

**Tillbridge Solar Project  
EN010142**

**Volume 5  
Consultation Report**  
Appendix H – Section 47 responses received and Applicant  
response  
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# 1. Feedback from S47 consultees and Applicant response – Statutory Consultation (May to July 2023)

This Appendix sets out responses to the statutory consultation from consultees under s47 of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 10, section 10.5** of the Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1].

## 1.2 Alternatives and Design Evolution

**Table 1-1: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Alternatives and Design Evolution**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_002_004, TS_FQ_ONL_003_002, TS_FQ_ONL_006_002, TS_FQ_ONL_006_006, TS_FQ_ONL_012_002, TS_FQ_ONL_013_002, TS_FQ_ONL_034_001, TS_FQ_ONL_034_002, TS_FQ_ONL_034_003, TS_FQ_ONL_039_002, TS_FQ_ONL_052_001	Comments suggested installing solar panels on new factories, warehouses, and brownfield sites which would have appropriate angles for solar panels and would not impact existing farmland, woodland and food supply.	N	<p>The Applicant has considered many factors in determining the site selection for the Scheme including environmental and planning considerations and designations. The site selection was initially driven from an established point of connection and consideration has been given to minimise the use of BMV agricultural land (grade 1, 2 or 3a). This has been minimised where possible within the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme seeks to protect existing woodland from development. <b>Table 9-15 of Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the Environmental Statement (ES) <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> sets out how the Scheme will retain and avoid areas of woodland within the Order limits.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to the availability of brownfield land within range of the point of connection. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated for other uses within the adopted or emerging local plan at the time of the search. Therefore it was concluded that there was no available or suitable brownfield land for the Scheme.</p> <p>The Statement of Need submitted as part of this DCO application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b> sets out the need for the Scheme, and explains how both rooftop solar and large-scale solar alongside other technologies is required to diversify the UK's low-carbon portfolio to meet its legal obligations to achieve net zero by 2050. The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed of predominantly wind and solar.</p> <p>The Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a baseline of c.15GW today supported by NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) which sets out the critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of low carbon infrastructure, which includes electricity generation from renewable sources such as solar. Rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK. For example, not all households have roof space which is suitable for solar installation.</p> <p>Whilst rooftop solar is likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_002_004	Comments suggested that the installation of solar panels on new factories and warehouses should be enforced by planning regulations.	N	<p>It is not for the Applicant to comment on the content of planning policy itself.</p> <p>The Applicant has considered many factors in determining the site selection for the Scheme including environmental and planning considerations and designations. The site selection was initially driven from an established point of connection and consideration has been given to minimise the use of BMV agricultural land (grade 1, 2 or 3a). This has been minimised where possible within the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>Consideration was also given to the availability of brownfield land within range of the point of connection. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated for other uses within the adopted or emerging local plan at the time of the search. Therefore, it was concluded that there was no available or suitable brownfield land for the Scheme.</p> <p>The Statement of Need submitted as part of this DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b> sets out the need for the Scheme, and explains how both rooftop solar and large-scale solar alongside other technologies is required to diversify the UK's low-carbon portfolio to meet its legal obligations to achieve net zero by 2050. The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed of predominantly wind and solar. The Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a baseline of c.15GW today supported by NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) given the CNP for the provision of low carbon infrastructure, which includes electricity generation from renewable sources such as solar. Rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>For example, not all households have roof space which is suitable for solar installation. Whilst rooftop solar is likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.
TS_FQ_ONL_036_003	Comments suggested that solar is wasteful and harmful to land if placed on productive farmland rather than brownfield sites or roof tops. To what extent has Tillbridge Solar explored these alternatives rather than proposing to industrialise a rural area?	N	<p>The Applicant has considered many factors in determining the site selection for the Scheme including environmental and planning considerations and designations. The site selection was initially driven from an established point of connection and consideration has been given through site selection and through the proposed design of the Scheme to minimise impacts on the BMV land (grade 1, 2 or 3a) and to use land in areas of poorer quality in accordance with national planning policy.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to the availability of brownfield land at the site selection stage through reference to the local planning authorities brownfield land registers. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated within the emerging local plan at the time of the search. Therefore, it was concluded that there was no available or suitable brownfield land for the Scheme.</p> <p>Further detail on the Applicant’s assessment of alternatives can be found in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>The Statement of Need submitted as part of this DCO application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b> sets out the need for the Scheme explaining that both rooftop and large-scale solar alongside other technologies is required to diversify the UK’s low-carbon portfolio to meet its legal obligations to achieve net zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>zero consistent system is likely to be composed of predominantly wind and solar.</p> <p>The Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a baseline of c.15GW today supported by NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) given the CNP for the provision of low carbon infrastructure, which includes electricity generation from renewable sources such as solar.</p> <p>Rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK, for example not all households have roof space which is suitable for solar installation. Whilst rooftop solar is likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_050_001, TS_FQ_ONL_051_002, TS_FQ_ONL_051_005, TS_FQ_ONL_052_002, TS_FQ_ONL_053_001	Comments suggested that there are better ways to produce energy in more appropriate places, such as offshore wind, tidal (hydro-electric) and nuclear energy. At present there is not the capacity to store energy.	N	<p>The Statement of Need submitted as part of this DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b>, NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) and EN-3 (Ref 4-6) confirms that there is an urgent need to deliver low carbon energy infrastructure with this urgent need to be given substantial weight when considering applications for development consent such as this Scheme. Paragraph 3.3.59 of NPS EN-1 states that “<i>government has concluded that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure.</i>”</p> <p>To meet this CNP and urgent need it will require the deployment of different types of technologies to deliver a secure, reliable and affordable energy system. This includes the need for solar, wind, and nuclear power.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The need for new electricity infrastructure to store energy is also recognised and forms part of government’s energy plans. The Scheme includes BESS. This would enable the Scheme to store energy created by the solar PV. This would maximise the output from the solar PV and support balancing services. This would subsequently help reduce constraints on the network through exporting the energy created at times of peak demand.</p> <p>Nuclear power does form part of the energy strategy for the country, but it will take a long time to deploy. The strategy to deliver nuclear power is in its infancy, which will be informed by a Nuclear National Planning Statement is understood will be designated after 2025.</p> <p>Hydropower is a potential source of new energy, but its capacity is limited by the topography of the UK. Similarly, tidal power capacity is also limited due to its establishment costs currently preventing this technology being commercially viable and due to its total capacity being limited (paragraph 3.3.54 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 2).</p> <p>While offshore wind developments are a viable and important part of the UK’s renewable energy generation future, they are also not intended to be the only form of energy generation utilised. Paragraph 3.3.20 of NPS EN-1 states that <i>“a secure, reliable, affordable, net zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.”</i></p> <p>There is therefore a need for a combination of sources of renewable energy with solar forming an important part of the government’s energy strategy. It can be deployed quickly, is relatively low cost and provides a secure source of electricity supply that is not reliant on fuel for generation.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_054_002	Moving away from fossil fuel use for electricity generation is pointless if other large countries continue spewing out pollution.	N	Global warming is a global problem requiring a global solution. Doing nothing is not an option. The UK Government has taken a global leadership role in fighting climate change and decarbonisation of the UK's electricity system by 2035 is a critical step to meeting the UK's legally binding 2050 net zero target. The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. The Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of approximately 15GW today.
TS_FQ_ONL_057_001	I am very much in favour of renewable energy production - but maybe gas power stations could be kept on standby for when demand is high and renewable supply is not meeting the demand.	N	<p>The Applicant welcomes the support for renewable energy generation. Ultimately, the management of the overall energy generation mix is the responsibility of National Grid and the Government. The Applicant is proposing the Scheme to help address an urgent need for new forms of renewable energy generation that is set out in national policy through the National Policy Statements (NPSs).</p> <p>The UK Government has taken a global leadership role in fighting climate change and decarbonisation of the UK's electricity system by 2035 is a critical step to meeting the UK's legally binding 2050 net zero target. This includes deploying zero-carbon sources of electricity and zero-carbon sources of flexibility so that decarbonisation can be achieved without risking security of supply while delivering an affordable energy system. Renewables, including large-scale solar, and battery energy storage systems (which can retain energy in storage to release to the Grid as required), such as those proposed for the Scheme, are important parts of the solution.</p>

## 1.3 Climate change

Table 1-2: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Climate change

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_002_001, TS_FQ_ONL_007_002, TS_FQ_ONL_049_001	Respondents noted their concern about climate change and the challenge the world faces and that habits need to change to reduce environmental impact and try and reverse some of the damage that has been done to date. Respondents also suggested that the Government has ignored climate change for too long and at the expense of future generations and young adults alive today.	N	The Applicant agrees with the concern expressed as to the impacts of climate change. This Scheme, and other renewable energy projects across the UK, comprise a tangible effort to assist the UK government in achieving its stated goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. The decarbonisation of the electricity grid is a vital part of this commitment, which can only be realised through the development of projects such as the Scheme. This is explained in more detail in the Statement of Need <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b> .

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_009_002, TS_FQ_ONL_014_002	Respondents noted that burning fossil fuels is not sustainable but noted that the production of solar panels is also environmentally damaging. The lost potential food production coupled with energy insecurity is a challenge for us all.	N	<p>The greenhouse gas (GHG) impact of the construction of solar PV panels has been considered in the GHG impact assessment within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>. Similar projects have demonstrated a significant improvement in lifetime GHG emissions for solar installations when compared to traditional fossil fuel energy sources. Additionally, diversifying the electricity grid will only benefit energy security.</p> <p>As explained in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>, the Applicant has considered many factors in determining the site selection for the Scheme including environmental and planning considerations and designations. The site selection was initially driven from an established point of connection to the grid and consideration has been given to minimising the use of any Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Land (grade 1, 2 or 3a).</p> <p>Development on BMV land has been minimised where practicable within the Scheme. The Applicant recognises the concern regarding the temporary halt to agricultural production on some of the land within the Order limits and has assessed impacts relating to agriculture and soils within <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>. This assessment identified significant beneficial effects in terms of the recovery of soil health under extended fallow and new diversified enterprise for local farm businesses (by hosting the Scheme).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_004_001	As you can see, I fully support the need to produce more renewable energy and for all countries of the world to move away from the burning of fossil fuels in order to try to limit the global effects of man-made climate change.	N	The Applicant welcomes the support for new forms of renewable energy production.
TS_FQ_ONL_006_007	Concerns were raised about carbon emissions in the manufacturing and installation of the project and disruption to the local community.	N	<p>The GHG impact of the construction of solar PV panels has been considered in the GHG impact assessment within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Similar projects have demonstrated a significant improvement in lifetime GHG emissions for solar installations when compared to traditional fossil fuel energy sources. Additionally, diversifying the electricity grid will benefit energy security.</p> <p>The effects of the Scheme on local communities and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are considered within <b>Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The Applicant recognises that construction activity can be disruptive and has the potential to impact upon local communities. The Applicant has assessed the likely impacts of construction of the Scheme within the technical chapters of the ES submitted as part of the Applicant's DCO Application.</p> <p>Where significant impacts have been identified, the Applicant is proposing mitigation which is outlined in the Framework</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.8].
TS_FQ_ONL_007_001	Respondents noted concerns around the impact of global warming, noting that science suggests we are going over 1.5C of warming and nearly .3C of global heating.	N	This Scheme represents a significant contribution to the delivery of the UK Government's commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. This will assist in limiting further global temperature increases.
TS_FQ_ONL_008_001, TS_FQ_ONL_010_001, TS_FQ_ONL_025_001	Respondents suggested that climate change is normal and there is not an emergency. Respondents also suggested that scientific evidence is variable and opinions differ.	N	The Applicant disagrees with these assertions. Climate change is widely accepted as a significant and real challenge to global stability and our existing way of life. The development of this Scheme will assist the Government in meeting its legal commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. More details on the severity and the supporting scientific evidence for climate change can be found in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (Ref 1).



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_013_001	Respondents were concerned that the scheme is being developed for commercial gain, rather for the benefit of climate change.	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees. If built, the Scheme will make a significant contribution to the national need for new sources of renewable energy generation. The Applicant is bringing the Scheme forward at its own risk and without public subsidy.</p> <p>Projects such as this Scheme are a vital component of the delivery of the UK Government's commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. A detailed assessment of the carbon benefits is presented within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_020_001, TS_FQ_ONL_033_008	Respondents recognised that Climate change is an issue, but farmland shouldn't be lost to solar panels. Respondents recognised that solar panels should be on all new builds and the numerous warehouses across the country.	N	<p>The Applicant has considered many factors in determining the site selection for the Scheme including environmental and planning considerations and designations. The site selection was initially driven from an established point of connection and consideration has been given to minimise the use of any BMV Land (grade 1, 2 or 3a). This has been minimised where possible within the Scheme.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to the available brownfield land on the register. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated within the emerging local policy at the time of the search. Therefore, it was concluded that there was no available or suitable brownfield land for the Scheme. Further detail on alternatives is provided in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>In order to achieve net zero, the use of rooftops is not sufficient to meet the growing energy demands alongside the decarbonisation of the energy sector. Powering up Britain Strategy concludes that an acceleration of the delivery of renewables is necessary to achieve net zero including a quintuple of our solar power by 2035. Therefore, large scale solar developments are needed such as the Scheme. This is discussed in more detail in the Statement of Need [EN010142/APP/7.1].</p> <p>The Applicant recognises that there is concern at the temporary halt to agricultural production on some of the land within the Order limits and has assessed impacts relating to agriculture and soils within <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This has identified significant beneficial effects in terms of the recovery of soil health under extended fallow and new diversified enterprise for local farm businesses (by hosting the Scheme). As noted above, in line with national policy (refer to Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023) (Ref 2)) the Applicant has sought to avoid using land considered to be BMV where practicable.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_013, TS_FQ_ONL_054_010	<p>Respondents questions whether GHG emissions associated with the manufacture, transport, construction had been considered and why it had been phrased as 'not significant'. Respondents were also concerned about pollution from maintenance, disposal, fire risks.</p>	N	<p>The GHG impact of the construction of solar PV panels has been considered in the GHG impact assessment within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Similar projects have demonstrated a significant improvement in lifetime GHG emissions for solar installations when compared to traditional fossil fuel energy sources. The significance of the GHG impact of the Scheme, including manufacture, transport, construction, maintenance and decommissioning of solar PV panels has been assessed within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The assessment concluded no significant effects.</p> <p>The Applicant takes the potential for any fire risk extremely seriously. Within the DCO application, the Applicant has carried out an assessment of potential risks from fire in <b>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. There is a potential risk of fire as a result of the battery storage element of the Scheme. However, the battery energy storage system (BESS) will include cooling systems, which are designed to regulate temperatures to within safe conditions to minimise the risk of fire.</p> <p>A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010142/APP/7.13] has been prepared, setting out measures embedded within the design of the Scheme to minimise the risk of fire and emergency arrangements in case a fire does occur. In addition, <b>Appendix 17-5: Unplanned Emissions from BESS</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] includes plume modelling in case of</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>a fire, concluding that the potential consequence exposure to hydrogen fluoride at actual receptor locations surrounding the BESS would be below the Acute Exposure Guideline Level. In addition, in the very unlikely event a large-scale fire break out within enclosures, then the resultant hydrogen fluoride concentration at the closest receptors would be below the level that UKHSA has identified as resulting in notable discomfort to members of the general population.</p> <p>There is also the potential risk of fire from the neighbouring Glentworth K Oil site. Consultation with IGas has been undertaken and offsets from the safeguarded Glentworth K Oil site have been incorporated within the Scheme design. Provided that the requirements of relevant policies and legislation relating to fire safety are integrated within the design and appropriate mitigation measures are applied for the Scheme and the Glentworth K Oil site scheme, cumulative effects with regards to fire risk will not be significant.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_014	<p>Respondents questioned how the phrase 'helping the UK to achieve net zero by 2050' can be justified given the unquantified level of GHG emissions.</p>	N	<p>While there may be a margin of error within carbon accounting, significant efforts are being made to quantify all emissions sources across the UK, particularly when it comes to new developments. For this Scheme in particular, a detailed GHG impact assessment has been carried out within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>, quantifying all emissions associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme. This has been compared to traditional fossil fuel sources of energy</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			to demonstrate how this Scheme will contribute to the goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.
TS_FQ_ONL_033_008, TS_FQ_ONL_046_003, TS_FQ_ONL_053_006	Concerns were raised about solar panels being made in China, predominantly with energy from fossil fuels. Respondents were also concerned about a large carbon footprint before the Scheme operational and the number of years to negate the impact.	N	<p>GHG emissions associated with the construction and transport of solar panels to the Scheme have been considered in the GHG impact assessment within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>GHG savings of the solar installation have been compared to emissions associated with fossil fuel energy production over the intended design life of the Scheme (60 years). The assessment concluded no significant effects, and the benefits of the operational phase in terms of carbon savings are considered to offset emissions that occur during construction and decommissioning and represent a significant benefit of the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_015_041	Solar farms are not environmentally friendly: they pollute the environment, the panels are not fully recyclable, will add to land-fill and have a huge carbon footprint.	N	<p>The carbon footprint of solar farms are shown to be lower than many electricity options, and the whole life carbon footprint is considered in <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] in order to ensure alignment with Net Zero. Information on the recyclability of solar panels and impacts on landfill capacity are included in <b>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] within the materials and waste section.</p>

## 1.4 Cultural Heritage

**Table 1-3: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Cultural Heritage**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_015_004	How will you ensure that heritage assets will not be diminished?	N	<p>A full assessment of archaeology and heritage assets has been carried out within <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] accompanied by an appropriate programme of heritage and landscape mitigation measures.</p> <p>The mitigation includes, but is not limited to the inclusion of Sensitive Archaeology Sites and specification of landscape screening within the Principal Site (refer to the Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.17]), use of trenchless crossings along the Cable Route Corridor, the implementation of management measures set out within the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.10], and an archaeological programme of works in accordance with an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, to be agreed following submission of the DCO Application.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_017_010	The blocking of the views of the landscape, the detachment of the village of Harpswell from its setting, the negative visual impact on the Grade 1 Church of St Chad and Harpswell Hall Parkland and Moat, the loss of the amenity of walking along quiet country roads with extensive views of the landscape cannot be mitigated by any community benefit.	N	The scheduled monument, Harpswell Hall, has been discussed in consultation with Historic England and assessed accordingly with appropriate mitigation by design. The Scheme has been pushed back from the scheduled monument, reducing the significance of effect to the heritage asset (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).
TS_FQ_ONL_025_009	The cultural heritage of Lincolnshire is farming. It will be destroyed by this in our area forever. The wildlife will not be able to adapt and it will be lost. The whole idea is a disaster. All it will achieve is a fat wallet for the investors and the cop-out farmers who are being paid not to farm.	N	<p>The National Policy Statements (NPSs) outline the need for urgent development of low carbon electricity generation and sets out the need for a rapid increase in low carbon electricity generation capacity in Great Britain to meet decarbonisation obligations, and the critical role that large-scale solar schemes will play in meeting that need. A full assessment of impacts on archaeology and heritage assets has been carried out within <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] accompanied by appropriate heritage and landscape mitigation measures.</p> <p>An assessment of likely effects on existing habitats and protected species is provided within <b>Chapter 9: Ecology</b></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p><b>and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>With the ecological enhancement measures provided, the Scheme will result in significant beneficial effects to broad-leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Scheme will deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_016	<p>The local views are protected and are therefore of cultural importance - a bit of hedging won't hide the visual destruction of this area and the potential effects on local amenities such as rights of way, rambling and local wildlife.</p>	N	<p>A full assessment of archaeology and heritage, including relevant views has been carried out within <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], along with an ecological assessment in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>These assessments have identified potential impacts and have proposed a programme of heritage, ecological and landscape mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_046_013	<p>Cultural heritage impact: Lincoln is steeped in great architecture, history and heritage in abundance with a rich culture of food, festivals and</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The cultural heritage baseline related to the Scheme is provided in <b>Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and an assessment of potential</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	family businesses hotels, local b&bs, shops, transport and more which depend on tourism and visitors.		effects and any related mitigation measures are provided in <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/AP/6.1]</b> .

## 1.5 Construction and Operation

**Table 1-4: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses – Construction and Operation**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_015_005	How long is the estimated construction period including prep for the site as well as the build itself?	N	<p>The construction phase is anticipated to be a minimum of 24 months and a maximum of 36 months. The peak construction year for the purpose of the EIA is anticipated to be 2026; this assumes commencement of construction in 2025 and that the Scheme is built out rapidly over a 24-month period, with all sites constructed concurrently.</p> <p>A construction period of 24-months is considered to be the likely worst case from an environmental assessment perspective for the majority of the environmental topics because it compresses the potential impacts into a shorter duration and represents the greatest impact on sensitive receptors.</p> <p>A lengthened construction phase would likely result in a lower magnitude of environmental impacts on sensitive receptors. However, where a longer duration of the construction period is deemed to represent a worse effect, this is stated in the relevant technical ES chapters and the assessment presented in those chapters assumes a longer duration (as appropriate).</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_007_007	We need to consider how to recycle solar panels as they have a limited	N	<p>The Applicant has considered this in <b>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The company “Recycle Solar”, based nearby in North Lincolnshire, reports that 90%</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	lifespan and recycling is not yet widely available		<p>of the glass and 95% of the semiconductor materials in end-of-life solar panels can be extracted for use in new PV panels.</p> <p>Companies like this one are already coming to market to provide recycling services for solar PV. It is likely that there will be even greater opportunities for recycling in the future, not least because the market will have expanded to meet demand as solar PV installations increase.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_010_007	<p>Additionally, I am incredibly concerned over the effects that the building of such a scheme will have. I am informed that this could last four years and will involve a huge influx of heavy traffic along rural roads not built for them.</p>	N	<p>The construction phase is anticipated to be a minimum of 24 months and a maximum of 36 months. The peak construction year for the purpose of the EIA is anticipated to be 2026; this assumes commencement of construction in 2025 and that the Scheme is built out rapidly over a 24-month period, with all sites constructed concurrently.</p> <p>A construction period of 24-months is considered to be the likely worst case from an environmental assessment perspective for the majority of the environmental topics because it compresses the potential impacts into a shorter duration and represents the greatest impact on sensitive receptors. A lengthened construction phase would likely result in a lower magnitude of environmental impacts on sensitive receptors. However, where a longer duration of the construction period is deemed to represent a worse effect, this is stated in the relevant technical ES chapters and the assessment presented in those chapters assumes a longer duration (as appropriate).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The Applicant recognises that construction has the potential to cause disruption. Impacts during the construction period of the Scheme will be managed through a Framework CEMP.</p> <p>This will include measures to reduce noise and traffic impacts. A Framework CEMP is provided within the DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b>. A Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) also accompanies the DCO application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_015_010, TS_FQ_ONL_046_014	Comments suggested solar panels being manufactured in China does not go together with the sustainability credentials of the scheme, mentions of sourcing workforce from outside the local area.	N	<p>The make of solar PV and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) that will be used for the Scheme has not yet been chosen. This approach is common for developments of this kind as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving and new efficiencies are developed regularly. Should the Applicant receive development consent, it would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV and BESS for the Scheme.</p> <p>When doing so, the Applicant will treat the need to ensure an ethical supply chain with the utmost importance. An assumption for the Environmental Impact Assessment, is that the PV panels will be sourced from China as this will increase the embodied carbon in materials and transport emissions compared to panels being sourced from Europe (and hence represents a worst case assumption for the purpose of undertaking the assessment).</p> <p>Given that China is an established global centre of solar PV manufacturing, the Applicant feels that this is a reasonable assumption for the purposes of assessing worst case scenarios but in no way</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_008	<p>3.4.9 States working days will be 7am-7pm Mon to Sat but a slide on the info video on the website says 7am-1pm on Saturdays. Which is correct? staff travel 6-7am and 7-8pm outside core working hour in an agricultural area where many agricultural vehicles are on the road outside core working</p>	N	<p>restricts the purchase of materials to that market or implies that a decision has been made on sourcing products and components. This is discussed further in <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>GHG emissions savings are expected to be achieved throughout the lifetime of the Scheme compared to other fossil fuel energy generation types. Therefore, the limited GHG emissions created during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme are 'offset' by the net positive impact of the Scheme on GHG emissions.</p> <p>With regard to the workforce, the Applicant is exploring opportunities to maximise uptake of jobs associated with the Scheme by local people. Further information is provided in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.18]</b>.</p> <p>As stated in <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>, working hours on-site will run from 7am until 7pm Monday to Friday, and 7am to 1pm on Saturday. Construction staff will travel to the site pre-07:00am and depart the site post-7:00pm (during weekdays). No work will take place on Sundays or on public holidays.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>hours do you not envisage problems with your construction staff and/ or shuttle buses driving on roads used by large agricultural vehicles?</p>		
TS_FQ_ONL_021_012	<p>6.3.6 Where will the BESS and solar panels be manufactured? it is assumed these will be manufactured abroad but without knowing where they will be manufactured how can you assess the GHG emissions associated with their production and transport to the site? (let alone the whole slave labour issues if they are being sourced from China)</p>	Y	<p>The make of solar PV and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) that will be used in the Scheme has not yet been chosen. This approach is common for developments of this kind as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving and new efficiencies are developed regularly. Should the Applicant receive development consent, it would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV and BESS for the Scheme.</p> <p>When doing so, the Applicant will treat the need to ensure an ethical supply chain with the utmost importance. An assumption for the Environmental Impact Assessment, is that the PV panels will be sourced from China as this will increase the embodied carbon in materials and transport emissions compared to panels being sourced from Europe (and hence represents a worst case assumption for the purpose of undertaking the assessment). Given that China is an established global centre of solar PV manufacturing, the Applicant feels that this is a reasonable assumption for the purposes of assessing worst case scenarios but in no way restricts the purchase of</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>materials to that market or implies that a decision has been made on sourcing products and components.</p> <p>This is discussed further in <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. GHG emissions savings are expected to be achieved throughout the lifetime of the Scheme compared to other fossil fuel energy generation types. Therefore, the limited GHG emissions created during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme are 'offset' by the net positive impact of the Scheme on GHG emissions.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_029	6.9.4 construction noise and vibration predictions daytime predictions what is the definition of daytime? Is that daylight hours, or any time between 7am and 7pm?	Y	<p><b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of construction noise effects based on core daytime working hours from 07:00am to 7:00pm Monday to Friday.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_031	6.10.5 if only 15% of construction staff could be sourced from a 45 min drive from the Scheme Boundary where will the other 85% from? Will they commute daily or be looking for	Y	<p>The effect of the Scheme on accommodation is considered in Section 14.8 in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This includes an assessment of local hotel, bed and breakfast and inns and private rented accommodation sectors to assess the likely capacity against the demand from the potential construction workforce.</p> <p>Assuming a worst case scenario where 690 workers required accommodation, the assessment found that the 527 privately rented</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>accommodation locally?            Have you seen the lack of hotel/ B &amp; B accommodation in the area? There is hardly any rental accommodation for locals and if your workers look for long term lets (in addition to the workers on the other solar schemes) it will make the already restricted market well outside the financial reach of locals.</p>		<p>dwellings in Bassetlaw and West Lindsey that are assumed to be vacant alongside the minimum surplus of 2,689 rooms available in hotels, bed and breakfasts and inns would be sufficient to meet the demand. The assessment therefore found there to be no likely significant effect as there is sufficient capacity in the hotel and private rented sectors.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_032	<p>6.10.10 this is the only place where the possibility of sheep-farming is mentioned. When I asked at a consultation meeting about whether this was a realistic possibility in this Scheme, knowing the evidence that sheep can damage panels and wires unless there are guards in</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant is exploring possibilities of grazing parts of the Scheme Principal Site with sheep and/or chickens during the solar farm's operating life. This forms part of the discussions that we are having with the local landowners. In the event that grazing is used on site during the solar farm's operating life, it would likely not apply to the entire area of the solar farm as not all of the land is appropriate for grazing livestock.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	place and other complications, I was told that it was unlikely.		
TS_FQ_ONL_021_033	6.14.3 & 6.14.4 What a cop out!! Looking at the current suggested timetables for the four major connected solar schemes, the construction phase affecting many roads in the area will be nearer 4 years than 2.. the noise, disruption, road closures, dust, danger to cyclists pedestrians horse-riders and motorists, lack of rental property, pressure on doctor surgeries, etc will NOT just be the 24 months you cite.. it will be a succession of schemes being implemented piecemeal to your own timetables.. your lack of consideration for those	Y	<p>The cumulatives scenarios considered within <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scenario 1: All four projects' ducts and cables are installed within a construction programme of 24-36 months. It is assumed all the ducts will be installed at once and launch and reception pits and trenches will be backfilled so the area can then be re-instated. The sequence and schedule for each project is not confirmed, therefore, as a worst case, three lots of separate cable-pulling activities are assumed. The access points, haul routes and compounds will remain in place for 24-36 months to enable the cable pulls.</li> </ul> <p>Scenario 2: The sequential installation of all four projects' ducts and cables over a maximum 5-year period. The access points, haul routes and compounds would remain in place for up to 5 years.</p> <p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] concludes that some significant cumulative adverse effects could arise, specifically with regards to landscape and visual effects. Significant cumulative beneficial effects are also identified with regards to the provision of employment during the construction period.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>living locally and apparent failure to adequately confer with the other developers echoes the contempt with which some of you treated me and others at the face to face consultation meeting.</p>		<p>The Applicant is committed to working collaboratively with the other solar DCO developers to reduce any adverse cumulative effects from the schemes. Further information is set out within the Joint Report on the Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects <b>[EN010142/APP/7.6]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_024_012	<p>Why has no dig technology not been proposed for the cables mini tunnelling techniques would reduce any impact</p>	N	<p>The design has considered no-dig techniques where the cable needs to cross sensitive habitats (rivers/waterbodies/protected areas) or infrastructure where a trenched options is not practical. Due to the length of the cable route and the distances involved a non-dig technique is not feasible along the entire length.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_024_016	<p>Destruction of the existing habitat during construction phase and the disturbance and removal of numerous birds and mammals which will either be barred from entering the site due to the boundary fences or as there will be no suitable areas to return to.</p>	N	<p>The Scheme will retain the majority of habitats important for wildlife, including hedgerows, woodlands and areas of permanent grassland. In addition to this, the Scheme has embedded significant areas of undeveloped land within the Order limits.</p> <p>These areas will be subject to a variety of habitat creation prescriptions, including the creation of diverse grasslands, scrub, hedgerow and tree planting. In appropriate locations, gaps at the base of security fencing will be included to allow the passage of medium sized mammals, e.g., Badger across the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_025_006	<p>The best way to avoid this is to not carry out the proposals at all. We will be subject to noise, dust and too much traffic for at least two years. It will be decommissioned sooner than you think when you find it does not help provide the electricity needed. We will all be poorer and starving by then due to lack of food production.</p>	N	<p>Further details of how the Scheme has been designed to provide enhancements to habitats and to avoid adverse impacts on ecological receptors can be found in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant disagrees, the need case for the Scheme is clear. Global warming is a global problem requiring a global solution. Doing nothing is not an option. Government has taken a global leadership role in fighting climate change and decarbonisation of the UK's electricity system by 2035 is a critical step to meeting the UK's legally binding 2050 net zero target. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme. Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per ha per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per ha per year as onshore wind.</p> <p>This Scheme will play an important role in contributing to the achievement of Government's targets. The Applicant recognises that there are concerns regarding the temporary cessation of agricultural activity on the Principal Site but this will not affect food security nor will the Scheme have an adverse impact on the local economy.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The Applicant has assessed the impacts of the Scheme on soils and agriculture in <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>. The assessment has found that the two significant affects arising from the Scheme are both beneficial. This is in terms of the effect on the soil resource caused by an extended fallow period during the Scheme’s operating life and also by a new diversified enterprise being created for local farm businesses. With regard to the comments made regarding construction impacts, the Applicant recognises that construction has the potential to cause disruption.</p> <p>Impacts during the construction period of the Scheme will be managed through a CEMP. This will include measures to reduce noise and traffic impacts. A Framework CEMP is provided within the DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b>. A Framework CTMP also accompanies the DCO application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_035_013	<p>It is evident that with evolving technology, the panels and associated equipment will need to be replaced. This in turn will mean that disruption to the area and damage to infrastructure, lives, livelihoods, wildlife and communities will be along</p>	N	<p>The DCO Application that the Applicant has submitted includes details of how we will manage the Site during construction, operation and decommissioning in order to mitigate environmental impacts. Further information on this can be found in the Framework CEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b>, Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) <b>[EN010142/APP/7.9]</b> and Framework DEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.10]</b>.</p> <p><b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> provides a list of the indicative design life of Scheme components. The effect of the replacement of Scheme components would be no worse</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	the lines of a rolling scheme.		than during the construction phase, in particular the consideration of vehicle movements. However, mitigation measures, if necessary, would be agreed with the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) based on the schedule of proposed maintenance and replacement.
TS_FQ_ONL_035_015	The 40-60 year lifespan of the scheme is not accurate. It does not convey the period of time that decommissioning will take and so does not add this onto the scheme's timeframe. Therefore, the 40-60 year lifespan should also show the subsequent years to decommission the site so residents and other parties know the whole time frame to the project.	Y	<b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] assumes an operation timeframe of 60 years. Decommissioning will take between 12 and 24 months beyond the operational phase. The Applicant considers that this provides transparency as to the total operating life and decommissioning timeframe for the Scheme.
TS_FQ_ONL_036_008	This industrialisation is harmful in every conceivable way to the areas affected. Current data does raise concerns over living near a large	Y	The Human Health effects of the Scheme are considered within <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This has considered the potential positive and negative outcomes of the Scheme in respect of several determinants of well-being.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>solar farm and how these could impact residents' health. TS have not addressed these concerns. nor the continual disruption that all these factors will bring to those living in close proximity to the sites and its above structures.</p>		<p>These includes air quality, noise and vibration, landscape and visual amenity, climate change, community connectivity, prioritisation of walking and cycling, road and route safety, employment and income.</p> <p>The assessment is based on best practice guidance including from Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) / NHS England and the Government's Good Practice Guide for Environmental Impact Assessment and are considered to reflect best practice. No significant effects to human health receptors and resources are predicted in the ES.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_040_006	<p>Our village was subject to a minor cable route change. This caused significant disruption to the village and surrounding roads. Damage was caused by contractors who refused to admit liability and gave a small sum for the villages to make good repairs themselves. I have little faith, therefore, in contractors carrying out work on the scale</p>	N	<p>The Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> will require that highway condition surveys are undertaken before, during and after construction to identify any impacts which as a result of the Scheme need to be remediated by the Applicant.</p> <p>This will include any damage to roads as a result of installing the cable. The cost of this remediation required as a result of impacts caused by the construction of the Scheme would be paid for by the Applicant.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	anticipated with due diligence.		
TS_FQ_ONL_040_007	The chances of the land being usable following decommission are looking very limited with probably a further extended period beyond that when the land is suitable for food production, again maybe for several generations if at all.	N	<p>The operational life of the Scheme is 60 years from the date of final commissioning. This will allow the land (that has previously been intensively farmed) to recover ultimately safeguarding the agricultural usage of this land for future generations.</p> <p>The consent for the current Scheme will expire following the 60 year operational period. Should the operator wish to continue beyond the 60 year period a new consent (Development Consent Order) would be required. The Applicant has provided an assessment of the effects of the Scheme on soils and agriculture in <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_050_007	The cable route corridor will bring a large quantity of construction traffic and the network of narrow, singletrack country lanes which will have a profound effect on the everyday lives of people in the area. These roads are not only access for locals but are used by	N	<p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Cable Route Corridor in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads.</p> <p>This assessment has found there to be only one significant effect on transport and access during the construction phase; a moderate adverse (significant) effect on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	cyclists, walkers and horse riders.		All other effects have been categorised as either Minor Adverse or Negligible (not significant). It is important to note that the significant effect on the B1241 (ATC 23) is forecast during the peak period of construction which is short-term and temporary and the effect will not occur at the same time as all the other effects, only when activity on the construction of the Cable Route Corridor is concentrated in that particular area.
TS_FQ_ONL_052_006	will affect villages of Springthorpe and Sturgate during construction process & will have a negative effects	N	<p>The Environmental Impact Assessment reported within the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> considers the beneficial and adverse effects of the Scheme on the local area, including the villages of Springthorpe and Sturgate.</p> <p>The assessments include topics relevant to construction activity such as noise, dust, visual amenity and transport and access. The transport assessment (<b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>) has found there to be only one significant residual effect, and this is not local to Springthorpe and Sturgate. The Applicant has assessed the impacts of dust during construction in Chapter 6 of the ES. This has identified the potential for high risk associated with dust deposition, and low risk to human health.</p> <p>Following implementation of the Framework CEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b> and Framework DEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.10]</b>, which will incorporate mitigation measures, the effect on dust deposition and human health is anticipated to be not significant across the whole Scheme. The noise assessment is included in <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>. Again, no</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>significant effects have been assessed that are local to Springthorpe and Sturgate. The Applicant's assessment of landscape and visual effects is summarised in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment has found a moderate adverse significant effect on Till Vale LLCA 3 (which includes Springthorpe and Sturgate) during construction, operations and decommissioning. These impacts would, in the Applicant's view, be outweighed by the benefits of the Scheme.</p>

## 1.6 Consultation

**Table 1-5: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Consultation**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_004_001, TS_FQ_ONL_009_012, TS_FQ_ONL_015_034, TS_FQ_ONL_024_018, TS_FQ_ONL_032_005, TS_FQ_ONL_035_003, TS_FQ_ONL_035_022, TS_FQ_ONL_050_015, TS_FQ_ONL_054_024	Comments about the consultation - disingenuous, biased, inadequate, not in good faith, tick box exercise, one-sided, lacking in information	N	<p>The Applicant has complied with the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) in carrying out the Statutory Consultation, ensuring that consultees had an opportunity to comment on the proposals. The Applicant has carefully considered those comments during the Scheme’s development before the application for development consent in accordance with the obligations outlined under section 49 of the PA 2008.</p> <p>Views expressed by consultees have made a difference to the Scheme, with a summary of all comments received and changes presented in this appendix and the wider Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant believes that the consultation materials were of a good quality and of suitable detail to enable consultees to provide feedback on the Scheme proposals at multiple points in the development of the Scheme design. The Applicant has included copies of these materials in the appendices to the Consultation Report (see <b>Appendix C-13</b> of the Consultation Report for the series of materials).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The consultation process will be subject to scrutiny by an independent inspector (or panel of inspectors) from the Planning Inspectorate, which will decide whether the Tillbridge Solar application meets the criteria to be accepted for Examination.</p> <p>As part of this, they will look at whether the Applicant has complied with the requirements for pre-application consultation. The Host authorities will also make an Adequacy of Consultation response as part of this process which will appraise whether or not the Applicant has complied with the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC).</p> <p>The Applicant's consultation will therefore be subject to significant independent scrutiny to ensure that it meets the standard required by the PA 2008. As set out in this report, the Applicant considers that it has met this standard.</p>
TS_EM_004_001, TS_FQ_ONL_026_011, TS_FQ_ONL_035_001, TS_FQ_ONL_054_003	Comments about questionnaire - designed in a biased way, asking "slanted" questions, "in certain areas where you have multiple choice answers is not at all representative for people to be able to give honest feedback"	N	<p>The feedback questionnaire was designed to encourage consultees to comment on different aspects of the proposals and care was taken to follow best practice and avoid phrasing questions in a leading way.</p> <p>The questions were written in deliberately neutral terms and, in the case of multiple-choice questions, there were always an equal number of positive and negative options</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>to choose from. A copy of the questionnaire is included in <b>Appendix C-13.3</b> of this Consultation Report. It is important to note that the feedback questionnaire was not the only way in which the Applicant invited feedback during the Statutory Consultation.</p> <p>Consultees were also encouraged to submit freeform text responses to the project communication channels (email, in-person and freepost). Many such responses were received and the Applicant has had regard to them in this appendix.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_004_013, TS_FQ_ONL_015_044, TS_FQ_ONL_020_009, TS_FQ_ONL_039_013, TS_FQ_ONL_044_015	Comments about consultation materials - vague, too much/not enough materials, maps should've been bigger, "consultation documents do not present an honest picture of the development", "documentation is vague, lacks depth and detail and fails to answer the valid concerns of local residents"	N	<p>The statutory consultation materials provided a detailed and fair summary of the proposals. The consultation materials were produced in a way that allowed a wide range of consultees to take an informed view of the proposals.</p> <p>A selection of large-scale maps and plans were available at events to help people better understand the proposed Scheme, and maps and plans were printed in A2 format. All of the materials on display were available to view and download from the Scheme website.</p> <p>The statutory consultation booklet was the main document describing the Scheme and its potential impacts. It included maps, photos, timelines, infographics,</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>illustrations and tables intended to make the complex proposals more easily understood.</p> <p>The Applicant has included copies of these materials in the appendices to the Consultation Report (see <b>Appendix C-13</b>).</p> <p>Other documents, such as the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) which described the potential traffic, environmental or construction impacts of the Scheme, were also designed to be clear and readable, but by necessity contained more technical language as they described complex topics at an appropriate level of detail. The Applicant produced a non-technical summary of the PEI Report to make it easier to explain the environmental and traffic impacts.</p> <p>The consultation website included links to both technical and non-technical documents, and these were available to view at the in-person events and local information points.</p> <p>During the consultation period (and throughout the full pre-application stage), the Applicant responded to general requires and concerns which would help inform consultee feedback.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_010_017, TS_FQ_ONL_012_012, TS_FQ_ONL_014_015, TS_FQ_ONL_017_015, TS_FQ_ONL_021_044, TS_FQ_ONL_035_021, TS_FQ_ONL_045_018, TS_FQ_ONL_049_014, TS_FQ_ONL_052_014	Comments about arrogant consultants, not being friendly, lack of answers to questions, "no empathy for the fears and concerns of local people", "received glib, insincere and inadequate answers"	N	<p>The Applicant ensured that consultation events had an appropriate number of well-trained staff to ensure that attendees could engage productively with staff in a safe environment and respond to the consultation at the event if they wanted.</p> <p>Events included staff that had a detailed level of knowledge about the Scheme, with representatives from disciplines including consultation, environment, design, traffic and land and property. All staff received training before the events to ensure they had a strong knowledge of the proposals.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_016_008, TS_FQ_ONL_018_011, TS_FQ_ONL_046_016	Comments about consultation timing, events during work hours, not enough weekend events, hosting the events at the same day as Lincolnshire Show	N	<p>The hours chosen for the statutory consultation events were decided on after consulting with the relevant local authorities via the draft SoCC in accordance with the requirements of the PA 2008.</p> <p>Events were held on different days of the week with varied hours to accommodate different availability, including on weekdays and at weekends, including hours running into the evening. This account has been taken to ensure events are made available to a range of stakeholders, such as working families.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_031, TS_FQ_ONL_015_032	Comments critiquing the DCO and NSIP process, the decision not being made locally, not an impartial process	N	<p>This Scheme is recognised as being of national importance, having been designated a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) by the PA 2008.</p> <p>This is a legal requirement and is outside of the Applicant’s control. As outlined in the SoCC, the statutory consultation involved targeted local engagement. The Applicant has considered all the feedback that it has received and has had regard to responses commenting on local impacts and benefits.</p>
TS_EM_024_002	I trust the considerable discrepancy in your correspondence is not intentional, though to receive the updates 4 days before public consultation period appears completely unacceptable, immoral and disingenuous, which will be communicated to the Planning Inspectorate.	N	The Applicant aimed to respond to all correspondence in a timely manner and in a way that was appropriate to the issue being raised.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_033	<p>Additionally, the local consultation meetings were not at all helpful. The representatives of Tillbridge Solar simply repeated what had been said at the local Parish Council meeting in Glentworth a few weeks previously and were no more informative at the meetings with experts. The latter also failed to answer detailed questions and anxieties.. This made me feel more concerned and failed to allay any of my worries about the proposals. There appeared to be no empathy for the worries of local residents nor any attempt to respond to their concerns. I felt there was a clear failure of any of the representatives to speak from a position of knowledge rather than sound-bites and conjecture.</p>	N	<p>The statutory consultation materials provided a detailed and fair summary of the proposals.</p> <p>The Applicant ensured that consultation events had an appropriate number of well-trained staff to ensure that attendees could engage productively with staff in a safe environment and respond to the consultation at the event if they wanted.</p> <p>Events included staff that had detailed level of knowledge about the Scheme, with representatives from disciplines including consultation, environment, design, traffic and land and property. All staff received training before the events to ensure they had a strong knowledge of the proposals.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_019_016	<p>Please refer to my specific points above and provide a written response with 10 days of the closure of the consultation period.</p>	Y	<p>Comment noted. The Applicant responded to the stakeholder within 10 days of the closure of the consultation period.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_035	<p>Chapter 17            17.2.2 Where is PEIR Vol II Appendix 17-1 I can't find it on your website or on the USB stick???</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant notes that they met with the relevant stakeholder at one of the consultation events at Willingham by Stow.</p> <p>After being made aware of this issue, the Applicant re-uploaded <b>Appendix 17-1</b> of the PEI Report to the Scheme website in the days following the event. The documents were also made available on USB devices, on request and remained available to review in hard copy at the public deposit locations during the statutory consultation.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_033_013	<p>There were plenty of maps and information displayed about the proposed scheme, though I wasn't really asked about my opinion and also no one was handing out the feedback forms that were piled high on the table.</p> <p>I heard one of your representatives tell a local farmer that the land here was low grade, quite offensive in my opinion and wrong. it felt like none of the representatives had taken time to explore the area and that the message</p>	N	<p>Feedback forms were available at the events for people to leave their comments.</p> <p>The Applicant ensured that consultation events had an appropriate number of well-trained staff to ensure that attendees could engage productively with staff in a safe environment and respond to the consultation at the event if they wanted.</p> <p>Events included staff that had a detailed level of knowledge about the Scheme, with representatives from disciplines including consultation, environment, design, traffic and land and property. All staff received training before the events to ensure they had a strong knowledge of the proposals.</p> <p>The Applicant has carried out an assessment of the land according to the agricultural land classification (ALC) as</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	was that we were getting this scheme whether we agreed or not.		<p>part of its design process. In accordance with policy, the Applicant has sought to avoid using agricultural land considered to be ‘best and most versatile’ (BMV), that is grades 1, 2, and 3a within the Principal Site.</p> <p>The Applicant’s assessment of ALC grading is provided within <b>Appendix 15-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>. The assessment found 91.7% of the land within the Order limits to be grades 3b and 4, meaning that it comprises land that is of a lower grade than BMV, which is the highest classification.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_019	<p>Lacks detailed information on the likely impact of these proposals and therefore impossible to feel properly consulted. Additionally, it is far from being an impartial process since the results of this questionnaire are selected by TS, the scheme's proposers. The process will also be examined by government departments and the Secretary of State, not local councils and those who know and care about this area and its communities</p>	N	<p>The statutory consultation materials provided a detailed and fair summary of the proposals. The consultation materials were produced in a way that allowed a wide range of consultees to take an informed view of the proposals.</p> <p>The statutory consultation booklet was the main document describing the Scheme and its potential impacts. It included maps, photos, timelines, infographics, illustrations and tables intended to make the complex proposals more easily understood.</p> <p>Other documents, such as the PEI Report which</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>described the potential traffic, environmental or construction impacts of the Scheme, were also designed to be clear and readable, but by necessity contained more technical language as they described complex topics at an appropriate level of detail. The Applicant produced a non-technical summary of the PEI Report to make it easier to explain the environmental and traffic impacts.</p> <p>The consultation website included links to both technical and non-technical documents, and these were available to view at the in-person events and local information points.</p> <p>The feedback questionnaire was designed to encourage consultees to comment on different aspects of the proposals and care was taken to follow best practice and avoid phrasing questions in a leading way.</p> <p>The questions were written in deliberately neutral terms and, in the case of multiple-choice questions, there were always an equal number of positive and negative options to choose from. A copy of the questionnaire is included in <b>Appendix C-13.3</b> to the Consultation Report.</p> <p>It is also important to note that the Applicant invited written responses in free form as well as responses provided using the questionnaire. Consultees therefore had a range of ways in which to provide their views.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>This Scheme is recognised as being of national importance, having been designated a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. As outlined in the SoCC, the statutory consultation involved targeted local engagement.</p> <p>All views expressed in response to the consultation, including the views of local and non-local people, have been considered as set out in the <b>Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1]</b> and its appendices <b>[EN010142/APP/5.2]</b>. This is a requirement of applicants for a DCO as set out by the PA 2008.</p> <p>The Host authorities were consulted by the Applicant on the development of the SoCC and will provide Adequacy of Consultation responses to PINS as part of the acceptance process for the Scheme.</p> <p>This will ensure that local views on the consultation are heard. Should the Scheme be accepted for Examination, the Host authorities will be asked to provide Local Impact Reports and will take part during the Examination alongside any local person or group that wishes to register as an interested party.</p> <p>Taken together, this should give the respondent confidence that local views have been heard by the Applicant and will continue to be central to the planning process for the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_040_014	Get facts right	N	The Applicant considers that it has. Copies of the consultation documents are provided in <b>Appendix C-13</b> of this Consultation Report.
TS_FQ_ONL_054_011	I spoke at length to a planner at the Corringham meeting (30/06/23). I hope all my concerns were noted then.	N	The Applicant thanks the consultee for attending one of its events. The Applicant has had regard to the responses it received to the consultation in updating its proposals for submission.
TS_FQ_ONL_057_003	After speaking to the staff at the consultation in our village, I was surprised that they weren't too sure which way the panels tilted for the sun, i.e., east/west or north/south. Also, no one seem to know the actual size of the panels - which really surprised me - that is a really basic question to ask. Also it was unsure how high the panels would be of the ground - I was asking because I think it is important to sow wildflowers, grasses and plants that are native, under and around the solar panels. The growth should be cut back in late summer early autumn	N	<p>A description of the panels and the parameters involved are stated within <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The height of the panels when at maximum tilt above the ground will be 3.5m. The tracker panels will move east to west during the day. Beneath the panels, the Applicant is proposing grassland beneath the panels.</p> <p>The vegetation would be established through natural regeneration or from seed collection from the grasslands identified within the Order limits and through a suitable long-term habitat management regime.</p> <p>Consideration will also be given to microclimatic conditions when identifying appropriate species. Further details of the Applicant's approach to ecology and biodiversity can be found in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

## 1.7 Ecology and Nature Conservation

**Table 1-6: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Ecology and Nature Conservation**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_004_006, TS_EM_019_003, TS_EM_025_002, TS_FQ_ONL_049_008	Comments regarding the landscape plan, including the ecology and mitigation areas shown, specifically the split between 900 hectares and 500 hectares.	N	<p>It is acknowledged that the existing hedgerows and woodland within the PEI Report Boundary were included within the non-developable area.</p> <p>All landscape elements (including proposed semi-improved grassland under the panels and counted in the 'developable area') will be subject to management regimes outlined in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p> <p>The detailed LEMP will be agreed with Lincolnshire County Council and is intended to enhance and increase biodiversity value across the Order limits. This will include management of the existing hedgerows (including additional planting where appropriate) and management for wildlife.</p> <p>The Applicant believes that it has produced high quality mitigation proposals with regard to landscapes and habitats.</p>

The Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan forms Figure 3-1 of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.3]** provides an overview of the design that the Applicant is proposing for the Principal Site, including its mitigation proposals.

The commitment to mitigation that brings about a meaningful improvement is demonstrated through the Biodiversity Net Gain Report **[EN010142/APP/7.14]** submitted with the application that shows that the Applicant's proposals would bring about an improvement in biodiversity across the Principal Site.

The additional planting proposed by the Applicant will be an important factor in bringing about this improvement. The landscaping mitigation has been informed by the results of the Applicant's landscape and visual impact assessment, the results of which are reported in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

The Applicant's assessment has found that, when implemented, the mitigation will reduce the magnitude of many of the significant effects identified.

TS\_EM\_004\_007, TS\_EM\_019\_006,  
TS\_EM\_021\_003,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_001\_005,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_009\_006,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_014\_010,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_015\_022,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_030\_003,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_031\_002,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_033\_004,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_033\_009,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_040\_004,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_040\_005,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_041\_003,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_044\_009,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_045\_004,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_046\_007,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_050\_006,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_052\_011,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_053\_010,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_053\_016,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_057\_002,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_057\_004,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_047\_007,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_039\_011,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_040\_005,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_045\_004,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_047\_007,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_040\_011,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_041\_002

Comments about the negative N impact on wildlife that can't be mitigated, mentions of geese, wild birds and mammals, as well as Skylarks, Brown Hares and Deer. Mentions of the removal of hedgerows. The Spring Line villages have protection against over development and are in a site of AONB.

The Site is not within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) or any other national designation for landscape quality or value (the nearest is the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, around 18km to the east of the Scheme), although areas proposed for ecological mitigation and enhancement lie within the Local Plan policy protected Area of Great Landscape Value.

Hedgerows will only be removed where absolutely necessary, to require access; existing field gaps will be used in preference and new hedgerow will be planted.

In terms of impacts on wildlife, the Applicant has carried out a full assessment of the impacts that the Scheme will have on ecological receptors.

The results of this assessment are set out in **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**. The assessment found that with the application of the proposed mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects have been identified during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Scheme.



In fact, the assessment has found that the mitigation proposed by the Applicant stands to result in significant beneficial effects to broad-leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins.

This mitigation is secured through the Framework CEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.8]**, Framework OEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.9]**, Framework DEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.10]** and the Framework LEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.17]**.

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TS\_EM\_004\_007

You equally cannot mitigate for the loss of wildlife and it will be completely destroyed. You will render the soil unusable after 60 Years and this will just become industrial land.

N

The Scheme has been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology. No significant residual effects on ecology are predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme's lifetime. The impact assessment on habitats / species and the Applicant's proposed mitigation are set out in **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

Further to this, the assessment has found that the mitigation proposed by the Applicant stands to result in significant beneficial effects to broad-leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins.

With regard to the impact on soils, the effects of the Scheme on soils are assessed in **Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

The assessment found no significant adverse residual effects on soils as a result of the Scheme. There will in fact be a moderate beneficial effect on soil resource caused by the recovery of soil health under extended fallow during the Scheme's operating life.

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TS\_EM\_005\_003

Also loss of habitat would occur. In which this area is fortunate to have in abundance at present.

N

The Scheme has been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology during all phases of the Scheme's lifetime.

The impact assessment on habitats / species and the Applicant's proposed mitigation are set out in **Chapter 9:**

**Ecology and Nature Conservation of  
the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].**

The Scheme is anticipated to have a beneficial impact on habitats and biodiversity. The Applicant is committed to bring about an improvement of at least 10% in biodiversity, based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_001\_006,  
TS\_FQ\_ONL\_041\_003

Comments regarding the negative effect of BESS - hazard to both the local population and wildlife,

N

The impact assessment on habitats / species from all elements of the Scheme, including, where relevant, the BESS, and the Applicant's proposed mitigation are set out in **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].**

The assessment found that there will be no significant residual adverse effects on wildlife and that the mitigation proposed by the Applicant stands to result in significant beneficial effects to broad-leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins.

The Applicant takes the risk of any fire relating to the BESS very seriously and is proposing a package of measures to control this risk. These are set out in the Framework BSMP

**[EN010142/APP/7.13]** submitted with the Application. This plan will be updated to account for the Scheme's detailed design should it receive development consent.

The adoption of, and adherence to, a detailed BSMP will be a requirement of the DCO should it be granted. Even allowing for these safety measures, the Applicant has considered the impacts of what could happen in the unlikely event of a BESS fire.

The results of this analysis are presented in **Appendix 17-5: Unplanned Emissions from BESS of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]**.

The assessment found that in the unlikely event that a fire was to break out in a single cell or module, it is very unlikely, given the control measures proposed, that the fire would spread to the rest of the BESS.

Even should all the systems fail, and a large-scale fire break out within

enclosures, then the resultant hydrogen fluoride concentration at the closest receptors would be below the level that the UK Health Security Agency has identified as resulting in notable discomfort to members of the general population.

TS_FQ_ONL_007_005	We need to rewild as much land as possible to prevent biodiversity loss escalating	N	The Scheme has embedded significant areas of undeveloped land, which will deliver the creation of new habitats, aimed at increasing the biodiversity value of the Scheme. The Applicant has provided a summary of how the Scheme stands to create an improvement in biodiversity within the Biodiversity Net Gain Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b> .
TS_FQ_ONL_012_007	Cable route too long as the proposal is too far from Grid, too much ecological harm and disruption caused by the vast trench across the countryside.	N	<p>The Scheme is an appropriate distance from its point of connection at Cottam. The identification of the Principal Site followed a site selection process described in Section 4.5 of <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Site Selection</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>The Scheme, including the cable route, has been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology. The impact assessment on habitats / species and the Applicant’s proposed mitigation are</p>

set out in **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The assessment has found that there will be no significant adverse effects on wildlife and that the mitigation proposed by the Applicant stands to result in significant beneficial effects to broad-leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins.

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_015\_037

How much harm will be done N  
to wildlife and the character of  
Public Rights of Way?

The Scheme has been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology. No significant residual effects on ecology are predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme's lifetime.

The impact assessment on habitats / species and the Applicant's proposed mitigation are set out in **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Further to this, the assessment has found that the mitigation proposed by the Applicant stands to result in significant beneficial effects to broad-

leaved woodland, running water, hedgerows and breeding birds, particularly farmland birds associated with hedgerows and field margins. No existing public rights of way run through areas proposed for solar development.

A single bridleway runs south of Kexby Road: this will run through an area proposed for ecological mitigation, such as grassland and trees. The new bridleway between Harpswell and Glentworth (currently in progress through Lincolnshire County Council) will run through similar ecological areas, with existing and proposed screening limiting views of solar infrastructure.

The Applicant has carried out an assessment of the Scheme's impacts on PRowS as part of its landscape and visual impact assessment, the results of which are presented in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

This has identified some temporary adverse impacts from PRowS during construction and decommissioning. These would however be temporary in nature. During operations, a particular adverse impact has been identified from

the PRoW near Millfield, Hemswell (Hems/787/82). Where possible, the Applicant has sought to mitigate landscape and visual amenity impacts from PRoWs (refer to the Framework LEMP submitted with the DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.17]).

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_021\_015

6.5.2 all of these local records Y  
and surveys look at the  
factors affecting the areas at  
the times they were noted/  
carried out they take no  
account of the change in  
habitats/ watercourses/  
fencing / infrastructures etc  
that would be caused by the  
other solar Schemes  
proposed on land in the same  
area.

The Applicant has also completed an assessment of the disruption or severance to communities resulting from PRoW impacts (refer to **Chapter 14: Socio-economic and Land use** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), which either identified no residual effect or negligible effects.

Minor beneficial (not significant) effects are identified during operation for the Principal Site due to the provision of additional permissive pathways.

**Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] also considers the in-combination effects of the Scheme with other projects. This should give confidence that the Scheme's cumulative effects have been appropriately assessed.



Additionally, the Applicant has also submitted a Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure Projects **[EN010142/APP/7.6]** which sets out how the Applicant has worked collaboratively with the other solar developers in the area.

<p>TS_FQ_ONL_021_016</p>	<p>6.5.3 I presume the 14 Local Wildlife Sites are the LWSs referred to in 6.5.7 that I spent ages trying to find a definition for?</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>LWS is the abbreviation used for Local Wildlife Site within the application documents. The Local Wildlife Sites relevant to the Scheme, along with a description of their ecological value, are presented in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_021_017</p>	<p>6.5.9 so you anticipate that the skylarks and other ground nesting birds which are displaced during the 2 year construction phase, and may not breed successfully, will come back 2 years later, on the off chance, and realise that you are making a special place for them? You admit that the local populations (which will already be affected by neighbouring solar</p>	<p>Y</p> <p><b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> addresses the loss of arable farmland and embedded mitigation for Skylark, concluding a minor adverse to negligible effect which is not significant to the Skylark population.</p> <p>Following the establishment of proposed landscaping, long-term beneficial effects will be provided by the Scheme. Proposed landscaping measures are</p>

Schemes) will more than likely  
be significantly affected.

secured through the Framework LEMP  
**[EN010142/APP/7.17]**.

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_021\_020

6.5.15 how do you confirm      Y  
how much the Scheme will  
increase biodiversity? It is all  
estimates based on you  
hoping that species will adapt  
to, or migrate to, the habitats  
you are suggesting you will  
create.

A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)  
assessment has been submitted as part  
of the DCO Application. Please refer to  
the Biodiversity Net Gain Report  
**[EN010142/APP/7.14]**.

Habitat data, required to calculate the  
BNG delivered by the Scheme has been  
collected during the original Phase 1  
Habitat surveys and updated, as  
necessary, through subsequent surveys  
(such as arable flora and hedgerow  
surveys). This has ensured a  
comprehensive baseline of data for the  
BNG assessment has been collected.

DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric  
has been used to quantify gains and  
demonstrate developmental benefits.  
The approach to delivering BNG through  
the Scheme has been guided by the  
mitigation hierarchy that seeks to avoid  
impacts in the first instance and then  
minimise and offset residual impacts and  
the BNG Best Practice Principles.

The Scheme will meet a minimum 10%  
BNG, consistent with the terms of the

Biodiversity Net Gain Report  
**[EN010142/APP/7.14]** and aligned with  
 the proposals in the Framework LEMP  
**[EN010142/APP/7.17]**.

TS\_FQ\_ONL\_021\_021

6.5.21 how will you ensure  
 that new habitats establish  
 successfully?

Y

The Framework LEMP  
**[EN010142/APP/7.17]** describes the  
 creation, management and monitoring  
 prescriptions for all habitats within the  
 Order limits.

A detailed version of this document will  
 be prepared to account for the detailed  
 Scheme design, which must be approval  
 by the local planning authority(/ies), and  
 the implementation of this will be  
 secured through a requirement of the  
 DCO.

TS\_FQ\_ONL\_021\_022

6.6.10 Is allowing a BESS fire Y  
 to burnout the most sensible  
 course of action given the  
 strength of the winds that can  
 blow up in this area, and the  
 proximity of some of the  
 BESS locations to fields that  
 will still be cropped, and  
 hedgerows, trees, wildlife etc?

Y

The Applicant takes the risk of any fire  
 relating to the BESS very seriously and  
 is proposing a package of measures to  
 control this risk. These are set out in the  
 Framework BSMP  
**[EN010142/APP/7.13]** submitted with  
 the Application.

This plan will be updated to account for  
 the Scheme's detailed design should it  
 receive development consent. The  
 adoption of, and adherence to, a  
 detailed Battery Safety Management

Plan will requirement of the DCO. As the plan remains outline in nature, the final strategy is not agreed and instead it sets out the approach that would be taken subject to the final BESS design that is installed.

If a BESS design does not integrate a Fire Suppression System and a 'let it burn' strategy is prescribed, then full free burn testing will have been conducted in UL 9540A or 3rd party fire and explosion testing. An explosion prevention system must be validated by a BESS specialist independent Fire Protection Engineer.

The BESS provider will be able to supply a wide range of test documentation for system risk assessment and safety, but site-specific risk assessment is the responsibility of the owner / operator and this will be secured through the DCO.

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_021\_037

17.11.7 at least you admit the Y  
potential for cumulative  
effects.. where the overall  
loss of arable farmland has  
the potential to reduce nesting  
and foraging habitat for  
ground nesting birds. and the  
effects of the shared cable  
corridor route having potential

A cumulative effects assessment with other schemes is presented within **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Scheme and other cumulative solar projects (Gate Burton, Cottam and West Burton) have all been designed to avoid,

for successive disturbance to habitats such a contrast to the language you use when talking about confirming the Biodiversity Net Gain

mitigate and compensate for ecological effects, as well as deliver ecological enhancements across the sites.

The four schemes are all predicted to deliver a large biodiversity net gain as individual projects, which will be combined to deliver even greater biodiversity net gain across the area. Biodiversity Net Gain associated with the Scheme is set out within the Biodiversity Net Gain Report **[EN010142/APP/7.14]**.

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_024\_011

How can grass land flourish under the panels only weeds and invasive plants will flourish providing no improvement to the habitat. Areas for ecological enhancement will these be developed prior to construction and be protected during the construction phase

N

The Framework LEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.17]** describes the creation, management and monitoring prescriptions for all habitats within the Order limits. This includes the requirement for any advance planting or habitat creation. The Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan is available to view in Figure 3-1 of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.3]**.

This shows the proposed areas of ecological enhancement that will be maintained by the Framework LEMP. The need to implement the above management plan would be a condition

of a development consent order granted for the Scheme.

During construction, solid hoarding fencing would be implemented for construction exclusion zones including in proximity to retained vegetation, and where required specific tree protection measures.

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TS\_FQ\_ONL\_057\_006

Put up bird boxes (inc. swift boxes on buildings) bat boxes, owl boxes, etc - contact the relevant organisation for specifics of the boxes, so they are more likely to be used. (i.e.. RSPB etc). This could be a good opportunity to enhance the flora and fauna on the site - I think this attitude goes hand-in-hand with renewable energy production.

N

Boxes for wildlife will be installed, where appropriate. The details for this are provided in the Framework LEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.17]**.

The Applicant agrees that the Scheme represents an opportunity to enhance local habitats. The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net Gain Report **[EN010142/APP/7.14]** and aligned with the proposals in the Framework LEMP **[EN010142/APP/7.17]**.

The BNG Report outlines the degree to which the Applicant expects to achieve a biodiversity net gain through the enhancements that it is proposing.

TS\_FQ\_ONL\_057\_008

A chance to enhance the local N  
wildlife, flora – contact Lincs  
Wildlife Trust + RSPB etc

The Applicant agrees. The Applicant has engaged with relevant nature conversation organisations through the statutory consultation (including the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and the RSPB) and embedded significant enhancements for biodiversity within the Scheme design.

**Table 1-7: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Ecology and Nature Conservation (wider consultees)**

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_004	We agree with the methodology for ecological risks and impacts set out in section 9.4. One potential concern is the three roadside LWS within the cable corridor (Table 9-6).	Y	This is noted by the Applicant. Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) are considered in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Details of the impacts that the Applicant has assessed with regard to designated sites (including LWSs) can be found in <b>Table 9-14</b> within <b>Chapter 9</b> .
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, <i>redacted</i>	TS_EM_031_005, TS_FQ_ONL_024_004	Comments about construction's and vehicles' impact on wildlife - Large construction vehicles pose a significant risk to the floral communities of the verges with roadside parking, particularly if this takes place during the winter months. This element will need to be considered in any forthcoming CEMP documentation with avoidance, mitigation and compensation measure set out where appropriate.	Y	Details about the protection of LWS during construction are set out in Table 3-4 of the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8]. The Scheme has been designed to minimise impacts on the LWS, through careful positioning of site accesses along the Cable Route Corridor which utilise existing field accesses and avoid the need for direct loss of habitat associated with the LWS.  Site accesses are secured through compliance with the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010142/APP/2.4] submitted alongside the DCO Application. A security perimeter fence will be implemented early in the construction phase to secure the



Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
				Order limits and prevent construction activity from intruding into the LWS.
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_006	Table 9-7 lists the habitats within the boundary scheme classified according to Phase 1 categories. We encourage habitats described in all forthcoming documents to use the UKHab classification system as this is the nomenclature used in the DEFRA metric Biodiversity Calculation Tool used in Biodiversity Net Gain calculations. Phase 1 habitat types do not translate perfectly into UKHab style with a lot of ecological information lost during this process.	N	UKHab classification system has been used to describe baseline conditions of habitats within the Order limits within <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], with information specifically collected in this format to inform the Biodiversity Net Gain assessment [EN010142/APP/7.14].
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_007	Paragraph 9.7.7 lists impact avoidance and embedded mitigation measures including buffers to sensitive ecological areas. These include provisions for farmland bird specialists that require open areas for breeding. We would strongly encourage	Y	This is noted. Where areas of undeveloped land are included within the Scheme for ground nesting birds, measures such as minimising access by ground predators has been incorporated. <b>Section 9.8 of Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] sets out how security fencing surrounding targeted areas for

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>these areas (if within a fenced area) do not include mammal passes as this poses a significant risk to fledgeling predation of ground nesting birds. In addition to the riparian planting measures, also listed within this section, should also be supplemented with reducing the gradients of the banks at strategic locations. This would ensure species that breed on the banks in this riparian zone are benefitted with easier access to and from the watercourse. Ideally these would be included in the measures to address the drainage strategy of The Scheme (Paragraph 9.7.9).</p>		<p>farmland birds shall not contain passages for mammals.</p> <p>With regard to reducing the gradients of watercourse banks, this has been considered, but would have potential implications for flood risk and restrictions placed by the Internal Drainage Board (IDB), so has been discounted.</p>

Lincolnshire  
Wildlife Trust

TS\_EM\_031\_008

The Scheme has yet to formally assess the gains that can be produced from the latest DEFRA biodiversity metric. While no minimum requirement is legally enforced for NSIP projects yet (Paragraph 9.4.22), we expect The Scheme to maximise the biodiversity gains achieved on site. Other solar farm projects in Central Lincolnshire of comparable scale have calculated potential net gains of around 100% of habitat in 500ha of fields containing the solar panel arrays with even greater percentage gains in linear habitats (hedgerows and rivers). We hope to see similar ambitions in the upcoming BNG report following completion of the ongoing ecology surveys (Paragraph 3.4.10). We are encouraged to read the habitat management will aim to “maximise floristic diversity” (Paragraph 9.7.9) which may include “low density and short frequency sheep grazing”.

N

**A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Report [EN010142/APP/7.14]** has been submitted as part of the DCO Application. The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14] and aligned with the proposals in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17]. The BNG assessment demonstrates this is achievable as the current illustrative design for the Scheme is predicted to result in a net gain of 64.55% for area-based habitat units, 17.33% for hedgerow units, and 22.94% for watercourse units.

DEFRA’s Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been used to quantify gains and demonstrate developmental benefits. The approach to delivering BNG through the Scheme has been guided by the mitigation hierarchy that seeks to avoid impacts in the first instance and then minimise and offset residual impacts and the BNG Best Practice Principles.

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_009	The potential impacts on the local skylark population are outlined in Paragraph 9.8.16. Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust agree that “the magnitude of this impact is provisionally assessed to be high” and has the potential to lead to greater negative impacts beyond the population level due to the sheer volume of solar farm developments being applied for across Greater Lincolnshire including three NSIPs within similar geographical regions to that of the Tillbridge Scheme. We believe that cumulatively, there is true potential to impact populations in Greater Lincolnshire and until the industry address this as a collective body, we will continue to take this approach. We are hosting a workshop later in 2023 with solar farm developers and industrial body representatives to seek a strategic approach to how this can be addressed. But in the	N	<p>The Applicant notes this response and was pleased to attend the workshop held with other developers and Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust in the autumn of 2023.</p> <p><b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the loss of arable farmland and embedded mitigation for Skylark, concluding a minor adverse to negligible effect which is not significant to the Skylark population.</p> <p>Following the establishment of proposed landscaping, long-term beneficial effects will be provided by the Scheme. Proposed landscaping measures are secured through the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> <p>A cumulative effects assessment with other schemes is presented within <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and concluded no likely significant effects.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		meantime, it remains a material risk to populations of species of ground nesting birds with requirements for open vistas.		
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_010	The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust hopes these comments are helpful at this stage and welcomes further discussion relating to the points covered. LWT are keen to discuss this application further with the developer, the ecology team and others as a joint endeavour to achieve more for the natural environment in Central Lincolnshire.	N	<p>The Applicant is grateful to the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust for its response, the contents of which it has had regard to in preparing its DCO Application for submission.</p> <p>The Applicant has met with representatives of the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust since the conclusion of the statutory consultation at a workshop meeting with other solar projects in the area. The Applicant will continue to engage with the Wildlife Trust following submission of its DCO Application.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_001	We can confirm that the ecology work undertaken to date and the proposed ecological survey work and methodologies relating to the cable route is satisfactory. We note that ecology surveys will be on-going through 2023 and this may identify further ecological features that will be assessed as part of the ES submitted with the DCO application.	N	The Applicant is grateful for the response received and notes its contents.
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_002	<u>Designated Sites</u> The closest SSSI to the Scheme is the Ashton's Meadow SSSI, which is approximately 1.5km from the Scheme Boundary. We are satisfied that the Scheme would have no direct impact on the SSSI, nor any indirect impact (such as changes to the water table).	N	The Applicant is grateful for the response received and notes its contents.

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_003	<p>The Cable Route Corridor passes through Upton Grange Road Verges LWS, Willingham to Fillingham Road Verges LWS and Cow Pasture Lane Drain LWS. We note that further surveys of these sites are planned in 2023.</p> <p>The route of the Cable Route Corridor will be developed and if a route through the LWS is required, then it is currently anticipated the cable would be installed by drilling the cable underneath these sites, which would avoid the need for any vegetation clearance in the LWSs.</p> <p>Construction works close to the LWSs would be undertaken in accordance with mitigation measures documented within a Construction Environment Management Plan to avoid</p>	N	<p><b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] outlines the likely effects of the Scheme on LWSs and proposed mitigation measures. The Scheme has been designed to minimise impacts on the LWSs, through careful positioning of site accesses and crossing points along the Cable Route Corridor which utilise existing field accesses and avoid the need for direct loss of habitat associated with the LWSs.</p> <p>The Scheme will unavoidably be required to cross the Willingham to Fillingham Road Verges LWS and land take within Upton Grange Road Verges LWS will be required to accommodate passing bays. However, any land take will be minimal and habitats will be reinstated following the works. Measures to avoid significant effects during the construction phase on Willingham to Fillingham Road Verges LWS and Upton Grange Road Verges LWS are set out within the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8].</p> <p>The laying of cabling through Cow Pasture Lane Drains LWS will be undertaken using</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		causing any dust or water pollution.		<p>non-intrusive methods, with setbacks of at least 10m from the bank-top of the drain to protect riparian habitats and the adjacent hedge.</p> <p>A new crossing point (if required) would be in the form of a bailey bridge, approximately 6m wide which would be erected over the LWS for a temporary period during construction within this area. Measures to avoid significant effects from construction activities are set out within the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (refer to the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8]).</p>
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_004	<p>Where there is a need to cross the N LWS, this will be via a bailey bridge, rather than culvert to minimise negative impacts. We are satisfied with that approach. All other LWSs are outside of the Scheme Boundary, and we are therefore satisfied that there is no potential for the Scheme to impact these LWSs when mitigation measures documented within a Construction Environment</p>		<p>Crossing by bailey bridge will be applied to Cow Pasture Lane Drain LWS. This commitment is provided in the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8].</p>



Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		Management Plan are implemented.		
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_005	<p>There should be a presumption against development within LWS. LWSs, are a local, non- statutory designation, that sits below (but complements) the national suite of statutorily designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p> <p>They are of substantive value for the conservation of biodiversity and are home to rare and scarce species or represent the best surviving examples of habitats that were once widespread and typical of the Nottinghamshire landscape.</p> <p>Collectively, these sites form an essential ecological network and act as wildlife corridors and steppingstones, allowing species to migrate and disperse between sites. The continued existence of these sites is vital to safeguard wildlife from the pressures of</p>	N	<p><b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] outlines the likely effects of the Scheme on LWSs. The Scheme has been designed to minimise impacts on the LWSs, through careful positioning of site accesses and crossing points along the Cable Route Corridor which utilise existing field accesses and avoid the need for direct loss of habitat associated with the LWSs.</p> <p>Where development within LWSs is required, any land take will be minimal and habitats will be reinstated following the relevant works. Measures to avoid significant effects on LWS during the construction phase are set out within the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8].</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>development, intensive agriculture, and climate change.</p> <p>The LWS network is comprehensive (meaning that every site which qualifies as a LWS is designated as one), whereas SSSIs are representative of the best sites in an area, such that that not all sites which meet the SSSI selection criteria have been, or will be, designated as a SSSI.</p> <p>Because of this, a few LWS would potentially qualify as SSSIs, meaning that LWS are best described as sites that are of at least county-level importance for their flora and/or fauna. Cabling operations should be carried out according to a PMW or Ecological Method Statement in the presence of an Ecological Clerk of Works to supervise and advise during the process to avoid direct impacts upon protected and notable species.</p>		

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_006	<p><u>Breeding Birds</u></p> <p>The PEI report states that construction activities will result in loss of arable farmland used by breeding skylarks. The Scheme proposes to incorporate areas within the Scheme Boundary where solar panels will not be installed and instead will be planted with a diverse grassland sward that will be specifically managed for ground nesting birds. At this stage, however, the extent of this mitigation is not confirmed. The report states that it is anticipated that the mitigation developed will ensure effects on skylark are not significant, however, until this is confirmed and on a precautionary basis, effects on skylark are currently assessed as significant. We support the proposal to provide mitigation for loss of skylark nesting habitat but that will be challenging within the solar array</p>	N	<p><b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the loss of arable farmland and embedded mitigation for Skylark, concluding that the Scheme will result in a minor adverse to negligible effect which is not significant to the Skylark population.</p> <p>In line with the Works Plans [EN010142/APP/2.3], areas of undeveloped land have been embedded within the Scheme to promote biodiversity across the Order limits. These biodiversity zones will provide permanent grassland habitat for ground-nesting birds such as Skylark.</p> <p>The areas of undeveloped land within the Order limits provide suitable habitat as they are open locations with the absence of tall trees and hedgerows. Grassland will also be fixed in these locations, removing the current rotational availability presented by arable farmland. This will allow increased productivity both through supporting multiple broods and higher prey availability.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>site. Skylark is a bird of grassland/crops and when selecting nest sites, open locations are preferred because trees, buildings or tall hedgerows providing perching opportunities for avian predators.</p> <p>Fields with such boundary features will be avoided unless the field area is particularly large. Where tall boundary features are absent, smaller fields may be used. Effective mitigation for skylark requires either the provision of newly available habitat or the enhancement of existing habitat.</p> <p>Reverting to traditional spring-sown cropping regimes with retention of winter stubbles provides a longer nesting season, with more breeding opportunities and winter stubbles. Set-aside and fallow habitat also provide excellent habitat.</p>		

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_007	Table 9-1: Ecological surveys to characterise baseline conditions states that the land within the Scheme Boundary and to a maximum of 50m from the Scheme Boundary for the general breeding bird assemblage. The 50m zone will be extended out from the Scheme Boundary for specific surveys of certain species, e.g. Hobby Falco subbuteo and Barn Owl Tyto alba. Both of those species are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 that includes birds and their young, for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on or near an 'active' nest. Animals' avoidance of humans or human activities can have several adverse effects on their distribution and abundance, and a strategy to avoid such effects is to designate 'buffer zones' around centres of animals' distribution	N	The spatial extent of surveys was defined, in part, by the potential zone of influence of activities generated by the Scheme during construction, operation and decommissioning. The rationale for survey areas is presented in Table 9-2 of <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>within which human activity is restricted.</p> <p>A Review of Disturbance Distances in Selected Bird Species (M. Ruddock &amp; D.P. Whitfield, 2007) states that the expert opinion survey yielded an upper limit of 50 - 100 m distance at which disturbance could occur in relation to barn owl but that some contact with humans due to barn owl selection of active farm buildings or, even, occupied houses, suggests both a high degree of tolerance by at least some pairs and that conditioning to certain types or levels of disturbance can occur. Bird surveys within the Cable Route Corridor were proposed to be undertaken between March and June 2023.</p>		

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_008	Ecological Clerk of Works Cabling operations should be carried out according to a PMW or Ecological Method Statement in the presence of an Ecological Clerk of Works to supervise and advise during the process to avoid direct impacts upon protected and notable species	N	The requirement for and scope of an Ecological Clerk of Works (EcoCoW) is set out in the Framework CEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b> .
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_009	Mitigation and Monitoring We note that ecology surveys across the Scheme Boundary will be on-going during 2023. We look forward to assessing the results and any mitigation proposed in relation to protected species. We fully agree with the implementation of a monitoring programme to ensure that new habitats delivered as part of the Scheme establish successfully. We look forward to assessing the details in the DCO application.	N	Details of surveys undertaken to characterise the ecological baseline conditions are set out in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> .  A monitoring programme to ensure that new habitats delivered as part of the Scheme establish successfully is presented within the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b> .

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_011_010	<p>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)            BNG aims to leave the district's biodiversity assets in a better state than currently exists. Reflecting the principles and definitions of the Environment Act 2021, all new development will be expected to secure at least 10% net gain in biodiversity so that the biodiversity value of the development exceeds the pre-development on site habitat value by at least 10%. Habitats should be as close to the proposed development site and secured for at least 30 years via obligations/conservation covenant. The mitigation hierarchy still applies of avoidance, mitigation and compensation for biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Appropriate site-specific recommendations will be required for providing enhancements specific for Nottinghamshire BAP</p>	N	<p>A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment has been submitted as part of the DCO application.</p> <p>A full summary of the assessment is provided within the Biodiversity Net Gain Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b>. Habitat data, required to calculate the BNG delivered by the Scheme, has been collected during the original Phase 1 Habitat surveys and updated, as necessary, through subsequent surveys (such as arable flora and hedgerow surveys).</p> <p>This has ensured that a comprehensive baseline of data for the BNG assessment has been collected.</p> <p>DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (DEFRA, 2023) has been used to quantify gains and demonstrate developmental benefits. The approach to delivering BNG at through the Scheme has been guided by the mitigation hierarchy that seeks to avoid impacts in the first instance and then minimise and offset residual impacts and the BNG Best Practice Principles.</p>



Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		species and Section 41 Species and habitats of Principal Importance (NERC Act 2006).		<p>Achievement of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is not yet a statutory requirement for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) under the Environment Act 2021. Nonetheless, the Applicant is committed to deliver a minimum of 10% BNG through the Scheme based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report.</p> <p>The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net Gain Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b> and aligned with the proposals in the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p>

## 1.8 Cumulative effects

**Table 1-8: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Cumulative effects**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_010_002	<p>I have grave concerns for the future if the current proposals for four solar farms are allowed to be developed in my area of West Lindsey. These schemes together will cover an area of over 10,000 acres and take this productive land out of the food production chain. We need arable land. It is utter madness to limit our ability to produce our own food and rely on expensive foreign imports instead.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant recognises that the project will involve a pause in agricultural production during construction, operation and decommissioning but this needs to be balanced against the need for renewable energy generation. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the UK Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>The Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Large scale solar is essential to achieving this, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e., appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Our environmental assessments have looked at the potential impacts of the project in respect of the cumulative effects that may arise with the other proposed solar farms, including in respect of cumulative effects on socioeconomics and through agricultural displacement.</p> <p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] concludes that cumulative land-take of the solar DCOs is approximately 2.2% of all agricultural land in Lincolnshire. Hence, the effect on agricultural food production is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Furthermore, the solar development does not permanently alter or remove the Scheme land from agricultural production and rather will allow for the soil resource to recover from agricultural uses to date such that soil quality will remain at a high quality for future agricultural use and therefore, will provide a beneficial effect in this regard. Further detail of the anticipated effect of the Scheme on soils and agricultural production can be found in <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_012_009, TS_FQ_ONL_021_038, TS_FQ_ONL_012_003	Comments regarding the general cumulative visual impact, especially in relation to 17.14.5	N	<p>Cumulative visual impact of the Scheme with other solar schemes and relevant developments in the future is assessed in <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The assessment of cumulative visual effects is supported by visualisations for selected representative viewpoints, including key locations on Lincoln Cliff; as well as consideration of sequential views when travelling through the wider area.</p> <p>Significant cumulative effects have been identified on two landscape character areas and seven representative views during construction. Significant cumulative effects have also been identified during operation of the Scheme on one landscape character area and four representative views, albeit with the maturing of landscape planting, only two significant visual effects remain.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_011, TS_FQ_ONL_052_003, TS_FQ_ONL_054_014, TS_FQ_ONL_011_009	General comments about other schemes in proximity of Tillbridge, in relation to 4.1.3	Y	<p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme combining with other developments in the vicinity, including other solar schemes. The assessment found there is the potential for significant adverse cumulative landscape and visual effects during construction and decommissioning, and a beneficial significant cumulative socio-economic effect from construction employment.</p> <p>During operation, significant cumulative effects have been identified on one landscape character area and four representative views, albeit with the maturing of landscape planting, only two significant visual effects remain.</p> <p>The Applicant is working closely with the other solar developers in the vicinity of the Scheme to minimise the cumulative effects of these projects where possible. A Joint Report on the Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has also been included within the DCO application which considers the four large solar schemes within the local area.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_022_003, TS_FQ_ONL_023_002, TS_FQ_ONL_031_003,	Comments about changing the landscape and local environment, industrialising the local area, adverse effects on the local communities and	N	<p>Effects on landscape and visual amenity are set out in detail in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Further assessment of cumulative landscape and visual amenity effects is included in <b>Chapter</b></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_036_005, TS_FQ_ONL_044_004	lack of benefits. Mentions of the fact that the view from the cliff across the Trent valley is protected as an Area of Great Landscape Value.		<p><b>18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment of cumulative visual effects is supported by visualisations for selected viewpoints, including key locations on Lincoln Cliff; as well as consideration of sequential views when travelling through the wider area. It is acknowledged that significant landscape and visual effects (including cumulative) will arise; such significant effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme.</p> <p>Embedded mitigation has been provided where practicable and appropriate in the design of the Scheme to minimise these effects.</p> <p>An assessment of potential socio-economic effects of the Scheme is provided in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economic and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and identifies minor beneficial effects from employment generated and net additional GVA generated by construction activity from the Scheme, as well as beneficial effects for the local community from additional permissive pathways introduced as a result of the scheme during operation.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_012_011	<p>Solar on farmland is too inefficient and batteries are not the panacea.</p> <p>Local opposition is huge, nowhere else</p>	N	<p>Solar PV technology is a proven and efficient renewable energy solution in the UK. The Applicant has submitted a Statement of Need [EN010142/APP/7.1] as part of its DCO</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	on earth are communities affected by this scale of industrial folly.		<p>application. This outlines that the UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. It is acknowledged that large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e. appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per ha per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per ha per year as onshore wind.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_015_003	This is one of 4 schemes in a small area of rural Lincolnshire which, if built will become the largest solar farm in Europe -“ all where communities and people live. Local residents are faced with the prospect of a cumulative total of 10,000 acres of solar, industrialised	N	<p>The Applicant recognises that the project will involve a pause in agricultural production during construction, operations and decommissioning but this needs to be balanced against the need for renewable energy generation. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>development in this area of West Lindsey where productive farmland, currently used for food and the food-chain, will be removed from production at a time when we need it most. This is completely counter-intuitive given the cost of living crisis, the costs of importing food from abroad and the uncertain future the world faces at the moment. These are not only financial costs but green costs.</p>		<p>that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Large scale solar is essential to achieving this, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e., appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Our environmental assessments have looked at the potential impacts of the project in respect of the cumulative effects that may arise with the other proposed solar farms, including in respect of cumulative effects on socioeconomics and through agricultural displacement.</p> <p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6/1] concludes that cumulative land-take of the solar DCOs is 2.2% of all agricultural land in Lincolnshire. Hence, the effect on agricultural food production is not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Furthermore, the solar development does not permanently alter or remove the Scheme land from agricultural production and rather will allow for the soil resource to recover from agricultural uses to date such that soil quality will remain at a high quality for future agricultural use and therefore, will provide a significant cumulative beneficial effect in this regard.</p> <p>Further details of the anticipated effect of the Scheme on soils and agricultural production can be found in <b>Chapter</b></p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<b>14: Socio-economic and Land Use and Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
TS_FQ_ONL_021_009	3.6.1 operational life expected to be around 40-60 years. How does that evidence any collaboration™ with other adjacent / local Schemes that are proposing a 40 year operational life it will result in Site and cable corridor areas being subject to your Scheme after the neighbouring ones have been decommissioned	N	Collaboration has been focused on where there is interaction between the sites as set out within the Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure projects submitted with the DCO application [EN010142/APP/7.6]. The operational life of the Scheme is a commercial decision taken independently by each developer.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_036	17.11.6 another verbose but meaningless paragraph only going so far as offering to take forward for cumulative assessment any ecological features you consider as sensitive	Y	<p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme. This includes assessment of cumulative effects on ecological features and follows the relevant guidance as set out by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), including the identification of Important Ecological Features.</p> <p>Full details of the method for determining these is described in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The assessment did not identify significant cumulative effects for ecology and nature conservation during construction, operation or decommissioning.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_026_001	Solar energy is good but not in rural areas and en masse, along with 3 other schemes, engulfing farmland and quiet communities.	N	<p>The Applicant is conscious of the need to ensure that the interactions and cumulative effects between the applications are understood. These matters have been considered extensively within the application. <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>A Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has also been included within the DCO application which considers the four large solar schemes within the local area.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme. Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per ha per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per ha per year as onshore wind.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_031_005	I cannot support this development along with other massive solar projects planned for the locality for reasons previously explained in my answers.	N	The Applicant notes that not everyone will support the Scheme. The Applicant has sought to amend the Scheme design where possible having had regard to the responses received as set out in this appendix.
TS_FQ_ONL_036_009	The cable route is an additional disruption to the area and adds to the cumulative impact of these proposed schemes	N	The Applicant has assessed impacts from the Cable Route Corridor in the context of its cumulative assessment. The cumulative scenarios considered within <b>Chapter 18:</b>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p><b>Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scenario 1: All four projects’ ducts and cables are installed within a single construction programme of 24-36 months. It is assumed all the ducts will be installed at once and launch and reception pits and trenches will be backfilled so the area can then be re-instated. The sequence and schedule for each project is not confirmed, therefore, as a worst case, three lots of separate cable-pulling activities are assumed. The access points, haul routes and compounds will remain in place for 24-36 months to enable the cable pulls.</li><li>• Scenario 2: The sequential installation of all four projects’ ducts and cables over a maximum 5-year period. The access points, haul routes and compounds would remain in place for up to 5 years.</li></ul> <p>It is important to note that the Applicant has worked with the other developers to minimise impacts along the Cable Route Corridor through a shared route where possible.</p> <p>Further details of this work can be found in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and in the Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure projects [EN010142/APP/7.6].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_052_013	You are one of many having a huge and very stressful impact on our communities and way of life, for financial gain.	N	<p>The Applicant is continuing to work with other developers to plan for the construction of the Schemes in a way which minimises these cumulative effects.</p> <hr/> <p>The Applicant has not intended to cause upset through the development of the Scheme. The Applicant’s engagement activity as set out in the Consultation Report <b>[EN010142/APP/5.1]</b> has given local people the opportunity to share their views with the project team during the pre-application process.</p> <p>The Applicant has had regard to these responses within this appendix and the wider Consultation Report. Where possible, several design changes have been made. It is important to note that the Applicant is bringing forward the Scheme using its own funds and at its own risk.</p> <p>The Scheme is being brought forward to meet an urgent need for new sources of renewable energy generation. The Applicant has provided a summary of the need for the Scheme within the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> and Statement of Need <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_053_002	a) The intentional dismissal of information on the other three solar farm proposed which increase the amount of land use for panels et cetera.	N	<p>The Applicant considers that it has given great weight to the neighbouring solar schemes and the potential for cumulative effects within its application and throughout the design process. The Applicant is conscious of the need to ensure</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>that the interactions and cumulative effects between the applications are understood and addressed where possible.</p> <p>These matters have been considered extensively within the application. <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>A Joint Report on the Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has also been included within the DCO application which considers the four large solar schemes within the local area.</p> <p>The Applicant has worked with the developers of the three neighbouring large solar PV projects to define a shared Cable Route Corridor specifically to minimise impacts on the local community.</p>

## 1.9 Decommissioning

**Table 1-9: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Decommissioning**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_054_016	Concern about what the area will look like in 40-60 years; appearing like a “graveyard” for local communities.	N	<p>We disagree with this characterisation. The Scheme will be well-managed throughout its construction, operating life and decommissioning. The measures outlined in our Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8], Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9] and Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10] should give confidence that the Site will be well-managed and that any impacts on the surrounding area will be mitigated.</p> <p>These plans will be secured by our DCO. Further information can be found in the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1].</p> <p>In our experience, solar farms do not disturb those living around them. The design that we are proposing for the Scheme incorporates offsets from neighbouring properties and visual screening for those using local public rights of way. We would therefore expect that the communities in the area will continue to live and work in the area in much the same way as they do today.</p>

## 1.10 EIA methodology

**Table 1-10: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - EIA methodology**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_009_007, TS_FQ_ONL_035_019, TS_FQ_ONL_042_005	Comments regarding the plans not showing the true environmental impact; not user friendly; poor.	N	<p>A more detailed assessment of environmental effects has been made within the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> from that provided in the PEI Report at the time of statutory consultation.</p> <p>A Non-Technical Summary <b>[EN010142/APP/6.4]</b> has been produced which explains the environmental impacts in everyday terms, to assist in breaking down the technical assessments into a format which is easy for interested parties to understand the effects which may arise from the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_039	17.16.11 this conclusion was obviously reached by someone behind a desk, not someone who has actually lived or even stayed in the area	Y	<p>The environmental professionals contributing to the assessment of the Scheme and its effects have undertaken site surveys in order to inform the assessments undertaken.</p> <p>The Applicant team has met with local near neighbours through individual meetings and more extensive public consultations to understand the local position and inform the design of the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_045	The initial docs were poorly proof read as there were links that did not	N	The Applicant notes this comment. The documents that accompany the DCO Application have been thoroughly



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>work and I still can't find Vol II appendix 17.1 The USB stick helped a little but there is so much documentation to look at that it has not been possible to read it all in the consultation period</p> <p>There are too many important issues in the PEIR which have not yet been addressed, and the cumulative effect of all 4 proposed schemes is still not being considered in REAL, human terms as opposed to quoting policy in isolation</p>		<p>reviewed by the project team and proofread. Consultation documents made available through the period included contact details for members of the public to enquire with the project team for further information or where they were having issues accessing the documentation provided.</p> <p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>This cumulative assessment is based in part on inputs received from site surveys in the area and inputs from the statutory consultation and with other local stakeholders.</p> <p>A Joint Report on the Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has also been included within the DCO application which considers the four large solar schemes within the local area.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_035_014	This, therefore, means that all the above documents cited in relation to this question do not demonstrate the continual effects of these activities on the area and so as such the documents are not representative of	N	The Applicant notes this comment; however it is unclear which documents are being referred to here. However, the Applicant is confident that a comprehensive assessment is presented in the ES and application documents, which appropriately addresses the anticipated effects of the Scheme and its local context.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	the activities associated with the site and works in entirety.		
TS_FQ_ONL_049_003	You know the reasons you are doing all this. I doubt you care that much for the environment, - certainly you do not care about this village or how many people's lives you will upset if your proposals go through. So saying we need this is absolute rubbish. You need this to go ahead for you for pay offs & blow everything else.	N	<p>The Applicant is committed to presenting a Scheme which provides a benefit to the UK's climate targets and still presents ecological benefits to the local environment in which it is located.</p> <p>The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net Gain Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b> and aligned with the proposals in the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>. This may be</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_053_005	d) Removal of hedge grows, although replanting is promised, years will pass before trees and hedges have returned to the present state.	N	<p>achieved through creation of new habitat, alongside extensive habitat enhancements for species such as ground-nesting birds, restoration of existing ponds in poor condition and provision of bird and bat roost boxes.</p> <p>There is very limited removal of hedgerows as existing field boundaries are being retained with the exception of localised removal to achieve access or cable routing.</p> <p>Existing vegetation will be supplemented by new hedgerows and woodland, exceeding those lost to the Scheme and this will occur from Year 1 of operation, accepting that plants take time to mature.</p> <p>Growth rates/expected heights are set out in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>. Refer also to the Framework LEMP submitted with the DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p>

## 1.11 Water Environment

**Table 1-11: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Water Environment**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_023	6.6.11 you admit that we are an area of water stress, but have not assessed how the Scheme may affect demand for water in the area!	Y	<p><b>Chapter 10: Water Environment</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] considers water stress.</p> <p>The Scheme has committed to importing all water required for the construction period. The only connection to mains water sought for the operational period is to service the Solar Centre where the small number of operational staff (10-12) will be located. Greater quantities of water required for either maintenance works like panel cleaning, or to supplement firewater storage for BESS will be imported onto the site.</p> <p>On the basis of these measures, the effect within <b>Chapter 10: Water Environment</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] is assessed as not significant.</p> <p>Comments provided by Anglian Water following its review of the Scheme confirm that the quantum of demand for the Scheme is small and temporary and would likely constitute a ‘domestic’ demand’. Anglian Water therefore confirmed that the impact may be assessed as not significant (comment ID TS_EM_032_002).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_036_015	I have also read reports of the dangers of potential flood risk - particularly concerning in a flat valley area.	N	A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been prepared within Appendix 10-3 of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b> . The FRA assesses flood risk from all sources and ensures that the Scheme does not increase flood risk, to the Scheme or elsewhere, in line with National and Local planning requirements.

## 1.12 General comments

**Table 1-12: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - General comments (community consultees)**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_019_001, TS_FQ_ONL_002_007, TS_FQ_ONL_002_008, TS_FQ_ONL_002_009, TS_FQ_ONL_002_010, TS_FQ_ONL_002_011, TS_FQ_ONL_002_013, TS_FQ_ONL_006_008, TS_FQ_ONL_008_004, TS_FQ_ONL_008_005, TS_FQ_ONL_008_006, TS_FQ_ONL_008_007, TS_FQ_ONL_009_001, TS_FQ_ONL_009_005, TS_FQ_ONL_009_008, TS_FQ_ONL_014_001, TS_FQ_ONL_015_001, TS_FQ_ONL_016_001, TS_FQ_ONL_016_003, TS_FQ_ONL_016_005, TS_FQ_ONL_018_008, TS_FQ_ONL_022_010, TS_FQ_ONL_025_011,	Comments expressing general opposition to the project	N	The Applicant recognises that some people are opposed to the Scheme. The Applicant has reviewed all of the responses that have received to our consultations and had regard to them as evidenced by this document and the wider Consultation Report <b>[EN010142/APP/5.1]</b> .  Where appropriate, the Applicant has made changes to the design which includes siting away from neighbouring properties and employing mitigation to screen views.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_025_012, TS_FQ_ONL_026_004, TS_FQ_ONL_027_001, TS_FQ_ONL_038_002, TS_FQ_ONL_044_011, TS_FQ_ONL_047_005, TS_FQ_ONL_049_011, TS_FQ_ONL_053_017, TS_FQ_ONL_054_005, TS_FQ_ONL_054_012, TS_FQ_ONL_054_013, TS_FQ_ONL_054_015, TS_FQ_ONL_054_021, TS_FQ_ONL_054_023, TS_FQ_ONL_025_008	Comments regarding general issues with renewable energy, alleged inefficiency of solar, intermittency; advocating for offshore wind and wind technology in general. Commented cited a 400 acre solar park is said to be capable of supplying energy to 9,000 homes. One North Sea wind turbine gas	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Large scale solar, alongside other renewables is an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_046_005, TS_FQ_ONL_001_002, TS_FQ_ONL_033_001, TS_FQ_ONL_033_007	the capacity to power 16,000 homes. In terms of the amount of power exported to the grid, solar's rating is 11 - 15% whereas off-shore wind achieves a figure of 50%+ - and it doesn't destroy the countryside and communities.		local to the Scheme. Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per hectare per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per ha per year as onshore wind. This Scheme will play an important role in contributing to the achievement of Government's targets.
TS_FQ_ONL_010_016, TS_FQ_ONL_011_010, TS_FQ_ONL_012_008, TS_FQ_ONL_015_029, TS_FQ_ONL_015_046, TS_FQ_ONL_026_005, TS_FQ_ONL_027_004, TS_FQ_ONL_037_005, TS_FQ_ONL_054_006, TS_FQ_ONL_054_009, TS_FQ_ONL_050_013	Comments regarding the project team and the project: not independent; not being able to answer questions; empty words; an opportunist scheme; money making scheme	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees with these comments. The Scheme is being brought forward by an experienced team of professionals. In developing the proposals, the Applicant has sought the advice of companies and individuals that are well-respected in the infrastructure profession.</p> <p>These include engineering consultants, planning consultants, legal advisors, stakeholder engagement professionals and environmental professionals. It is not always possible to answer questions during the pre-application phase as certain information about the Scheme will only be available at the detailed design phase should we receive development consent.</p> <p>This approach is common in the development of infrastructure projects and does not constitute an attempt to avoid questions. The process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects guarantees a high-degree of scrutiny of an applicant's proposals.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>Should our Development Consent Order Application be accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, anyone who is interested in the proposals will be able to register to take part in the examination.</p> <p>The Scheme is being brought forward by the Applicant at its own risk and without public funding. Again, this is not unusual and is common to many energy projects throughout the UK.</p> <p>The Applicant has confidence in the benefits that the Scheme will bring in terms of new renewable energy generation and as a source of UK energy security. Further information on why projects like the Scheme are required in the UK is provided in the Statement of Need <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_007_008, TS_FQ_ONL_007_009, TS_FQ_ONL_007_010, TS_FQ_ONL_048_003	Supportive comments: in favour of solar farms and hope this one will be laid out to encourage nature to thrive alongside; we need to prioritise renewable energy; we need to get on with such developments.	N	The Applicant notes this comment.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_026_003, TS_FQ_ONL_031_001, TS_FQ_ONL_039_001, TS_FQ_ONL_045_002, TS_FQ_ONL_024_002, TS_FQ_ONL_021_001	Comments regarding food production, statements saying that solar should be on rooftops	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_EM_009_020	<p>This project is of significant importance to many of us for different reasons.</p> <p>I appreciate that this is a business opportunity for the land owner.</p> <p>I acknowledge that a choice has been made to pursue an ecologically friendly ambition I chose to live in the countryside for good reason.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>I object to my liberty being restricted.</p> <p>I am grateful that I have managed to achieve some consultation and with neighbours appraised your project of its affect to our lifestyle.</p> <p>I am prepared to work with you to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.</p>		
TS_EM_021_007	<p>You are expecting us to accept that our rural environment will be replaced by an industrial wasteland and that our quality of life will be much reduced. Do you have anything to offer in return?</p>	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees with this characterisation. The rural environment will not be replaced by the Scheme. The planting scheme and biodiversity enhancements that we are proposing as part of Scheme will be embedded within the design and are designed to mitigate impacts identified in the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>Further information on these measures is available in the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b> submitted as part of our DCO Application. The Scheme will create significant benefits, to the local area and the UK as a whole.</p> <p>The Scheme stands to make a significant contribution to the UK's decarbonisation commitment and will provide a reliable, domestic source of renewable energy. The Applicant is aiming to maximise the local economic benefits of the Scheme and have prepared a</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.18]</b> setting out the measures that the Applicant will employ to achieve this.</p> <p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefits package as part of the Scheme. The intention is that this will be delivered in cooperation with the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire community foundations.</p>
TS_EM_022_001	<p>We are residents on the farm at the Corringham development. Is there any possibility of a power supply direct from the solar project to utilise any excess electricity production you may have. We could draw around 162kwh during excess production or low demand.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant's aim is to maximise the use of our grid connection at National Grid Cottam Substation and therefore generate as much renewable energy as possible. We are open to discussing options for electricity supply from the Scheme should we receive development consent. However, any direct supply to homes and/or businesses (without using our grid connection) is unlikely.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_001_001	<p>The points you highlight should be supported - but my views are focussed on how, where and why decisions are being made about specific renewable energy projects,</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p>

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	rather than the general view that we need renewable energy.		
TS_FQ_ONL_012_005	The BESS is separate to the solar farm as it will more often use excess grid power to charge up cheaply, only to sell back at higher prices, therefore energy prices will never drop for the customer, and the countryside will be blighted with dangerous batteries. Batteries should be sited next to the 400kv sub.	Y	Charging the BESS with excess grid energy serves the purpose of acquiring energy that would otherwise be exported at a lower rate. This stored energy can then be supplied during peak periods, reducing the need to buy electricity from abroad. This strategy has the potential to lower energy costs for customers or mitigate the impact of price fluctuations.  It is more effective to store energy near the PV plant to minimise cable losses.
TS_FQ_ONL_014_003	Solar energy is just one of a number of useful renewable energy options. On the roof of my own property, I have Solar Thermal panels which provide me and my family with abundant hot water. I also have Solar PV panels which generate plenty of 'free' electricity. But at the same time, I acknowledge	N	The Applicant notes this comment.

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	<p>their limitations as the PV panels generate most of their energy at a time when I do not need it, i.e. my family and I, like the majority of other families use the most electricity during the late afternoon and evening, when we are at home cooking our evening meal and watching TV etc, when it is for the most part, no longer daylight outside. So I also acknowledge that a battery is as much if not more important than solar energy as it enables the storing of surplus energy for use at times when there is a shortage of generation.</p>		
TS_FQ_ONL_019_001	<p>I hold the opinion that society, local and global community who consume electricity require that its' production is by the most sensible means according to</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p>

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	<p>need. What this does not mean is that they all need renewable sources, and what this does not mean is that they all need carbon and fossil fuel sources. Use of equipment and appliances which operate using electricity howsoever can be extremely expensive according to how the electricity is provided, either from a source or from storage and this can be prohibitive to society in general which can disenfranchise a significant proportion of communities both global and local. Whilst I can acknowledge an ambition to generate electricity according to current "clean" methods, I cannot believe that this will make supply either more widely available or at a better cost to consumers,</p>		<p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>Further, Government believes that the connection of large-scale, centralised electricity generating facilities via a high voltage transmission system enables the pooling of both generation and demand, which in turn offers a number of economic and other benefits, such as more efficient bulk transfer of power and enabling surplus generation capacity in one area to be used to cover shortfalls elsewhere.</p> <p>And Government does not believe that decentralised and community energy systems will replace the need for new large-scale electricity infrastructure to meet our energy objectives although it is recognised that they make an important contribution to meeting national targets on reducing carbon emissions and increasing energy security.</p>

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	<p>moreover, progressively, there is a social risk of monopoly by a provider or providers which is not in the long term interest of society either local or global. Science, as we know it today, will prove that production of electricity is relatively easy whilst distribution to achieve beneficial use is very difficult. The technology by means of efficient storage is unproven, and the loss of electricity through a distribution network of modern materials is widely acknowledged as it is recorded and presented as operational inefficiency of the current and modernised power grid in the UK. Disparate production of electricity destined for distant consumption is nonsensical in this regard, and I offer that support for your scheme</p>		



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	<p>could be more widely garnered if the disrupted local communities were to directly receive a benefit from the monstrosity which you are proposing to replace their historic and ancient vista with. Fields of glass and metal are as an "industrial wasteland" unless they are affording a community benefit and you would be wise to review your proposals of production and storage to be able make such a social change rather than abuse the privilege that we have of choosing to live in England's Green and Pleasant Land. For the avoidance of doubt green in this context means arboreal, arable and horticultural.</p>		
TS_FQ_ONL_019_002	<p>I do not support the proposals for the scheme as currently defined. As I have</p>	Y	<p>In addition to biodiversity enhancement, a community benefit fund is being explored and could be provided as part of the development. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the</p>

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	<p>noted above, change to the proposals for the scheme which secure a direct benefit to the local communities may secured my support.</p>		<p>Scheme should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a ‘community-benefit’ should be.</p> <p>Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p> <p>The Applicant is currently investigating how a community benefit fund could be managed and delivered independently. One way of doing this is by appointing a community foundation who would independently manage the fund. The Applicant has spoken with Lincolnshire Community Foundation and Nottinghamshire Community Foundation, who would be able to use their local knowledge and experience to identify funding opportunities and help maximise benefits for local communities.</p> <p>A community benefit fund would only operate if the Scheme received development consent. The Applicant recognise that other funds could also be active from other developers and are therefore considering the possibility of coordinating on these localised benefits.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_022_002	I support small scale solar but priority should be given to locating on commercial premises and household roof tops	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_022_005	Storage facilities and substation site are dangerous with a huge fire risk	N	<p>The selection of the location for BESS is based on several factors including wider environmental conditions and other potential sources of fire hazard in the surrounding area.</p> <p>The distance of BESS to residential areas and commercial properties has also been carefully considered to minimise operational or incident impacts on receptors. The detailed design phase of individual BESS sites will consider the lifecycle of the battery system from installation to decommissioning. At the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_023_001	Solar has a place, but not on the scale proposed here. Appropriate design is required to be a part of proposals, not simply larger and more intrusive. Smaller schemes, with community buy-in are a far more appropriate way forward.	N	detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit.
			<p>The Applicant disagrees. Ground mounted large scale solar is recognised as being an important source of renewable energy, one that will play a crucial role in the decarbonisation of the UK electricity system. This is supported by planning policy, including the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) which states: "<i>solar is a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector</i>".</p> <p>The British Energy Security Strategy (2022) (Ref 5) notes that the government expects a 'five-fold increase' in solar deployment by 2035.</p> <p>This would amount to up to 70GW of generating capacity. The Scheme stands to play an important role in this. Ground mounted solar at large scale has advantages over smaller schemes but both have a role to play.</p> <p>The Statement of Need <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b> includes an explanation of the importance of scale and how this enables efficient energy generation. The Scheme has been designed appropriately, including offsets from neighbouring properties and areas for ecological enhancements.</p>

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			Further information on the Scheme’s approach to design is provided in the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3] and <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
TS_FQ_ONL_024_001	Battery storage as proposed in this scheme has very limited benefits it can only store energy for a number of hours and in winter months when need will be at its greatest it will provide little or no benefit	N	The energy crisis highlights the importance of having any amount of domestically stored energy, emphasising that even a modest benefit is valuable. Moreover, with increasing surplus energy available on the grid during specific times of the day, this BESS becomes essential for long-term grid stability.
TS_FQ_ONL_025_004	Too many solar panels. Storage does not yet work. Too many substations. Water tanks only needed because expecting batteries to catch fire. Site access will disrupt traffic for at least two years. Maintenance tracks will serve to enable setting out of roads when site is abandoned and changed to an industrial estate. Construction compounds will contribute to	N	The existing conditions only permit schemes of a similar nature to operate. The size and technology have been tried and tested for decades, with ongoing technological advancements. While no on-site incidents are anticipated, indeed, fire safety remains a significant priority for the Scheme and a Framework BSMP has been prepared as part of the Application [EN010142/APP/7.13].  The effects of the Scheme on traffic can be found in <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the effects on noise can be found in <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], and the effects on air quality are considered within <b>Chapter 6: Air Quality</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

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	<p>dust and noise nuisance. Not enough woodland screening which will take decades to grow and screen anyway. Ecological enhancement could be improved more by not carrying out this proposal. Site offices and storage are the start of the industrial estate to follow.</p>		<p>The noise and vibration and air quality assessments result in no significant adverse effects. For the transport and access assessment, one significant residual effect has been identified during the construction phase as a result of the Scheme: on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23).The Scheme will benefit local ecology while simultaneously contributing green electricity to the grid. Areas of landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement are provided on <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and a Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14] and a Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] have been prepared as part of the Application.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_025_005	<p>It should not be required at all and in any case will probably be overhead when you realise how expensive it is. If we must have pylons lets have wind turbines instead of solar panels.</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per hectare per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per hectare per year as onshore wind.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_026_002	<p>IN THE RIGHT PLACE!            Should be on all new buildings and warehouses and brown field sites. Not in quiet rural areas.            These schemes and industrialisation of our peaceful countryside is appalling. The mental stress for communities will be intolerable.            Destruction of habitats, farmland.            Nowhere safe to dog walk, cycle, horse ride for the foreseeable future and potentially 60 years!            Fire risks with panels and battery stations.            This is NOT Green energy.            The carbon footprint of</p>	N	<p>resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme. This Scheme will play an important role in contributing to the achievement of Government's targets.</p> <p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>The selection of the locations for BESS areas are based on several factors including wider environmental conditions and other potential sources of fire hazard in the surrounding area. Distances from BESS areas to residential areas and commercial properties will be</p>

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	<p>imported solar panels, the maintenance, replacement and eventual disposal is massive.</p>		<p>carefully considered to minimise operational or incident impacts on receptors.</p> <p>NFPA 855 (2023) defines basic operation H&amp;S protocols for all BESS site designs which should be incorporated into emergency response plans (ERP):</p> <p>Potential debris impact radius is defined as 100 feet / 30.5 metres i.e. this is a typical explosion risk safe exclusion zone radius as modelling and previous BESS incidents typically show 25 metres to be maximum radius.</p> <p>Automatic building evacuation area is defined as 200 feet / 61 metres from the affected BESS container.</p> <p>BESS design and site layout will minimise the requirement for direct Lincolnshire Fire &amp; Rescue Service (LFRS) intervention in the unlikely event of a thermal runaway incident i.e., direct hose streams or spray directly on BESS battery systems.</p> <p>LFRS intervention in worst case scenarios would ideally be limited to boundary cooling of adjacent BESS / ESS units to prevent the fire from spreading. This strategy will be finalised with the LFRS and be clearly communicated in the ERP.</p> <p>The detailed design phase of the BESS site will consider the lifecycle of the battery system from installation to decommissioning. At the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a</p>



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			<p>comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit.</p> <p><b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] assesses the potential impacts of the Scheme on human health including measures to manage and minimise effects. This includes the implementation of construction and operational management plans to be secured by requirements associated with the DCO. No significant human health effects have been assessed.</p> <p><b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN01042/APP/6.1] set out the impact and effect of the Scheme on soils and agriculture confirming that the Scheme will not result in the permanent loss of agricultural land and will have beneficial impacts upon soils due to the land being rested from intensive farming.</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN01042/APP/7.2] confirms that the Scheme accords with planning policy with respect to best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land whereby solar is not precluded on BMV land, that the site selection process sought to avoid BMV land and that through the design iteration process the Scheme minimises the loss of BMV during the temporary operational period of the Scheme.</p> <p><b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN01042/APP/6.1] and the accompanying Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010142/APP/7.14] demonstrate how through the design process that the Scheme has sought to avoid adverse</p>

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			<p>impacts upon wildlife and habitats and that where this is unavoidable to minimise and mitigate against impacts.</p> <p>The BNG report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b> confirms the positive ecological benefits of the Scheme which will significantly enhance BNG and habitats across the Principal Site compared to the existing intensive arable farming use.</p> <p>For the transport and access assessment (refer to <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>), one significant residual effect has been identified during the construction phase as a result of the Scheme: on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23).The Scheme includes the provision of two new permissive paths allowing increased and additional access by the public into the Principal Site thereby benefiting access for recreational use. The Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> sets out how construction traffic will be managed to ensure that there are no adverse impacts upon existing road users and the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoW) Management Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.16]</b> outlines how PRoW will be managed to ensure they have been suitably considered and able to operate, in terms of both user safety and accessibility during construction, operation and decommissioning.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_026_009	<p>All of the above are a huge worry.            I'm not a surveyor or lawyer so how are we expected to take in this amount of information and technical details?            We all have pretty busy and stressful lives already and we are being forced to take on this huge burden of fighting your ridiculous proposals.</p>	N	<p>The Statutory Consultation materials provided a detailed and fair summary of the proposals. The consultation materials were produced in a way that allowed a wide range of consultees to take an informed view of the proposals. All of the materials on display were available to view and download from the Scheme website.</p> <p>The Consultation booklet was the main document describing the Scheme and its potential impacts. It included maps, photos, timelines, infographics, illustrations and tables intended to make the complex proposals more easily understood.</p> <p>Other documents, such as the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) which described the potential traffic, environmental or construction impacts of the Scheme, were also designed to be clear and readable, but by necessity contained more technical language as they described complex topics at an appropriate level of detail. The Applicant produced a non-technical summary of the PEI Report to make it easier to explain the environmental and traffic impacts.</p> <p>The consultation website included links to both technical and non-technical documents, and these were available to view at the in-person events and local information points.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_026_010	<p>What possible benefits could outweigh our loss of peaceful lives?            Devaluation of property.</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net</p>

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	Nowhere safe to walk, cycle or ride.		<p>zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_027_002	<p>This seems ill thought out. You want this scheme to go through because of the convenience of having the power station in this vicinity. It all sounds great on paper, but this scheme will cause a lot of suffering for the folks here. It doesn't take much to imagine how. Centuries of living off the land, gone out of convenience. Homes given up, or worse, lost for force majeure. The mess that will be left behind, and all to meet deadlines, convenience, and 60 years late over. Please rethink where to do this,</p>	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees. The Scheme has been well-thought out and the Applicant believes that it represents an appropriate response to the context. The Applicant has carried out a design process that has been informed by an environmental impact assessment and multiple rounds of public consultation.</p> <p>This has resulted in a design that has been informed by local concerns and impacts that we have identified. The design has been amended to address these impacts and concerns, including by reducing the Scheme's developable area and setting back from neighbouring properties.</p> <p>Further information on this is provided in the Consultation Report <b>[EN010142/APP/5.1]</b> and in the Design and Access Statement <b>[EN010142/APP/7.3]</b>. It is important to note that the proposals do not represent a permanent loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>After the operation of the Scheme, it will be decommissioned in accordance with a DEMP, and all solar and battery infrastructure</p>

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	<p>you're all brilliant people, think of something else. Its wind here, not sun.</p> <p>Watch Countryfile from last week, in Scotland. They use non-arable land and car parks. More work for you, sadly, less convenient, but kinder to our residents, the environment, and ultimately, their well-being. Isn't that what life is all about?</p>		<p>will be removed and the land within the Order limits could return to its current use.</p> <p>The decommissioning of the Scheme in line with the final version of the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1] document would be a requirement of the DCO. Failure to comply with this would mean that whoever holds the benefit of the order would be committing a criminal offence. This should give confidence that the Scheme will be decommissioned appropriately once it reaches the end of its operating life.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises the benefits of wind energy and rooftop solar. These sources of energy are both important in their own right and have a role to play as part of a wider energy mix alongside ground-mounted solar. Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of circa 15GW today. Rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK, for example not all households have roof space which is suitable for solar installation.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural</p>

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			resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.
TS_FQ_ONL_027_003	Cables and the metals used in them, will be left behind, invisible till they degrade and render the land useless. Plus the fences that won't be removed. Yes I understand you should, but who's going to chase you? The reality is it won't be cost effective to remove it.	N	<p>It is yet to be determined whether the 400kV cable in the Cable Corridor Route will remain in situ or removed as part of decommissioning. The future of the substations and control building would be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of decommissioning.</p> <p>However the assessments presented in <b>Chapters 6 to 17</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> assess decommissioning with removal of the cable as a worst case scenario.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_030_001	<p>Solar energy is important but we are not the sunniest country in the world so I believe wind power is of greater importance in this country.</p> <p>Solar panels have a relatively short lifetime and recycling/disposal is a major headache. Why can't roof coverings be developed that</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p>

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	<p>can harness solar power rather than have vast fields of monstrous panels. They should cover every suitable building in the UK before you start taking away our countryside and displacing wildlife.</p>		<p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme. Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per hectares per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per hectares per year as onshore wind.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_030_002	<p>These proposals are gathering momentum because of the lack of intelligent initiatives to increase our renewable energy. Putting hideous solar panels on vast swathes of relatively flat countryside where the population is not large enough to make a significant objection is a quick, cheap and easy way to increase our solar energy.</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_032_001	We can clean coal at the point of use so it is cleaner than any other form of provider at the moment	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Coal emits c.750 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh of electricity generated and burning coal for electricity generation is not consistent with a net zero strategy. The UK’s last coal fired power station will close in 2024.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_001	While renewable energy has its place in providing more energy for this country, it has to be located in the .right place {definitely not on viable farmland} and be used in conjunction with other more reliable sources of power such as nuclear and fossil fuels for back-up, as other European countries have recently found. .It is not an answer in itself and we must be careful not to lose rich resources such as the countryside in pursuing these	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	aims. Solar is less efficient than wind and is only an intermittent source of energy.		Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per hectare per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per hectare per year as onshore wind.
TS_FQ_ONL_038_004	This is just all so unbelievably hideous. It is a dreadful destruction of a rather pleasant part of the word for monetary gain. Local residents will have only negative consequences from this and our objections seem to have been utterly ignored.	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees. The Applicant has carried out a design process that has been informed by an environmental impact assessment and multiple rounds of public consultation.</p> <p>This has resulted in a design that has been informed by local concerns and impacts that we have identified. The design has been amended to address these impacts and concerns, including by reducing the Scheme's developable area and setting back from neighbouring properties. Further information on this is provided in the Consultation Report <b>[EN010142/APP/5.1]</b> and in the Design and Access Statement <b>[EN010142/APP/7.3]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_038_005	The best way to minimise impacts to local residents is to not build the thing at all.	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.
TS_FQ_ONL_040_003	Too vast and uses old technology. The information given has been vastly over exaggerated for the energy production and under played on how long the land will be unusable.	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees. The Applicant has made use of the Rochdale Envelope approach to ensure that the impacts are appropriately assessed within parameters with a final design to be fixed at a later date. For further information on the Rochdale Envelope and its use in the planning process can be found in the Planning Inspectorate's NSIP Advice Note 9 (Ref 7).</p> <p>The use of the Rochdale Envelope means that the Scheme can make use of the best technology at that time. This maximises the efficiency of the Scheme and is a common approach used in projects of this kind. Within our consultation materials and consultation documents the Applicant has provided accurate information on the Scheme's capacity to generate renewable energy.</p> <p>The Scheme will be designed to maximise the use of its 500MW grid connection. The impact of the proposals on land has been considered adequately in the ES.</p> <p>The Applicant has consulted with Natural England and has included measures within our Framework Management Plans, the Framework CEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b>, Framework OEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.9]</b> and Framework DEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.10]</b> that are designed to ensure that the land is managed appropriately</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>and can be restored to its current use once the Scheme is decommissioned.</p> <p>Once the Scheme has been decommissioned the land could return to agricultural use.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_043_001	<p>This county has two conflicting requirements food and energy. Both of these factors have an effect on the county's balance of payments as we need to import to make up the shortfall.</p> <p>As far as solar is concerned, this area is in a relatively northerly latitude, reducing daylight hours in winter and seeming to have many grey days in the winter months, neither conducive for producing electricity when the need for power is at its greatest.</p> <p>This large area is almost all productive agricultural land. Located in the east of England, it has good soils,</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p><b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of potential effects of the Scheme on soils and agriculture. No significant residual effects on soils and agriculture were predicted during construction of the Scheme, provided the mitigation identified in the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12] is implemented.</p> <p>The socio-economic assessment provided in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economic and Land use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] identified</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>good drainage, a low risk of flooding and is suitable for a range of arable crops and livestock. Surely as a nation we need to produce as much of our own food as we can, for which this area is ideally suited, rather than take it out of production permanently, for little benefit, especially during winter months, when alternative sources of energy will still be required.</p> <p>Given the effect of continuing climate change it seems that more of the world is going to suffer from excessive heat and drought reducing the worldwide potential for producing food. Already regularly imported foods are no longer reliably available. Thus it seems even more important that in Britain, with temperatures ameliorated by the surrounding seas, we retain our remaining</p>		<p>minor adverse (not significant) impacts to agricultural production as a result of land take during construction on the Principal Site.</p> <p>There would be a moderate beneficial effect on soil resources during operation due to the recovery of soil functional capacity for agricultural production. Decommissioning work will allow the land to be managed for arable production again after an extended fallow period of low input grassland.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_044_001	<p>agricultural land as it will become even more important for food production in the global context than it is now.</p> <p>Q3: Moving away from fossil fuels, yes it's needed, but by a method that take it's carbon emissions free, not creating solar panels on the other side of the world. Fossil fuels are an 'unclean' method but when you put the UK's CO2 emission into perspective, at present we emit 1.03% of the worlds emissions. We are 17th. China &amp; US emit 29.18% and 14.02% respectively, this won't make a dent.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant has carried out a lifecycle carbon assessment as part of our environmental impact assessment (EIA). This includes assessing the emissions involved in transporting materials to the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor during construction.</p> <p>This assessment has concluded that the Scheme will achieve emissions savings "<i>throughout the lifetime of the Scheme compared to other fossil fuel energy generation types.</i>" For further information, please refer to <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>While efforts to combat climate change need to be coordinated at a global level, this does not negate the need for the UK to play its part and meet its legal requirement to decarbonise. The Scheme also stands to make an important contribution to UK energy security as a new domestic source of energy. The need for new sources of renewable energy, including ground mounted solar, is set out in the National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-3.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_044_002	<p>Q4: We need more renewable energy. Not necessarily, only if it is truly carbon beneficial from construction to its delivery. Renewable energy is the way forward but I fear solar is a stop-gap for technologies that will truly be the answer and is therefore a waste of energy.</p> <p>Q5: We need more energy storage. Perhaps - or more sensible renewable solutions that use what we have in abundance rather than sunshine!</p>	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The Scheme will achieve substantial emissions reductions compared to a without-project baseline. When considering whole life carbon emissions, the Scheme would represent a saving of over 15 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions, compared to a scenario where the same amount of energy was produced by the most carbon-efficient fossil-fuelled technology currently available. The use of the BESS provides an opportunity for additional carbon savings.</p> <p>For example, the additional use of BESS for grid balancing purposes could save an additional 18 million tonnes of CO2e total when compared to Open Cycle Gas Turbines, which perform a similar function of grid balancing. The GHG savings achieved throughout the lifetime of the Scheme demonstrate the role solar energy generation has to play in the transition to, and longer-term maintenance of, a low carbon economy in the UK.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_044_005	<p>2. The actual energy production you specify is grossly over exaggerated as the industry expected energy</p>	N	<p>Current energy production estimates are based on industry standards. The English climate introduces various factors that can influence solar panel production, both positively and negatively.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>delivery. You have stated that the panels will not be cleaned. For those of us who have had solar on our roofs know just how much more efficient they are after a clean! Already you are reducing your output levels...you also didn't mention how the efficiency of solar panels decreases at temperatures over 25'C which is very common during the summer. Ultimately, I think your prediction of how much energy these will produce is grossly exaggerated and is not true.</p>		<p>There will be a requirement that the solar panels are washed at least once a year.</p> <p>This will use clean water with no added chemicals, sourced from local potable water suppliers. This outlined within the Framework OEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.9]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_044_006	<p>3: Your proposition does not solve the issue that solar generates most of its energy during the summer and energy demand is at its highest in the winter. Until electricity storage is capable in making the energy</p>	N	<p>The Scheme aims to employ the most advanced technology currently accessible to maximise its positive environmental impact. This advantage is evident in both summer and winter, highlighting the benefits that PV technology can provide.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>available through seasons not hours, this sort of energy 'farm' does not get my support.</p>		
TS_FQ_ONL_044_008	<p>Energy storage: the sheer number of these scares me. They are new technology, experience with these and fires isn't numerous. I worry should there be a fire - and it can't be extinguished, the toxic fumes that will blow over in the wind.            Areas of Solar Panels</p>	N	<p>The selection of the location for BESS is based on several factors including wider environmental conditions and other potential sources of fire hazard in the surrounding area. The distance of BESS to residential areas and commercial properties has also been carefully considered to minimise operational or incident impacts on receptors.</p> <p>The detailed design of individual BESS sites will consider the lifecycle of the battery system from installation to decommissioning. At the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit.</p> <p>An assessment on the potential for unplanned atmospheric emissions from BESS in the event of a fire has been undertaken and is provided in <b>Appendix 17-5: Unplanned Emissions from BESS</b> of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> <p>With the required embedded mitigation, significant effects on the risk of fire would be unlikely as a result of the Scheme. The above measures will be secured through: Framework BSMP [EN010142/APP/7.13], Work Plans [EN010142/APP/2.3] and</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			Design and Access Statement <b>[EN010142/APP/7.3]</b> with regards to the design of the BESS.
TS_FQ_ONL_045_007	ii) I do not believe that the current battery technology is capable of the storage you are claiming.	N	The technology incorporated in the plans has a well-established history of success and represents the current industry standard. The Scheme aims to make use of the most advanced technology obtainable in the market.
TS_FQ_ONL_045_011	As commented above the infra structure would not support this level construction	N	<p>The Applicant has carried out an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the Scheme, including during construction. This has included the potential impacts of the Scheme on local roads.</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to address any impacts identified through measures that we are proposing in our Framework CEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b>. The Applicant will also work closely with the local authorities and other developers in the area should we receive development consent to ensure that the final management plans that we employ during construction, operation and decommissioning do not overburden local infrastructure.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_046_004	A consistent policy toward encouraging the installation of solar panels on industrial, commercial and domestic buildings, car parks and brownfield sites is needed	N	Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>and would negate the need for large-scale mounted solar farms which are destroying, not protecting the Natural Environment, landscape and eco-systems. New and more efficient domestic panels are becoming available being more cost effective and reducing bills. There are thousands of acres of commercial and industrial roof space in the UK able to accommodate solar panels.</p>		<p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>Not all rooftops are suitable for solar and not all households will be able to afford to install panels. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_047_010	<p>I am a busy person and I suspect this will be foisted on us whatever we say. You will both destroy our environment and future generations will be hungry but you and I will be dead by then so will not be held to account.</p>	N	<p>This is incorrect. The Scheme has been the subject of an extensive Environmental Impact Assessment, the results of which have been reported in the ES that has been submitted as part of our DCO application <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>Where significant effects have been identified, the Applicant has sought to mitigate these appropriately within our design. Some significant residual effects are predicted following mitigation, as reported in <b>Chapter 19: Summary of Effects</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			Food security will not be impacted by the proposals and the land used for the Scheme could be returned to agricultural use at the end of the Scheme's operating life.
TS_FQ_ONL_047_011	Price of Bills, not relying on Russian Oil. Hate fracking	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. Ground mounted large scale solar is recognised as being an important source of renewable energy, one that will play a crucial role in the decarbonisation of the UK electricity system. This is supported by planning policy, including the paragraph 3.10.1 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 3), which states: "<i>solar is a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector</i>".</p> <p>The British Energy Security Strategy (2022) notes that the government expects a 'five-fold increase' in solar deployment by 2050. This would amount to up to 70GW of generating capacity. The Scheme stands to play an important role in this. The benefits of renewable energy generation are significant and important to the UK's attainment of greater energy security and its climate change obligations.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_053_009	h) Do use of the same lawyers for some of the four projects + more	N	The Applicant has appointed Pinsent Masons as legal advisors for this Scheme. Questions on the legal advice provided to other nearby projects are best directed to the Applicant in each case.

**Table 1-13: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - General comments (wider consultees)**

Consultee	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Active Travel England	TS_EM_049_001	While we are now a statutory consultee for planning applications made under the Town and Country Planning Act, we are not a statutory consultee for NSIPs under the Planning Act. Therefore, I can confirm that Active Travel England will not be making any comments on this proposal.	N	The Applicant notes this comment.
Sir Edward Leigh MP	TS_EM-068_001	To whom It may concern, I am writing to take part in the statutory consultation regarding Tillbridge Solar's solar farm proposals. As the Member of Parliament in whose constituency this proposed scheme falls, I object strenuously and vigorously to the scheme and I also relay the objections of the overwhelming majority of	N	Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed

Consultee	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		constituents who I have spoken to.		<p>predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per hectare per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per hectare per year as onshore wind. Zero-carbon sources of flexibility are also required so that decarbonisation can be achieved without</p>

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Comment ID</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Scheme Change? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Applicant Response</b>
				risking security of supply while delivering an affordable energy system.  Renewables, including large-scale solar, and battery energy storage systems, such as are proposed for the Scheme, are important parts of the solution.

## 1.13 Glint and Glare

Table 1-14: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Glint and Glare

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_046_011	Harmful & Visual: Glint and glare issues from the solar panels alongside the busy A631 road.	N	The Glint and Glare assessment undertaken did not conclude any adverse effects for nearby receptors close to the Scheme. This report is provided in <b>Appendix 17-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b> .

## 1.14 Human Health

**Table 1-15: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Human Health**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_015_007	What research have you done into electromagnetic sensitivity?	N	<p>Electromagnetic fields are assessed as part of <b>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No significant effects are anticipated due to the distance from receptors and the low level of exposure.</p> <p>The presence of the public either directly above or adjacent to underground cables associated with the Scheme would be transient, with the individuals using the PRow exposed to electro-magnetic fields from the cables for only very short periods of time. It is considered that the level of exposure to users of PRow would be similar to that associated with general household appliances (and noticeably less than associated with the exposure when using a vacuum cleaner).</p>
TS_EM_021_006, TS_FQ_ONL_010_008, TS_FQ_ONL_010_009, TS_FQ_ONL_021_024, TS_FQ_ONL_021_027, TS_FQ_ONL_026_008, TS_FQ_ONL_046_006, TS_FQ_ONL_050_012,	Comments about mental health and health of people living in nearby villages and directly affected. The scheme as causing stress and worry. No compensation for mental health impact.	N	<p>Consideration of mental health has been made as part of <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Potential minor adverse (not significant) effects on mental health and wellbeing from landscape and visual and noise and vibration impacts were identified during construction, decommissioning and operation of the Scheme.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_052_007, TS_FQ_ONL_054_008, TS_FQ_ONL_053_008			Effects would be minimised and mitigated through implementation of the framework environmental management plans, including the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8], Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9], Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10].
TS_FQ_ONL_010_005	I should also like to offer you a personal perspective from someone who will be directly affected by one of these schemes. My wife and I are both elderly, live with our severely disabled daughter with autism for whose sake we moved to the area in 2000. We hoped that she would be able to enjoy a better quality of life surrounded by fields and nature. It is now going to be all taken away from us if the Tillbridge Scheme goes ahead.	Y	The differential impacts of the construction and operation of the solar farm on a range of protected characteristics, including disability, has been assessed through the Equality Impact Assessment [EN010142/APP/7.15] and inform the mitigation measures embedded in the Scheme. This includes those which are developed in relation to noise and vibration impacts, to ensure ongoing levels of amenity.
TS_FQ_ONL_010_006	It is currently proposed that one of the fields next to our isolated rural property has been ear-marked for solar panels. This field lies less than 10 metres from our property boundary. Not only will we be surrounded by these solar displays, if allowed to go ahead, but we have grave concerns over the health and safety	Y	The Applicant has revised its proposed design following the Statutory Consultation. The Scheme design can be viewed in <b>Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].  The locations proposed for solar PV development nearest to the respondent are well in excess of 10m away from the boundary of their property. Extensive mitigation is proposed between the respondent's home and the solar

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	issues associated with the battery and power infrastructure required for the panels.		<p>PV area including new native woodland planting and grassland.</p> <p>As the mitigation is embedded within the Scheme design, visual effects from the Scheme will be reduced over time. The Applicant’s assessment included in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] has only identified three significant effects at the representative viewpoints at Year 15 of the Scheme’s operations.</p> <p>The Applicant’s assessment has concluded that whilst significant effects will arise beyond Operation Year 15 for representative views that reflect the outlook for residential receptors, these effects will not reach a Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT) where residential visual amenity is a consideration (i.e. will not potentially affect living conditions or residential amenity).</p> <p>The selection of the location for BESS (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES has been based on several factors including wider environmental conditions and other potential sources of fire hazard in the surrounding area.</p> <p>The distance of BESS to residential areas and commercial properties has also be carefully considered to minimise operational or incident impacts on receptors and there will be no BESS within 250m of residential properties. The detailed design phase of individual BESS sites will</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>consider the lifecycle of the battery system from installation to decommissioning.</p> <p>At the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit.</p> <p>A Framework BSMP has been prepared with input from the Fire &amp; Rescue Service alongside this DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.13]</b> which includes mitigation and management measures for fire safety risks posed by the BESS in the Scheme.</p> <p>On installation, the Applicant will work closely with the Fire &amp; Rescue Service to provide all relevant information on BESS and site design features to inform all necessary hazard and risk analysis studies and assist in the development of comprehensive Risk Management (RM) and Emergency Response Plans (ERP).</p> <p>This will include embedded design features to manage emergency scenarios such as fires should they arise, including dedicated fire water storage tanks.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_017	<p>Additionally, living in a flat terrain (characteristic of Lincolnshire) may pose a greater risk than living in a hilly one. Some of the potential health hazards are exposure to light from the panels which can damage the eye, electromagnetic fields, noise and air pollution, fire risk, and electromagnetic interference. In the USA, if you intend to build a new home near a solar farm, it must be at least 3 km away bear in mind, my property is 400 metres away.</p>	Y	<p>The assessment presented in <b>Appendix 17-2: Glint and Glare Assessment</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] did not identify any significant adverse effects for nearby receptors, including neighbouring properties close to the Scheme.</p> <p>Electromagnetic fields are considered as part of <b>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No likely significant effects are anticipated due to the distance from receptors and the low level of exposure from the cables. It is considered that the level of exposure to users of PRow would be similar to that associated with general household appliances (and noticeably less than associated with the exposure when using a vacuum cleaner).</p> <p>Air quality and noise effects are considered in <b>Chapter 6: Air Quality</b> and <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and a Framework BSMP has been prepared alongside this DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.13] which includes mitigation and management measures for fire safety risks posed by the BESS in the Scheme. These found no likely significant effects to potential health hazards associated with air quality, noise and fire risk.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_021	<p>This is all apart from the issue of health and safety and the possible consequences for local wildlife which are of great concern to me. My husband and I are elderly, living in an isolated property with our daughter with severe learning difficulties and autism on the edge of what could become an industrial complex with on-site staff, cameras security etc. We moved to pour house to give our daughter as good a quality of life as we can, in open fields, surrounded by wildlife. She is hyper-sensitive to noise and there is evidence that large-scale solar farms can adversely affect those with autism. Our mental health has suffered under the threat of these proposals and we fear for the future that we have built to protect our daughter which could now be taken away from us.</p>	Y	<p>As set out within <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Scheme’s landscaping proposals will provide significant beneficial effects with regards to ecological habitats. The Applicant is committed to delivering a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain in habitat units for the Scheme based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report [EN010142/APP/7.14] and the BNG assessment demonstrates this is achievable on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Applicant has met with the landowner and their representatives and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for the property in question. Consultation with representatives of <i>redacted</i> is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p> <p>The final Scheme description is presented within <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and noise mitigation measures are summarised within <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>During operation, permanent security lights with motion detectors will be used for security purposes around the electrical infrastructure, emergency access points to facilities within the Scheme and potentially at other sites of critical infrastructure (i.e. not proposing on-site staff to patrol the fences in proximity to residential properties).</p> <p>No areas are proposed to be permanently lit. During overnight maintenance personnel will use portable lighting sources if required. Closed CCTV systems would be internal facing around the perimeter of the operational areas of the Principal Site.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_015_035	<p>We moved here 23 years ago to gain a better quality of life for ourselves and our daughter with severe special needs. We wanted her to be surrounded by peacefulness, solitude and nature - away from the noise and hurly-burly of other people that causes her distress. Now, the beautiful, productive farmland surrounding us on all sides could become an industrialised monitored and fenced-in wasteland.</p>	Y	<p>As set out within <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Scheme’s landscaping proposals will provide significant beneficial effects with regards to ecological habitats. The Applicant is committed to delivering a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain in habitat units for the Scheme based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report [EN010142/APP/7.14], and the BNG assessment demonstrates this is achievable on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Applicant has met with the landowner and their representatives and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for the property in question. Consultation with representatives of <i>redacted</i></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_024, TS_FQ_ONL_021_027	6.7.3 no mention is made of the mental health of the local community. I personally will see panels from one scheme from my house, cycle though fields of panels from another scheme on my commute to work and run/ cycle/ walk through panels from the other 2 proposed Schemes during my recreation hours.. as well as looking down on them from Lincoln Cliff as I cycle or drive along the road to Hemswell. My home life, work life and recreation will ALL be affected by solar panels on a daily basis. 6.7.6 again where is the mental health indicator??	Y	<p>is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p> <hr/> <p>Consideration of mental health has been made as part of <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No significant effects are envisaged.</p> <p>A visual impact assessment has been undertaken as part of <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Visual impacts have been assessed for representative viewpoints at locations along the Cliff, including Middle Street.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the Scheme will be most visible from these elevated locations: mitigation planting has been proposed, although there is a balance between screening views and losing the open panoramas that are appreciated locally.</p> <p>Visualisations and representative viewpoints demonstrate that effects for lower-lying locations including rural roads will be limited once mitigation planting (such as hedges and woodland) mature by Year 15.</p> <p><b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] identifies Significant cumulative</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>effects on two Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA) and seven representative viewpoints during construction; one LLCA and four representative views at Year 1 of operation; and the same LLCA alongside two representative viewpoints at Year 15. Landscape plantings will contribute to minimising these effects through screening as the vegetation matures, but significant effects are expected to remain, particularly from Lincoln Cliff.</p> <p>Sequential cumulative effects (for observers travelling between different viewpoints) away from the Cliff are limited by there being only a single existing public right of way within the Principal Site; and very few with views of the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_006	<p>The proposals do not provide any clear details of any of the above factors so how can local residents address any of these points properly? Certainly all these factors would have a large impact upon the area for decades and raise health and safety concerns.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment, although it is unclear what is meant by 'above factors' so this response is unable to address the concerns raised about these.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_046_009	Harmful & Visual: Health and safety issues particularly the dangers of Lithium-ion batteries (BESS) with history of explosion and fire, releasing toxic gas hazardous to health, to water and land, unable to be extinguished by water.	N	<p>The Applicant sought to address concerns raised about BESS through significant embedded mitigation incorporated in the design, siting and management of the BESS in the Scheme.</p> <p>The selection of the location for BESS (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b>) has been based on several factors including wider environmental conditions and other potential sources of fire hazard in the surrounding area. The distance of BESS to residential areas and commercial properties has also be carefully considered to minimise operational or incident impacts on receptors and there will be no BESS within 250m of residential properties.</p> <p>The detailed design phase of individual BESS sites will consider the lifecycle of the battery system from installation to decommissioning. At the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit.</p> <p>A Framework BSMP has been prepared with input from local Fire and Rescue Services alongside this DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.13]</b> which provides mitigation and management measures for fire safety risks posed by the BESS in the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_054_017	Huge danger to local communities - pollution and heavy traffic. Quality of life will be very low.	N	<p>At the time of installation, the Applicant will work closely with the Fire &amp; Rescue Service to provide all relevant information on BESS and site design features to inform all necessary hazard and risk analysis studies and assist in the development of comprehensive Risk Management (RM) and Emergency Response Plans (ERP).</p> <p>This will include embedded design features to manage emergency scenarios such as fires should they arise, including dedicated fire water storage tanks.</p> <p><b>Chapter 6: Air Quality, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration and Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] include proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce effects to local communities. These all conclude that there are no likely significant effects to local communities from air quality, pollution, noise and traffic.</p> <p>For the transport and access assessment, only one significant residual effect has been identified for the Scheme, arising during the construction phase, which is in relation to severance/ pedestrian delay/ non-motorised user (NMU) amenity on the B1241 (Automatic Traffic Counts (ATC) 23).</p> <p>These effects would be temporary and short term during the construction period. Effects on B1241 would only occur for a short period as activity on the construction of</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			the Cable Route Corridor moves along B1241. Effects would also be further managed and minimised through implementation of the mitigation identified in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> .

## 1.15 Major accidents

**Table 1-16: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Major accidents**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_015_002	How will you mitigate the dangers that may arise from fire in a remote area with a small local retained fire station?	N	<p>Consultation with Lincolnshire FRS (LFR) took place during the Statutory Consultation and will continue as relevant, and the Detailed BSMP will be submitted to and approved in consultation with LFR.</p> <p>The Framework BSMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.13]</b> details risk assessment tools that will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit at the detailed design stage. Indicative Site designs will be shared with LFR .</p> <p>Consultation will continue with the local FRS throughout the post-consent and detailed design stage, to ensure all key stakeholders are satisfied that mitigation and safety requirements are agreed prior to construction.</p> <p>Information will be supplied as early as possible in the detailed design stage to allow an initial appraisal of the BESS to be made. This information will be provided to the FRS, with appropriate evidence provided to support any claims made on performance, and with appropriate standards cited for installation.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_049_010	Also putting a few water sources in case there is a fire. A tractor caught fire at Church Farm over the coronation weekend & it took ages for a fire engine to attend. What if this lot were to go up??	N	<p>Firefighting water will be provided on-site in line with National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) guidelines. Detail of the firefighting water measures to be incorporated within the Scheme design are set out in Table 2-1 of the Framework BSMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.13]</b>.</p> <p>NFCC guidance has been applied in the creation of the FBSMP. At the detailed design stage, site water supply for internal Fire Suppression Systems and external boundary cooling will be verified by an independent Fire Protection Engineer and agreed with the local FRS, as per NFCC 2023 guidelines. These measures are also included in the FBSMP.</p>

## 1.16 Scheme Description

**Table 1-17: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Scheme Description (community consultees)**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_004_002	The size and scale of your sight butting up to rural villages and houses is not at all conducive to caring for the well-being of the Lincolnshire population! Where is your well-being survey for the local population?	N	Consideration of mental health has been made as part of <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This assessment has concluded that no significant effects are envisaged.
TS_EM_004_004, TS_EM_004_012, TS_EM_005_002, TS_EM_007_005, TS_EM_009_001, TS_EM_024_006, TS_FQ_ONL_007_004, TS_FQ_ONL_012_001, TS_FQ_ONL_015_002, TS_FQ_ONL_018_001, TS_FQ_ONL_018_002, TS_FQ_ONL_040_002, TS_FQ_ONL_015_024	Comments about alternative energy sources, the inefficiency of solar, with the Scheme only producing 10-12% of what is stated.	N	<p>The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e. appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>Solar is more efficient in terms of energy generated per ha per year than biofuels and produces similar amounts of energy per ha per year as onshore wind.</p>
<p>TS_EM_004_010,            TS_EM_007_001,            TS_EM_007_002,            TS_EM_007_004,            TS_FQ_ONL_002_006,            TS_FQ_ONL_012_004,            TS_FQ_ONL_022_001,            TS_FQ_ONL_049_002,            TS_FQ_ONL_050_002,            TS_FQ_ONL_051_003</p>	<p>Solar should be on roof tops and brownfield sites it has a place but not on this scale and size and not decimating rural communities.</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Consideration was given to the availability of brownfield land within the area. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated for other uses within the adopted or emerging local plan at the time of the search. Therefore it was concluded that there was no available or suitable brownfield land for the Scheme.</p> <p>Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_009_002	<p>Whilst I can acknowledge an ambition to generate electricity according to current "clean" methods, I cannot believe that this will make supply either more widely available or at a better cost to consumers, moreover, progressively, there is a social risk of monopoly by a provider or providers which is not is the long term interest of society either local or global. Science, as we know it today, will prove that production of electricity is</p>	N	<p>rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e. appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>The purpose of the Scheme is to provide a new source of renewable energy generation to the national electricity transmission system. The need for a project like the Scheme is established through National Policy Statements (NPSs). The relevant NPSs for Tillbridge Solar are EN-1 and EN-3, both of which promote renewable energy projects and solar energy projects specifically.</p> <p>The methods for the distribution of the energy through the national electricity transmission system is outside the scope of this Scheme and is the domain of National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO).</p> <p>As set out in the Statement of Need <b>[EN/010142/APP/7.1]</b>, projects like the Scheme provide a domestic source of energy generation that help to reduce the UK's exposure to volatile</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>relatively easy whilst distribution to achieve beneficial use is very difficult. The technology by means of efficient storage is un proven, and the loss of electricity through a distribution network of modern materials is widely acknowledged as it is recorded and presented as operational inefficiency of the current and modernised power grid in the UK.</p>		<p>energy prices. The Government's Net Zero Strategy (2021) states that new renewable energy projects, collectively, have the potential to exert downward pressure on wholesale electricity prices.</p> <p>The energy storage technology (BESS) proposed as part of the Scheme is tested and proven in the UK at scale.</p> <p>The Applicant does not feel it appropriate to comment on the ownership of energy generating stations across the country as a whole but can say that the Scheme is being brought forward by Tillbridge Solar Ltd which is a joint venture between Recurrent Energy (a Canadian Solar company) and Tribus Clean Energy. Each of the partners has a portfolio of energy projects in the UK.</p>
TS_EM_009_003	<p>Disparate production of electricity destined for distant consumption is nonsensical in this regard, and I offer that support for your scheme could be more widely garnered if the disrupted local communities were to directly receive a benefit</p>	N	<p>The Scheme will provide mitigation and enhancement areas for the local context around the edges close to communities.</p> <p>This includes the protection of existing public rights of way and the creation of new permissive paths for use by the community. The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net Gain Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b> and aligned with the</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>from the monstrosity which you are proposing to replace their historic and ancient vista with. Fields of glass and metal are as an "industrial wasteland" unless they are affording a community benefit and you would be wise to review your proposals of production and storage to be able make such a social change rather than abuse the privilege that we have of choosing to live in England's Green and Pleasant Land. For the avoidance of doubt green in this context means arboreal, arable and horticultural.</p>		<p>proposals in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p>
TS_EM_009_005	<p>With regard to the "proposed" siting of a water tank in the "setback grassland habitat" (9) this seems to be in complete contradiction of your</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The locations of the water tanks on the Indicative Masterplan submitted with the PEI Report were indicative and it is accepted that this was not suitable, given proximity to your property location and the open</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>efforts to shield myself and close neighbours from your scheme, and I formally oppose this construction and ask your to reconsider your plan.</p>		<p>location on Kexby Road. The water tanks will be relocated through design development.</p>
TS_EM_009_010	<p>Regarding your "Outline Battery Fire Safety Management Plan (BFSMP)" and earlier comments of mine relating to the siting of a "water tank" in area 9. If this proposal is "Fire water storage tanks dedicated for firefighting operations only, water provision will be designated for the cooling of adjacent BESS or ESS equipment. Tanks can be integrated above or below ground." then it would appear to be more than the "UK NFCC guidelines" which "stipulate tanks should be located a minimum of 10 metres away from BESS</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant has developed a fire management strategy (refer to the Framework BSMP [EN/010142/APP/7.13]) and an Outline Drainage Strategy (refer to <b>Appendix 10-4</b> of the ES [EN/010142/APP/6.2]).</p> <p>These comply with the relevant guidelines, and have been developed in consultation with the local fire service. The Applicant will continue engagement with the local authority, the fire service and affected landowners.</p> <p>In addition, the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1] includes a requirement for a battery safety management plan to be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the commencement of development of BESS.</p> <p>The requirement means that the detailed design of the BESS will need to be substantially in accordance with the Framework BSMP and the approved BSMP will need to be implemented in accordance with the approved details.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>or ESS equipment...." per your document Appendix 03-3. If these tanks are for safety and security of mine and adjacent properties, then, I thank you for this consideration but insists that the tank is constructed to rest underground without any sight.</p>		
TS_EM_009_012	<p>Regarding your "Outline Landscape Environmental Management Plan (LEMP)" Appendix 03-2 section 6.3.2 points 2 &amp; 5 5.Views considered to be of importance, including southwest from Middle Street to Glentworth Hall with a "superb view of this historic house in its parkland setting with distant views across the Trent in the background".</p>	Y	The Applicant notes this comment.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_009_013	<p>With regard to point 2. I would draw your attention to my earlier comments regarding area 10 of your Indicative site layout plan, "With regard to the south east boundary corner of area 10, I would request that a mature woodland and or treeline screen be developed. The proximity of foliage as screening on the roadside and adjacent to my properties will be inadequate and impractical as a provision for screening, it will effectively blight the properties whilst the vista is destroyed. Far more effective and efficient would be a mature woodland in the south and east boundary corner of area 10.</p>	Y	<p>The area to the south of Kexby Road, is identified for ecological mitigation, and has been subject to further design development since the PEI Report submission. The updated Principal Site Layout Plan is provided in <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b>.</p>
TS_EM_015_001	<p>How large in acres will the substations be?</p>	N	<p>As described in <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>, each of the two substation compounds would have a footprint of</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_015_003	Will the batteries be able to store the required amount of electricity that will impact usage over the winter months?	N	<p>up to 108m in width and 115m in length by 10m in height.</p> <p>The proposed design does not envisage BESS will be charged by Solar PV operating only in summer, and then be discharged to the grid in winter.</p> <p>Rather, in winter, the PV panels remain active but are less productive due to shorter daylight hours. Nevertheless, the BESS can still charge (even if not at the same levels as in summer) from excess energy generated in these productive periods and discharge to the grid during peak periods.</p> <p>Even with reduced grid demand in peak sunlight hours, winter BESS charging remains feasible from the PV.</p>
TS_EM_019_004	It seems to me, that you and the government will do exactly as you want regardless of the lives of anyone in the affected areas, alongside other schemes that are going ahead.	N	<p>The Applicant has been focused to ensure that the Scheme has been carefully designed to take account of its environs and the views of the local community (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>The design of the Scheme has evolved over time as the Applicant has carried out surveys to better understand the area and has had regard to</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>feedback received through its public consultations.</p> <p>Evidence of this can be found in the Design and Access Statement [EN/010142/APP/7.3] which sets out the multiple iterations of design that the Scheme has been through to reach this point.</p> <p>The <b>Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1]</b> demonstrates how the Applicant has had regard to the consultation feedback that it has received. The NSIP consenting process is extremely rigorous and transparent.</p> <p>Should the Scheme be accepted for Examination, the Secretary of State will appoint an independent Examining Authority (ExA) to examine the Application in public. At the conclusion of the Examination, the ExA will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State who will then decide whether to approve the application. When doing this they will need to publish the reasons for their decision.</p>
TS_EM_021_005	Please may we see some evidence that the battery storage you plan to use has been tried and tested? I will take a lot of convincing that the energy from the summer daylight	N	<p>The proposed design does not envisage BESS will be charged by Solar PV operating only in summer, and then be discharged to the grid in winter.</p> <p>Rather, in winter, the PV panels remain active but are less productive due to shorter daylight hours.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>can be stored to be of use in the winter when the panels will be idle. (I know that battery storage is not cost effective for my own solar array.)</p>		<p>Nevertheless, the BESS can still charge (even if not at the same levels as in summer) from excess energy generated in these productive periods and discharge to the grid during peak periods. Even with reduced grid demand in peak sunlight hours, winter BESS charging remains feasible from the PV.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_001_007</p>	<p>The routing follows existing cable routes I understand?</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Cable Route Corridor has been developed in collaboration with Low Carbon and Island Green Power to minimise disruption where possible between the shared cable route for other solar projects in the area.</p> <p>Please refer to the Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure Projects <b>[EN010142/APP/7.6]</b>.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_001_010</p>	<p>I repeat my opening comments. I am not against the search for alternative energy sources - though I doubt the UK's efforts will have any impact on climate change, when developing countries and major industrialised areas such</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	as China & India continue to use fossil fuels.		
TS_FQ_ONL_004_010	The Tillbridge Solar proposal strikes me as an entirely opportunistic development which has been ill conceived and poorly planned.	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees. The Scheme is the result of years of work by an experienced development team who have been assisted by a wider team of experts. The Scheme is in accordance with national and local planning policy, as set out in the Planning Statement <b>[EN/010142/APP/7.2]</b>.</p> <p>There is an urgent need for projects of this kind, as set out in the Statement of Need <b>[EN/010142/APP/7.1]</b>. If consented, the Scheme would make a significant contribution towards decarbonising the UK's electricity supply.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_008_002	Only useful if subsidised	N	<p>The Applicant is bringing forward the Scheme at its own risk and using its own funds with no public subsidy. Detail of how the Applicant is proposing to fund the development of the Scheme is provided in the Funding Statement <b>[EN010142/APP/4.2]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_010_015	I am concerned that the governance process around this consultation is fundamentally flawed. Ultimately the decision will	N	<p>The Applicant carried out the Statutory Consultation in accordance with its obligations set out in the PA 2008, with the Applicant's approach to Statutory Consultation being consulted on prior to consultation via the SoCC as required by</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>be made by the secretary of state for net zero and climate change. This person is not independent.</p>		<p>section 47 of the PA 2008 and Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_014_012</p>	<p>On 25th March 2015 Mr Eric Pickles Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government said in the House of Commons in his statement on 'Solar Energy - Protecting the local and global environment' "Public acceptability for solar energy is being eroded by the public response to large-scale solar farms which have sometimes been sited insensitively. Meeting our energy goals should not be used to justify the wrong development in the wrong location and this includes the unnecessary use of high quality agricultural</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>This objection cites a document nearly 9 years old, since which the publication of which Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of circa 15GW today. Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e. appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>land.            Protecting the global environment is not an excuse to trash the local environment.            In my view, this proposal is precisely the sort of solar energy development Mr Pickles was referring to.</p>		<p>available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme is predicted to have significant beneficial effects associated with the proposed habitat creation and enhancement of habitat within the Principal Site which would achieve a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_014_014	<p>"Protecting the global environment is not an excuse to trash the local environment" (Mr Eric Pickles Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government )</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p> <p>The Scheme is predicted to have significant beneficial effects associated with the proposed habitat creation and enhancement of habitat within the Principal Site which would achieve a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b>.</p> <p>In addition, the Scheme would result in significant beneficial effects on the soil resource and farming circumstances within the Principal Site, as during operation the Principal Site will remain under a perennial grass cover facilitating a recovery in topsoil organic matter.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_015_008	<p>We haven't been told.            Were panel heights, glare,</p>	N	<p>Matters relating to the Scheme Description were presented in the PEI Report, which was made</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N) Applicant Response
	<p>battery storage, generation capabilities and possible flood risks fully communicated to local residents? No. Even now, the full details of the Tillbridge scheme are unclear and undefined.</p>	<p>available to all stakeholders during the statutory consultation.</p> <p>The PEI Report was referenced in a range of consultation materials (see <b>Appendix C-13</b> to the Consultation Report), including where consultees could access the report (either in hard copy or online).</p> <p>The Applicant notes that this information was indicative, more specific information made available as part of the final DCO Application. Further information can be found in <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_015_023</p>	<p>Compared to my concerns over the potential solar complex so close to my home, the cable route corridor is of far less consequence but yet another desecration of this area and disruption to those who live in it.</p>	<p>The various chapters of the ES have assessed the significance of effects of the construction and operation of the Cable Route Corridor. While there will be some temporary significant residual effects during construction in respect of visual amenity and traffic and transport, there will be no ongoing significant residual effects once the Cable Route Corridor is operational.</p> <p>The Applicant has been developing the Corridor in collaboration with Low Carbon and Island Green Power to minimise disruption from construction where possible. Please refer to the Joint Report on the Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_042	5. The amenity of neighbouring property can be seriously harmed by secured boundaries and intrusive CCTV	N	<p>Infrastructure Projects submitted alongside the DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.6].</p> <p>The Applicant disagrees.</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to identify any landscape and visual impacts that will be experienced by neighbours through the landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) that it has undertaken. The results of this assessment are presented in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Where practicable, any significant effects are mitigated through offsets and landscape planting.</p> <p>Security fencing would take the form of a deer fence up to 2.5m in height. It is important to note that this will be within the Site with landscape planting aiming to screen visual effects where possible. CCTV would be inward facing only and mounted up to a height of 3m.</p> <p>Further information can be found in <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_017_009	Where will you be getting the water from for the water tanks? This is a	N	<p>The water for the firefighting water tanks will be sourced externally and transported to site. The vehicle movements during the operations phase associated with this will be infrequent and would only be required to replenish tanks from</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N) Applicant Response
	<p>very dry area. What size are the tanks.</p>	<p>evaporation or if a tank has been drawn on in the unlikely event of a fire.</p> <p>NFCC guidance has been used which states provisional firefighting supplies “<i>should be capable of delivering no less than 1,900 litres per minute for at least 2 hours.</i>” LFRS could request an increase in this volume if the site location creates difficulties to bring supplementary water supplies in an acceptable incident response timeframe, but actual site supply requirement should be decided at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>LFRS will be able to view the selected BESS system fire test data and an independent Fire Protection Engineer will validate the final water supply requirements. The Applicant will not select a BESS design likely to require direct FRS firefighting engagement.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_019_009</p>	<p>The proposal for the cable Y routing corridor is not adjacent to my properties or land in which I have either a legal interest or view across from my properties. Affirmation per your consultation documents that "There would be no new above</p>	<p>The off-site 400kV cables will be underground in accordance with utility company standards, therefore there will be no above ground visual impact adjacent to the properties in question.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	ground power lines for the offsite cabling." page 18 is essential.		
TS_FQ_ONL_021_002	I can't find in the PEIR details of how the cable corridor will be shared .. it was mentioned at the consultation meeting that there has to be 10 metres between each scheme's high voltage cable. can I please have more details on that as there don't appear to be figures in Vol I Chapter 4	N	<p>The shared cable corridor details are yet to be finalised between developers although the Applicant can confirm that all cables will be no more than approximately 10m apart and a minimum of approximately 5m apart.</p> <p>There will be 3-4 schemes sharing the cable corridor between National Grid Cottam Substation and land south of Marton namely Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park, as well as the Scheme. Detailed proposals for other cable developers can be found on the infrastructure planning inspectorate website (Ref 4)</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_007	Paragraph references in the Non-Technical Summary 3.2 Substation compounds to be built 120m x 106m and 10m high 10m will be visible from a large surrounding area. I can see these on the Indicative Site Masterplan but where will the Solar Farm Control	N	The Solar Farm Control Centre is shown on the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan on <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b> .

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	Centre be located (20 x 15m and 6m high)?		
TS_FQ_ONL_021_010	<p>3.6.2 All solar panels, mounting structures, structures, foundations, cabling, inverters and transformers will be removed and recycled or disposed. This was what I was also told at the consultation session in Willingham. Myself and another lady specifically asked about whether everything would be removed and we were told yes. She also cited examples in France where cables had been left in the ground and the tall, rather arrogant, male representative said that under the terms of the DCO they had to guarantee to remove them. However 3.6.2 also states that sub-stations</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant apologises for any confusion caused. All on-site cabling (that is, cabling within the Principal Site) will be removed as set out in the Framework DEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.10]</b>.</p> <p>In respect of the 400kV cable that will be installed in the Cable Route Corridor, the application commits that the decision to remove this cabling or leave it in situ will be decided with relevant local authorities at the time of decommissioning, in line with relevant best practice at the time. All other structures, including sub-stations and the control building, will be removed upon decommissioning.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N) Applicant Response
	<p>and the control building would remain. Then I read PEIR Vol II Appendix 15-1 5.20. All PV modules, mounting poles, on-site cabling, inverters and transformers would be removed. The 400kV cable will remain in situ. The future of the Substations and control building would be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority. The non-technical summary is therefore misleading as it states that cabling will be removed, but in the PEIR the reality is admitted as the word is inserted before cabling and then the main cable is dealt with separately. Also I was LIED to by the representative at the public consultation as when specifically asked, he said that the cables would ALL be removed.</p>	

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_018	6.5.12 How wide will the actual cable corridor be? Where it is just for your cable and where it will be shared with other solar Schemes?	Y	<p>The shared cable corridor details are yet to be finalised between developers although the Applicant can confirm that all cables will be no more than 10m apart and there will be 3-4 schemes sharing the cable corridor between National Grid Cottam Substation and land south of Marton namely Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park, as well as the Scheme.</p> <p>Detailed proposals for other cable developers can be found on the infrastructure planning inspectorate website (Ref 4).</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_019	6.5.13 seeking to allow suitable distances what level of comfort is that?	Y	<p>The comment relates to seeking to allow suitable distances from protected species to avoid effects. Effects on protected species have been assessed based on the illustrative Scheme design in further detail in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Due to the avoidance of impacts through design, and provided embedded and additional mitigation measures are implemented, significant adverse ecological and nature conservation effects are not expected.</p> <p>The Scheme will also result in significant beneficial effects to protected species such as breeding birds from the biodiversity enhancement</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_040	<p>Vol II Appendix 15-1            6.6 If solar panels typically have a life span of 30-40 years and may therefore need to be replaced during the operational life of the scheme why are you proposing a life of 60 years for the scheme as there may well have to be a mass replacement of panels, causing more upheaval?</p>	Y	<p>measures outlined in the Framework LEMP submitted alongside the DCO application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p> <p>The lifespan of 60 years has been identified as being a suitable period of time during which the Scheme can provide energy to the national electricity grid. The Applicant is not expecting the wholesale replacement of parts during the Scheme's operating life.</p> <p>During the operational phase, as components approach its design life there will be an evaluation to determine if the components require maintenance and/or replacing. Any replacement would be programmed in stages to maintain the electrical export to the National Grid.</p> <p>A requirement of the Framework OEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.9]</b> sets out that an annual schedule of proposed maintenance and replacement will be presented to the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs).</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_024_005	<p>At a recent meeting you stated that there would be 135 BESS on the site how in the event of fire will you ensure the safety of local residents from the</p>	N	<p>An indicative BESS site design can be seen in <b>Figure 3-2 and 3-3</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b>.</p> <p>The detailed design phase of individual BESS sites will consider the lifecycle of the battery system from installation to decommissioning. At</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N) Applicant Response
	<p>potentially deadly fumes and is a fire safety plan agreed with the local fire brigade. What are the water tanks for?</p>	<p>the detailed design stage, risk assessment tools will be utilised together with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit.</p> <p>An Framework BSMP [EN010142/APP/7.13] has been prepared in consultation with the local Fire and Rescue Service, setting out measures embedded within the design of the Scheme to minimise the risk of fire and emergency arrangements in case a fire does occur.</p> <p>In addition, <b>Appendix 17-5: Unplanned Emissions from BESS</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] includes plume modelling in case of a fire, concluding that in the unlikely event that a fire was to break out in a single cell or module, it is very unlikely, given the control measures, that the fire would spread to the rest of the BESS.</p> <p>Even should all the systems fail, and a large-scale fire break out within enclosures, then the resultant hydrogen fluoride concentration at the closest receptors would be below the level that the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has identified as resulting in notable discomfort to members of the general population.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_026_006	Drop the scheme and work with government to provide a proper environmentally friendly energy plan.	N	<p>The Applicant does not have the ability to set national-level energy policy. The Scheme has been designed to follow existing energy policy.</p> <p>The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar.</p> <p>The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Large scale solar is an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource (i.e. appropriate levels of solar radiation), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_034_005	Happy with this	N	The Applicant thanks the individual for their support and notes this comment.
TS_FQ_ONL_035_012	The proposed cable route is significant in length and as such a very long	N	The Applicant notes this comment. The Applicant undertook an initial search within the surrounding area to the point of connection to the National

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>distance from the links to the National Grid. Therefore, the land effected by this route is extensive and excessive.</p>		<p>Grid, including sites closer to the point of connection. This site was identified as the best available site to meet the requirements of the Scheme, which included consideration of the length of the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>The Applicant is working in collaboration with the other nearby solar developers to minimise the land take required for the Cable Route Corridor. Please refer to the Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure Projects <b>[EN010142/APP/7.6]</b>.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_039_012</p>	<p>The government are supposed to be working on "levelling up". If the project goes ahead, the profits would leave this area and leave behind people who are poorer in both financial and well-being ways. That doesn't seem level to me.</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The Applicant is unable to speak to future government policy for this region, however the Scheme has been developed in consideration of all relevant national and local policies currently available and relevant to the Scheme.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_040_001</p>	<p>I agree we need to make more use of renewables and move away from fossil fuels but not at the overextended use of quality farming land</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Government has established in policy the urgent need for new sources of renewable energy and the need to scale up the country's solar energy capacity. Further information on this can</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>making the UK less able to sustain its own needs for crops making it unusable for generations to come.</p>		<p>be found in National Policy Statements (NPSs) EN-1 and EN-3.</p> <p>While it establishes the importance of new solar capacity in the UK, EN-3 also recognises the need to balance this against loss of land for agricultural production. In accordance with policy, the Scheme has sought to avoid, where possible, using agricultural land considered to be best and most versatile (BMV). The Scheme is sited predominantly on land graded 3b (not BMV).</p> <p>Further information on ALC grading and the impact of the Scheme on agriculture is provided in <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>It is also important to note that the land within the Principal Site will not be lost to agricultural production permanently and could return to its current use at the end of the Scheme's operating life. The decommissioning of the Scheme will be secured as a requirement of its DCO.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_046_008	<p>Harmful &amp; Visual:            Fencing, security, CCTV on such a scale not seen in the countryside.</p>	N	<p>Fencing and CCTV poles will be located behind existing hedges and vegetation, or where new areas are proposed. Fencing will be of timber and wire mesh, which is not out of keeping with the agricultural character.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_046_015	<p>I read that Developers appear unrequired to present fully calculated plans for Solar Farms until the project reaches the Secretary of States desk for their decision. If this is so this would leave the affected communities and residents being placed in the unreasonable position of being expected to comment on plans which are not finalised, and in many cases are left asking questions that have yet to have fully formed answers from the Developer.</p>	N	<p>These features are illustrated in visualisations that support <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and provide an indication of likely visibility. It is acknowledged that significant landscape and visual effects will arise; such significant effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme.</p> <p>This is not correct. The approach taken by the Scheme makes use of an established process for the development of large scale infrastructure projects, the Rochdale Envelope.</p> <p>Further information on the Rochdale Envelope can be found in <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 9. This approach uses design parameters to ensure that the maximum possible environmental impact is assessed.</p> <p>The Scheme as set out in <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the <b>Works Plans [EN010142/APP/2.3]</b>, <b>Streets, Access and Rights of Way Plans [EN010142/APP/2.4]</b> and the <b>Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4]</b> is defined in sufficient detail to enable the local community to comment on the proposals and take</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_052_005	Noticed it has moved again & is closer to the village of Springthorpe, just beyond New Church Farm, it was proposed at one point as starting beyond the end of school lane. This will negatively impact the village + residents	Y	<p>part in the Examination with the certainty that the environmental effects of the proposals have been appropriately assessed.</p> <p>The Applicant will ultimately have to adhere to the parameters set out in these documents through requirements included in its DCO.</p> <p>The Rochdale Envelope ultimately allows the Applicant to use the design parameters to make best use of the technology available to it at the time of construction. This approach enables the Scheme to maximise the benefits that it can provide in terms of renewable energy generation and to minimise any impacts.</p> <hr/> <p>Effects on landscape and visual amenity are set out in detail in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and associated appendices.</p> <p>Viewpoint 12 is from the edge of Springthorpe and a visualisation has been provided from Sturgate (refer to <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]).</p> <p>No significant effects on visual amenity are identified at VP12. The Scheme was pulled back from Springthorpe through the design development.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_053_011	Damage to environment involving removal of hedges and trees.	N	<p>The Scheme includes retention of woodland and hedgerows. Any loss of trees or hedgerows will be very localised, for example to create a field access.</p> <p>Loss of trees/hedgerow will be more than offset by additional planting of new woodlands/hedgerows. Please refer to the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_053_012	Distance from power station.	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The Applicant undertook an initial search within the surrounding area to the point of connection to the National Grid, including sites closer to the point of connection.</p> <p>This site was identified as the best available site to meet the requirements of the Scheme, which included consideration of the length of the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>The Applicant is working in collaboration with the other nearby solar developers to minimise the land take required for the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>Please refer to the Joint Report on the Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects <b>[EN010142/APP/7.6]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_054_001	We need an energy plan from government that is	N	<p>The Government has established an urgent need for new electricity infrastructure within the</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N) Applicant Response
	<p>viable and does not use valuable farmland and is not environmentally destructive, to nature and communities.</p>	<p>National Policy Statements (NPSs). These are the key policy documents that guide the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) like the Scheme.</p> <p>The relevant NPSs for the Scheme are EN-1 and EN-3. While it sets out that the Government is committed to a sustained growth in solar capacity to ensure that the UK is on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions by 2050, EN-3 also recognises the value of agricultural land.</p> <p>It states that projects should avoid using best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land (agricultural land classification (ALC) grades 1, 2 and 3a) where possible.</p> <p>The Scheme has done this and is sited predominantly on land graded 3b (not BMV). Further information is provided in <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>It is also important to note that the land within the Principal Site will not be lost to agricultural production permanently and could return to its current use at the end of the Scheme's operating life. The decommissioning of the Scheme will be secured as a requirement of its DCO.</p> <p>The Applicant disagrees with the assertion made about the environmental impacts of the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the results of which are reported in the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1-6.4]</b>. Where significant adverse effects have been identified, the Applicant has sought to mitigate them where practicable.</p> <p>The ES has found that the Scheme stands to have several beneficial effects, including on local habitats and a number of species (see <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>).</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to delivering a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain in habitat units for the Scheme based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report <b>[EN010142/APP/7.14]</b>, and the BNG assessment demonstrates this is achievable on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design.</p> <p>This is in addition to the positive contribution that the Scheme stands to make in decarbonisation of the UK's energy supply and effort to combat climate change.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_057_007	Least disruption possible please	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The Scheme has been designed to minimise disruption from construction and operation of the Scheme wherever practicable, including through the embedded mitigation of landscape and visual</p>

**Comment ID**

**Comment**

**Scheme Change? (Y/N) Applicant Response**

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shielding, traffic management and other measures to minimise impacts on local communities.

**Table 1-18: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Scheme Description (Wider consultees)**

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_001	We would also refer readers of these comments to National Policy Statements EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5, NPPF (2021) paragraphs 8c, 174, 180, 182, the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network, Policy S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity, Policy S61: Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains & Policy S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows.	N	The Applicant notes this response. The Planning Statement submitted in support of the Application <b>[EN010142/APP/7.2]</b> sets out how the Scheme accords with the Energy NPSs and considers relevant local planning policy.  This includes specific consideration of policy compliance with respect to ecology. The NPPF is not considered within the Planning Statement unless there are specific tests that are important or relevant which are not included within the NPSs. This is not the case with respect to ecology, whereby the NPS replicates the ecological hierarchy tests set out in the NPPF with respect to avoidance, mitigation and compensation.
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	TS_EM_031_002	The comments below are based on Chapters 2: Scheme location, 3: Scheme description, 7: Climate change, 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), April 2023.Paragraph 3.3.6 of the PEIR states that the panels will be mounted to axes that track the sun throughout	N	The Applicant notes this comment.

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>the day. We feel this is worth highlighting as it will improve the overall energy capture, and hence efficiency, of the project and shows a more progressive set of goals for The Scheme.</p>		
<p>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>TS_EM_031_003</p>	<p>Paragraph 3.3.36 states the site will not be permanently lit and instead utilise security lights with motion detectors. This positive as it will enable species such as bats to continue using the site for foraging and roosting without being negatively impacted by permeant artificial lighting.</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p>

## 1.17 Landscape and Visual Amenity

**Table 1-19: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Landscape and Visual Amenity**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_004_011, TS_FQ_ONL_008_008, TS_FQ_ONL_010_013, TS_FQ_ONL_011_007, TS_FQ_ONL_014_005, TS_FQ_ONL_014_007, TS_FQ_ONL_014_009, TS_FQ_ONL_014_011, TS_FQ_ONL_015_006, TS_FQ_ONL_016_006, TS_FQ_ONL_017_004, TS_FQ_ONL_018_003, TS_FQ_ONL_033_011, TS_FQ_ONL_034_007, TS_FQ_ONL_035_005, TS_FQ_ONL_035_006, TS_FQ_ONL_035_018, TS_FQ_ONL_036_013, TS_FQ_ONL_036_014, TS_FQ_ONL_039_010, TS_FQ_ONL_051_006, TS_FQ_ONL_052_010, TS_FQ_ONL_053_004,	Comments about negatively affecting the landscape; sea of solar panels; lost views; eyesore; the landscape from the 'AGLV' designated Lincoln Cliff on the B1398 will be blight; detrimental to local area	N	<p>The LVIA (refer to <b>Chater 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) includes a comprehensive review of the existing (baseline) landscape, and receptors (people with views).</p> <p>This includes information from Neighbourhood Plans and supporting documents (including 'key views'), numerous site visits and consideration of the AGLV. As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely (this is specifically recognised in NPS-EN-1, for example).</p> <p>It is acknowledged that screening the Scheme from Middle Street will result in the loss of views appreciated by many residents.</p> <p>Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme, but the design process has limited visibility from important locations where possible (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3]), especially once vegetation has established; and included benefits for green infrastructure such as new and enhanced</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_053_015, TS_FQ_ONL_054_020, TS_FQ_ONL_018_010			planting/ecological areas that can locally benefit the landscape.
TS_FQ_ONL_004_014, TS_FQ_ONL_009_010, TS_FQ_ONL_014_016, TS_FQ_ONL_017_014	Comments critiquing of the lack of photo montage/ visualisations being available	N	<p>It is accepted that photomontages are a very useful tool in demonstrating potential changes in view and visual effects, but at the time of PEI Report preparation, a sufficiently finalised and/or detailed design was not yet available.</p> <p>This, and the absence of accurate topographic data, meant that any visualisations produced may not have been sufficiently accurate to be of use in the assessment process.</p> <p>Visualisations have been produced at the ES stage within <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] as the design has progressed since the PEI Report stage.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_006_001, TS_FQ_ONL_006_003, TS_FQ_ONL_007_006	Comments about losing trees - N renewable energy is vitally important to pursue, but not at the expense of losing farmland or woodland; we need renewables but not at the expense of losing land that can grow crops or trees.		<p>The Scheme design has been developed to minimise impacts on trees, based on a detailed tree survey of the Principal Site.</p> <p>Where tree loss is unavoidable it will be mitigated with new tree planting. Tree impacts have been considered as part of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment within Appendix 12-7 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_010_004, TS_FQ_ONL_050_011	Comments about changing the local area - the local area will be changed forever in its appearance, usability, ecologically and economically.	N	<p>As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely – this is acknowledged in NPS EN-1 (Ref 2).</p> <p>Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme, but the design process has limited visibility from important locations where possible (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3]), especially once vegetation has established; and include benefits for green infrastructure such as new and enhanced planting/ecological areas that can locally benefit the landscape.</p> <p>Although a significant effect on the landscape of the Principal Site area has been noted, the long-term reduction in intensive farming practices and establishment of ecologically-rich habitats will provide enhancements for biodiversity across an extensive area (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]).</p> <p>The siting of the Scheme is intended to limit views, although it is accepted that significant effects may remain in the long-term from certain locations along Lincoln Cliff.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_010_011, TS_FQ_ONL_012_006, TS_FQ_ONL_015_027, TS_FQ_ONL_015_028, TS_FQ_ONL_017_008, TS_FQ_ONL_017_013, TS_FQ_ONL_018_004, TS_FQ_ONL_020_006, TS_FQ_ONL_024_010, TS_FQ_ONL_024_015, TS_FQ_ONL_035_009, TS_FQ_ONL_035_010, TS_FQ_ONL_049_009, TS_FQ_ONL_057_005, TS_FQ_ONL_035_008	Comments saying it would be impossible to mitigate the visual impact, mitigation won't be good enough, mitigation blocking the important views	N	<p>The location and layout of the Scheme has been developed to try and minimise impacts on sensitive views (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3]); for example, there are no existing public rights of way through the panel areas.</p> <p>Consultation with local residents has taken place to understand where planting may be of the greatest benefit in reducing visibility of the Scheme. However, it is accepted that there is a difficult balance in terms of screening but not blocking the valued, long-range views that help define the local landscape character.</p> <p>Planting and allowing existing hedges to remain and/or grow taller will limit views, although some localised significant visual effects may remain in the long term, from certain locations along Lincoln Cliff (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_004_008	<p>You state that you can remove the visual impact with growing tall hedgerows etc. The place you have chosen the visual impact cannot be dealt with because of the Lincolnshire Cliff.</p>	N	<p>Growing tall hedgerows can be very beneficial in removing or reducing visual impacts, but the Applicant accepts that approach is more challenging if it were to be implemented for views from Lincoln Cliff.</p> <p>Although there is some historical precedent for more extensive tree and hedgerows along Middle Street, it is acknowledged that intentional screening of solar infrastructure will limit some locally-appreciated views.</p> <p>However, it is not considered that such screening would be a 'significant' visual effect. Where views cannot be screened, e.g. from the public footpath north of the A631, localised long-term significant visual effects may remain. As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely.</p> <p>Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme. Refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for the LVIA.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_009_004	<p>Please refer to your "Indicative site layout plan" areas 9 &amp; 10. May I thank you for your consideration of my properties identified with the area "Glentworth Grange" on the referenced plan. The noted "woodland as screening" and "Buffer to proposed Cottam Solar scheme", do afford some satisfaction of protection from the change of ancient vista that is wholly a part of the residential appeal of my properties.</p>	Y	The Applicant notes this comment.
TS_EM_009_006	<p>With regard to "Woodland as screening" (9), thank you for this consideration.</p> <p>My properties overlook the land from a first and second floor elevation therefore It would be assuring if conversion of the area 9 could start and be completed prior to</p>	Y	<p>A landscape strategy has been developed as part of the DCO. This includes a Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b> which include landscape management principles which will be adopted when preparing the detailed LEMP prior to the commencement of the Scheme. This plan will need to be approved by the local planning authority, and is secured through a requirement in the draft DCO <b>[EN010142/APP/3.1]</b>.</p> <p>The Applicant will endeavour to adopt the principles you refer to and you will have an opportunity to make</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>any construction of solar panels planned in the adjacent fields, thus giving the opportunity for some maturity in the immediate and short term.</p> <p>A decision to delay such a plantation to a time post construction is wholly unacceptable and does not have my support, unless trees of minimum 5 metre height and appropriate density and population were to be planted and maintained in lieu?</p> <p>It is essential to confirming any support that I may give that the "Woodland as screening" is a managed woodland encouraged to prosper.</p>		<p>submissions on our landscape strategy as part of the DCO examination process. The Applicant is aware that the area of woodland to the north of your property is a priority from a mitigation perspective, our efforts are focused on finding an appropriate solution in this area.</p> <p>In terms of tree size, it is envisaged that a variety of heights will be planted, including up to the 5m height requested. However, taller trees suffer a higher risk of failure, even with regular management (including watering). For woodland planting in agricultural areas such as this, it is standard practice to plant trees between around 0.5 and 2m. Smaller trees will establish more easily and rapidly catch up, and potentially overtake the larger trees.</p> <p>Management of the woodland, in order that it prospers, will be an obligation under the detailed LEMP, which will be secured through the DCO.</p>

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TS_EM_009_007	<p>With regard to the south east boundary corner of area 10, I would request that a mature woodland and or treeline screen be developed. The proximity of foliage as screening on the roadside and adjacent to my properties will be inadequate and impractical as a provision for screening, it will effectively blight the properties whilst the vista is destroyed. Far more effective and efficient would be a mature woodland in the south and east boundary corner of area 10.</p>	Y	<p>The comments above in relation to a landscape strategy apply equally here. The area to the south of Kexby Road is identified for ecological mitigation (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]).</p> <p>This takes into account the desire to screen panels, including those associated with the Cottam Solar Project, as well as ensuring appropriate habitats for biodiversity, such as ground-nesting birds.</p> <p>The request to include woodland along the southern boundary and within the southeast corner is both helpful and appropriate from a landscape and visual perspective. Both this, as well as the reduction or removal of the proposed woodland belt along the south side of Kexby Road, has been considered.</p>
TS_EM_009_008	<p>In regard to these comments I would seek assurance that your identification of these areas 9 &amp; 10 as "potential" are confirmed as actual and in work planning as in advance of solar panel manufacture, installation, and</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that there is a challenge in terms of providing screening to the panels, but at the same time not excessively limiting the open views that are a valued characteristic of the area.</p> <p>The latter has been acknowledged within the ES (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>commissioning. Please can your formally notify to me?</p>		<p>Areas 9 and 10 will be safeguarded as ecological areas including woodland: these will not include panels. The extent and boundaries of the woodland will be refined during the detailed design stage, with a view to balancing screening with a desire for open views.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that there will be some visibility, particularly from first floor windows. <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] shows the indicative Principal Site Layout Plan.</p>
<p>TS_EM_009_009</p>	<p>It is unreasonable of your plan to provision that the first floor view from my properties overlooks a sea of solar panels.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, please understand that the quantum of change which your plan proposes to the local ancient vista is devastating. I am prepared to work with you mitigate this, but you must take responsibility for the loss and deconstruction of what is an historic and ancient vista of significant importance</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that there is a challenge in terms of providing screening to the panels, but at the same time not excessively limiting the open views that are a valued characteristic of the area.</p> <p>The latter has been acknowledged within the ES (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]). Areas 9 and 10 will be safeguarded as ecological areas including woodland: these will not include panels. The extent and boundaries of the woodland will be refined during the detailed design stage, with a view to balancing screening with a desire for open views.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that there will be some visibility, particularly from first floor windows. <b>Figure 3-1</b> of</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>recorded since times of Roman occupation of our region, the wetlands of the "River Trent" as we know it today, have already suffered the blight on vista of power station development in Nottinghamshire. Further destruction in Lincolnshire does not remedy this.</p>		<p>the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] shows the indicative Principal Site Layout Plan.</p>
<p>TS_EM_023_002</p>	<p>2. You will be aware that your proposed "Developable Area" at its eastern most extent borders the Lincoln Cliff Scarp Slope between Glentworth and Harpswell which is designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) and that you are proposing to use an area of land within the AGLV for "mitigation and enhancement". In my opinion this is unacceptable. Within the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, Policy S62, it</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>No solar development (e.g. panels and infrastructure) will be located within the AGLV. An existing farm access track will be used during the construction period and some localised works may be required along Middle Street to ensure safe traffic access.</p> <p>However, any proposals for mitigation and enhancement within the AGLV are not considered to be contrary to Policy S62, in that the intention would be to provide landscape and visual benefits, e.g. through enhancing ecological value, landscape condition and creating improved biodiversity corridors.</p> <p>However, it is acknowledged that this mitigation needs to be sensitively designed, as the introduction of extensive woodland and/or hedgerows may not be in keeping with typical landscape qualities, although there is some</p>

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	<p>states that;            "Development proposals within, or within the setting of, AGLV shall:            5. e) conserve and enhance the qualities, character and distinctiveness of locally important landscapes; and            6. f) protect, and where possible enhance, specific landscape, wildlife and historic features which contribute to local character and landscape quality; and            7. g) maintain landscape quality and minimise adverse visual impacts through high quality building and landscape design; and            8. h) demonstrate how proposals have responded positively to the landscape character in relation to siting, design, scale and massing and where appropriate have retained or enhanced important views, and natural,</p>		<p>localised historical precedent. It is also accepted that landscape impacts may arise through the 'setting' of the AGLV (although this setting is not defined in policy terms).</p> <p>This has been considered within the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], including through the definition of Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA) to provide a greater level of detail than the existing published West Lindsey Character Assessment.</p>

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	<p>historic and cultural features of the landscape; and            9. i) where appropriate, restore positive landscape character and quality"            I believe that the proposal does not satisfy any of these requirements. Policy S62 also states that; "Where a proposal may result in adverse impacts, it may exceptionally be supported if the overriding benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm – in such circumstances the harm should be minimised and mitigated through design and landscaping".</p>		
TS_EM_023_003	<p>It is obvious to me that you are attempting to satisfy this paragraph of Policy S62, but I fail to see how you can demonstrably show that the harm caused to the views from the section of public highway (B1398) between Glentworth</p>	Y	<p>There is a balance to be struck in terms of intentional screening of the Scheme against loss of locally important views that inform the AGLV designation.</p> <p>Whilst the Applicant accepts this view is valued locally, it should be noted that there are limited opportunities to stop and appreciate this view along Middle Street between Glentworth and Harpswell, due to fast-moving traffic and the absence of a verge; views are generally obtained</p>

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	<p>and Harpswell can be mitigated by design and landscaping. As the proposed “landscaping” would obliterate the magnificent views afforded from that section of road. (see image provided)</p>		<p>when driving and the route is not considered to be attractive to recreational cyclists.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the loss of such views would be adverse, but this visual effect is not considered to be significant. Refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
<p>TS_EM_024_001</p>	<p>Regarding the visual impact of the proposed solar project, the differences in what was dropped in yesterday and previous correspondence ('Tillbridge Solar viewpoint DN21') are dramatic. I have taken the time to show a truer representation of what the site layout within your most recent project information map detail, attached at Tillbridge 1-3a. As you saw, our house has been built and designed around the views we enjoy of a quintessentially beautiful British landscape . Thus, the impact of the actual site layout stand to detract immensely</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that visual effects from the viewpoint on the footpath adjacent to your property will be significant and may remain so after any mitigation has been implemented. By extension, similar effects may be expected for your property.</p> <p>The Applicant therefore accepts that such effects will be more difficult to mitigate than from locations on lower-lying land away from the Cliff. However, through the next stage of the design, the Applicant has looked to soften and/or break up the massing of the panels through new or enhanced hedgerow and screen planting, particularly within the northeast of the Principal Site where existing hedges are often of poor quality or absent. This is part of wider ecological ‘net gain’ improvements for the Scheme.</p> <p>There is a particular focus for new planting around the northeast corner of the Principal Site, around Harpswell; and along the A631. In addition, a verifiable(photorealistic) visualisation has been produced for the viewpoint on the</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>from our way of life and the value of our property.</p>		<p>footpath, which will allow a better understanding of the change in the view and help inform future mitigation strategies. Refer to the viewpoints and visualisations within <b>Figures 12-12 to 12-14</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b>.</p>
<p>TS_EM_024_007</p>	<p>there is a complete lack of mitigations offered from our viewpoint, can you confirm whether or not we are being considered and addressed through the ongoing design refinement. If so, please can you let me know what you plan to propose as visual mitigation. As you saw, mitigation from our viewpoint will be extremely difficult, bordering impossible, so I'm very interested to see your proposals as early as possible.</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that visual effects from the viewpoint on the footpath adjacent to your property will be significant and may remain so after any mitigation has been implemented.</p> <p>By extension, similar effects may be expected for your property. The Applicant therefore accepts that such effects will be more difficult to mitigate than from locations on lower-lying land away from the Cliff.</p> <p>However, through the next stage of the design, the Applicant has looked to soften and/or break up the massing of the panels through new or enhanced hedge and screen planting, particularly within the northeast of the Principal Site where existing hedges are often of poor quality or absent.</p> <p>This is part of wider ecological 'net gain' improvements for the Scheme. There is a particular focus for new planting around the northeast corner of the Principal Site, around Harpswell; and along the A631.</p>

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			<p>In addition, a verifiable (photorealistic) visualisation has been produced for the viewpoint on the footpath, which will allow a better understanding of the change in the view and help inform future mitigation strategies. Refer to the viewpoints and visualisations within <b>Figures 12-12 to 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_004_005	<p>The Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan, which became a 'made' plan earlier this year has a supporting document called 'The Character Assessment 2018'. This document was produced by an independent planning advisor and describes the character of the settlement of Harpswell and how it sits within the surrounding countryside. It shows the views surrounding Harpswell and describes the distinctive character. In my view this proposed solar development would be in breach of the Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan as it</p>	Y	<p>The Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan, alongside the supporting Character Assessment, has been considered in detail within the LVIA baseline and in the Cultural Heritage baseline (refer to Section 12.6 of <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), particularly with reference to identify views and landscapes such as the site of the scheduled monument, Harpswell Hall. Those associated with the latter have been afforded a 'high' heritage, landscape and visual value which will inform the final assessment of effects.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges the importance of this particular landscape and have taken a coordinated approach between LVIA and Heritage assessments (refer to <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), as well as placing a priority on relevant stakeholder consultation.</p>

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	<p>would cause great harm to the setting of Harpswell and the AGLV between Harpswell and Glentworth.</p>		
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_004_006</p>	<p>You should also be aware that the community of Glentworth has spent a considerable amount of time and effort over a number of years into trying to get an important ancient trackway between Glentworth and Harpswell re-instated. They are almost at the point when this byway will be re-opened. This will pass through your proposed site between Hermitage Farm Harpswell and Northlands Road Glentworth. This new section of Bridleway will fill in the 'missing link' in the ancient 'Low Road' running between all of the Spring-line villages at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff from Burton by Lincoln in the South to Kirton Lindsey in the</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The importance of this PRoW 'missing link' has been highlighted through the consultation process and the proposed PRoW forms part of the 'future baseline' within the ES (refer to Section 12.6 of <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>The route does not run through an area identified for panels, although it crosses a proposed construction access route. For the majority of this route, an existing tree belt will provide screening of the Scheme to the west.</p> <p>As shown on the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan within <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3], further woodland and hedgerow screening is proposed along the western boundary of the Principal Site, which will also limit views. It is acknowledged that some views of the Scheme will be available, particularly prior to vegetation being established, and further design development will be undertaken.</p>

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	<p>North. This is set to be a fantastic 'new' long distance walking route for the residents of West Lindsey. Your proposed Solar Farm development will create a major industrial 'blot' on this ancient rural trackway.</p>		
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_004_007</p>	<p>In my view an access point from the B1398 Middle Street would not be appropriate. The road is very busy in the mornings and in an afternoon/evenings. The introduction of a vehicle access roadway at this point would create a hazard to the traffic on the B1398. The access from the B1398 would also affect the AGLV 'Lincoln Cliff' by the introduction of a man made feature on this designated site.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment in <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], HGVs (excluding abnormal loads) will only utilise the B1398 Middle Street to the north of the Principal Site Access 4, with no HGVs routed to the south through the village of Glentworth.</p> <p>The access on Middle Street will utilise an existing access track which will be upgraded, and therefore is not a completely new feature.</p> <p>The HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points is detailed within <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and will follow the same approach along the B1398 Middle Street.</p> <p>The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] outlines how construction traffic will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme. <b>Figure 1</b></p>



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			of the Framework CTMP presents the proposed indicative HGV routes.
TS_FQ_ONL_004_008	<p>See response given to Q4 above.</p> <p>Please spend time studying the Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan Character Assessment document.</p>	Y	<p>The Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan, alongside the supporting Character Assessment, has been considered in detail within the LVIA baseline (refer to <b>Section 12.6 of Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), particularly with reference to the identification of views and landscapes such as the site of the former Harpswell Hall.</p> <p>Those associated with the latter have been afforded a 'high' landscape and visual value which will inform the final assessment of effects. The Applicant acknowledges the importance of this particular landscape and has taken a coordinated approach between LVIA and Heritage assessments (refer to <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), as well as placing a priority on relevant stakeholder consultation.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_014_008	Currently when looking across the proposed development area from the B1389 on the 'Lincoln Cliff', an area designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value, one sees a tapestry of ever changing fields and isolated	N	<p>Impacts on the view from Middle Street are described in the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), including the loss of seasonal field pattern changes.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that significant visual effects will arise from viewpoints along Middle Street at the construction and Year 1 operation stages, reducing to non-significant</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>woodlands. Under this proposal the view will be completely dominated by a 'sea' of solar panels. The proposed development is larger than the second biggest lake in the Lake District (Ullswater)!</p>		<p>as proposed hedgerow planting along Middle Street matures.</p> <p>As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely. Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme, as provided for under NPS EN-1 (Ref 2).</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_015_019</p>	<p>On your map, my land abuts an area designated for potential woodland but no details about the precise nature of this and who will decide were forthcoming. This is of great concern when it's next door to your house. My requests for information about noise factors also met with no detailed response nor data, even though I'd left my email so that I could have been given this information subsequently.</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The area identified is for ecological mitigation only (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]), in that no solar panels or other infrastructure is proposed. Woodland was proposed for much of this area at the PEIR stage, although this has subsequently been reduced, with a greater proportion of open grassland, responding to concerns raised.</p> <p>The remaining woodland provides screening to the north and west of the field.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_017_002	<p>The landscape of the Lincolnshire Edge is very important, both historically and culturally, offering considerable visual amenity - with extensive and largely unbroken views of the landscape. Your document acknowledges the scheme will significantly impact on those views. By way of mitigation, you suggest extra planting of trees / hedgerows. However, this constitutes an adverse effect in itself and this in effect blocks one's ability to experience the character of the landscape.</p>	Y	<p>There is a difficult balance to be maintained in terms of intentional screening of the Scheme against loss of locally important views that inform the AGLV designation.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the loss of such views through introduction of vegetation would be adverse, but this visual effect is not considered to be 'significant. Refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_017_003	<p>There will be a visual impact on the site of the scheduled monument (moat), which has not been addressed. The views of the landscape are not just up and down the scarp slope, but across it too. (See the Character Assessment</p>	Y	<p>A photomontage has been provided from the western (most open) edge of the moat (refer to Viewpoint 14 within <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]), with this location chosen as it reflects the sensitivity of the Scheduled Monument and the important (designed) relationship with the wider landscape.</p>

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	document - Harpswell & Hemswell Neighbourhood Plan.) This is particularly important as the site was originally a vinella - Neapolitan term for a pleasure garden - a grant for its creation given to Michael de la Pole in the 14th C.		Following consultation comments and review by the design team, the Applicant has removed the proposed solar panels and infrastructure from the fields nearest this Scheduled Monument and moat. This will also allow further appropriate mitigation and reduce landscape, visual and heritage impacts.
TS_FQ_ONL_017_006	The utilisation / extension of the farm track from Middle Street across the area of great landscape value cannot be supported. It will have a significant negative visual impact, creating a scar across the AGLV and will be seen from Common Lane.	Y	<p>Apart from minor safety improvements to the junction with Middle Street, the existing track will remain unsurfaced. Utilisation during construction will be temporary and within the context of wider, long-term ecological enhancements to the rising ground of the Cliff, such as the creation of grasslands (including native species-rich meadows) in place of intensive farmland.</p> <p>These enhancements accord with local plan policy and guidance provided in local landscape character assessments. Refer to Figure 3-1 <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b> and <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> and the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_017_007	<p>The road from Harpswell to Heapham - Common Lane has considerable visual amenity with unbroken views (360) along its length up until Harpswell Wood, with broken hedging and little tree cover. Traffic use of the road is relatively light; thus it is an important amenity for residents and dog walkers in the area. Proposed fencing / hedging will remove that amenity.</p>	Y	<p>The presence of open views is noted in the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and it is acknowledged that the introduction of new hedging will change the open character of Common Lane, limiting the long-range and panoramic views.</p> <p>It is also accepted that the route may be attractive to recreational users, although observations have suggested that use of Common Lane by recreational users is more limited than Kexby Road and beyond the 'Z' bend west of Harpswell. Hedges may have historic precedent, in that some may have been previously removed through agricultural intensification.</p> <p>As noted above, the enclosure of views by native hedgerows that are not out of character with respect to the wider area would be an adverse impact, but not a significant one once vegetation has matured by Year 15.</p> <p>A visualisation has been produced from Common Lane to illustrate likely impacts (refer to <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_017_011	<p>Its monolithic design compares unfavourably with the other schemes in development, in that those schemes appear to have a more scattered use of the fields, reducing the impact on the landscape.</p>	Y	<p>Although there is an element of subjectivity and professional judgment in LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), it is the Applicant's view that the Scheme is coherent and has been informed through design (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3]).</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_017_012	<p>The CPRE has clear guidance for the location and design of solar farms. It emphasises that solar farms should avoid harm to landscape character &amp; quality, and avoid cumulative impacts on landscape character and quality. It states Solar farms should not be sited where they would detract from important views.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. Design principles outlined in the CPRE guidance have been incorporated into the design of the scheme, including mitigation. Important views have been identified through site surveys, reviews of planning policy (including Neighbourhood Plans and supporting documents) and consultation feedback.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_018_005	<p>The potential area for ecological enhancement cannot replace everything destroyed by implementing this plan. Ecosystems/</p>	N	<p>The Scheme has been designed to avoid the majority of habitats of value for biodiversity, including woodlands, hedgerows and areas of permanent grassland. Full details</p>

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	habitats take a long time (20 years and more) to develop.		<p>of habitat creation, management and monitoring are set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to delivering a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain in habitat units for the Scheme based on the approach to trading rules outlined in the BNG Report [EN010142/APP/7.14], and the BNG assessment demonstrates this is achievable on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design.</p> <p>The assumed operational lifetime of the Scheme is a 60-years operation and therefore ensures the security of habitats for a minimum of 30 years.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_018_006	Why is the area of woodland and area for ecological enhancement potential but the area for solar panels not potential?	N	<p>The Applicant accepts this comment. All areas should have been labelled as 'potential' at the PEI Report stage.</p> <p>For the ES, the Principal Site Layout Plan within <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] indicates broad, fixed areas for both mitigation/enhancement and solar infrastructure that forms part of the DCO. This will be refined further at the detailed design stage.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_019_012	5.Views considered to be of importance, including southwest from Middle Street to Glentworth Hall with a superb view of this historic house in its parkland setting	Y	<p>Consideration has been given to the view from Middle Street (as identified in the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan) in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	with distant views across the Trent in the background.		
TS_FQ_ONL_021_005	Your scheme is part of a sea of panels which will change the local landscape for the rest of my lifetime. Hedges and trees will not hide the panels or your 10 metre high substation and 6 metre high control room . The security fences will restrict the natural movements and habitats of innumerable species. You cannot accurately predict what our changing weather systems will be or how they will affect the panels over their lifetime or their supporting structures and the ground they will be set in. The sarcastic response of we model it in the lab did not answer my question.	Y	<p>As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely; a significant effect (post-mitigation) has been identified for the landscape character associated with the Principal Site in the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>).</p> <p>Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme. The substations will be visible, but both have been located to minimise views from sensitive locations (residential properties, public rights of way and rural roads used for recreation) and take advantage of existing screening.</p> <p>The control room is located over 1km from the informal path around the field boundary west of Harpswell. Although these taller elements will be seen within the more expansive context of the panels, their form and dimensions are not without precedent in the wider agricultural landscape, which includes functional portal barns and silos.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_028	6.8 the whole section on Visual Amenity seeks to de-humanize the effects of seeing fields full of solar panels by referring to landscape effects, what is perceived, perceptual influences, residential receptors. again this is so obviously written with no regard to the people who live, work, cycle, work, own property in the area..	Y	<p>The LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) has been prepared in line with industry standard guidance (GLVIA3) which includes perceptual influences as part of both the landscape and visual baseline and assessments; and considers residential receptors (people) as part of the latter.</p> <p>The broad methodology and approach has been agreed with the LCC landscape officer. Consideration is given to people (receptors) that use the rural lanes, including for recreational use such as walking and cycling, within and around the Scheme; as well as Public Rights of Way, such as those on the Cliff, where views of the Scheme will be available. The type of user informs the 'sensitivity' of viewers/receptors, with recreational users being afforded a higher degree of sensitivity, in line with guidance.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_022_008	The view from the Cliff (B1398) is protected as an Area of Great Landscape Value. The Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan also specifies this view across the Trent Valley from the Cliff as an important view.	Y	The AGLV and associated views, including those described within the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan , have been acknowledged in the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and form part of the baseline assessment of both landscape and visual value.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_024_006	The screening at the substation sites appears very limited considering the height of this structure	Y	<p>Screening for the western proposed substation has been focused on the area to the south, in order to limit views from Grange Cottages.</p> <p>Views from the A631 to the north area are not considered to be as sensitive and the presence of the substation does not warrant, in the Applicant's opinion, further screening beyond the existing hedgerow (managed to allow it to grow taller) in this direction.</p> <p>Screening to the eastern substation is largely to the east, to limit views from Northlands Road. Refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_024_009	The area of potential woodland appears to be minimal	Y	<p>Areas of woodland have been predominantly located to reduce visual impacts on residential properties and some sections of rural lanes that are used for recreation. Outside of these areas, woodland is not always appropriate in a landscape that is characterised by open fields and hedgerows, even where there are obvious benefits of screening.</p> <p>The focus of ecological mitigation is also largely driven by the creation of open grassland for ground-nesting birds, for which woodland (which provides cover for predators) would not be appropriate. Refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			[EN010142/APP/6.3] and the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].
TS_FQ_ONL_035_007	It appears the maintenance access tracks run along the areas counted for biodiversity, namely hedgerow lines and field margins. If this is the case there is an overt conflict of use.	N	<p>The layout of the Scheme including access tracks has sought to minimise the impact to existing habitat features, such as hedgerows and field margins by utilising existing farm accesses.</p> <p>Where removal of existing features is required to facilitate access, additional planting of hedgerows has been incorporated into the Scheme design to offset the loss. Refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_035_011	The site offices and storage facilities will again industrialise this rural landscape and as such are entirely damaging and detrimental to the area.	N	<p>The proposed site offices and storage facilities represent a very small proportion of the overall development area. These have now been located in an area near the A631 where existing vegetation around the adjacent property provides screening. Refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for more detail.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_010	I'd like to see far more precise detail of how TS thinks it would minimise the potential disruption and effects of these scheme. The assessments	Y	<p>The mitigation measures proposed for the Scheme are outlined in the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8], Framework Operation Environmental Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.9] and the Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>and impact analyses appear to be done by consultants and organisations working on behalf of TS. How impartial are these sources? Once again, the precise details of these factors still seem to be unclear to me and it therefore does not allay concerns.</p>		<p>These management plans bring together mitigation measures described in each of the environmental topic assessments contained within the ES. The environmental assessments have been undertaken by AECOM and have been prepared in accordance with the Scoping Opinion received from the Planning Inspectorate and relevant technical guidance documents. It has also considered feedback received from statutory stakeholders.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_012	<p>The solar panel array would be visible from miles around and be a total eyesore. I do not agree that fencing/hedging along Middle Rod would reduce this environmental impact.</p>	Y	<p>Impacts on the view from Middle Street are described in the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and it is accepted that there is a difficult balance between screening the Scheme and limiting the open views from this location.</p> <p>Fencing is not envisaged along Middle Street. It is acknowledged that significant visual effects will arise from viewpoints along Middle Street at the construction and Year 1 operation stages, reducing to non-significant as proposed hedgerow planting along Middle Street matures.</p> <p>As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely. Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_039_004	<p>As I have said before, this rural location is simply unsuitable for industrial development which will completely change our surroundings.</p> <p>The areas for ecological enhancement and screening are a joke and completely inadequate when taken into context of the vast natural area which will be lost.</p>	Y	<p>The LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) provides a detailed and robust assessment on the likely significant effects on the landscape and people's views.</p> <p>The presence of solar infrastructure is balanced by the extensive landscaping and habitat creation proposals set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> <p>The Scheme has also been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology. No significant residual effects on ecology are predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme's lifetime. The impact assessment on habitats / species and the Applicant's proposed mitigation are set out in <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_039_009	<p>Complete and utter destruction. Our rural environment would become an industrial wasteland.</p>	N	<p>The LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) provides a detailed and robust assessment on the likely significant effects on the landscape and people's views.</p> <p>The LVIA acknowledges that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme will result in adverse effects on the local landscape. However, this will not fundamentally change the ability for people to enjoy the amenity that the landscape provides.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>In this context, and with the Scheme's extensive landscaping and habitat creation proposals set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] in place, the Applicant considers that there would be no industrialising effect as a result of the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_040_013	<p>The site is too large.</p> <p>The site takes over too much quality farming land.</p> <p>It is too close to residents.</p> <p>Information suggests it uses old technology.</p> <p>Tillbridge have 'over egged the pudding' on energy production, sustainability and environmental impact.</p>	N	<p>The Scheme would provide vital new energy infrastructure required to ensure security of supply to the UK, supporting the strategy of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero for responsible energy generation that provides a more sustainable, low carbon economy.</p> <p>The siting of the Scheme has sought to avoid Best and Most Versatile soils as far as possible informed by site surveys and desk-based assessments. The siting of the Scheme infrastructure is set back from residential property informed by constraints mapping analysis. For more information, please refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3].</p> <p><b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] describes the technology to be used for the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_044_013	The beautiful view from Harpswell looking towards Springthorpe will be destroyed. What age of trees will you plant to mask the panels?	Y	<p>The Scheme has been designed to avoid tree and hedgerow removal as far as possible. All vegetation has been mapped in detail by a tree survey (refer to <b>Appendix 12-7</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]), which includes root protection zones in line with industry guidance.</p> <p>Solar infrastructure will avoid these zones and protection to trees and vegetation will be provided during construction. The Scheme includes extensive areas of new native tree planting.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_045_009	viii) Presumably these will be non-native trees- conifers- which would not support our diverse wild bird population	Y	<p>New planting will only use native species that are appropriate for the area and include resilience to climate change; it is not the intention to use conifers. The species choice will be reviewed by stakeholders including ecology specialists from Local Authorities, Natural England and the Local Wildlife Trust.</p> <p>It will be necessary to specify native species to accord with Biodiversity Net Gain and local plan policy requirements. Refer to the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] and the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_045_010	ix) The development is so large that any "conservation	Y	<p>It is the intention to link existing woodland and provide new and enhanced corridors (e.g. woodland, hedgerows and field margins) to improve connectivity across the Site (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	areas" would isolated and would not allow easy access		the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17]). The majority of these internal will allow free movement of species, although some fencing will be required to prevent browsing by deer and predation of ground-nesting birds.
TS_FQ_ONL_047_006	Our verge is Marton lane is species rich and should not be dug up. Ours is the grass field with the hedge that has been allowed to grow for wildlife. Do not damage it.	Y	<p>Species-rich roadside reserves (including those managed by the Wildlife Trust) have been identified through ecological survey (refer to <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and will be protected from development, including highways works.</p> <p>The Cable Route Corridor will avoid sensitive features such as hedgerows where practicable; and any reinstatement (where a hedgerow is required to be removed) will be carried out on a like-for-like basis as a minimum, but with potential for enhancements such as species-rich meadow seeding.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_048_002	<p>I would like to see more wildlife areas. More trees, hedgerows, bat boxes.</p> <p>Also have the areas around the solar panels as wildflower meadows, perfect for bees, and not much maintenance.</p>	Y	<p>Areas under the panels will be sown and managed as semi-improved grassland, which will have a greater diversity of native species than the existing intensive farmland.</p> <p>Areas identified for ecological mitigation and enhancement, including field margins, will be managed as a variety of habitats for biodiversity, including woodland,</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>wood pasture, grassland (as a priority for ground nesting birds) and wetlands, where conditions allow.</p> <p>Further details, including long-term management and maintenance, are set out in the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_051_004	The industrialisation of the rural landscape for such a variable and limited of energy produced is entirely wrong.	N	<p>The LVIA provides a detailed and robust assessment on the likely significant effects on the landscape and people's views (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>).</p> <p>The LVIA acknowledges that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme will result in adverse effects on the local landscape. However, this will not fundamentally change the ability for people to enjoy the amenity that the landscape provides.</p> <p>In this context, and with the Scheme's extensive landscaping and habitat creation proposals set out in the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b> in place, the Applicant considers that there would be no industrialising effect as a result of the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_004_004	Second, as a keen cyclist and a resident of the local area, I regularly cycle along the roads and byways which pass through and around the	Y	<p>The Applicant has taken the Local Plan protection of the AGLV into account through both the design of the Scheme and the LVIA (<b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>).</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>proposed development area. I appreciate the character of this area, the open views of an ever-changing rural landscape set against the backdrop of the 'Lincoln Cliff' escarpment. As you will be aware, the Lincoln Cliff is a designated Area of Great Landscape Value. This designation has been in place for decades and is there not just to protect views 'of the cliff', when looking from the West, (from within the proposed site) but also to protect views 'from the cliff', looking to the West across the proposed site. Clearly, this proposed development will totally destroy these views. The solar development will completely change the current open and ever changing views to a 'sea' of panels enclosed with high fences and hedges.</p>		<p>This includes consideration of the valued views both to and from the Cliff, some of which are noted in Neighbourhood Plans. The Applicant also notes that the Local Plan policy refers to the 'setting' of the AGLV, although the extent of this is not defined.</p> <p>The Applicant accepts that there is a difficulty in balancing a desire to screen views of the Scheme, but maintain open views. As such, significant landscape and visual effects have been identified, in some cases over the longer (15 year) term. Such effects are often associated with large scale infrastructure schemes and require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_045_015	<p>The sites are so large that the pleasant view from the top road (Middle Street) will be completely lost.</p> <p>The ecological impact will be huge- all the rich wild life habitat we have now will be lost forever</p>	Y	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that the Scheme is extensive and views will be available from Middle Street. As such, significant landscape and visual effects have been identified, in some cases over the longer (15 year) term.</p> <p>No valued wildlife habitats will be lost; the majority of the Site is intensive farmland with limited ecological value, which will be replaced and supplemented with habitats such as semi-improved grassland (under the panels) and areas such as native woodland, species-rich grassland and wetlands. These will create a linked network of habitats to enhance biodiversity and encourage movement of wildlife along corridors.</p>

**Table 1-20: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Landscape and Visual Amenity (Wider consultees)**

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
National Trust	TS_EM_003_001	The National Trust have a covenant over land at Gainsborough Old Hall, which is approximately 6km to the west of the development site for Tillbridge Solar. It is understood that proposals have been designed to take account of a zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) of up to 3km from the outer boundary of the Principal Site. Paragraph 12.4.12 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report states that “To the west, theoretical visibility for the Principal Site encompasses an area up to and beyond [my emphasis] the 5km ZTV extent”. The developer should extend their assessment to identify and assess any sensitive receptors for visual impact outside of the 5km ZTV, such as heritage designations, prior to the submission of a DCO and engage with relevant stakeholders to propose appropriate levels of any necessary measures required to mitigate such an impact. We would be happy to engage with the developer with regards to this to fully understand any potential impact.	Y	<p>Consultation has taken place with stakeholders in respect of the heritage Study Areas, with the ZTV applied (refer to <b>Figure 8-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]) up to 5km for assessing high value heritage assets where these have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.</p> <p>Gainsborough Hall is outside this Study Area. However, a site visit was made to Gainsborough Old Hall, in light of this comment by the National Trust.</p> <p>There is no intervisibility with this asset and the Scheme with no associated setting relationship. The asset is located in an urban environment surrounded by residential buildings and light industrial properties. Therefore the asset was not scoped in for consideration within the heritage baseline.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
National Trust	TS_EM_003_002	With regards to the proposed cable corridor, we understand that excavation for the Cable Route Corridor will be of a width of approximately 20-30m, although a full assessment of likely impacts is understood to have not yet taken place in respect of visual impact. Due to the process of constructing the cable route corridor, there is great risk of underground disturbance, which could impact both ecological and archaeological designations. A full assessment of impacts of the route should be undertaken and be made available for review by key stakeholders.	Y	For the heritage assessment, refer to <b>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
Sir Edward Leigh MP	TS_EM_068_001	There are further concerns regarding the visual impact of these developments if they are approved for which there is too little amelioration. The company does not seem to have proposed much of anything in the way of community gain either. But, fundamentally, the important principle is that we want to protect existing farmland, and no amount of enhancement or improvement would lessen the level of objections which I have heard from my constituents.	N	As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely. These have been identified in the LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).  Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme, as provided for under NPS EN-1 (Ref 2).

## 1.18 Noise and Vibration

**Table 1-21: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Noise and Vibration**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_018	As a result, I am concerned that no precise information was forthcoming from Tillbridge Solar representatives at the consultation meeting in Glentworth. I raised concerns over the precise boundary between my property and the solar farm, possible noise from the sub-station (as the crow flies, less than 500 metres from my house).	Y	<b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of operational noise effects from solar farm infrastructure on residents of sensitive receptors within 500m of the Order limits. No significant operational noise effects are identified.
TS_FQ_ONL_020_004	There are no ways in which you can reduce impacts and frankly you don't care.	N	<b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of noise effects on residents of identified sensitive receptors and details of mitigation measures.  These measures include selecting quiet plant and low vibration equipment where practicable, consideration of the location of equipment on-site, control of working hours and provision of screening locally around significant noise producing activities. With the embedded mitigation in place, no significant noise effects are identified.
TS_FQ_ONL_045_012	As commented above the infra structure would not support this level of	N	<b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>construction</p> <p>I am sure the noise and pollution from the construction will be intolerable</p>		<p>construction noise effects on residents of identified sensitive receptors. No significant construction noise effects are identified.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_046_010	<p>Harmful &amp; Visual: Noise and light pollution, poor air quality. Solar stations (invertor, transformer and switchgear), Industrial size tracking solar panels, sub-station (s), converters the audible noise 365 days a year for 40 - 60 years from all the associated hardware including a Solar farm control centre.</p>	N	<p>There are no emissions of nitrogen dioxide or particulate matter from the operation of the solar panels.  <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> provides an assessment of operational noise effects from solar farm infrastructure on residents of identified sensitive receptors. No significant operational noise effects are identified.</p>

## 1.19 Scheme location

**Table 1-22: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Scheme location**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_001_011, TS_FQ_ONL_004_012, TS_FQ_ONL_015_007, TS_FQ_ONL_033_002	Comments saying that the proximity to National Grid Cottam substation doesn't mean the projects should be placed in the area	N	<p>The location of the Scheme is largely as a result of the availability of a point of connection where there is capacity (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> for the factors considered in the site selection of the Scheme).</p> <p>This is recognised within the NPS EN-3 (Ref 3) paragraph 2.10.22 which states that the "<i>capacity of the local grid network to accept the likely output from a proposed solar farm is critical to the technical feasibility of a development</i>". As such the connection to the relevant electricity network is a critical factor in site selection for solar development.</p> <p>National Grid Cottam Substation has capacity for export to the national grid and therefore enables the use of existing grid infrastructure whilst minimising the disruption to local community infrastructure or biodiversity (NPS EN-3 paragraph 2.10.22) (Ref 3). The distance from the point of connection is also a determining factor on the location with a reduction in efficiency and viability as the distance from the point of connection increases. Therefore for these reasons the Scheme has chosen to locate near National Grid Cottam Substation.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_022_004, TS_FQ_ONL_033_005, TS_FQ_ONL_054_004	Comments saying that the project is placed too close to local communities	N	<p>The Scheme has sought to avoid proximity to villages and residential properties in line with the provisions of NPS EN-3 (Ref 3). Buffers from residential properties of at least 30m were incorporated into the Scheme and the landscape design has sought to minimise any potential impacts on residential amenity as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>More extensive buffers have been used within key views from properties. The Principal Site has been moved further east from Springthorpe during the early design stages; and lies at a minimum of 500m from Hall Farm, Harpswell.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3] and the Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_033_006, TS_FQ_ONL_050_014	Comments saying that solar should be on rooftops and industrial units	N	<p>The UK Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and the Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035.</p> <p>The Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. The UK Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to the availability of brownfield or industrial land within range of the point of connection. The brownfield land that was identified was less than 5ha in size or already allocated for other uses within the adopted or emerging local plan at the time of the search. Therefore, it was concluded that there was no available or suitable brownfield land for the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_034_004, TS_FQ_ONL_045_006	Comments saying the project is too big.	Y	<p>As noted within <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Applicant has a grid connection offer from National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited (NGESO) to connect the Scheme to a spare bay at the National Grid Cottam Substation as set out within the Grid Connection Statement [EN010142/APP/7.5].</p> <p>Paragraph 4.10.1 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 2) recognises that network connection is an important site selection consideration for applicants and at paragraph 4.10.12 confirms that the Secretary of State in making a decision should be satisfied that “<i>appropriate</i></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p><i>network connection arrangements are/will be in place for the given project.”</i></p> <p>The Scheme has an agreed network connection. It has been designed to ensure that an efficient and effective use is made of the grid connection capacity. This will be alongside an ancillary BESS system supporting the electricity generation plant to store energy in times of low demand and to provide electricity when demand is higher.</p> <p>In this regard, reducing the size of the Scheme would result in an inefficient use of the available and secured grid connection capacity at a time when there is a critical national priority to deploy renewable and low-carbon energy generating infrastructure.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_010_010	<p>Please see my earlier comments on why I oppose the scheme. I am concerned that the location of the substation will generate noise that will affect my health and wellbeing and that of my severely disabled daughter.</p>	Y	<p>The differential impacts of the construction and operation of the solar farm on a range of protected characteristics, including disability, has been assessed through the <b>Equality Impact Assessment [EN010142/APP/7.15]</b> and inform the mitigation measures which are developed in relation to noise and vibration impacts.</p> <p>Consultation is ongoing with the respondent and their representatives on measures to provide the best practicable sound environment for their daughter. Details on the noise reducing measures will be submitted during the examination.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_015	My property is within 400 metres of the proposed solar array area and a sub-station, a distance that some sources say is inadvisable. I am concerned about health risks, safety risks, visual impact reduction and my house losing 1.5% of its value according to current data.	Y	<p>The proposed woodland (as shown on the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan within <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] is intended to provide a high level of screening of the Scheme from the property.</p> <p>The Applicant has met with the landowner and their representatives and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for <i>redacted</i>. Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i> is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p> <p>During operation, permanent security lights with motion detectors will be used for security purposes around the electrical infrastructure, emergency access points to facilities within the Scheme and potentially at other sites of critical infrastructure. Closed CCTV systems would be internal facing around the perimeter of the operational areas of the Principal Site.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_015_016	I have comments on all these areas since my house is perched on the boundary of the proposed scheme and the indicated area of solar panelling starts within 400 metres of my property. The	Y	<p>The Applicant engaged directly with the near neighbours site following the statutory consultation and met in person to obtain a greater understanding of specific concerns.</p> <p>The Applicant's independent noise consultant also met with the respective near neighbour consultants to discuss the proposals in more detail. Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>blog-site Climate Caf suggest that nobody should be, let alone live, within 500 metres of a large-scale solar farm because likely emissions and radiation could potentially be a hazard.</p>		<p>residents is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p> <p>Electromagnetic fields are assessed as part of <b>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No significant effects are anticipated due to the distance from receptors and the low level of exposure.</p> <p>The presence of the public either directly above or adjacent to underground cables associated with the Scheme would be transient, with the individuals using the PRoW exposed to electro-magnetic fields from the cables for only very short periods of time. It is considered that the level of exposure to users of PRoW would be similar to that associated with general household appliances (and noticeably less than associated with the exposure when using a vacuum cleaner).</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_019_011	<p>Regarding your "Outline Landscape Environmental Management Plan (LEMP)" Appendix 03-2 section 6.3.2 points 2 &amp; 5            2. Withdrawing the southern Scheme Boundary (in combination with landowner</p>	Y	The Applicant notes this comment.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>negotiations) away from the areas around Ingham and Fillingham, which include sensitive features such as PRow, Fillingham Lake and closer-range views from Fillingham Castle.</p>		
TS_FQ_ONL_037_001	<p>The site is less than 20 metres from my boundary which is unacceptable.</p> <p>At the moment we have uninterrupted views of the ever changing countryside on all four sides of us which i am anxious to retain.</p> <p>I believe you changed your plans to accommodate the people of Springthorpe and i would like to receive similar treatment.</p>	Y	<p>No solar panels are proposed in the field closest to the A631 at this location. This field will be used for ecological enhancements and mitigation only (refer to the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan in <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17]).</p> <p>A belt of woodland is proposed alongside the A631, whilst the detail of the mitigation and enhancements (shown as a 'Biodiversity Zone') will be subject to further design, but likely to include further tree planting and areas of grassland. The panels will be approximately 90m from the property, and 70m from the garden boundary along the A631.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_037_002	<p>I cannot comment on the different areas because i do not believe that our property</p>	Y	<p>The differential impacts of the construction and operation of the solar farm on a range of protected characteristics, including disability, has been assessed through the <b>Equality Impact</b></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>is correctly displayed on the plan.            We live next door to Hemswell Grange, with our house being at least 150 metres away from it with its own private entrance but it is not shown separately on the plan.</p> <p>I need to know exactly what is proposed to be near our house because my wife suffers from Anaesthesia Dolorosa which amongst other things makes her very sensitive to noise.            As a result of this she is in constant pain despite being prescribed Oromorph and Fentanyl patches.            The prospect of further noise so close to our boundary is something i shall resist strongly.</p>		<p><b>Assessment [EN010142/APP/7.15]</b> and inform the mitigation measures which are developed in relation to noise and vibration impacts.</p> <p><b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of construction and operational noise effects. Hemswell Grange and nearby properties (including those within 150m) are represented by receptor R3. Temporary noise levels of up to 67 dB LAeq,T (<b>Table 13-13 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) may occur during construction of ground-mounted solar PV panels.</p> <p>This level of noise is worst-case and only likely to occur for short periods when works are taking place in the site area closest to the property. Operational noise predictions (<b>Table 13-17 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) indicate a noise level of 30 dB LAeq,T at R3.</p> <p>To put into context, this is 10 dB below the night-time ambient noise level of 40 dB LAeq,8h measured at ML5 (<b>Table 13-12 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and unlikely to be perceptible.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_037_003	<p>The presence of a solar farm so close to my property will devalue it significantly.</p> <p>Despite your assurances i believe that two entrances to the site both within 400 metres of our entrance will make it more difficult for me to get in and out and will increase traffic noise as vehicles will be accelerating and slowing down more than at present.</p>	Y	<p>Impacts during the construction period of the Scheme will be managed through the CEMP, including measures to reduce noise and traffic impacts. A Framework CEMP is provided within the DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.8]. A Framework CTMP also accompanies the DCO application [EN010142/APP/7.11].</p> <p>Temporary changes in road traffic noise due to peak construction traffic flows on the A361 are identified as, at worst, an increase of 1.4 dB (Table 13-15 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]). An increase in noise of 1 dB is the lowest perceptible change in noise to the most sensitive person. As such, construction traffic noise may be audible but not to such a level that would constitute a significant effect. Operational traffic would be minimal (up to 24 vehicle movements per day) and not sufficient to make a perceptible difference in road traffic noise levels.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_037_004	<p>At the moment when i wake up in a morning i have uninterrupted views from our bedroom windows of the countryside. This view from our south facing window will be replaced with solar panels etc.</p>	Y	<p>A set-back from the A631 has been included within the Scheme design, so that the panels will be around 90m from the property.</p> <p>The Applicant accepts that views may be available from upstairs windows, particularly during winter when the trees along the A631 are not in leaf, but planting in the field, once mature, is intended to reduce visibility of the panels. Refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for the LVIA assessment.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	A 6 foot high hedge will be of no use to me whatsoever.		
TS_FQ_ONL_049_005	As I said last night, you should build your solar farm nearer to Cottam. I'm sure there's some redundant land available.	N	<p>The location of the Scheme is largely as a result of the availability of a point of connection where there is capacity (refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> for the factors considered in the site selection of the Scheme including various environmental, social and land use constraints).</p> <p>This is recognised within the draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.35 (Ref 3) which states that the "<i>capacity of the local grid network to accept the likely output from a proposed solar farm is critical to the technical feasibility of a development</i>". as such the connection to the relevant electricity network is a critical factor in site selection for solar development.</p> <p>The Scheme considered various sites as close as possible to Cottam Substation to minimise distance to the point of connection, however suitable land for solar development and without land use constraints was not available.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_049_004	I do not proposed to go into this as I listened to enough drivels last night. As I said all you are in it for the amount of money you'll make at the end. You don't care about	N	<p>The Applicant disagrees. If built, the Scheme will make a significant contribution to the national need for new sources of renewable energy generation.</p> <p>The Applicant is bringing the Scheme forward at its own risk and without public subsidy. Projects such as this Scheme are a vital component of the UK Government's commitment to achieve net</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	the disruption you'll cause, the wildlife, loss of livelihoods etc. It's all about greed at the end of the day.		<p>zero carbon emissions by 2050. A detailed assessment of the carbon benefits is presented within <b>Chapter 7: Climate Change</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant and its team have prepared a wealth of assessments as part of this DCO application. This includes assessments of impacts on ecology (<b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and on Socio-economics (<b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) and soils and agriculture (<b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]). Where the Applicant has identified significant effects within these topic areas, it has sought to provide mitigation where practicable.</p>

## 1.20 Socio-economics and Land Use

**Table 1-23: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Socio-economics and Land Use**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_019_002, TS_EM_004_005, TS_EM_007_003, TS_EM_024_005, TS_EM_025_001,  TS_FQ_ONL_001_004, TS_FQ_ONL_002_003, TS_FQ_ONL_002_005, TS_FQ_ONL_003_001, TS_FQ_ONL_004_003, TS_FQ_ONL_006_004, TS_FQ_ONL_006_005, TS_FQ_ONL_011_001, TS_FQ_ONL_011_002, TS_FQ_ONL_011_003, TS_FQ_ONL_015_004, TS_FQ_ONL_015_005, TS_FQ_ONL_015_012, TS_FQ_ONL_015_036, TS_FQ_ONL_015_040, TS_FQ_ONL_020_002, TS_FQ_ONL_023_003, TS_FQ_ONL_025_002,	Comments about agricultural land and land use, food production and food security, questioning the productivity of local farmland.	N	<p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Scheme to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land within the Scheme. The Scheme is not considered to have an impact on food security.</p> <p>Defra reports on food security issues for the UK (Ref 8), which identifies climate change and soil degradation as key risks to UK food security. Through the generation of renewable electricity and providing a fallow period for arable land, this Scheme addresses both of these risks. The Defra report also notes that the proportion of domestically produced food has remained stable for several decades.</p> <p>Further detail on how the Scheme has been sited and how its design has evolved to avoid use of BMV land is provided in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would only be temporary. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year limit to its DCO which would</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_031_006, TS_FQ_ONL_031_007, TS_FQ_ONL_032_003, TS_FQ_ONL_033_003, TS_FQ_ONL_036_004, TS_FQ_ONL_036_018, TS_FQ_ONL_038_001, TS_FQ_ONL_038_003, TS_FQ_ONL_038_007, TS_FQ_ONL_039_003, TS_FQ_ONL_041_001, TS_FQ_ONL_045_003, TS_FQ_ONL_045_016, TS_FQ_ONL_046_001, TS_FQ_ONL_046_002, TS_FQ_ONL_047_003, TS_FQ_ONL_047_004, TS_FQ_ONL_047_009, TS_FQ_ONL_050_003, TS_FQ_ONL_050_004, TS_FQ_ONL_052_004, TS_FQ_ONL_053_003, TS_FQ_ONL_054_007, TS_FQ_ONL_047_004, TS_FQ_ONL_047_009, TS_FQ_ONL_050_003, TS_FQ_ONL_050_004,			require that the Scheme is decommissioned at the end of its operating life and the land returned to its current use.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_052_004, TS_FQ_ONL_053_003, TS_FQ_ONL_054_007, TS_EM_005_001, TS_FQ_ONL_009_004, TS_FQ_ONL_015_043, TS_FQ_ONL_042_001, TS_FQ_ONL_042_002, TS_FQ_ONL_044_007, TS_FQ_ONL_047_001			
TS_EM_004_005	<p>The construction of the soil of 3b farmland means that often it is producing better and more crops than 3A as it is clay based and in hot summers is a far better producer. These fields and tenant farmers have been farm here for decades, passing down from father to son through the decades. This will destroy their lives.</p>	N	<p>High clay content soils Graded ALC 3b are typically limited by wetness and workability, and this is the case at the Principal Site.</p> <p>The wetness and workability limitation reflects the reduced opportunities for land work in autumn and spring without degradation of wet and plastic soils.</p> <p>Under climate change scenarios we face the prospect of a shift in rainfall volume away from summer and toward autumn, winter and spring. There is therefore no justification to minimise the Grade 3b limitation. Refer to <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for further information.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_004_009, TS_FQ_ONL_016_002, TS_FQ_ONL_021_025, TS_FQ_ONL_042_006, TS_EM_024_003	Comments regarding house prices and compensation, inability to sell property due to solar and visual impact from nearby properties.	N	<p>The visual impact of the Scheme is assessed within <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Scheme has, where possible, aimed to be set back from residential dwellings and incorporated landscape mitigation and layout design measures to reduce the impact on residential dwellings.</p>
TS_EM_004_011, TS_FQ_ONL_008_003, TS_FQ_ONL_025_003, TS_FQ_ONL_038_006, TS_FQ_ONL_044_003	Comments about the industrialisation of countryside - "solar industrial estate", "industrial wasteland."	N	<p>The LVIA (refer to <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) provides a detailed and robust assessment on the likely significant effects on the landscape and people's views.</p> <p>The LVIA acknowledges that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme will result in adverse effects on the local landscape. However, this will not fundamentally change the ability for people to enjoy the amenity that the landscape provides.</p> <p>In this context, and with the Scheme's extensive landscaping and habitat creation proposals set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] in place, the Applicant considers that there would be no industrialising effect as a result of the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_002_012, TS_FQ_ONL_011_008, TS_FQ_ONL_015_030, TS_FQ_ONL_016_007, TS_FQ_ONL_020_007, TS_FQ_ONL_020_008, TS_FQ_ONL_021_006, TS_FQ_ONL_021_026, TS_FQ_ONL_024_017, TS_FQ_ONL_025_010, TS_FQ_ONL_033_012, TS_FQ_ONL_034_009, TS_FQ_ONL_036_017, TS_FQ_ONL_044_008, TS_FQ_ONL_045_017, TS_FQ_ONL_044_014, TS_FQ_ONL_047_008, TS_FQ_ONL_052_012, TS_FQ_ONL_054_022, TS_FQ_ONL_057_009	Comments about community benefits - scepticism about community benefits ever being delivered or community benefits "not being enough", "beneficial for people who live outside of Lincolnshire", asking for free electricity and allotment land, especially in Sturton by Stow.	N	<p>The effects of the Scheme on the local community in terms of socio-economic and health effects are assessed within <b>Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use</b> and <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. At this stage, there are no plans to provide free electricity or allotment land for local residents.</p> <p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Scheme. The Applicant has explored other opportunities for the Scheme to benefit the local area and has set these out in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010142/APP/7.18] submitted as part of this DCO Application.</p> <p>The Scheme will also provide local benefits, for example enhancing local biodiversity and providing additional Permissive Paths embedded in the Scheme design. Refer to the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14] and the Indicative Site Layout Plan in <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].</p>
TS_EM_019_005	If there is any reduction in the cost of electricity as a result of the thousands of Lincolnshire acres lost to solar it will be minimal against the cost of peace, and disruption to locals	N	There are no plans to provide reduced cost electricity for local residents. The effect of the Scheme, in terms of construction and operation, on community wellbeing are assessed in <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> and

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	and against living in a sea of solar panels.		<b>Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
TS_EM_021_001	Bearing in mind that it has taken hundreds of years of good management to get the fields into the highly productive state they are in now, how can you say they will be returned to farming use in 50 years' time when the expertise is long gone?	N	The Scheme will not adversely impact the arable farming knowledge base, nor will it adversely affect soil quality. Refer to <b>Chapter 15: Soils Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for more information.
TS_EM_021_002	How will the project affect the rights of way and permissive paths which currently allow us to access the countryside?	N	There will be no PRoW closures as a result of the Scheme, however there will be temporary diversions during construction.  These will be managed to ensure continuous access. A Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16] has been prepared in support of the DCO Application to demonstrate how PRoW will be managed safely during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases.



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_021_004	I have seen claims that wild flowers will be growing between the solar panels. How are you planning to achieve that as the soil is too fertile for wild flowers to flourish and will probably only grow thistles and nettles?	N	Appropriate seed mixes depending on the soil type and quality, will be used. Where necessary, measures to reduce soil fertility may be employed, along with management techniques in the initial years of establishment to reduce more vigorous plant species. Details are set out in the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b> .
TS_EM_023_001	1. On the Tillbridgesolar.com web site under the Frequently Asked Questions, it states that "The preferred site area does not contain any public rights of way". Whilst this is currently true, within the not too distant future there will be a bridleway crossing between Homeward Farm, Northlands Road (Glentworth) and Hermitage Farm, Church Lane (Harpswell). This is a currently un-recorded public right of way (Bridleway) which Lincolnshire County Council has decided to make an order to reinstate (ref: AB/GLENTWORTH/HARPSWELL/DMMO/371/APP). Please	N	<b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> considers the potential impacts of the Scheme on this re-instated PRoW.  Principal Site Access 4 will cross this PRoW and required mitigation has been identified within the Framework PRoW Management Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.16]</b> .

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	contact LCC Definite Map Officer for further info.		
TS_EM_024_004	<p>your information booklet suggest benefit to the local community. What are the actual suggested benefits to local residents with specific details, facts and figures? From what I see, we only stand to lose from this development, with benefits only being realised by a few landowners, DDM's and Tillbridge Solar's fiscal gain.</p>	N	<p>There is expected to be a minor beneficial effect (not significant) at the local scale in terms of employment benefits.</p> <p>The specific figures can be found in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The community will also benefit from permissive paths that will be provided on the Principal Site (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]).</p> <p>The Applicant is also proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Scheme. Should the Scheme receive development consent, this would be independently administered by a local foundation and would be available for local initiatives to provide services to the community.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_007_003	We must move away from traditional farming methods that are poisoning the landscape	N	The Applicant notes this comment; however it is not clear what this comment is referring to.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_009_003	<p>Long term impact when panels at end of life is a concern. Onshore wind would allow for preservation of arable land. Agreed use concrete in the construction stage. This material is a significant contributor to climate change.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant has undertaken an assessment to understand the environmental effects of the decommissioning phase of the Scheme, which has included consideration of the waste and disposal of the infrastructure and what this means in terms of carbon.</p> <p>With advances in technology moving so quickly it is difficult to predict what recycling opportunities will be available in the future however this is a growing area where new developments are being continually made.</p> <p>The Framework DEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.10]</b> sets out the measures to be incorporated for the decommissioning phase included the reuse and recycling of materials where possible.</p> <p>With regard to onshore wind, as noted in the Statement of Need <b>[EN010142/APP/7.1]</b>, the UK net zero shift is expected to involve a multi-technology approach.</p> <p>This includes ground-mounted solar PV alongside onshore and offshore wind. Despite recent changes to the NPPF, it is not a given that the changes to the NPPF will deliver the required generation capacity to meet even its share of National Grid’s least optimistic projections for the technology class. Based on present rates of onshore wind delivery in Scotland, it will not meet the shortfall.</p>

## Comment ID

## Comment

## Scheme Change? (Y/N)

## Applicant Response

Other technologies like solar PV are therefore required to contribute. The Scheme is coming forward as a near term and deliverable source of renewable energy generation.

Within **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], other renewable energy generation processes such as wind power, nuclear, coal or gas fired power stations have not been assessed due to a number of factors. This includes their unsuitability for the Principal Site, the timescales within which they could be delivered, and their ability (or not) to contribute to the UK's urgent and critical need to decarbonise the energy sector.

A GHG assessment has also been undertaken for the Scheme (refer to **Chapter 7: Climate Change** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] which includes an assessment of embodied emissions generated from construction materials such as concrete. When considering the whole lifetime of the Scheme (including construction, operation and decommissioning), there is still a significant net beneficial impact in terms of carbon reduction as the Scheme would represent a saving of over 15 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>, relative to the without-project baseline.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_012_010	It would benefit the community by mounting this solar farm on rooftops instead.	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government’s 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Further deployment of rooftop solar will help to decarbonise the electricity sector, however rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK. Rooftop solar is not a substitute for large-scale solar because of the critical and urgent need for new low-carbon generation capacity.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_014_004	The proposed scheme is too large. It will completely destroy the character of this agricultural rural area.	N	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government’s 2020</p>

## Comment ID

## Comment

## Scheme Change? (Y/N)

## Applicant Response

Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.

Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.

The Scheme has been designed to optimise utilisation of the existing and available grid connection capacity from suitable and available nearby land so that the Scheme can make as significant a contribution to decarbonisation as is possible.

The scale of need is such that many similar solar schemes will be needed, indeed Government's target calls for the equivalent of approximately one solar scheme of a scale similar to the Scheme to be switched on each and every month between now and 2035.

An assessment of the potential landscape character effects of the Scheme is provided in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

Significant residual effects on landscape character have been identified for two LCAs during Year 1 (short term)

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>and only one LCA in Year 15 of operation (long term after plantings have matured). Extensive landscaping and habitat creation proposed and secured under the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b> will minimise potential effects on the existing character of the landscape.</p>
<p>TS_FQ_ONL_014_006</p>	<p>The scale of this particular development, at 1400hectares is almost as big as lake Windermere, the area covered just by the panels (900hectares) is larger than Ullswater. Contrast this against the scale of the local area. The whole of Harpswell Parish is 'only' 854hectares. Approximately half of the parish of Harpswell will be covered by solar panels. Harpswell parish will be completely 'dominated' by solar panels if this proposal were to be granted. Less than 100 people live in the parish of Harpswell why should they have to have the place where they live so negatively impacted for no benefit?</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Government has made a legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050. There is an urgent need to decarbonise the UK electricity system and Government is aiming to achieve this by 2035. Government's 2020 Energy White Paper states that a low-cost, net zero consistent system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today.</p> <p>Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme has been designed to optimise utilisation of the existing and available grid connection capacity from suitable and available nearby land so that the</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>Scheme can make as significant a contribution to decarbonisation as is possible.</p> <p>The scale of need is such that many similar solar schemes will be needed, indeed Government's target calls for the equivalent of approximately one solar scheme of a scale similar to the Scheme to be switched on each and every month between now and 2035.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_014_013	<p>When I asked one of the representatives at the event in our local village hall about what 'community benefit' would be appropriate for the community of less than 100 people who live in the parish of Harpswell. Where approximately 50% of the land area of Harpswell parish will be covered by solar panels, their reply was just a 'blank look' and a shrug of the shoulders!</p>	N	<p>The socio-economic impacts of the Scheme are reported in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>There are likely to be some benefits associated with local employment and the provision of permissive paths throughout the Scheme.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_013	<p>There is a human cost which does not seem to have been considered. The local economy will suffer, amenities will be lost, people will lose jobs There would be severe disruption during building and maintenance of this scheme, road havoc, noise disruption, harm to local wildlife, consequences of importing a significant non-local workforce into a rural village community.</p>	N	<p><b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] considers the socio-economic effects of the Scheme, including the employment, accommodation and amenity effects.</p> <p>The effects of the Scheme on traffic can be found in <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the effects on noise can be found in <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], and the effects on local wildlife are considered within <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As reported by these assessments, the Scheme will not give rise to any significant socio-economic, noise and vibration, or ecological effects. For the transport and access assessment, one significant residual effect has been identified during the construction phase as a result of the Scheme: on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23).</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_018_007	<p>I do not support it as I do not support putting solar panels in arable land. No solar panels would mean it is not needed.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p> <p>As outlined in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the design of the Scheme has considered various alternatives and undergone design evolution to avoid impacts to best and most versatile (BV) agricultural land. <b>Chapter 15:</b></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p><b>Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] also provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Scheme of soils and agriculture.</p> <p>No significant residual effects on soils and agriculture were predicted during construction of the Scheme, provided the mitigation identified in the Framework Soil management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12] is implemented.</p> <p>Decommissioning work for the Scheme will also allow the land to be managed for arable production again after an extended fallow period of low input grassland.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_030	6.10.4 ALC grade 3b is still good arable land. Why are you proposing to use ANY that is 3a?	Y	<p>The majority of the Principal Site is Grade 3b with smaller and isolated pockets of Best and Most Versatile land.</p> <p>The Scheme would be temporary with no permanent loss of agricultural land extent or quality. Refer to <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_021_034	<p>PEIR            Vol I            Chapter 14            14.8. The 2021 figures you use are likely to be inaccurate due to the change in interest rates/the ability for locals to get mortgages and the resulting lack of rental properties. As mentioned above, any longer term rentals by construction workers (for all 4 solar schemes) will reduce the properties available for locals even more.</p>	Y	<p>The accommodation effects associated with the Scheme are considered in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>.</p> <p>This assessment uses the most up-to-date data available. The assessment concluded no significant adverse effects.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_043	<p>Vol II Appendix 15-2            2.4.21 The B1241 has a footpath from Willingham to Stow passing through Normanby by Stow. Your assertion that it does not include footways is wrong</p>	Y	<p>Reference to the B1241 has been updated accordingly in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16.2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b> and Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> prepared in support of the DCO Application.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_022_009	There should be a substantial discount on energy bills for local communities and substantial grant monies to invest in the villages adjacent to this proposal	N	<p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Scheme.</p> <p>Should the Scheme receive development consent, this would be independently administered by a local foundation and would be available for local initiatives to provide services to the community.</p> <p>The Applicant does not envisage an energy discount Scheme operating as part of a community benefits package as the energy from the Scheme will be exported to the national electricity system rather than to a local network.</p> <p>In addition to a community benefit fund, the Applicant has also explored other opportunities for the Scheme to benefit the local area and has set these out in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.18]</b> submitted as part of this DCO Application.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_024_003	The scheme takes out of use valuable agricultural land it will destroy the existing rural landscape and become an eyesore the proposed screening appears inadequate.	N	<p>The majority of the Principal Site is Grade 3b with smaller and isolated pockets of Best and Most Versatile land. Development would be temporary with no permanent loss of agricultural land extent or quality. Refer to <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Areas of woodland have been predominantly located to reduce visual impacts on residential properties and some sections of rural lanes that are used for recreation (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]). Outside of these areas, woodland is not always appropriate in a landscape that is characterised by open fields and hedgerows, even where there are obvious benefits of screening.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_031_008	The effect on the Trent Valley landscape will be huge when you consider Island Green Power proposed solar developments it would enormous. A With the majority of the Trent Valley becoming a sea of glass.	N	<p>The cumulative effects of the Scheme with other proposed developments are considered in <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A temporary moderate adverse (significant) cumulative effect on the Trent Valley landscape character area has been identified during the construction period. This would reduce to neutral (not significant) cumulative effect during the operational phase, once the</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			construction of the cable route alignment has been completed.
TS_FQ_ONL_040_010	The site size and visual impact of the solar panels will ruin and views/vista for residents, visitors and holiday makers having a detrimental effect on business in the hospitality sectors as well as general business who may have difficulties in recruitment. Who would want to live/work in an area where your only view is a solar farm?	N	<p>The visual impact of the Scheme is considered in <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The effects of the Scheme on local accommodation facilities are considered within <b>Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The siting of the Scheme is intended to limit views, although it is accepted that significant effects may remain in the long-term from certain locations. No significant adverse effects were concluded in the socio-economics assessment.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_040_012	We, as a village community, would not benefit. We would live in the shadow of this colossal site. The mental health of people would suffer being so close to it.	N	The health impacts associated with the Scheme are considered in <b>Chapter 11: Human Health</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No significant adverse effects were concluded as a result of the assessment.
TS_FQ_ONL_041_004	If the scheme does get the go ahead it would be good if the local paths supplied at present by the farmers in the area can be kept open as there is very little in	Y	There will be no PRow closures as a result of the Scheme and a Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16] has been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how PRow will be

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	the way of paths should these be closed down.		managed safely during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases.
TS_FQ_ONL_042_003	You simply cannot avoid serious disruption to the local area and possible de-valuation of property in the area impact, which I would assume you would offer compensation for?	N	<p>The Scheme has, where possible, aimed to be set back from residential dwellings and incorporate landscape mitigation and layout design measures to reduce the impact on residential dwellings.</p> <p>Refer to <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3] and the Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_045_005	I am told that the land will be returned to agriculture in some years' time- can I ask where the electricity will be generated after this time ?	N	<p>It Is difficult to anticipate energy generation capabilities in the future, but agricultural activities could continue following decommissioning of the Scheme. Refer to <b>Chapter 3: Scheme Description</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_045_017	<p>This proposal will ruin the lives of at least two farming families. one of which has been farming this land since the early 180''s and at a stroke you are proposing to take away about 80% of his land and remove any legacy and livelihood that he can pass onto his children.</p> <p>Surely we would be better served by a number of wind turbines-            ~they work most of the time-            even at night!            ~take up a fraction of the space for the same output;            ~can be farmed around;            ~would have considerably less environmental impact.</p>	Y	<p>As with all renewable technologies, energy is generated only when the source energy is available. The UK is not always windy and energy sources are required for when that is the case. The generation profiles of solar and wind are often complementary. The inclusion of battery storage capability as associated development will support the operation of the main solar development.</p> <p>Solar technology can generate more energy per hectare than other electricity generation technologies, for example growing crops for energy, and by following good design principles can generate a similar amount of energy per hectare as onshore wind.</p> <p>No significant effects have been concluded as a result of the soils and agriculture assessment within <b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b>. Agricultural activities could continue following decommissioning of the Scheme.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_047_002	Solar energy is important in reducing reliance on fossil fuel but not by taking farm land out of production.	N	<p>Defra reports on food security issues for the UK (Ref 8), which identifies climate change and soil degradation as key risks to UK food security. Agricultural land within a solar farm can remain in agricultural production grazing sheep.</p> <p>As outlined in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the design of the Scheme has considered various alternatives and undergone design evolution to avoid impacts to best and most versatile (BV) agricultural land.</p> <p><b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] also provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Scheme of soils and agriculture.</p> <p>No significant residual effects on soils and agriculture were predicted during construction of the Scheme, provided the mitigation identified in the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12] is implemented. Decommissioning work for the Scheme will also allow the land to be managed for arable production again after an extended fallow period of low input grassland.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_048_001	Farmers aren't making enough money anymore; I'd rather see	N	The Applicant notes this comment.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	solar panels than a complete concrete jungle. So long as the environment and wildlife is looked after, then I'm happy.		
TS_FQ_ONL_050_010	These roads are regularly used for exercising horses and any increase in traffic could be very dangerous to horses and riders. Local people drive considerably, know the roads, giving way to each other and are aware of the blind bends.	N	<p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of the potential construction impacts on PRow in terms of severance of communities, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity and fear and intimidation on and by road users.</p> <p>The assessment did not identify any significant effects on severance/ pedestrian delay / non-motorised user amenity along PRow.</p> <p>HGVs during the construction phase will be expected to follow the proposed HGV routes (refer to <b>Figure 16-3</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]) and trips will be staggered across the working day within an 8-hour window.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to minimise construction traffic impacts will be identified within the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] and the Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16]</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_054_018	All of our quiet were rural lanes for dog, walking, cyclist, horse, riders, and farmers.	N	<p>The effects of the Scheme on roads and transport is assessed within <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>For the transport and access assessment, one significant residual effect has been identified during the construction phase as a result of the Scheme: on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23).</p>

**Table 1-24: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Socio-economics and Land Use (Wider consultees)**

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Treswell Village Hall	TS_EM_012_001	<p>Between 2017 and 2022 Treswell Village Hall have hosted their very own TRESFEST, bands playing on a trailer stage in a field behind the village hall all in aid of Lincs &amp; Notts Air Ambulance.</p> <p>Although through Covid we missed 2020 and 2021 this event is a firm fixture not only for local bands to play but also a night to remember for local people which brings the whole community together.</p> <p>At the last event in 2022 over 450 people attended, and the total raised since 2017 amounts to a staggering £38,755.66</p> <p>This year's event is being held on Saturday 15th July 2023.</p> <p>This year the pressure is upon</p>	N	<p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Scheme. Should the Scheme receive development consent, this would be independently administered by a local foundation and would be available for local initiatives to provide services to the community.</p> <p>The Applicant does not envisage an energy discount scheme operating as part of a community benefits package as the energy from the Scheme will be exported to the national electricity system rather than to a local network.</p> <p>In addition to a community benefit fund, the Applicant has also explored other opportunities for the Scheme to benefit the local area and has set these out in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.18]</b> submitted as part of this DCO Application.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Applicant Response Change? (Y/N)
		<p>the organising committee. How can we continue to raise money for this lifesaving facility? We rely heavily on the donation of cash and prizes for the raffle and already we have had cash and equipment donations from a number of local businesses.</p> <p>We would love you to help. As a committee we feel it is critical to keep these aircraft flying and would be very grateful of any support you could give.</p> <p>Are you able to offer a cash donation towards the cost of the bands? A Raffle Prize or something for the auction? Please rest assured any support will be so very gratefully received and your name will appear on our list of contributors both on social media and on the night.</p>	

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Sir Edward Leigh MP	TS_EM_068_001	<p>Opposition to the scheme amongst local people is both broad and very strong. Tillbridge Solar proposes to take highly graded land out of agricultural use at a time of increased threats to the United Kingdom's food security. This is unwelcome and unwise, and at this time we should be expanding protections for farmland, not allowing it to be redeveloped for other purposes. If these plans are approved it would grossly undermine the National Planning Policy Framework, which maintains a presumption against approving such developments on agricultural land graded 1,2 or 3a. There are strong arguments in favour of extending these protections to land graded 3b as it is just as good for growing much-needed wheat and grain.</p>	N	<p>Defra reports on food security issues for the UK (Ref 8), which identifies climate change and soil degradation as key risks to UK food security.</p> <p>Through the generation of renewable electricity and providing a fallow period for arable land, this proposal addresses both of these risks. The Defra report also notes that the proportion of domestically produced food has remained stable for several decades.</p> <p>As outlined in <b>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the design of the Scheme has considered various alternatives and undergone design evolution to avoid impacts to best and most versatile (BV) agricultural land.</p> <p><b>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] also provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Scheme of soils and agriculture.</p> <p>No significant residual effects on soils and agriculture were predicted during construction of the Scheme, provided the mitigation identified in the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12] is implemented.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
				Decommissioning work for the Scheme will also allow the land to be managed for arable production again after an extended fallow period of low input grassland.
Sport England	TS_EM_047_001	The Proposal and Impact on Playing Field Having assessed the proposed siting of Tillbridge Solar and its associated works it is not considered that the proposal would prejudice the use, or lead to the physical loss of use (on either a permanent or temporary basis), of land being used as a playing field as defined in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (Statutory Instrument 2015 No. 595).	N	The Applicant notes this comment.
Sport England	TS_EM_047_002	However, the local planning authority may hold more detailed information on the location of playing fields and sports facilities in this area. Should any playing field land and/or sports facilities	N	There are not expected to be any impacts on playing fields or sports facilities as a result of the Scheme. Refer to <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for more information.

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>be affected by the proposal then this would need to be addressed. The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposal would then need to identify any playing fields and/or sports facilities as a receptor. An assessment should then be undertaken on the impact of the proposal on the playing fields and the users of this receptor. Any impacts identified should be mitigated against in accordance with paragraphs 99 and 187 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Sport England would be pleased to comment on further information/documentation on this proposal.</p>		
Gainsborough Town Tennis Club	TS_EM_026_001	<p>There seems to be a cautious endorsement to the solar farm proposals from most of the farmers/members I have spoken to, and there are a few who are not quite onboard in agreeing to</p>	N	<p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Scheme.</p> <p>Should the Scheme receive development consent, this would be independently administered by a local</p>



Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>a change of use for acres of land in the nearby countryside.</p> <p>I was wondering if Solar Energy UK would consider investing in sponsorship. It would certainly publicly show a gesture of goodwill, and would attract positive press and media coverage.</p>		<p>foundation and would be available for local initiatives to provide services to the community.</p> <p>The Applicant does not envisage an energy discount scheme operating as part of a community benefits package as the energy from the Scheme will be exported to the national electricity system rather than to a local network.</p> <p>In addition to a community benefit fund, the Applicant has also explored other opportunities for the Scheme to benefit the local area and has set these out in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.18]</b> submitted as part of this DCO Application.</p>
British Horse Society	TS_EM_029_001	<p>The British Horse Society is the UK's largest equestrian Charity, representing the UK's 3 million horse riders. Nationally equestrians have just 22% of the rights of way network and are increasingly forced to use busy roads to access them.</p> <p>In Lincolnshire the incidents on highways reported to the BHS rose from 61 in 2021 to 78 in 2022. This illustrates the</p>	N	<p>There will be no PRoW closures as a result of the Scheme and a Framework PRoW Management Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.16]</b> has been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how PRoW will be managed safely during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases.</p> <p>In addition, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes an assessment of the potential construction impacts on PRoW in terms of severance of communities, non-motorised</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		importance of protecting, improving and extending safe off-road provision to help to prevent these numbers from increasing in the future, particularly where developments will impact on the infrastructure.		<p>user delay, non-motorised amenity and fear and intimidation on and by road users.</p> <p>The Scheme is not expected to cause deterioration of any existing PRoW within the vicinity of the Order limits. Any impact on PRoW caused as a direct result of the construction phase will be temporary and alternative facilities will be provided to facilitate access during the relevant works. No impacts in terms of access to PRoW are expected in the operational or decommissioning phase.</p>
British Horse Society	TS_EM_029_002	<p>The NPPF para 100 states: “Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks”. The bridleway and byway network in this area is limited and fragmented, therefore forcing equestrians to ride/lead/drive on the main roads to reach the safety of off-road provision further afield. The 500 ha identified for environment and</p>	Y	<p>Two permissive paths will be provided between Kexby Road and Common Lane as part of the Scheme (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.3]</b>).</p> <p>These will create 'missing links' where no recreational access exist at present. It is acknowledged that there is a lack of recreational routes in this area: these new paths will run through 25m wide corridors that will allow the inclusion of new features such as hedgerows that will screen solar infrastructure and create visual interest to users as wildlife and habitat corridors.</p> <p>The 'temporary voluntary bridleway' referred to is an existing permissive route east of Sturgate.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		enhancement purposes should provide community benefit by providing dedicated or permissive bridleways (to include pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders, wheelchair/mobility scooter users) or byways (inclusive of carriage drivers) within this development. Reference is made to a 'temporary voluntary bridleway' which is presumably a permissive route.		
British Horse Society	TS_EM_029_003	Considering the size of the project it is disappointing to note the lack of additional public access proposed; any additions should be multi-user to include all vulnerable road users rather than solely pedestrians and contributing to the Active Travel agenda. Jesse Norman in House of Commons debate on Road Safety, 5 November 2018 stated: "We should be clear that the cycling and walking strategy may	Y	Two permissive paths will be incorporated into the Scheme, both providing traffic-free north-south access from Common Lane to Kexby Road (refer to <b>Figure 3-1</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]).  These paths will be accessible to horse riders and accommodated within 25m wide corridors that will allow sufficient space for screen planting.

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		<p>have that name but is absolutely targeted at vulnerable road users, including horse-riders”. According to BETA two-thirds of equestrians are women and Church et al (2010) found 37% of women who are horse riders are over 45 years of age and over a third would pursue no other physical activity. Developers should be looking at how to include this group, not how to exclude them.</p>		
British Horse Society	TS_EM_029_004	<p>How will the existing bridleway and byway network be protected during construction and for the life of the project?            Public Bridleways Glentworth 85 (leading to Fillingham 85 and Fillingham 767) and Fillingham 88 will be directly impacted by the proposed development. Restricted byway Heapham 1170 leads to the existing permissive route. Appropriate, safe access to the routes in</p>	Y	<p>PRoW Fill/88/1 is not located within the Order limits. PRoW Gltw/85/1 is located within an area of the Principal Site designated as a potential area of ecological enhancement (refer to Appendix A (Landscape Masterplans) of the Framework LEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.17]</b>). Works related to the construction therefore will not impact the PRoW.</p> <p>There will be no PRoW closures as a result of the Scheme and a Framework PRoW Management Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.16]</b> has been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how PRoW will be managed safely during the construction,</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		terms of surface and dimensions, must be protected here. The minor and unclassified roads in the area that would be encompassed by the solar project are essential for equestrians and particularly the grass verges for refuge from MPV traffic and to avoid slippery tarmac.		operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases.
British Horse Society	TS_EM_029_005	HGV return journeys at the height of the construction period will impact on the volume of traffic on the road network locally. Already mainly 60mph roads, the additional traffic will make the road network higher risk for vulnerable road users in the absence of speed restrictions or other traffic calming measures. Movement of the construction traffic may well coincide with times that equestrians are active on the roads to reach the off-road routes. Contractors knowledge	Y	<p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of the potential construction impacts on PRoW in terms of severance of communities, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity and fear and intimidation on and by road users.</p> <p>The assessment did not identify any significant effects on PRoW.</p> <p>HGVs during the construction phase will be required to follow the proposed HGV routes (refer to <b>Figure 16-3</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]) and trips will be staggered across the working day within an 8-hour window.</p>

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		and behaviour around vulnerable road users would be key. HGV's are generally 2.5m wide and 4.5m high (some vehicles for component transportation significantly larger) which, on the road network local to the site, would sandwich a horse and rider between the vehicle and the hedgerow or ditch along the route with little room for refuge which may cause panic. The design should consider passing places in order for priority to be given to vulnerable road users.		Mitigation measures to minimise construction traffic impacts will be identified within the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> and the Framework PRow Management Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.16]</b> .  An initial assessment of the abnormal indivisible loads (AIL) required by the Scheme including proposed vehicle routing, swept path analysis and measures to reduce effects of this transport, is contained within the AIL Management Plan which is provided as an Appendix to the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> submitted with the DCO Application.
British Horse Society	TS_EM_029_006	Research continues into historical evidence which indicates a number of ancient roads in the vicinity of the site (Sturgate) are unrecorded or under recorded as footpaths or UCR's; these routes can be reasonably alleged to subsist at a minimum of bridleway status. DMMO application 680 Gypsy lane SK90388625 to	N	The Applicant notes this comment.

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
		SK90478525 is outside of the site boundary but would link to the network within the site boundary.		
		The BHS would welcome continued discussion.		
Gainsborough Town Tennis Club	TS_EM_026_001	<p>There seems to be a cautious endorsement to the solar farm proposals from most of the farmers/members I have spoken to, and there are a few who are not quite onboard in agreeing to a change of use for acres of land in the nearby countryside.</p> <p>I was wondering if Solar Energy UK would consider investing in sponsorship. It would certainly publicly show a gesture of goodwill, and would attract positive press and media coverage.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Scheme.</p> <p>Should the Scheme receive development consent, this would be independently administered by a local foundation and would be available for local initiatives to provide services to the community.</p> <p>The Applicant does not envisage an energy discount scheme operating as part of a community benefits package as the energy from the Scheme will be exported to the national electricity system rather than to a local network.</p> <p>In addition to a community benefit fund, the Applicant has also explored other opportunities for the Scheme to benefit the local area and has set these out in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan <b>[EN010142/APP/7.18]</b> submitted as part of this DCO Application.</p>

## 1.21 Transport and Access

**Table 1-25: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Transport and Access**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_004_003	The roads you are proposing to use to get to site will not withstand the traffic you will create.	N	<p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p> <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the LHAs will be consulted, prior to improvement works by the Scheme.</p>
TS_EM_009_016, TS_EM_009_017, TS_EM_009_018, TS_EM_020_003, TS_FQ_ONL_019_013, TS_FQ_ONL_019_014, TS_FQ_ONL_019_015	Comments regarding Kexby Road and suitability of its use - "narrow with blind corners, this road is not suitable for any form of access to the development."	Y	No HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road to access the Principal Site. <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes details of the includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor accesses and provide confirmation that no HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road.
TS_EM_009_018, TS_FQ_ONL_010_012, TS_FQ_ONL_011_004, TS_FQ_ONL_011_005, TS_FQ_ONL_011_006, TS_FQ_ONL_015_014,	Comments regarding the effect on local people, especially due to site traffic, road safety, maintenance and upkeep of the road.	Y	<b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_025, TS_FQ_ONL_016_004, TS_FQ_ONL_019_014, TS_FQ_ONL_020_003, TS_FQ_ONL_021_042, TS_FQ_ONL_024_013, TS_FQ_ONL_024_014, TS_FQ_ONL_026_007, TS_FQ_ONL_034_006, TS_FQ_ONL_034_008, TS_FQ_ONL_035_016, TS_FQ_ONL_040_008, TS_FQ_ONL_040_009, TS_FQ_ONL_042_004, TS_FQ_ONL_044_010, TS_FQ_ONL_045_013, TS_FQ_ONL_045_014, TS_FQ_ONL_049_006, TS_FQ_ONL_050_005, TS_FQ_ONL_050_009, TS_FQ_ONL_052_008, TS_FQ_ONL_052_009, TS_FQ_ONL_053_007, TS_FQ_ONL_053_013			<p>pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. No other significant impacts were identified, including for pedestrian or cyclist safety.</p> <p>Only one significant effect was identified, which is on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23). No other significant impacts were identified, including for pedestrian or cyclist safety.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_011_005, TS_FQ_ONL_011_006, TS_FQ_ONL_017_005, TS_FQ_ONL_045_013, TS_FQ_ONL_046_012, TS_FQ_ONL_050_005, TS_FQ_ONL_052_008, TS_FQ_ONL_052_009	Comments regarding A631 - very busy at times and possible accidents for people cycling/walking.	Y	<p>As detailed within the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>, the peak of construction traffic trips will occur outside of the highway network peak hours, therefore allowing use of spare capacity on the highway network. Consequently it is expected that additional traffic movements as a result of the Scheme will remain within the overall capacity of the highway network.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads.</p> <p>No significant effects on road safety, including for pedestrians and cyclists, were identified.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_019_014, TS_FQ_ONL_020_003, TS_FQ_ONL_021_042, TS_FQ_ONL_024_013, TS_FQ_ONL_024_014, TS_FQ_ONL_026_007, TS_FQ_ONL_034_006, TS_FQ_ONL_034_008, TS_FQ_ONL_035_016, TS_FQ_ONL_040_008, TS_FQ_ONL_040_009, TS_FQ_ONL_042_004, TS_FQ_ONL_044_010, TS_FQ_ONL_045_013, TS_FQ_ONL_045_014, TS_FQ_ONL_049_006, TS_FQ_ONL_050_005, TS_FQ_ONL_050_009, TS_FQ_ONL_052_008, TS_FQ_ONL_052_009, TS_FQ_ONL_053_007, TS_FQ_ONL_053_013	<p>I suggest to you that my property is at risk of subsidence through abuse of Kexby Road by heavy goods transport, both in frequency and in the effect of noise, vibration and hardness to the fabric construction of my properties.</p> <p>Please be hereby formally advised that any proposed or accidental use of Kexby Road at Glentworth Grange by construction traffic associated with your project or those associated with your project for another reason, render your project and its directors and agents liable to remedy of damages to my properties howsoever caused, which shall be pursued against your project according to the claims and assertions made in your reports available during this consultation period.</p>	N	<p>No HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road to access the Principal Site. <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor accesses and provides confirmation that no HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_024_007, TS_FQ_ONL_025_007, TS_FQ_ONL_045_013, TS_FQ_ONL_045_015, TS_FQ_ONL_046_012	Comments regarding the use of Middle Street (B1398), asks to ensure the road will not be used, road is narrow, busy roads and construction traffic would have to be carefully managed.	N	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>, HGVs (excluding abnormal loads) will only utilise the B1398 Middle Street to the north of Principal Site Access four, with no HGVs routed to the south through the village of Glentworth.</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points and will follow the same approach along the B1398 Middle Street.</p> <p>There will be a limited number of abnormal loads as set out in the AIL Management Plan supporting the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>. The 550m extent of Middle Street from the south of the roundabout with the A631, will be used for transformer delivery.</p> <p>The Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> outlines how construction traffic (such as for workers, which will use typical light vehicles) will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_EM_009_016	<p>Your report Appendix 15-1 section 4.11 identifies that Kexby Road, upon which I live and have property has been reviewed. In the same report it identifies that speed limits are restricted to 30 - 40 mph in the residential sections. I cannot find that there has been an assessment of weight of vehicles, per speed of vehicles per frequency of journey. I raise this point because at no time has a formal assessment been made of suitability for use compared mechanical degradation caused to my and other roadside properties.</p>	Y	<p>No HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road to access the Principal Site.</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor accesses and provide confirmation that no HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road. This road would nonetheless be used by Light Goods Vehicles (LGV), and that negligible level of impact was assessed.</p> <p>The Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> outlines how construction traffic (such as for workers, which will use typical light vehicles) will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p>
TS_EM_009_019	<p>For the avoidance of doubt, vibration caused by low frequency mechanical motion of weighted vehicles combined with noise resultant from combustion engines can cause material damage in</p>	Y	<p>No HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road to access the Principal Site. <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes details of the includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor accesses and provide confirmation that no HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>close proximity to building structures. A letter of guarantee is requested by return assuring that your project will not use Kexby Road for access to your proposed sites, please confirm that you are able to do this. Thank you.</p>		<p>The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] outlines how construction traffic (such as for workers, which will use typical light vehicles) will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p>
TS_EM_015_006	<p>How many on average HGVs will be arriving per day during this period?</p>	N	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], during the construction phase, there is expected to be a peak of 120 HGVs (240 movements) per day associated with the Principal Site and a peak of 272 HGVs (544 vehicle movements) per day associated with the Cable Route Corridor.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_009_009	<p>Make sure all mud is removed from roads. Don't destroy verges with lazy drivers churning them up.</p>	N	<p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], wheel washing facilities will be provided at every access to minimise mud from being trafficked onto the highway network.</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_015_020	Both I and another resident raised concerns over access to the site which were also not addressed convincingly.	N	<p>Use of the A631 and B1398 Middle Street to provide access to the Principal Site was agreed with the LHAs.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p> <p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_015_026	<p>Access to the area is via two roads: Middle Road and the A631. Both are narrow, potentially hazardous roads with potential disruption to a site access causing delays and diversions. This is a rural area with a concomitant road infrastructure. Once again, the consultation meeting gave me no confidence that Tillbridge Solar would address these issues properly.</p>	Y	<p>Use of the A631 and B1398 Middle Street to provide access to the Principal Site was agreed with the LHAs.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p> <p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads.</p> <p>No significant road safety issues were identified. The Abnormal Indivisible Load route includes taking access via 550m length of Middle Street south of the A631. These movements would be highly infrequent and the AIL Management Plan supporting the Framework CTMP details how the effects of these loads will be managed <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_018_009	Both of these roads suffer a high number of RTAs . These are not good roads to put further entrances and exits.	N	<p>Use of the A631 and B1398 Middle Street to provide access to the Principal Site was agreed with the LHAs.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p> <p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads.</p> <p>No significant impacts in terms of road safety were identified following a detailed review of the accident data record for the Transport and Access Study Area.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_020_005	Narrow country lanes- poor state of the local roads etc	N	<p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the LHAs will be consulted ahead of works being undertaken by the Scheme..
TS_FQ_ONL_021_003	B1398 is on a nationally recognized cycling time trial course. C10/28. It turns at Hemswell RAB. Have you carried out any consultation with local cycling clubs in Scunthorpe, Gainsborough, Saxilby, Lincoln, Kirton, Doddington etc about their use of the roads around your Scheme and especially the B1398 for races, club events, club runs, training routes etc ?	N	No consultation with local cycling clubs has taken place but as detailed within the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b> , HGVs will only utilise the B1398 Middle Street to the north of Principal Site Access 4, with no HGVs routed to the south through the village of Glentworth.
TS_FQ_ONL_021_004	I can't believe someone has actually researched/ modelled at a desk (as opposed to in the lab) that you could drive a shuttle bus from any of the site accesses to Newark (or Retford) and drop off 50 people and get back to the site access in an hour? Have	N	As detailed in <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> , the proposed working hours for construction staff will ensure that travel to and from the Site will occur outside the commuter peak periods.  The environmental assessments including transport and access have been undertaken by AECOM and have been prepared in accordance with the Scoping Opinion received from the Planning Inspectorate and relevant technical guidance documents.

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	any of you driven those routes in that time?		<p>It has also considered feedback received from statutory stakeholders. Various sources of information were also used for the assessment which are outlined in Section 16.4 of <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This included the use of route planning software to determine the most direct and functional routes to the site accesses for the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>Further details regarding the proposed shuttle bus service are set out within Transport Assessment within Appendix 16-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_021_041	6.17-26 I presume this section and especially your shuttle bus calculations have been prepared by someone at a desk looking at maps rather than someone who regularly drives to Retford or Newark from Hemswell? It would be almost impossible to just drive there and back in an hour, let alone do drop offs/ pickups!	N	<p>As detailed in <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the proposed working hours for construction staff will ensure that travel to and from the Site will occur outside the commuter peak periods.</p> <p>Transport Assessment within Appendix 16-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2],</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_022_006	Access should be via A631 and not B1398 or through the village of Glentworth. Access should not be via the Cliff as it	N	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], HGVs (excluding abnormal loads) will only utilise the B1398 Middle Street to the north of Principal Site</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	is an Area of Great Landscape Value		<p>Access four, with no HGVs routed to the south through the village of Glentworth.</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points and will follow the same approach along the B1398 Middle Street.</p> <p>There will be a limited number of abnormal loads utilising this access with an AIL Management Plan supporting the Framework CTMP and managing the effects of these loads [EN010142/APP/7.11].</p> <p>The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] outlines how other construction traffic (such as worker vehicles) will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_022_007	The B1398 and any route through Glentworth is completely inappropriate for HGV use.	N	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], HGVs (excluding abnormal loads) will only utilise the B1398 Middle Street to the north of Principal Site Access four, with no HGVs routed to the south through the village of Glentworth.</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points and will follow the same approach along the B1398 Middle Street.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>There will be a limited number of abnormal loads utilising this road with an AIL Management Plan supporting the Framework CTMP and managing the effects of these loads <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>.</p> <p>The Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> outlines how construction traffic (such as worker traffic) will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_024_008	What construction will the site maintenance tracks be and will they be capable of carrying a fire tender	N	The temporary haul roads will be of stone construction with geogrid strengthening layers as required. All haul roads will be capable of supporting fire tender and HGV loading.
TS_FQ_ONL_033_010	Having an access road at Pickering's farm on the A631 is not safe, there have been many accidents, including fatalities on that road, turning right from the end of Hemswell Lane is already a game of chance. Speed limit needs to be reduced, the same on the B1398.	Y	<p>Use of the A631 and B1398 Middle Street to provide access to the Principal Site was agreed with the LHAs.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p> <p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in</p>

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TS_FQ_ONL_035_017	The road network is very narrow, under maintained and sight lines are limited at points.	N	<p>terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. No significant effects in respect of road safety were identified. A detailed review of the collision record is provided in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>,</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p> <p>Where a pre-condition survey identifies that there would be a benefit to having appropriate measures in place to protect or maintain the road surface, to reduce the likelihood of damage caused by construction vehicles, the Applicant will enter discussions with the LHA on this matter ahead of works being undertaken by the Scheme.</p> <p>Access proposals set out in the CTMP will identify any vegetation removal required to provide suitable visibility.</p> <p>Proposed public road improvements and vegetation clearance to achieve appropriate visibility are provided in the form of preliminary design drawings in support of the Application.</p> <p>Please refer to drawings <b>60682158-ACM-XX-00-DR-CE-1025-1047 &amp; 1417</b> for proposed access points. These drawings will be</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>provided in support of the DCO submission. Additional drawings <b>60682158-ACM-XX-00-DR-CE-1050-1059 &amp; 1402</b> show proposed public road improvement for further discussions with the LHA's post DCO submission.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_036_007	<p>The local infrastructure is simply not suited for the construction and maintenance of a large scale solar complex. The surrounding road network would be severely disrupted and local amenities will be lost through fenced areas, security floodlighting, cameras and the influx of a workforce to construct and maintain the solar array.</p>	N	<p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p> <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the LHAs will be consulted, ahead of works being undertaken by the Scheme.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p> <p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_036_011	<p>The proposed road accesses are likely to cause huge local disruption for a lengthy period of construction and the need for maintenance once built. The two local roads proposed as routes for access are totally inappropriate for constructing an industrialised complex of this nature.</p>	Y	<p>amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads.</p> <p>One significant effect was identified, which is on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23). Further details are provided within the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], and the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], which detail the assessment of existing conditions and how these will be managed.</p> <p>Use of the A631 and B1398 Middle Street to provide access to the Principal Site was agreed with the LHAs.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p> <p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_039_005	The development will encroach on all local infrastructure, particularly our roads.	N	<p>pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. One significant effect was identified, which is on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23)..</p> <hr/> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. One significant effect was identified, which is on severance/ pedestrian delay/ NMU amenity on the B1241 (ATC 23).</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p> <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the LHAs will be consulted, prior to the works being carried out by the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_039_006	If the plan is allowed to go ahead, you must guarantee that no vehicles will move around the villages and surrounding at more than 20 mph and never in the dark.	Y	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>, HGVs (excluding abnormal loads) will travel to the four Principal Site accesses via the A15, A631 and B1398. These roads do not include any weight or height restrictions and are therefore suitable for HGVs.</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points will avoid any roads and locations unsuitable for HGVs (where possible).</p> <p>The Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> outlines how construction traffic (including worker traffic) will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme. To reduce the potential impact of HGV deliveries, timing restrictions considered likely to be implemented at this stage include no HGV or LGV arrivals or departures after 19:00 on a weekday, no arrivals or departures on a Saturday after 13:00 and no arrivals or departures on Sundays or public holidays.</p> <p>The assessment and consideration of mitigation for the Scheme did not conclude that measures to apply specific speed or daylight restrictions on general construction traffic is effective or required, prior to the works being carried out by the Project.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_039_007	The roads are already unfit for purpose. We have to avoid	N	As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> , highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	potholes and damage to our vehicles on every journey.		<p>after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p> <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the LHAs will be consulted, prior to the works being carried out by the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_039_008	There are few pavements and a lot of people need to use the verges as footpaths, including children on their way to school.	N	<p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. No impacts with regard to pedestrian safety were identified.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_044_010	Re-routed traffic through Springthorpe and other villages on roads not suitable for large amounts of traffic or large vehicles that are used daily for cycling and walking school run children. Whilst I recognise access points, can it be a guarantee heavy construction vehicles do not drive through villages en route (our old house is particularly	Y	<p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment in <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], HGVs (excluding abnormal loads) will travel to the four Principal Site accesses via the A15, A631 and B1398, thereby avoiding any villages.</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes details of the HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points and will avoid routing through any villages where possible.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	affected with traffic vibrations) and that the natural diversion of traffic doesn't spill into these villages.		<p>There will be a limited number of abnormal loads with an AIL Management Plan supporting the Framework CTMP to manage and minimise the effect of these loads [EN010142/APP/7.11].</p> <p>The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] outlines how construction traffic will be appropriately managed to minimise any impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_044_012	We cycle daily on the school run from Springthorpe, down Springthorpe road, use the footpath on the A631 and continue down Middle Street to Corringham. This footpath on the A631 is barely wide enough to walk with bikes and difficult with traffic. We save CO2 emissions by cycling, and should not have to drive to keep safe because you are building a solar farm. I would like to know how it can be a route that can remain open and safe to use with the additional traffic.	Y	<p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. No impacts with regard to cycling safety were identified.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_045_008	iii)~vii) & x) The infra structure of the area will not support this	N	As detailed in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], highway condition surveys will be undertaken before, during and

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	type of development- the lanes cannot cope now		<p>after the construction to identify any impacts which are as a result of the Scheme that need to be remediated.</p> <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the LHAs will be consulted, prior to the works being carried out by the Scheme.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_046_012	Harmful: Life changing disruption for 2 years (or 4 years) with 1,250 construction staff per day requiring 500 car parking spaces, their associated vehicles, abnormal load vehicles and the risks of accidents on both the A631 and B1398 (Middle Street).	Y	<p>As detailed within the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 18-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>, the peak of construction traffic trips will occur outside of the highway network peak hours and will only occur for a short period of the works. Throughout the majority of the construction phase, the number of workers required is expected to be much lower (average of 500 construction staff per day).</p> <p>There will be a limited number of abnormal loads with an AIL Management Plan supporting the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b> to manage and minimise the effect of these loads.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. No additional impact was identified in terms of road safety.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_049_006	The 631 is a very busy road at the best of times, let alone with all this extra traffic. If this doesn't go ahead then there won't be a problem.	N	<p>As detailed within the Transport Assessment within <b>Appendix 16-2</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.2]</b>, the peak of construction traffic trips will occur outside of the highway network peak hours, therefore allowing use of spare capacity on the highway network outside of peak times.</p> <p>Consequently it is expected that additional traffic movements as a result of the Scheme will remain within the overall capacity of the highway network.</p> <p>Additionally, <b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> includes a detailed assessment of the potential construction traffic impacts associated with the Scheme in terms of severance of communities, road vehicle driver and passenger delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised amenity, fear and intimidation on and by road users, road user and pedestrian safety and hazardous/large loads. No significant impact was identified in respect of the A631.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_049_007	One of your accesses is along a single track unlit road.	N	<p>Use of the A631 and B1398 Middle Street to provide access to the Principal Site was agreed with the LHAs.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.11]</b>, the Site accesses will be designed to provide appropriate visibility to minimise the likelihood of vehicles obstructing the public highway and will be suitably marshalled in order to safely control vehicle movements.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>A Temporary Traffic Management Plan has also been prepared in support of the DCO submission to demonstrate how construction traffic will be safely managed.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_050_008	<p>Access to the pipeline will cause great disruption to local people who use these roads on a regular basis so not digging the pipe line is the only way the impact can be reduced.</p>	N	<p><b>Chapter 16: Transport and Access</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the vehicle trips and routing associated with the construction of the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>The construction traffic associated with the Cable Route Corridor is not however expected to have a significant impact on the local highway network.</p>
TS_FQ_ONL_053_014	<p>Because we don't know exactly which roads will be used it is impossible to answer this.</p>	N	<p>The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] outlines the routing strategy for construction staff, HGVs and abnormal loads accessing the Scheme.</p> <p>Staff, HGV and abnormal loads will be required to follow these routes, in accordance with the CTMP. This provides greater certainty for the community as to the likely impacts. Staff movements will be managed through the implementation of the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A cap on construction staff vehicle parking (monitored and with some flexibility provided if required to prevent any off-site parking);</li> <li>b. Encouraging car sharing;</li> </ol>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_FQ_ONL_054_019	No requirement for landowners to allow access to non-developable areas.	N	<p>c. Staff arrival and departure times;</p> <p>d. External shuttle bus service providing transport between temporary accommodation/ residential centres and the Principal Site; and</p> <p>e. Internal shuttle bus service in order to transfer construction staff to different parts of the Principal Site (if required).</p> <hr/> <p>The Applicant notes this comment. Existing private accesses to neighbouring properties will not be removed by the Scheme.</p> <p>Existing public rights of way will be retained, although temporary diversions may be required during construction. A new permissive path through an area of the Scheme subject to landscape planting is also being provided. The above commitments are secured by requirements of the DCO.</p>



## 2. Feedback from S47 consultees and Applicant response – Targeted Statutory Consultation (December 2023 to January 2024)

### 2.1 Consultation

Table 2-1: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Consultation

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_011_001	<p>You would have thought as a company that is supposedly interested in the environment, that you would've foreseen the strong winds and come and removed all your posts with the information leaflets (laminated).</p> <p>I have removed one of the posts and laid it down with the loose papers that had escaped underneath it at the entrance to Cottam, however, this is not a permanent fix. You may want to check your other littering areas and collect all your litter promptly.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant noted that the notices on-site had blown away due to adverse weather conditions in December 2023. The Applicant visited site to inspect and replace any notices, where required, ensuring all site notices were in place for more than the 28-day period (as stated in the consultation methodology). The Applicant engaged directly with the relevant stakeholder to confirm this action, and also notified host LPAs of the situation and how it was rectified.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_012_001	<p>So littering is acceptable?</p> <p>Good job I'm very against this project already otherwise my support would waiver as I thought solar was "all about the environment". What is the impact of using laminate on so many sheets? Also the amount of wood used for the posts. Plus the environment because of these sheets littering the countryside?</p> <p>By the way, it's still windy... so I wouldn't reattach them yet. So surely 2 days has to be added to the consultation as no-one in Cottam can access all the information?</p>	N	<p>The Applicant noted that the notices on-site had blown away due to adverse weather conditions in December 2023. The Applicant visited Site to inspect and replace any notices, where required, ensuring all site notices were in place for more than the 28-day period (as stated in the consultation methodology). The Applicant engaged directly with the relevant stakeholder to confirm this action, and also notified host LPAs of the situation and how it was rectified.</p>
TS_Targ_EM_013_001	<p>A neighbouring Parish has received these documents recently but we haven't.</p> <p>I'm sure there's a simple explanation, but please could you explain why?</p>	N	<p>The Applicant responded directly to the relevant parish council/meeting and clarified the approach to engagement, noting that the changes to the draft Order limits were not proposed within the parish in question.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_021_001	<p>I am writing to object to the latest version of the Tillbridge Solar proposal. After studying the revised plans, it is clear to me that Tillbridge Solar have taken no notice whatsoever of the information provided by myself and others on a couple of very important points.</p>	N	<p>This comment is noted. The Applicant clarified the purpose of the targeted consultation and that the Applicant would have full regard to comments during the statutory consultation (May to July 2023), in the Consultation Report submitted alongside the DCO Application <b>[EN010142/APP/5.1]</b>.</p>
TS_Targ_EM_006_001	<p>We note that a Targeted Statutory Consultation Brochure, December 2023 has been put up in several locations in the Glentworth area this week.</p> <p>As residents very much affected by your scheme's proposals, I should have thought you would send us a copy of this as a matter of course and courtesy. Please post a copy to our home address and any further documents entering the public domain in the future.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and provided a printed copy of the Brochure to the relevant stakeholder on request.</p>

**Table 2-2: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Consultation (Wider consultees)**

<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Comment ID</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Scheme Change? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Applicant Response</b>
Sport England	TS_Targ_EM_028_001	Having assessed the additional land included in the consultation, Sport England has no additional comments to make on this scheme to those previously made in our consultation response dated 27 June 2023.	No	The Applicant thanks Sports England for its response and notes the representation made.

## 2.2 Cumulative Effects

**Table 2-3: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Cumulative Effects**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_021_005	<p>It should also be noted that this is just one of four solar farm 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects' which are proposed for the area of land between the B1398 (Lincoln Cliff AGLV) and the river Trent. Collectively, these developments will 'consume' over 4000 Hectares (40 Square Kilometres) of land. Much of this will be visible from the Lincoln Cliff AGLV.</p>	N	<p>The layout of the Scheme was developed to minimise, as far as possible, impacts on sensitive views, including those associated with the AGLV. The Applicant accepts that there is a difficult balance in that screening the Scheme from Middle Street and Common Lane will result in a reduction or loss of views to and from the Cliff.</p> <p><b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] acknowledges that localised significant visual effects may remain in the long term from certain locations. Impacts on views may be balanced against the reinstatement of hedgerows that have been lost from the landscape through intensive farming.</p> <p>The Applicant also notes that significant effects are likely with multiple schemes. The Applicant accepts that screening the Scheme from Middle Street will result in a change of views along Lincoln Cliff, but any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against the benefits of the Scheme.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The assessment is supported by visualisations (refer to <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]), including three from locations along The Cliff, which will also demonstrate cumulative visual effects with other solar schemes.</p> <p>These locations, along with the overall approach and methodology for our assessment, have been agreed upon with the Lincolnshire County Council Landscape Officer. Refer also to <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

## 2.3 Ecology and Nature Conservation

**Table 2-4: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Ecology and Nature Conservation (Wider consultees)**

Respondent	Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	TS_Targ_EM_008_001	We note that additional land is to be added to the Order limits (RLB S42 Change Plan Sheet 02 of 20). The Order limits have been increased to include Torksey Ferry Road and additional land within Cottam Power Station to allow for a suitable access to the Cable Route Corridor to facilitate its use by construction vehicles. The eastern section of the additional land is adjacent to Cottam Wetlands Local Wildlife Site (LWS 1/101). We would be grateful if you could inform us of mitigation that will be implemented to ensure that the LWS is protected.	N	An assessment of the potential impacts of the Scheme on non-designated sites is included within <b>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</b> of the ES <b>[EN010142/APP/6.1]</b> , this concludes there will be no adverse effects to Cottam Wetlands LWS during construction. Further details about the protection of LWS during construction are set out in the Framework CEMP <b>[EN010142/APP/7.8]</b> .

## 2.4 Landscape and Visual Amenity

**Table 2-5: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Landscape and Visual Amenity**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_021_003	<p>Second, impact on the 'Lincoln Cliff' Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). This AGLV designation extends through virtually the whole of central Lincolnshire, from Leadenham in the south of the county to Grayingham in the north. This 'local' designation has preserved and protected views of and from the "Lincoln Cliff" scarp-slope for many decades. For example, in 2015, the Secretary of State agreed with the Planning Inspector's recommendation and conclusions that a proposed wind farm on land at Hemswell Cliff would cause significant effects on landscape character in the Dip Slope and the Cliff Local Character Areas (LCAs) and as a result, permission for the wind farm development was refused.</p>	N	<p>National policy has established that there is an urgent need for new renewable sources of electricity generating capacity with explicit reference to solar as one of these sources. The policy also sets out that we should maximise the use of existing grid infrastructure and that where this exists, projects can be sited nearby.</p> <p>The Scheme makes use of such an available connection at National Grid Cottam Substation and will provide a domestic source of renewable energy generation. Further details of the Government's renewable energy policy can be found in NPS EN-3 (Ref 3).</p> <p>The layout of the Scheme was developed to minimise, as far as possible, impacts on sensitive views, including those associated with the AGLV.</p> <p>The Applicant accepts that there is a difficult balance in that screening the Scheme from Middle Street and Common Lane will result in a reduction or loss of views to and from the Cliff. <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] acknowledges that localised significant visual effects may remain in the long term from certain locations.</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>Impacts on views may be balanced against the reinstatement of hedgerows that have been lost from the landscape through intensive farming. It should also be noted that the AGLV Is a local, rather than a national, landscape designation. The latter, which includes National Landscapes (previously Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and National Parks, are afforded the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and natural beauty, as stated in NPS EN-1 (Ref 2). NPS EN-1 also acknowledges that outside these areas, there are landscapes that may be highly valued locally; and that these should be paid particular attention.</p> <p>However, it states “...<i>locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development</i>”. Industry guidance for LVIA highlights the need to ensure that locally valued landscapes and views are not necessarily regarded as being of lower sensitivity and value.</p> <p>Consideration has been given in the LVIA to the AGLV, Neighbourhood Plans, visitor numbers and the ability for recreational users to appreciate specific views and landscapes. For example, the LVIA found the landscape associated with the accessible open space around the former Harpswell Hall to be of higher value and sensitivity.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>The Applicant acknowledges the community appreciation of views from Middle Street above Harpswell, but also notes that these views are largely obtained from vehicles travelling at speed. Such judgments informed the LVIA. As with any large-scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely.</p> <p>The Applicant accepts that screening the Scheme from Middle Street will result in a change of views along Lincoln Cliff, but any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against the benefits of the Scheme.</p> <p>The assessment is supported by visualisations, including three from locations along The Cliff (refer to <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]), which also demonstrate cumulative visual effects with other solar schemes.</p> <p>These locations, along with the overall approach and methodology for the assessment, have been agreed upon with the Lincolnshire County Council Landscape Officer. Refer also to <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_021_004	<p>The proposed Tillbridge Solar development impacts directly upon the AGLV in the area between Glentworth and Harpswell. The proposal will obliterate the magnificent panoramic views afforded from the B1398 just to the north of Coach road Hill Glentworth. Similarly, the current open views of the Lincoln Cliff AGLV from the un-named road between Heapham and Harpswell, in the section between Billiards Farm and Harpswell will be lost forever.</p>	N	<p>National policy has established that there is an urgent need for new renewable sources of electricity generating capacity with explicit reference to solar as one of these sources. The policy also sets out that we should maximise the use of existing grid infrastructure and that where this exists, projects can be sited nearby. The Scheme makes use of such an available connection at National Grid Cottam Substation and will provide a domestic source of renewable energy generation. Further details of the Government's renewable energy policy can be found in NPS EN-3 (Ref 3).</p> <p>The layout of the Scheme was developed to minimise, as far as possible, impacts on sensitive views, including those associated with the AGLV. The Applicant accepts that there is a difficult balance in that screening the Scheme from Middle Street and Common Lane will result in a reduction or loss of views to and from the Cliff. <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] acknowledges that localised significant visual effects may remain in the long term from certain locations. Impacts on views may be balanced against the reinstatement of hedgerows that have been lost from the landscape through intensive farming.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the AGLV Is a local, rather than a national, landscape designation. The latter,</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>which includes National Landscapes (previously Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and National Parks, are afforded the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and natural beauty, as stated in the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1).</p> <p>NPS EN-1 also acknowledges that outside these areas, there are landscapes that may be highly valued locally; and that these should be paid particular attention. However, it states “...<i>locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development</i>”. Industry guidance for LVIA highlights the need to ensure that locally valued landscapes and views are not necessarily regarded as being of lower sensitivity and value.</p> <p>Consideration has been given in the LVIA to the AGLV, Neighbourhood Plans, visitor numbers and the ability for recreational users to appreciate specific views and landscapes. For example, the Applicant considers the landscape associated with the accessible open space around the former Harpswell Hall to be of higher value and sensitivity.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges the community appreciation of views from Middle Street above Harpswell, but also notes that these views are largely obtained from vehicles travelling at speed. Such</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>judgments informed the LVIA . As with any large-scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely. The Applicant accepts that screening the Scheme from Middle Street will result in a change of views along Lincoln Cliff, but any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against the benefits of the Scheme.</p> <p>The assessment is supported by visualisations, including three from locations along The Cliff (refer to <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]), which also demonstrate cumulative visual effects with other solar schemes. These locations, along with the overall approach and methodology for the assessment, have been agreed upon with the Lincolnshire County Council Landscape Officer. Refer also to <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
TS_Targ_EM_021_06	<p>In my view, these proposed solar farm developers and Tillbridge Solar in particular have shown a complete disregard for the residents of West Lindsey. Their desire to maximise the potential revenue from their projects is completely overriding the rights of the residents and visitors. The proposed solar farm developments should be modified so that they all respect all of the local</p>	N	<p>National policy has established that there is an urgent need for new renewable sources of electricity generating capacity with explicit reference to solar as one of these sources. The policy also sets out that we should maximise the use of existing grid infrastructure and that where this exists, projects can be sited nearby. The Scheme makes use of such an available connection at National Grid Cottam Substation and will provide a domestic source of renewable energy generation. Further detail on the Government's</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>landscape designations, in particular, the Lincoln Cliff AGLV. The views of and from the Lincoln Cliff AGLV have been protected for many decades and these solar farm developments should not be allowed to adversely impact these views or the character of the area.</p>		<p>renewable energy policy can be found in NPS EN-3 (Ref 3).</p> <p>The layout of the Scheme was developed to minimise, as far as possible, impacts on sensitive views, including those associated with the AGLV. The Applicant accepts that there is a difficult balance in that screening the Scheme from Middle Street and Common Lane will result in a reduction or loss of views to and from the Cliff. <b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] acknowledges that localised significant visual effects may remain in the long term from certain locations. Impacts on views may be balanced against the reinstatement of hedgerows that have been lost from the landscape through intensive farming. It should also be noted that the AGLV is a local, rather than a national, landscape designation. The latter, which includes National Landscapes (previously Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and National Parks, are afforded the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and natural beauty, as stated in the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1).</p> <p>The NPS also acknowledges that outside these areas, there are landscapes that may be highly valued locally; and that these should be paid particular attention. However, it states “...<i>locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to</i></p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p><i>refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development</i>". Industry guidance for LVIA highlights the need to ensure that locally valued landscapes and views are not necessarily regarded as being of lower sensitivity and value.</p> <p>Consideration has been given in the LVIA to the AGLV, Neighbourhood Plans, visitor numbers and the ability for recreational users to appreciate specific views and landscapes. For example, the Applicant considers the landscape associated with the accessible open space around the former Harpswell Hall to be of higher value and sensitivity.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges the community appreciation of views from Middle Street above Harpswell, but also notes that these views are largely obtained from vehicles travelling at speed. Such judgments informed the LVIA. As with any large-scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely.</p> <p>The Applicant accepts that screening the Scheme from Middle Street will result in a change of views along Lincoln Cliff, but any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against the benefits of the Scheme.</p> <p>The assessment is supported by visualisations, including three from locations along The Cliff (refer to <b>Figure 12-14</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]), which also demonstrate cumulative visual effects with other</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_027_01	<p>Since previous consultations and proposed landscaping arrangements adjacent to these properties we have not heard in confirmation of your intentions to create green space and screening to the north of our properties, and green space and screening at its southernmost edge to the south of Kexby Road, thereby directly south of our properties. Our understanding is that to the north, at approximately the mid-point of the existing west / east hedge lines, there shall be screening using trees of initial substantial maturity and coverage, whilst the land between our property boundary and said tree line shall be meadow. Furthermore, at the existing southern border of the field adjacent to Kexby road, on the south side of our properties, there shall be screening using trees of initial substantial maturity and coverage, whilst the land between our</p>	N	<p>solar schemes. These locations, along with the overall approach and methodology for the assessment, have been agreed upon with the Lincolnshire County Council Landscape Officer. Refer also to <b>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Scheme (as illustrated on <b>Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]) continues to include both woodland planting and grassland/green space (now termed Biodiversity Zones) to the north of Kexby Road. Some minor alterations to the alignment of these areas have been required to accommodate a zone of archaeological sensitivity, where tree planting cannot be undertaken; and the layout of the panels.</p> <p>The fields to the south of Kexby Road and within the Scheme also continue to be proposed for 'Biodiversity Zones', which in this case will largely be meadow. The southern boundary to these fields will comprise a belt of screening woodland to supplement the existing hedge line. No additional planting has been proposed to the southern boundary of Kexby Road in the vicinity of Glentworth Grange and Grange Court.</p> <p>This mitigation will be secured through the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17]), which includes a specification for larger trees (12-14cm girth and up to</p>



Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>property boundary and said tree line shall be meadow. Our collective acceptance of the new proposition is entirely conditional on your confirmation that landscaping is according to your previous "suggested" schemes and that my understanding as noted above is correct? You written assurance of same will be appreciated, and until received of an amicable resolution, for the avoidance of doubt, this note formally contests your planning application on the grounds of unreasonable disruption of the natural and historic vista and environment surrounding Glentworth Grange and Grangecourt on Kexby Road.</p>		<p>around 3.5m in height) where more rapid vegetation screening is a priority.</p>

## 2.5 Noise and Vibration

**Table 2-6: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Noise and Vibration**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_037_001	<p>As a result of our concerns about the likely impact of a solar development and associated equipment planned to be so near to our property (a sub-station to be located within 500 metres) we felt that we had no option but to pay for our own independent acoustic report to assess your plans.</p> <p>Following a zoom meeting with you and our representative on <i>redacted</i>, we continue to be greatly concerned about the points raised in our initial response to the first public consultation in July.</p> <p>Specifically, the likely impact it will have upon <i>redacted</i> living so near to what will essentially become an industrialised complex.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant has met with <i>redacted</i> and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for Northlands Cottages and updated the Scheme proposals as a result.</p> <p>Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i> residents is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p>
TS_Targ_EM_037_002	<p>We are concerned that the noise assessment undertaken by our independent assessor, <i>redacted</i>, is of the professional opinion that the noise levels that you have quoted in your public documents are significantly under-stated and are more likely to be in the adverse or significantly adverse than the acceptable range of impact.</p>	N	<p>The Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, which is required to follow the Development Consent Order process. This process tests the development against requirements set out in national policy.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
	<p>Furthermore the noise type likely to be emitted by the solar farm and its equipment would be above measured background noise and would be perceived as a steady hum, clearly audible during both day and night time against the existing, natural soundscape.</p> <p>Your own noise assessment concurs with this and refers to the production of a distinctive, continuous steady hum: precisely the type of sound Cara finds so difficult. It is more than likely that there will be no escape from this continuous intrusion rendering her ability to go outside and having windows open in warm weather extremely problematic and, perhaps, impossible.</p>		<p>The assessment methodology presented in Section 13.4 of <b>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] is based on national policy requirements to assess noise against the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) and the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL).</p> <p>Noise emissions from the Scheme at East Cottage are identified as exceeding LOAEL but below SOAEL, which is described in Planning Practice Guidance Noise as “<i>Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response</i>”.</p> <p>The Noise Policy Statement for England states that “<i>It requires that all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development (paragraph 1.8). This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur</i>”.</p> <p>Whilst the Scheme is policy compliant, it is acknowledged that <i>redacted</i> finds noise distressing that is unlikely to disturb a typical person.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
			<p>As such, the Applicant has met with <i>redacted</i> and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for <i>redacted</i> and updated the Scheme proposals as a result.</p> <p>Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i> is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p>
TS_Targ_EM_037_003	<p><i>redacted</i> is in discussion with your team to try to reduce the noise that will be generated by your scheme with a view to guaranteeing a low noise level at the boundary of our house as a condition of any planning approval. We are hopeful of a positive outcome from these discussions.</p>	No	<p>The Applicant has met with <i>redacted</i> and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for <i>redacted</i> and updated the Scheme proposals as a result.</p> <p>Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i> is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration.</p> <p>Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p>

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_037_004	<p>We are particularly worried about the proposed location of the electricity sub-station, which we feel is too close to our house and is likely to generate noticeable background noise alongside the presence of transformers and battery storage.</p> <p>We would therefore ask for a re-examination of your proposals and to move the sub-station further away.</p> <p>We think that mitigation measures beyond those initially outlined are clearly required by our independent acoustic report.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant has met with <i>redacted</i> and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for <i>redacted</i> and updated the Scheme proposals as a result.</p> <p>Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i> is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p>
TS_Targ_EM_037_005	<p>We are fearful that if the scheme goes ahead as planned, life would become intolerable for <i>redacted</i> and we would have to move. Our legal advice is that failure to mitigate noise levels to a level that <i>redacted</i> can tolerate might constitute a breach of disability discrimination legislation.</p>	N	<p>The Applicant has met with <i>redacted</i> and has carried out additional work to identify noise mitigation measures for <i>redacted</i> and updated the Scheme proposals as a result.</p> <p>Consultation with representatives of the <i>redacted</i> is ongoing to determine how the best practicable acoustic environment can be provided to mitigate potential human health risks from noise and vibration. Details of the consultation and measures adopted to control noise at <i>redacted</i> will be submitted during the examination.</p>

**Comment ID**

**Comment**

**Scheme  
Change?  
(Y/N)**

**Applicant Response**

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The Equality Impact Assessment **[EN010142/APP/7.15]** for the Scheme identifies that there is the potential for negative effects associated with construction to disproportionately affect sensitive groups. Continued and sensitive engagement with affected individuals with protected characteristics will continue through the examination, detailed design, pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning stages.

## 2.6 Socio-economics and Land Use

**Table 2-7: S47 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Socio-economics and Land Use**

Comment ID	Comment	Scheme Change? (Y/N)	Applicant Response
TS_Targ_EM_021_002	<p>Firstly, relating to the ancient public right of way between Glentworth and Harpswell.</p> <p>Tillbridge Solar were informed during the previous consultation that this public right of way (bridleway) was inadvertently omitted from Ordnance Survey mapping from 1962 onwards, but is clearly shown on all maps of the area prior to 1962. As Tillbridge Solar were informed, residents of Glentworth have, for a number of years being going through the formal process to have this public right of way (Bridleway) re-instated. This process is in its latter stages and should be approved in the near future.</p> <p>This public right of way must be re-instated along its original route, at the foot of the scarp slope, directly between Homeyard Farm Glentworth and Hermitage Farm Harpswell. This section of public right of way will re-instate the missing link in an ancient trackway known as the 'low road' which connects all of the 'spring-line' settlements from Burton-by-Lincoln to the south to Kirton-in-Lindsey to the north.</p>	N	<p>The effect of the Scheme on claimed PRoWs, including for this route, has been considered in <b>Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use</b> of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This specific claimed PRoW will not require a diversion, but will be managed by banksmen during the construction works to ensure it remains open. Therefore, there will be some disruption, but this is not considered a significant effect.</p>

### 3. References

- Ref 1 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (2023). Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/> (Accessed: 27 March 2024)
- Ref 2 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1> (Accessed: 21 March 2024)
- Ref 3 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3> (Accessed: 21 March 2024)
- Ref 4 Planning Inspectorate website. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
- Ref 5 UK Government, British Energy Security Strategy (April 2022). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/british-energy-security-strategy/british-energy-security-strategy>. (Accessed: 27 March 2024)
- Ref 6 application documents (May 2012). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-six-preparation-and-submission-of-application-documents> (Accessed: 21 March 2024)
- Ref 7 Planning Inspectorate's Advice note nine: Rochdale Envelope (July 2018). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-nine-rochdale-envelope/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-nine-rochdale-envelope> (Accessed: 21 March 2024)
- Ref 8 UK Government, United Kingdom Food Security Report (December 2021). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/united-kingdom-food-security-report> (Accessed: 21 March 2024)