclear and the text should reflect the text within the document.	To aid interpretation the legend included in Figure 10-7 (ES Volume 2) <b>[EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> matches the statements made in ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> .	Agreed
2.13	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Character	LCC suggest that a finer grained site level character assessment and identification of individual elements or features of the landscape should form the baseline.	<p>The definition and description of local landscape character (LLCA) areas by AECOM has been carried out to address an insufficiency in publicly available LCA. These LLCA have been detailed to a level considered appropriate to support the assessment of landscape effects of the Scheme sufficiently.</p> <p>Further site work has been carried out since the PEI Report stage which has led to additional viewpoints for photomontages being identified, particularly along the extensive PRow network.</p> <p>The descriptions of the landscape baseline elements of these views, which are located across the LLCA identified, have further confirmed our findings within the LLCAs.</p>	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				The baseline descriptions of these views, along with the existing viewpoints prepared for the PEI Report supported the further site-level analysis presented in the ES.	
2.14	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Character	LCC state that Area of Great Landscape Value should also be detailed in the baseline.	Comment noted. The AGLV is presented in Appendix 10-C: Landscape Baseline [EN010131/APP/3.3]. Local features and elements will be captured additionally within the additional views and within the visual baseline photography and descriptions. The impact of the Scheme on the AGLV is considered both in <b>Chapter 10, Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> and from a policy perspective in the Planning, Design and Access Statement [EN010131/APP/2.2].	Agreed
2.15	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Character	LCC state that the scale or size of a character area should not be a determining factor in assessing effects and encourages that LVIA assesses change in impact in particular area, rather than whole character area.	The LLCAs provide a basis for finer grained landscape character assessments. Those local landscape character areas are detailed to a level considered appropriate to support the assessment of landscape effects of the Scheme sufficiently, as described in ES Chapter 10, Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010131/APP/3.1], as well as in ES, Appendix 10-C: Landscape Baseline [EN010131/APP/3.3]. ES Figure 10-7 – Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010131/APP/3.2] illustrates the location and extend of these local landscape character areas.	Under discussion
2.16	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Character	LCC seek that information collated as part of The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire (2011) be taken into account.	The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire has been added to the Landscape Baseline. The LLCA's have been identified	Agreed



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				<p>based on this document, the West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment and all heritage/historical assets relating to the landscape and visual chapter have been identified and assessed within these character areas at a local level, i.e., what of that historic landscape characterisation is still relevant.</p> <p>The Historic Landscape Character of the Scheme and study area is set out in the cultural heritage baseline and presented in Appendix 7-A and on Figure 4 of Appendix 7-A <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b>. The likely impacts and effects of the Scheme on the Historic Landscape are set out in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b>.</p>	
2.17	LCC Stat Con response	Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment and Conservation Management Plan	LCC suggest that assessment of how the Scheme addresses priorities in Trent Vale Conservation Management Plan (June 2013) and Trent Vale Landscape Character Assessment should be undertaken.	<p>Neither the website nor the PDF as per the link provided in the consultation response were publicly accessible.</p> <p>However, the relevant documents were requested by AECOM and have been provided by the LCC representative (AAH Consultants). Relevant information has been reviewed is included in ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> and appendices <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b>.</p>	Under discussion
2.18	LCC Stat Con response	Viewpoint photographs	LCC request opportunity to review and discuss viewpoint photographs with AECOM.	A meeting between AECOM and AAH/LCC was held on 4 August 2022 reviewing the additional photography taken on site. A selection of the viewpoint photography was put forward for photomontage production. Additional photomontages agreed with AAH/LCC have been included in the ES.	Agreed



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2.19	LCC Stat Con response	Surrounding Lanes	LCC seek that LVIA assessment considers use of surrounding lanes and track by dog walkers, horse riders and cyclists within the baseline and methodology.	The receptor group 'recreational users' covers all receptors who come to the relevant publicly accessible lanes and tracks. This receptor group combines users on foot, horse, bicycle, boat and other forms of leisure transport. <b>ES Chapter 10 [EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> , Table 10-6 – Visual Receptors includes further details to the nature of and potential range of these receptors. It also includes details on their experience of landscape and visual effects along the local road, footpath and PRow network. This is based on the intended purpose of these transport corridors in order to provide a balanced and objective assessment.	Agreed
2.20	LCC Stat Con response	Offset distances	LCC expect that final layout plans and ES provide clear minimum offset distances for each situation and boundary treatment.	Chapter 2: The Scheme <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> and ES Figure 2-4 <b>[EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> have been updated to include the relevant offsets. They are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Public Rights of Way Buffer of 5m to provide offset for footpath users;</li> <li>• a heritage setting buffer to provide an offset of infrastructure from the non-designated parkland and number of listed buildings at Gate Burton;</li> <li>• a Building Buffer of 25m from panels;</li> <li>• a Hedge Buffer of 5m;</li> <li>• An Existing Hedge with Trees Buffer of 10m;</li> <li>• An Existing Woodland Buffer of 15m to protect tree roots;</li> <li>• Ancient Woodland Buffer of 15m to protect the ancient woodland and avoid root damage; and</li> </ul>	Agreed



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10m offset from centreline of watercourses.</li> </ul> <p>The Outline Design Principles document <b>[EN010131/APP/2.3]</b> contains relevant principles, which are then secured by Requirement 5 of the draft DCO <b>[EN010131/APP/6.1]</b>.</p>	
2.21	LCC Stat Con response	Figure sizes	<p>LCC propose that some figures would benefit from enlarged sections.</p> <p>LCC recommend that base mapping is upgraded to 1:25,000 or 1:10,000 and rescaled as needed.</p>	All ES figures ( <b>ES Volume 2 [EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> ) have been reviewed to ensure clarity in the information displayed.	Agreed
2.22	LCC Stat Con response	PROW plan	LCC state that final PROW plan should make PROW clearer by amending layer order and colour of PROW.	Comment noted. All ES figures <b>[EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> have been reviewed to ensure clarity in the information displayed.	Agreed
2.23	LCC Stat Con response	Mitigation	LCC request clarification within the LVIA on whether mitigation identified is indicative or fixed, along with potential impacts and strategy to secure mitigation.	<p>An <b>Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010131/APP/7.10]</b>, has been prepared and submitted with the Application. Requirement 7 of the draft DCO <b>[EN010131/APP/6.1]</b> requires that a landscape and ecological management plan is submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority prior to development commencing and that this will be substantially in line with the Outline Plan submitted with the Application. This secures the principles of the mitigation identified. The Outline Design Principles <b>[EN010131/APP/2.3]</b> are include some key measures identified in the LVIA, with Requirement 5 stating that the development</p>	Under discussion

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				must accord with the Outline Design Principles.	
2.24	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape Value	LCC disagree with AECOM's implication that only designated landscapes may have a medium or high value, and state that value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or individual elements which contribute to character of landscape.	The level of landscape value is not only determined by the designation status but also on local features, whether they are designated or not. Considering this, AECOM created local landscape character areas (LLCA). Those local landscape character areas are detailed to a level considered appropriate to inform the level of landscape value objectively outside of designated areas.	Under discussion
2.25	LCC Stat Con response	Landscape sensitivity	LCC propose that a matrix to assess sensitivity may be more useful in defining value and susceptibility.	Comment noted. GLVIA3 discourages oversimplification and over-reliance on matrices or tabular summaries (refer to Section 3.29 and 3.33). It encourages to focus on text descriptions. ES Appendix 10-C <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> provides a narrative on the approach and judgement of landscape sensitivity.	Under discussion
2.26	LCC Stat Con response	Residential visual amenity	LCC seek clarification on size of study area in relation to relationship to residential visual amenity, and to provide justification for this.	Comment noted. Further details in relation to Residential Visual Amenity are included in <b>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> and associated appendices. .	Agreed
2.27	LCC Stat Con response	Cumulative Effects	LCC confirm that they expect Cumulative Effects to be part of the final LVIA.	<b>LCC: ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> includes a cumulative assessment based on information available from 3 <sup>rd</sup> party developments.	Agreed
2.28	LCC Stat Con response	Existing Viewpoint Photography	1. LCC expect existing viewpoint photography to be full resolution images for the final LVIA in order to provide clarity of long-distance views.	1. The resolution in viewpoint photography / photomontages remains unchanged but the level of image compression determines the quality of images.	1. Agreed

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			<p>2. LCC request that images for the LVIA are at an appropriate resolution and size to align with Landscape Institute TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.</p> <p>3. LCC recommend that viewpoints VP01, VP10 and VP13 may benefit from extending views.</p>	<p>The paper size of all photomontage sheets is A1 and will be indicated on each sheet for clarity. The compressed copy was produced for statutory consultation to create file sizes that were more manageable for people to view.</p> <p>2. The ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual will be accompanied by a high-quality set of viewpoint photography / photomontages without compression to retain the quality. If viewed on a screen, the zoom factor should always be 100% to experience the view as realistic as possible.</p> <p><b>3. VP01:</b> An additional photomontage sheet is included extending the view further to the right (east).</p> <p><b>VP10:</b> An additional photomontage sheet is included extending the view further to the left (south).</p> <p><b>VP13:</b> Additional photomontage sheets are included extending the view further to the right (including sections of the A156 for context).</p>	<p>2. Agreed</p> <p>3. Agreed</p>
2.29	Further response from LCC following LVIA meeting 01/03/2022	On-site substation	LCC request further details are provided regarding the on-site substation including location, size/massing and height.	Please refer to ES Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010131/APP/3.1].	Under discussion
2.30	Meeting minutes from LVIA meeting	Viewpoints	LCC agree with the location and details of the following viewpoints: - VP1 PRoW Footpath Stow/71/2 (no photomontage suggested);	Agreed.	Agreed.

Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
	with LCC 04/08/2022		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VP 2 PRoW Restricted Bridleway; Stow/70/1 (photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP3 PRoW Public Footpath; Kexb/58/1 (No photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP4 PRoW Carriageway; Upton/N013 (photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP5 PRoW Footpath; Upton/53/1 (photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP6 Padmoor Lane (No photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP7 Knaith Park PRoW (no photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP8 Station Road (Photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP9 B1241 (Photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP10 Moorhouse Farm PRoW Public Footpath LEA/1056/1 (No photomontage is suggested);</li> <li>- VP11 B1241 (Photomontage suggested);</li> <li>- VP12 Park Plantation PRoW Public Footpath; Knai/44/2 Photomontage initially suggested but agreed not to be undertaken due to safety/accessibility issues;</li> <li>- VP13 Marton PRoW Public Footpath; Mton/69/1 (Photomontage suggested); and</li> <li>- VP14 Littleborough Tow Path (photomontage suggested)</li> </ul>		
2.31	LCC Targeted Consultation response	Vegetation removal	<p>LCC request the extents of any vegetation removal to be clearly indicated.  LCC state that any tree or hedgerow removal should be clearly indicated.</p> <p>LCC request any tree or hedgerow removal be surveyed to BS 5837 (2012) – Trees in</p>	<p>An assessment of the impact on trees is presented in <b>Appendix 10-G: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010131/APP/3.3]</b>. This follows an approach agreed via consultation with the local planning authorities to utilise high level tree assessment data using LiDAR and aerial imagery with added buffer</p>	Under discussion



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			<p>Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to allow for an understanding of the quality and value of removed vegetation.</p> <p>LCC state that existing retained vegetation and associated root protection areas (RPA) adjacent to removals and construction activity need to be protected, and depending on the proximity of works this may need to be to BS 5837</p>	<p>zones to capture likely tree constraints. Site walkovers and targeted tree surveys have verified data assumptions and provide detail in key areas. If situations arise where detailed tree survey data is not available for areas where loss is required conclusions on the significance and value of trees to be removed have been drawn from available high level tree assessment information.</p>	
2.32	LCC Targeted Consultation response	Vegetation removal	<p>LCC request that vegetation removal is avoided where possible, or where necessary is either kept to a minimum or where possible the translocation of hedgerows is investigated.</p> <p>LCC state that they any vegetation lost to accommodate the development or associated enabling works is replaced with suitable species, quantity and specification as part of the wider mitigation scheme.</p>	<p>An <b>Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010131/APP/7.10]</b>, along with a landscape mitigation masterplan has been prepared. The document provides a framework for delivering the landscape strategy and the successful establishment and future management of proposed landscape works associated with the Gate Burton Energy Park. It sets out the short and long-term measures and practices that will be implemented by the Applicant to establish, monitor and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement (biodiversity net gain) measure embedded in the design. The latter will be achieved through habitat creation over and above that used for habitat mitigation. Vegetation removal will be avoided wherever possible. Where necessary to facilitate access, a commitment to either cutting down to base or where necessary replanting is made in the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (OLEMP) <b>[EN010131/APP/7.10]</b>.</p>	Under discussion



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2.34	LCC Targeted Consultation response	Vegetation removal within the LVIA	LCC state that any landscape and visual effects of the vegetation removal should be considered as part of the assessment as this may open up views and/or change landscape character in the wider area	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> assesses effects on the landscape character and the visual amenity resulting from all components of the Scheme during construction, operation and decommissioning. This includes vegetation clearance occurring as a result of the creation of visibility splays identified in this consultation.	Under discussion
<b>3. Cumulative developments</b>					
3.1	LCC Stat Con responses	General comments	LCC state that cumulative impact is an important issue given number of NSIP projects currently programmed across Lincolnshire (including 6 other solar energy parks). LCC state there is a need for a full assessment of environmental and social-economic impacts of the cumulative effect of Gate Burton in conjunction with other projects.	Agreed. Cumulative schemes within the shortlist in ES Appendix 16-A <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> have been considered within the cumulative assessment, including all solar farms that are sufficiently progressed and sufficiently close to the Scheme to enable assessment.	Agreed
3.2	Email exchange with LCC	Cumulative Development Longlist	LCC have confirmed they agree with Cumulative Development Longlist following their comments on adding additional County Matter related developments.	Agreed.	Agreed
3.3	LCC Stat Con response	Text in PEIR	LCC state that Chapter 5 of the PEIR should include consideration of the impacts of other NSIPs across the County, in particular those in West Lindsey. LCC state that paragraph 5-8 of the PEIR needs a bespoke approach to include those NSIP developments beyond 5km search zone and must include all other NSIPs in West Lindsey District, including Tillbridge Solar proposal.	Comment noted. Cumulative schemes within the shortlist in Appendix 16-A <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> have been considered within each cumulative assessment, this includes the Tillbridge Solar Proposal. The Applicant is aware of further solar proposals within Lincolnshire that have not been included such as the Springwell Solar Farm between Sleaford and Lincoln that was announced in January 2023, although there is limited information in the public domain on this scheme and given its location it is considered	Under discussion



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				unlikely there will be any cumulative effects. However, no additional solar proposals have been identified with the potential for cumulative effects with the Gate Burton Scheme.	
<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>					
4.1	LCC Stat Con response	Mitigation strategy	LCC confirm that the approach to undertaking archaeological field evaluation set out in the PEIR will inform a fit for purpose mitigation strategy.	<p>Agreed with thanks. A Mitigation Schedule <b>[EN010131/APP/2.5]</b> has been produced to accompany the DCO Application which outlines the mitigation strategies that may be required and set out as a requirement of the DCO.</p> <p>An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy <b>[EN010131/APP/7.6]</b> sets out the objectives for the cultural heritage mitigation. Requirement 11 in the draft DCO <b>[EN010131/APP/6.1]</b> requires that the development is implemented in accordance with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.</p>	Agreed
4.2	LCC Stat Con response	Study Area size	LCC state that archaeological study area should be at least 1km to maximize the potential for known archaeology.	The study area for the collation of information on non-designated heritage assets has been defined as 1km radius from the boundary of the Solar and Energy Storage Park ( <b>ES Volume 2: Figure 7-2 [EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> ), which has been judged as appropriate to identify known archaeological assets and assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Solar and Energy Storage Park given the Scheme's nature, size and location. The 1km study area also includes the Grid Connection Corridor where it falls within the study area.	Under discussion



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				Where the Grid Connection Corridor is located beyond the 1km study area, a 500m study area has been applied from the boundary of the Grid Connection Corridor. This 500m study area is considered appropriate to the works due to the linear nature of the corridor. In addition, the results of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation have been incorporated into the baseline information in order to understand the archaeological potential of the development area and are presented in Appendix 7-D and 7-E <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> and are summarised in the Desk-based Assessment (Appendix 7-A) <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> .	
4.3	LCC Stat Con response	Other matters in the PEIR	<p>1. LCC require Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data.</p> <p>2. LCC state that final report with assessment of LiDAR and air photographs is now completed.</p> <p>3. LCC understand that section 7.6.6 which states “<i>The results of these surveys will provide more details on the heritage interest and significance of heritage assets. When considered along with the development of the scheme design, is it considered that the likely significant effects will be reduced. The results will also assist in the development of a detailed mitigation strategy</i>” means the survey results will inform the scheme design, the results of the ground-truthing phase of trenching to determine extent and</p>	<p>1. A review of the PAS online portal has been undertaken and the data has been incorporated into the baseline presented in Appendix 7-A <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b>.</p> <p>2. Agreed. The aerial photo and LiDAR assessment report is provided as Appendix-C to the Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b>.</p> <p>3. The geophysical survey reports are provided as Appendix 7-D to the Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b>.</p> <p>The results of the surveys have been used to identify embedded design mitigation strategies. Mitigation strategies are outlined in ES Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> and a Mitigation Schedule <b>[EN010131/APP/2.5]</b></p>	<p>1. Agreed</p> <p>2. Agreed</p> <p>3. Agreed</p>



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
			significance of the archaeology across the DCO site will also assist with this.	has been produced to accompany the DCO Application.  An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy <b>[EN010131/APP7.6]</b> , which will be secured by a DCO requirement, sets out the objectives for the cultural heritage mitigation.	
4.4	LCC Stat Con response	Future Baseline	LCC disagree that there will be no change in the future baseline for cultural heritage, and state that the future baseline will change following the results of the trial trench evaluation.	The results of the trial trench evaluation have been incorporated into the existing baseline presented in Appendix 7-A <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> .	Under discussion
	LCC Stat Con response	Permanent construction impacts	LCC states that permanent construction impacts of the Historic Environment, regarding earthworks excavation in the case of any historic earthworks which may be damaged or destroyed during construction, will need to be subject to a programme of recording prior to any works whatsoever and a programme of restoration following completion of works.	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow which have been excavated during the trial trench evaluation have been restored following completion of the survey works. Earthwork remains of post-medieval flood defences within the Grid Connection Corridor will be subject to re-instatement following construction as set out in the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy <b>[EN010131/APP/7.6]</b> .  An assessment of likely impacts and effects of the Scheme on heritage assets and their setting is presented in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> . Mitigation strategies are outlined in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage and a Mitigation Schedule <b>[EN010131/APP/2.5]</b> has been produced to accompany the DCO.	Under discussion
4.5	LCC Stat Con response	Decommissioning impacts	LCC state that thought will need to be given to both embedded mitigation and practical on-site solutions of the potential	The selected method of decommissioning would have due regard to health and safety, environmental impact and benefits, and	Under discussion



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			decommissioning impacts of the Historic Environment, to ensure there is no potential compaction or tracking across any preserved in situ archaeological areas across the site.	economic aspects which will be set out in a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan <b>[EN010131/APP/7.5]</b> which is secured through DCO Requirement 19. Any future maintenance, decommissioning and / or reinstatement works would be subject to prevailing legislation, guidance and permitting regimes. Landscape restoration and remediation to suitable surfaces would be undertaken. This will result in the restoration of the rural landscape. A well-designed decommissioning scheme would not have any impact beyond the already disturbed footprint of the Scheme and will take into account areas of archaeological deposits that have been preserved in situ.	
4.6	LCC Stat Con response	Non-intrusive solar PV	LCC state that impacts from the use of non-intrusive solar PV panel installation techniques where archaeological potential is identified will need to be considered and requires a full understanding of the depth, extent, importance and nature of the surviving archaeology across the site. LCC state that any proposal in archeologically sensitive areas will require a firm evidence base proving that any proposed work including decommissioning will have no impact upon the archaeology.	An assessment of likely impacts and effects of the Scheme on heritage assets and their setting is presented in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> . Mitigation strategies are outlined in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage and a Mitigation Schedule <b>[EN010131/APP/2.5]</b> has been produced to accompany the DCO. An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy <b>[EN010131/APP/7.6]</b> , which will be secured by a DCO requirement, sets out the objectives for the cultural heritage mitigation.	Under discussion
4.7	LCC Stat Con response	Archaeological mitigation	1. LCC state that a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording should not be referred to as 'additional mitigation' as it is a core aspect of effective archaeological mitigation strategy.	An assessment of likely impacts and effects of the Scheme on heritage assets and their setting is presented in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> . Mitigation strategies are outlined in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage and a Mitigation Schedule <b>[EN010131/APP/2.5]</b> has been produced to	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
			LCC confirm approach to assessment, evaluation, and proposed mitigation of Cultural Heritage impacts is reasonable. LCC understand that further work will be undertaken on mitigation programme strategy which will be submitted as part of the Environment Statement with the DCO application.	<p>accompany the DCO. As explained in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010131/APP/3.1] additional mitigation is a term used to describe mitigation measures which are over and above 'embedded' mitigation. 'Additional mitigation' has the potential to reduce significant adverse effects following the assessment of the Scheme (inclusive of its embedded mitigation).</p> <p>An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010131/APP/7.6], which will be secured by a DCO requirement, sets out the objectives for the cultural heritage mitigation.</p>	
4.8	LCC Targeted Consultation response	Desk-based evaluation	LCC state that they are confident that the desk based evaluation and field evaluation on the scheme have been reasonable and the results will provide a good level of characterisation of the archaeological potential across the scheme.	Agreed with thanks.	Agreed
4.9	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Geophysical Survey (email)	Archaeological evaluation methodology	LCC provided comments on the draft WSI for geophysical survey and confirmed acceptance of the final WSI via email.	Agreed with thanks. The WSI for geophysical survey was submitted to LCC via email on 8/11/2021. Comments were received from LCC on the first draft of the WSI on 13/12/2021. LCC confirmed acceptance of the final WSI via email on 21/01/2022.	Agreed
4.10	Scope of Works for trial trench evaluation (email)	Archaeological evaluation methodology	LCC provided comments on the draft Scope of Works and agreed the design of the trial trench layout	Agreed with thanks. The Scope of Works for trial trench evaluation was submitted to LCC via email 21/06/2022. LCC provided comments on the draft Scope of Works and the final trench layout design was approved by LCC on the same day.	Agreed
4.11	WSI for trial trench	Archaeological evaluation methodology	LCC provided comments to be incorporated into the archaeological contractors WSI. LCC	Agreed with thanks. The WSI for trial trench evaluation was submitted to LCC via email on	Agreed

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	evaluation (email)		confirmed acceptance of the final WSI via email.	2/08/22. LCC confirmed acceptance of the final WSI via email on 5/08/22.	
4.12	Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS)	Archaeological Mitigation Strategies	LCC provided comments to be incorporated into the draft AMS and confirmed acceptance of the final AMS via email.	Agreed with thanks. The AMS was submitted to LCC on 17/01/2023. LCC provided comments on the AMS during a meeting held on 19/01/2023. LCC confirmed acceptance of the final AMS via email on 23/01/2023.	Agreed.
<b>5. Mineral Safeguarding</b>					
5.1	LCC Stat Con response	Minerals Safeguarding Assessment (MSA)	<p>LCC state that consideration of potential sterilisation of safeguarded mineral resource is not included in the PEIR.</p> <p>LCC note that they requested more detailed consideration of the proposed grid connection corridors which pass through the MSA adjacent to the River Trent, which was not undertaken in the PEIR.</p>	As per the meeting which was held between the Applicant and Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council on 18 May 2022 it was agreed that a MSA was not necessary as a standalone DCO Application document due to further information provided by the Applicant on the reduced and narrowed routing of the Grid Connection Route which passes through a MSA for sand and gravel. The northern cabling route option identified during scoping was located in proximity to a permitted sand and gravel site at Sturton Le Steeple, however the separation distance between the permitted sand and gravel site at Sturton Le Steeple and the Order limits is approximately 4.5km therefore the site will not be impacted. Further information and consideration of mineral safeguarding is provided in the Planning, Design and Access Statement <b>[EN010131/APP/2.2]</b> which accompanies the DCO Application.	Agreed
<b>6. Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>					
6.1	LCC Stat Con response Climate change and	Battery decommissioning	LCC ask how the batteries are going to be decommissioned considering they will be replaced several times over the plant's lifetime?	The embodied carbon emissions of replacing SV Panels, PV Invertors, BESS cells and transformers are outlined in Section 6.10 of <b>Chapter 6: Climate Change</b> of the ES	Under discussion



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
	GHG engagement meeting			<b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> . As outlined in Section 6.4 of Chapter 6 of the ES, emissions from the decommissioning process are very difficult to estimate due to the substantial uncertainty surrounding decommissioning methodologies and approaches so far into the future. Further details on decommissioning can be found in Section 2.7 of <b>ES Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> .	
6.2	LCC Stat con response	Battery capacity	LCC ask what the total battery capacity is, knowing that a given land area can accommodate well over 25 BESS units?	Section 6.4 of ES Chapter 6: Climate Change <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> outlines that the total battery storage capacity assumed is 500 MWh.	Under discussion
6.3	LCC State con response	Battery technology	LCC ask what battery technology is considered?	Lithium ion batteries are considered as outlined in Section 6.4, <b>Chapter 6: Climate Change</b> of the ES <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> .	Agreed
6.4	LCC stat con response	Worst case estimate	LCC ask what other sources of emissions have been considered in the 'worst case' estimate?	Section 6.4 and Section 6.10 of Chapter 6: Climate Change <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> outline the following worst-case assumptions and emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 24 to 36-month construction programme has been assumed for the purposes of this assessment. This is expected to be a realistic worst-case assumption for this assessment, as it represents the expected maximum build time and therefore the maximum total emissions and impacts occurring as a result of the construction phase.</li> </ul>	Under discussion



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the transportation of materials and waste, the longest distance (worst-case) country of origin for HGV and sea freight has been assumed for each of the key components of the Scheme.</li> <li>Emissions associated with worker transport is a highly conservative worst-case scenario, with the actual operational transport emissions likely to be much lower with the inevitable transition to EVs combined with the ongoing decarbonisation of UK grid electricity.</li> <li>Emissions from the supply of water and treatment of wastewater are also a worst-case scenario, as the carbon intensity of water supply and wastewater treatment are expected to fall over time.</li> <li>It has been assumed that the resources and effort required for decommissioning will be equivalent to those required for construction. This is considered to be a worst-case scenario.</li> <li>The embodied carbon of the panels has been based on generic LCA data which is usually based on panels manufactured in China as no specific data was available. This tends to have higher embodied emissions due to the amount of coal used for grid electricity generation.</li> </ul>	



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the lifetime of the Scheme, developments in PV waste recycling are expected to improve.</li> </ul>	
6.5	LCC stat con response	Operation emissions and replacement rates	LCC ask what possible emissions there will be during the operation stage, and what is the replacement rate for the sources of these emissions?	<p>Section 6.10 of Chapter 6: Climate Change <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> presents emissions during the operation stage from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy consumption</li> <li>Provision of clean water</li> <li>Treatment of wastewater</li> <li>Material use and waste generation resulting from ongoing site maintenance</li> </ul> <p>Section 6.4 of Chapter 6: Climate Change <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> outlines the operational emission sources from components being replaced. It has been assumed that all inverters and BESS cells will require replacement twice, with a further 50% requiring replacement to cover equipment failures, at a constant rate throughout the 60-year project life. This equates to a 20 year replacement rate plus additional to cover failures.</p>	Under discussion.
6.6	LCC stat con response	Decommissioning emission	LCC ask what emission sources and total carbon emissions are in the decommissioning stage?	As outlined in Section 6.6 of ES Chapter 6 <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> , emission sources during decommissioning are likely to be from consumption of energy (electricity and other fuels) from plant, vehicles and generators on-site, and emissions from the disposal and transportation of waste. Emissions from the decommissioning process at the end of the design life are very difficult to estimate due to the substantial uncertainty surrounding decommissioning methodologies and approaches so far into the future. It has been	Under discussion



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				<p>assumed that the resources and effort required for decommissioning will be equivalent to those required for construction. This is considered to be a worst-case scenario.</p> <p>Currently there is a lot of research around recycling of solar panels. Methods for recycling PV modules are being developed worldwide to reduce the environmental impact of PV waste and to recover valuable materials from the waste. Current recycling practices are inefficient as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) recycling plants are not equipped with specialised PV recycling equipment. The overall recycling rate achieved by current recycling processes is around 24%, well below the current minimum target of 80% (in mass) of reuse and recycling, as set by the WEEE Directive. However, much more efficient recycling processes are already being developed. For example, the Full Recovery End-of-Life Photovoltaic (FREL P) process is recognised as one of the most advanced PV waste recycling process currently developed. The FREL P process is capable of achieving recycling rates for aluminium, copper, glass, silicon and silver of at least 88% (as much as 95% for some materials). Due to this, over the lifetime of the Scheme, developments in PV waste recycling are expected to improve. See section 6.4 of ES Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010131/APP/3.1].</p>	





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6.7	LCC stat con response	Battery replacement rates during operation	LCC ask what the replacement rate of the batteries during the operational stage is?	Section 6.4 of ES Chapter 6 [EN010131/APP/3.1] outlines the operational emission sources from components being replaced. It has been assumed that all inverters and BESS cells will require replacement twice, with a further 50% requiring replacement to cover equipment failures, at a constant rate throughout the 60-year project life. This equates to a 20 year replacement rate plus additional to cover failures.	Under discussion
6.8	LCC stat con response	Grid decarbonisation	LCC ask if grid decarbonisation is considered in the GHG emissions estimations, what is the total net savings from the plant with a decarbonising grid?	Section 6.10 of Chapter 6: <b>Climate Change</b> [EN010131/APP/3.1] outlines that beyond 2037, it is anticipated that direct operational emissions will decrease over time due to continuing grid decarbonisation. It outlines that as the GHG electricity generation intensity figure for the Scheme is anticipated to sit continually below the forecast grid average, GHG emissions savings are expected to be achieved throughout the lifetime of the Scheme compared to other fossil fuel energy generation types. Therefore, the GHG emissions during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Scheme can be considered to be 'offset' by the net positive impact of the Scheme on GHG emissions and the UK's ability to meet its carbon targets. It would be possible for a low-carbon energy generation project to have a GHG intensity below the projected grid for most of its lifetime, but above it towards the end of its lifetime and still have an overall positive impact on the UK's ability to meet its carbon targets. However, comparison to grid emissions is not	Under discussion



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				<p>a suitable comparison as decarbonisation of the grid relies on investment in low carbon technologies, such as this Scheme. Emissions associated with the grid are also based only on the fuel consumed by power stations and are therefore not relevant in the context of the Scheme.</p> <p>Section 6.10 of ES Chapter 6: Climate Change <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> also details that indirectly, the generation of electricity with a much lower carbon intensity than the grid average will result in reduced GHG emissions overall. This indirect emissions reduction will far outweigh any direct emissions resulting from the operations of the Scheme over its lifetime and overall, the operation of the project will provide GHG performance that supports the trajectory towards net zero.</p>	
6.9	LCC stat con response	Grid decarbonisation	LCC ask what projections of grid decarbonisation will be over the lifespan of the project?	Grid decarbonisation has not been quantitatively included due to the above reasons (see question 8). Where referenced, grid decarbonisation has been used in line with government projections.	Under discussion
6.10	LCC Stat Con response addendum	Embodied emissions	LCC note that the estimation of the embodied emission during the operational stage of the replacement rates of the products highlighted in the PEIR, seems to be underestimated.	Replacement rates, and associated GHG impacts, are in line with a 100% replacement in year 20. There is an additional 50% replacement to cover equipment failures, at a constant rate throughout the remaining 40 year project life. This figure includes the embodied emissions of replacement, as well as transportation emissions, and includes failures.	Under discussion



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6.11	LCC Stat Con response addendum	Embodied carbon	LCC note that the embodied emission of the selected PV module seems below the standard rate of 615-1,000 KgCO <sub>2</sub> /KWp. LCC ask given the panels are manufactured in China, how is such a low embodied carbon obtained?	<p>A different methodology was applied to estimate the emissions associated with PV panels. To work out the embodied carbon of PV panels for the Scheme, an emission rate per kWh of output was applied. This rate was based on EPD data for broadly representative PV models manufactured in China. The emissions figures in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh generated have been adjusted to account for lower yield compared to the test site in China. EPDs are considered the best accepted standard for embodied carbon of products and are produced in line with standards and with environmental management processes in line with best practice.</p> <p>The rate of embodied emissions for the BESS is 155 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ kWh of storage capacity. This figure is based on production in China for EV Li-Ion batteries where the rate is just over 150kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per kWh if produced in China, though is scalable for alternative uses (Ref 1-7, Philippot et al. 2019)</p>	Under discussion
6.12	LCC Stat Con response addendum	Net GHG savings	LCC seek an estimate of the net GHG savings of an equally rated power plant (as Gate Burton) to be made.	It is potentially misleading to compare the Proposed Development with another solar farm, as this would not represent a valid counterfactual option. Even when comparing the Proposed Development with the grid or with a gas-fired Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) generating facility, it is important to only include operational emissions and not embodied emissions from the manufacture and supply of PV modules, battery storage systems and other components. Operational emissions dominate the GHG impact of a	Under discussion



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				CCGT facility, while for a Solar scheme the large majority of emissions result from construction and capital maintenance. NREL estimates 43 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh according to Table 2 (Ref 1-8, NREL, 2019), whereas for Gate Burton the whole life carbon intensity was calculated to be significantly lower at 35 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh. Although the carbon intensity varies for different sources of power such as on- and offshore wind, nuclear and other low-carbon alternatives, the Proposed Development remains lower carbon than the fossil fuel alternative. Replacing fossil fuels will require the development of a range of low-carbon generating technologies, including solar.	
6.13	LCC Stat Con response addendum	Energy form comparison	<p>LCC note that comparisons with forms of energy other than combined cycle gas turbine has not been provided.</p> <p>LCC ask what the comparison of Gate Burton with other forms of Energy Generation Technologies is?</p>	<p>Section 6.10 of ES Chapter 6 <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> outlines that the scheme has been compared against a gas-fired Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) generating facility, which is currently the most carbon-efficient fossil-fuelled technology available. Although we cannot be certain where the power would come from without the scheme, comparison with a marginal generator such as a CCGT is more meaningful than comparison with another, generic, solar farm.</p>	Under discussion
6.14	LCC Stat Con response addendum	Allocation of land	<p>LCC note that the land allocated for the project falls slightly off the standard requirement of 2ha for every 1MW of PV size. LCC ask how panels will be packed into the space without affecting the output energy yield?</p>	<p>Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-1) (Ref 1-9), September 2021 states that '<i>A typical solar panel for large-scale developments will measure 2m square metres with an output of around 450W. Along with associated infrastructure, generally a solar farm requires</i></p>	Under discussion



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
				<p><i>between 2 to 4 acres for each MW of output.'</i> These figures would equate to 1MW requiring between 0.8 and 1.6 hectares.</p> <p>ES Volume 2: Figure 2-4 'Site Layout' <b>[EN010131/APP/3.2]</b> details the layout of PV panels on the site as assessed in the ES. This layout would have a capacity of approximately 531MW. The area of the Order limits associated with the Solar and Energy Storage Park is 652 hectares, so when using this figure, the Scheme would be utilising 1.2 ha (or 3 acres) per MW. This is within the range recommended in draft NPS EN-3. Using this figure would underestimate the efficiency of the Scheme as the area for the full Solar and Energy Storage Park includes areas that are existing waterways, ponds and access roads/tracks or are proposed as buffer areas for waterways, heritage assets or visual receptors or proposed for landscaping and ecological mitigation. Therefore, the Scheme will be well within the range and more efficient in terms of land use than the 1.2 ha per MW of installed capacity stated above.</p>	
<b>7. Socioeconomics</b>					
7.1	LCC Stat Con response	Economic Development and Growth	LCC confirm that the growth perspective and methodology in the Socio-Economic section of the Socio-Economic and Land Use chapter is reasonable.	Agreed with thanks.	Agreed
7.2	LCC Stat Con response	Skills training measures	LCC request that the Applicant fosters local skills base for renewable energy projects in the area. LCC state that financial measures for skills training should be agreed, and	An <b>Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010131/APP/7.7]</b> has been submitted with the Application and aims	Under discussion

Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
			adequate assessment of likely origins of labour force (local and non-local) especially in the context of other energy projects in the area with potentially overlapping construction periods.  LCC state that consideration needs to be given to community benefits and to consider legacy opportunities arising from the project.	to identify and maximise opportunities for local benefits.  Community benefit packages more widely are not important and relevant considerations when making decisions on DCO applications so are not discussed in the Application. However, the Applicant is developing a community benefits package and will continue to liaise with LCC and other key stakeholders as it is further developed.	
<b>8. Transport</b>					
8.1	LCC Stat Con response	Highways and Lead Local Flood Authority	LCC confirm that the scope set out in Appendix 9-B: Flood Risk Assessment, and Appendix 13-A: Transport Scoping note is acceptable.  LCC state that FRA will need to address any large areas of impermeability.	An additional appendix is included that addresses surface water management from areas of increased impermeability. (Appendix 9-C: Surface Water Drainage Strategy) <b>[EN010131/APP/3.3]</b> .  In terms of transport, this comment is agreed.	Agreed
8.2	LCC Transport Scoping Note	Cumulative Impacts	LCC state the Transport Assessment should include a cumulative assessment including the other NSIPs in the area.	Chapter 13 of the ES: Transport and Access <b>[EN010131/APP/3.1]</b> includes an assessment of cumulative traffic impacts, including impacts associated with other NSIPs.	Under discussion.
8.3	LCC Collision Data Study Area (Lincolnshire) email	Collision Data Study Area	LCC confirm the proposed study area for the collision data review is acceptable.	Agreed.	Agreed
8.4	Transport Scoping Meeting 22/03/2022	Travel Plan	LCC state that measures to minimise car trips for construction workers should be incorporated as part of the suite of application documents'	It was agreed at the meeting on 22/03/2022 a separate Travel Plan would not be produced.	Agreed



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
8.5	Highways meeting 09/11/2022	Abnormal load turning manoeuvres	LCC confirmed the detail on how ALL movements are managed in terms of closures/ movement of street furniture can be agreed after DCO consent subject to agreement that any damage caused by the operation would be made good and there is confirmation on the tolerance levels in the swept path diagrams provided by specialist haulage company.	The Applicant will provide LCC with a copy of the Haulage Company's (Collett) report on the Route Access Survey. This was shared with LCC Highways on 19/01/2022. The report will form Annex D of Appendix 13-E: Framework Construction Travel Management Plan of the ES [EN010131/APP/3.3].	Under discussion
8.6	Highways meeting 09/11/2022	Abnormal load turning manoeuvres post DCO Consent	Following DCO consent being made, road space bookings and checks on the wider network to ensure no other closures are planned which may adversely impact operation will need to be undertaken.	To be discussed after consent.	Under discussion
8.7	Highways meeting 09/11/2022	Construction and operation accesses	LCC confirmed the proposed level of preliminary design detail is satisfactory.	Agreed	Agreed
8.8	Highways meeting 09/11/2022	Construction and operation accesses	LCC queried the following in relation to accesses to the scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the frequency and type of vehicles expected to use the accesses (light/HGV) and what time of year would temporary access be in use and for how long?</li> <li>• What is the traffic flow on the local road network the access connects with?</li> <li>• Could temporary speed limits be used with the temp accesses to reduce SSD requirements and vegetation clearance?</li> <li>• Could Manual for Streets be used as the design standard instead of DMRB as this could result in less</li> </ul>	On December 2022 an email was sent to LCC with details of accesses proposed for construction and operation, types and numbers of vehicles and vegetation clearance for discussion and agreement.  The Transport Assessment provided in Appendix 13B of the ES [EN010131/APP/3.3] provides detail on all matters discussed in this response and the email of 9 December 2022.  The visibility splays currently prepared are based upon the existing speed limit of each road and constitute the worst-case vegetation clearance that would be required. In general, the design has taken a proportional approach	Under discussion



Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
			onerous requirements for visibility and vegetation clearance?	to visibility splays, particularly where accesses are wholly or primarily for the construction period. However, this vegetation removal could be further reduced by either agreeing a departure from standard with LCC/ NCC; or utilising an alternative local authority standard where the figures differ from that presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. Discussions are ongoing with LCC on whether LCC would like the Applicant to reduce visibility splays to reduce vegetation removal.	
8.9	Highways meeting 09/11/2022	Preliminary design of accesses	LCC confirmed the level of detail provided for the proposed accesses is adequate.	Agreed with thanks.	Agreed.
8.10	LCC Highways email 18/01/2022	Comments on access designs	<p>LCC state the following in relation to access designs:</p> <p>1) LCC suggest for Access F on Marton Road a significant extent of hedgerow is removed to obtain DMRB visibility.</p> <p>2) LCC suggests either speed surveys are undertaken to obtain typical speeds, or MfS visibility in relation to Access F.</p> <p>3) LCC suggest Access F should be relocated slightly westward as this would be located further away from the bend and limit hedgerow removal.</p> <p>4) LCC query in relation to staggered junction proposals whether it is expected to be any movements across the highway from one site to another? LCC query if this is the case, what are the frequencies and can swept paths be provided for HGVs.</p>	<p>1, 2 and 3 points pending further discussion. The Applicant queried whether request for further investigation into visibility splays that this assessment only applies to Access F. Subject to the result of the speed survey and the identification of visibility splays based upon the 85th percentile speed the Applicant confirmed they can engage in further discussions in regards to the siting of the access. Currently the access proposal makes use of an existing defined access point that the current landowner uses for agricultural access.</p> <p>4) It is anticipated that the majority of construction vehicles, HGV's and all abnormal loads would be expected to travel directly to the relevant access point or compound before unloading or loading equipment / materials and then departing site. Any movements between staggered junction arrangements is</p>	Under discussion





Ref.	Document	Subject	Lincolnshire CC Position	Applicant Position	Status
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expected to be limited to construction staff, minibuses and LGVs where necessary to transport site staff to different locations. The Applicant confirmed they can provide vehicle swept path analysis based upon these types of vehicles for your information if required.

The only exception to the above access where it is likely that HGV's or abnormal load vehicles would cross between proposed access arrangements is on Cow Pasture Lane, which is under Nottinghamshire County Council jurisdiction. However, this access arrangement has not been designed as a staggered junction given that it is an agricultural access road that is infrequently used by the general public.

DRAFT

## 3. References

Ref 1-1: 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](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: 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: Philippot, M. Alvarez, G. Ayerbe, E. Van Mierlo, J. and Messagie, M. (2019) Eco-Efficiency of a Lithium-Ion Battery for Electric Vehicles: Influence of Manufacturing Country and Commodity Prices on GHG Emissions and Costs. Batteries 5 (1) 2019. Available at: [REDACTED]

Ref 1-8: NREL (2021) Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Electricity Generation: Update. Available at: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/80580.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](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf)

## Appendix A: Record of Engagement

Date	Correspondence	Topics discussed and outcomes
15/09/2021	LCC HER email	Data order
15/09/2021	LCC HER email	Data order update
15/10/2021	Meeting with LCC, CAM, AECOM, LW	AECOM provide introduction to Applicant and project team, overview of Scheme, programme, and consultation process. LCC advise initial engagement with Officers including Heritage, Sustainability and LLFA officers.
19/10/2021	LCC (FT) and AECOM (JW)	Request for contact detail for the appropriate archaeological advisor for LCC. Advised - Ian Marshman
20/10/2021	AECOM (JW) and LCC (IM)	Email to introduce heritage lead and discuss approach to consultation. Response stating that LCC were determining who would assigned to the project.
20/10/2021	LCC Members Briefing	PowerPoint presentation on Scheme. Members raise queries and issues, with LC and project team responding. LC proposed to arrange visit to operational solar park for members.
27/10/2021	LCC (IG) and AECOM (JW) phone call	Email requesting that initial contact be made with Ian George until projects assigned.
05/11/2021	LCC (IG) and AECOM (JW) phone call	Initial conversation to discuss approach to consultation and archaeological evaluation.
08/11/2021	LCC (IG) and AECOM (JW) email	Sent WSI for geophysical survey for comment.
23/11/2021	LCC (IG) and AECOM (JW) email	Email from Ian saying that Jan Allen and Matt Adams will be overseeing the project on behalf of LCC. In addition, Matt Adams will be representing Bassetlaw County Council / NCC.
03/12/2021	LCC (MA and JA) and AECOM (JW) email	Email received with comments on geophysical survey WSI
08/12/2021	Meeting with LC, LCC and AECOM	Meeting to discuss heritage, need for geophysics survey, engagement with LCC and NCC, and scoping report.
21/01/2022	LCC (MA) and AECOM (JW) Email	Email to confirm scope of the geophysical survey WSI

15/02/2022	Meeting with LCC, LC and AECOM	Overview of concept masterplan and design development to date in relation to cultural heritage
02/02/2022	LCC (MA) and AECOM (JW) phone call	Call to discuss the potential embedded design strategies that could be deployed to avoid impacts to archaeological deposits within the Grid Connection Corridor
15/02/2022	Meeting with LCC (MA, JA and SG) and AECOM (JW)	Meeting to introduce the project and discuss the assessment process. Minutes taken by Heritage team.
30/02/2022	Meeting with OB (LCC) JS and RW (AECOM)	Viewpoint walkthrough discussion, and summary of individual viewpoint review.
01/03/2022	Meeting with LCC (JA and MA) and AECOM (JW)	Meeting to provide update on geophysical survey, methodology for trial trenching and expectations for the mitigation strategy.
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.
10/03/2022	Email with LCC and AECOM	Initial response from Lincolnshire CC to the meeting on 10/03/2022.
22/03/2022	Meeting with LCC, BDC, NCC, LC and AECOM	Meeting to discuss Transport Scoping including trip generation, site accesses, traffic surveys and EIA methodology.
24/03/2022	Email with LCC and AECOM	Further response from Lincolnshire CC on viewpoint locations and other information.
28/03/2022	Email with LCC and AECOM	Submission of viewpoint from AECOM to Lincolnshire CC.
30/03/2022	Meeting with AHH (OB) on behalf of LCC and AECOM	Meeting with AAH (Oliver Brown) on behalf of Lincolnshire CC to discuss the items raised in the Lincolnshire CC response received on the 24/03/2022 including additional viewpoint locations.
01/04/2022	Email with LCC and AECOM	Submission of AECOM meeting minutes to Lincolnshire CC.
11/04/2022	Email from AB (AECOM) to NM (LCC) and WLDC	Request for comments on Draft SoCC.
19/04/2022	Email from IF (LCC) to CB (AECOM)	Agreement that the proposed study area for the collision data review is acceptable.
25/04/2022	Email from NM (LCC) to AB (AECOM)	Comments from LCC on Draft SoCC.

26/04/2022	Email from IF (LCC) to CB (AECOM)	Comments that the cumulative assessment is undertaken
09/05/2022	LCC Members Briefing	PowerPoint presentation on Scheme. Members raise queries and issues, with LC confirming it will respond to specific questions following meeting.
18/05/2022	LCC and NCC minerals meeting	Meeting to discuss comments on the EIA Scoping Opinion and approach to the Mineral Safeguarding Assessment. It was agreed with the councils that no full technical assessment would be expected
14/06/2022	Meeting with WLDC, BDC, LCC and AECOM	Meeting to discuss scope of arboricultural assessment.
20/06/2022	Email from NM (LCC) to GB	Requesting USB stick.
21/06/2022	Email between LCC (JA and MA) and AECOM	Scope of Works for trial trench evaluation submitted to LCC via email detailing the approach to evaluation trenching within the Site.
21/06/2022	Email with LCC (JA) and AECOM	Email received providing guidance on the requirements of the WSI.
23/06/2022	Email from GB to NM (LCC)	Confirming arrangement of USB stick to be sent to address with all materials including technical and consultation documents.
11/07/2022	Email from NM (LCC) to GB	Confirming receipt of USB stick.
21/07/2022	Meeting with NM (LCC), AL and AB (AECOM)	Discussion around landscape, battery storage, fire risk, cumulative impacts and context of SoCG.
27/07/2022	Email between LCC (JA) and AECOM	Call received to request permission to share Gate Burton heritage baseline reports with external projects as examples of good practice.
04/08/2022	Meeting with AAH (OB) on behalf of LCC and AECOM	Meeting with AAH (Oliver Brown) on behalf of Lincolnshire CC to discuss site photography taken from additional viewpoints in order to determine which of these shall become photomontages.
05/08/2022	LCC response to Section 42 consultation	Response to Statutory Consultation.
05/08/2022	Email from LCC to GB	Email enclosing LCC's response to Section 42 consultation.
05/08/2022	Meeting with LCC (JA and MA)	Meeting to discuss the results of the geophysical survey within the connection corridor and present methodology for trial trench evaluation within corridor. Provide update on the trial trenching

within the main site and organise site monitoring visit. Follow up email received confirming acceptance of WSI.

09/08/2022	Email from LCC to GB	Email from LCC sending additional information to support reasoning for questions set out in climate change section of their Section 42 consultation response.
09/08/2022	LCC response to Section 42 consultation	Additional Section 42 consultation response to support reasoning for questions set out in climate change section.
16/08/2022	Meeting with LCC (JA and MA)	On-site monitoring visit to review progress of trial trenching.
09/09/2022	Email between LCC (JA) and AECOM	Email agreeing design of trial trenching within Grid Connection Corridor.
14/09/2022	Meeting with LCC (JA) and AECOM	On-site monitoring visit to review progress of trial trenching
27/09/2022	LCC HER	Email update of HER data after 12 month review.
03/10/2022	Meeting with AECOM and LCC	Project update meeting on updated scheme layout, changes to the order limits and PPA
19/10/2022	Meeting with AECOM and LCC	Project update meeting on PPA, targeted consultation and technical engagement.
19/10/2022	Email between LCC and AECOM	Meeting request from AECOM to Lincolnshire CC.
19/10/2022	Email with LCC and AECOM	Draft Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment, Gazetteer of known heritage assets, Aerial Photo and LiDAR Analysis report and Geophysical Survey report submitted to LCC for information
21/10/2022	Meeting with Hist Eng, LCC (JA and MK) and AECOM	On-site visit to view the settings of Heynings Priory and Gate Burton Hall and to discuss the proposed embedded design strategies.
21/10/2022	Email between AECOM and LCC	Request for Trent Vale LCA from AECOM to Lincolnshire CC (Receipt of those on 24.10.22).
04/11/2022	Email between AECOM and LCC Highways	Inquiry email to arrange a meeting with LCC highways team to discuss the access proposals.
08/11/2022	Email with LCC and AECOM	Further follow-up with Lincolnshire CC on proposed meeting with AAH.
08/11/2022	Email between LCC Highways and AECOM	Email communication confirming availability for the 09/11/2022
09/11/2022	Meeting with AECOM and LCC Highways	Meeting to discuss the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of the access arrangements and access designs to facilitate construction and operation.</li> <li>• Discussion around the level of information required by the Local Authority in respect</li> </ul>

		to the Design as we approach the Development Consent Order Application. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion in relation to the abnormal load turning manoeuvres at local junctions away from the immediate site vicinity.</li> <li>• Outline matters to be included in the Statement of Common Ground between Low Carbon and Lincolnshire County Council in respect to access design.</li> </ul>
09/11/2022	Email from AAH on behalf of LCC	Response from AAH on behalf of Lincolnshire CC re proposed meeting
10/11/2022	Meeting with AAH (OB) on behalf of LCC and AECOM	Update meeting to discuss matters raised at Statutory Consultation.
11/11/2022	Meeting with LCC Highways and AECOM	Meeting to discuss details of access arrangements and design, the level of design detail required by LCC, abnormal load turning manoeuvres and outline matters to be included in the SoCG in respect of access design.
16/11/2022	Meeting with LCC and AECOM	Project update meeting with Lincolnshire CC.
29/11/2022	Meeting with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS), Low Carbon, AECOM and Lithiumionsafety Ltd	Engagement meeting with LFRS to discuss design and access elements for the BESS and substation compound.
07/12/2022	Email from AL (AECOM) to NM (LCC)	Email providing an initial draft copy of the Planning Performance Agreement.
09/12/2022	Email from EL (AECOM) to IF (LCC)	Email providing details of accesses used for construction and operation, standards used to design accesses, numbers and types of vehicles using each access and predicted vegetation clearance.
09/12/2022	Email from LCC Highways to AECOM	Confirmation of receipt of documents from previous email.
12/12/2022	Meeting with LCC and AECOM	Meeting to discuss the results of the trial trench evaluation and to identify preliminary mitigation responses where required
12/12/2022	Email from EM (AECOM) to NM (LCC)	Email attaching a draft copy of the Outline, Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan.

14/12/2022	Project update meeting with LCC (NM) and AECOM	Project update meeting including details of project updates, draft PPA and Targeted Consultation
19/12/2022	Email from NM (LCC) to BM and EM (AECOM)	Email to arrange a meeting on Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions early in the new year (2023).
20/12/2023	Email from EM (AECOM) to NM (LCC)	Email to confirm list of application document hard copies to be sent to LCC.
03/01/2023	Email with LCC and AECOM	Draft fieldwork report for trial trench evaluation and geoarchaeological assessment report sent to LCC
05/01/2023	Meeting with LCC and AECOM	Meeting to discuss the results of the trial trench evaluation fieldwork report and the proposed final mitigation strategies for the Solar and Energy Storage Park
11/01/2023	Meeting with LCC and AECOM	Project update meeting with LCC and AECOM. LCC confirmed that it may be best to split the LCC and WLDC SoCG as otherwise issuing drafts may be delayed by multiple internal sign off processes at the two local authorities. AECOM agreed to action this split.
11/01/2023	Email from EM (AECOM) to NM (LCC)	Email providing a summary of responses from the Applicant to LCC on issues raised on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Also provided draft figures on ALC grading.
12/01/2023	Meeting with LCC and AECOM	Engagement meeting to discuss the proposed archaeological mitigation strategies for the Grid Connection Corridor
12/01/2023	Meeting with LCC, Climate Change Consultants and AECOM	Engagement meeting with LCC, their climate change consultants and AECOM to discuss responses raised during statutory consultation
12/01/2023	Email from EM (AECOM) to NM (LCC)	Email attaching a draft copy of ES Chapter 6: Climate Change to LCC.
01/11/2022 to 17/01/23	Email and phone discussions between EM, AL (AECOM) and NM (LCC)	PPA terms discussed and agreed. PPA signed 17 Jan 2023.
17/01/2023	Email from JW (AECOM) to MA and JA (LCC)	Email from AECOM providing a copy of the draft Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.
18/01/2023	Email from JH (AECOM) to IF (LCC)	Email chasing response to proposed accesses sent on 9 Dec 2022.



18/01/2023	Email from IF (LCC Highways) to JH (AECOM)	Comments from LCC Highways regarding proposed accesses and framework CTMP.
19/01/2023	Email from JH (AECOM) to IF (LCC Highways)	Response from JH to the comments provided by IF. Attached a copy of Colletts Report.
19/01/2023	Meeting with JW (AECOM) and LCC	Engagement meeting with LCC to review the draft AMS. LCC provided comments on the draft AMS.
23/01/2023	Meeting with JW (AECOM) and LCC and follow up email from LCC	Engagement meeting to confirm the final Archaeological Mitigation Strategy including amendments following comments from LCC. Confirmation of acceptance of the final Archaeological Mitigation Strategy received via email.
23/01/2023	Email from EM (AECOM) to NM (LCC)	Email to issue LCC with the draft SoCG requesting LCC's comments.

# Appendix B: West Lindsey District Council and Lincolnshire County 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

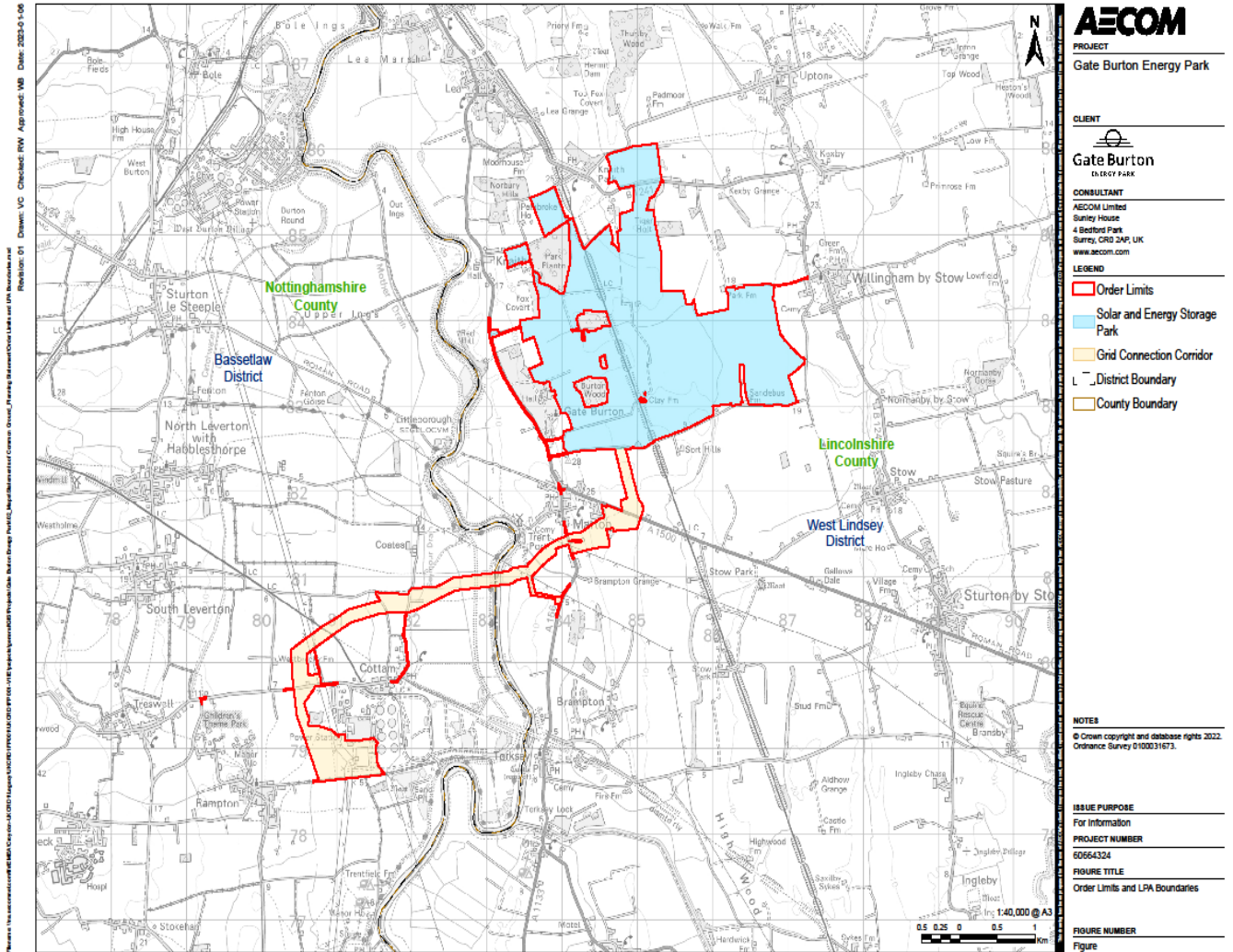


Figure 1 - The Order Limits and Local Authority Boundaries