

**Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142**

**Volume 5
Consultation Report**
Appendix I – Section 42 responses received and Applicant
response
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**Regulation 5(2)(q)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and
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1. Feedback from S42 consultees and Applicant response – Statutory Consultation (May to July 2023)

This Appendix sets out responses to the statutory consultation from consultees under s42 of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 10, section 10.4** of the Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1].

1.1 Air Quality

Table 1-1: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Air Quality

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_002 | Have you agreed locations and carried out Nitrogen Dioxide (and other) pollutants monitoring? | N | <p>Diffusion tube monitoring for nitrogen dioxide has been undertaken. Monitoring for other pollutants is not required. It is standard practice not to monitor for particulate matter as monitoring is logistically challenging (it requires power and secure locations) and is expensive. Model adjustment factors derived for nitrogen dioxide are applied to particulate matter following DEFRA guidance (LAQM.TG(22)).</p> <p>Locations were selected for model verification purposes and used a very restricted number of locations that met technical requirements and could be accessed safely. The locations were not agreed in advance with stakeholders due to a lack of viable alternatives.</p> <p>The locations and the use of the data for dispersion verification is included in full within the assessment. Modelling will be used to determine the concentrations and change at sensitive receptors. Monitoring results are presented in Chapter 6: Air Quality of the Environmental Statement (ES) [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_003 | If not (see TS_EM_008_002), when and where will the pollutants monitoring occur to give Tillbridge Solar the baseline required by the Planning Inspectorate? | N | Nitrogen dioxide diffusion tube monitoring has been undertaken at nine roadside sites in the vicinity of the Principal Site in 2022. Monitoring results are presented in Chapter 6: Air Quality of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_004 | What mitigation measures will be implemented regarding air pollution and dust? | N | Chapter 6: Air Quality of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] sets out the mitigation measures for air pollution and dust that are to be required as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). These include stabilising and revegetating exposed areas and soil stockpiles as soon as practicable, appropriate storage of sand and other aggregates in bunded areas and not allowed to dry out, and ensuring vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. These are based on Institute of Air Quality Management guidance. |
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_002 | Construction and site preparation activities may give rise to localised emissions of dust and particulate matter; a Construction Emissions Management Plan (CEMP) is proposed to mitigate this. In addition | N | The Applicant thanks the UK Health Security Agency for its response and notes the observations made, including the conclusion that any increase in air pollution levels would be low and temporary. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | <p>to on-site activities, construction traffic may impact on residential receptors between the development site and the strategic road network. An increase in air pollution levels at receptors in this area is predicted to occur as a consequence although the increase is low and temporary.</p> | | |
| <p>West Lindsey District Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_04 0_026</p> | <p>Chapter 6: Air Quality</p> <p>It is noted that the general conclusion of this section is that although there may be some site airborne generated dust and GHGs associated with transport, construction, delivery of materials and decommission, the general consensus is that there is a clear benefit in terms of the generation of renewable energy on the level of GHG emissions. Any air quality impacts would generally be concentrated to construction/decommissioning.</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>The Applicant thanks West Lindsey District Council for its response and notes the observations made.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_06 5_024 | Air Quality There are no further comments to make at this stage. | N | The Applicant thanks Bassetlaw District Council for its response and notes the representation made. |

1.2 Alternatives and Design Evolution

Table 1-2: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Alternatives and Design Evolution

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_001 | <p>We are against the proposed large-scale solar developments, because of their limited contribution to decarbonisation and the adverse consequences arising from using farmland in this way.</p> <p>We are in favour of good solar development:</p> <p>Solar should be deployed where there is little else that can be done with the space such as rooftops (in the UK only around 3% of households have solar panels)</p> | N | <p>The Statement of Need submitted as part of this DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.1] sets out the need for the Scheme. It explains that large-scale solar alongside other technologies is required to diversify the UK's low-carbon portfolio in order to meet the UK's legal obligations to achieve net zero by 2050.</p> <p>Rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK, for example not all households have roof space that is suitable for solar installation.</p> <p>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 (e.g. solar radiation levels), 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 Applicant recognises that there are concerns with using agricultural land for</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | <p>solar PV energy generation. It is important to note that the proposed change of land use is temporary. The Applicant is applying for development consent for a period of up to 60 years. Following this, it will be a requirement of the Scheme's development consent that it be decommissioned at the end of its operating life, and the land returned to its current use.</p> <p>The operation of the Scheme would not impact agricultural land quality and decommissioning work will allow the land to be managed for arable production again. The Applicant has also carried out an assessment of the Scheme's impact on agriculture as part of the ES. Further information can be found in Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_009 | <p>We are in favour of good solar development:</p> <p>Solar should be deployed where there is little else that can be done with the space such as rooftops (in the UK only around 3% of households have solar panels)</p> | N | <p>The Statement of Need submitted as part of this DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.1] sets out the need for the Scheme. It explains that large-scale solar is required alongside other technologies to diversify the UK’s low-carbon portfolio to meet the UK’s legal obligations to achieve net zero by 2050. Rooftop solar alone will not meet the urgent need for solar in the UK, for example not all households have roof space that is suitable for solar installation.</p> <p>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(e.g. solar radiation levels), where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme.</p> |

1.3 Climate change

Table 1-3: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Climate change

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_010 | Will there be any microclimate impacts due to the heat generated by PV panels in the warmer months (such as thermal air disturbances) or shading and potential cooling of the ground? | N | There are not expected to be microclimate affects for the Scheme that would be anticipated to impact the outcomes of the greenhouse gas or climate change risk assessment. |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_026 | As far as we are aware, solar PV panels are not manufactured in UK or Europe. The associated carbon (and other pollutants) production during manufacture and transportation followed by construction of this site is not to be taken lightly. What mitigation will be used to offset the manufacture and transportation of the panels. | N | <p>The manufacture and transportation of the solar PV panels have been considered in the assessment of the lifetime GHG impact of the Scheme.</p> <p>Mitigation of these impacts will be achieved though the reduction in fossil fuel consumption that the Scheme will help to facilitate alongside its contribution to the decarbonisation of the national electricity grid.</p> <p>Further information on the GHG assessment can be found in Chapter 7: Climate Change of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_027 | Chapter 7 Climate Change | N | The Applicant notes the response from West Lindsey District Council. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | The contents of this section are noted. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_003 | Climate change (including the impact of the development itself) has been scoped into the PEIR which is welcomed by the Local Planning Authority. The chapter within the PEIR itself appears comprehensive and assesses key baselines. Although the development itself will inevitably produce some carbon emissions, especially during the construction and decommissioning phases, it is clear that these will be more than mitigated for by the provision of 1,065,000 MWh of clean energy per annum. Nevertheless, efforts to reduce carbon emissions produced by the project should be carried forward. | N | Carbon emissions associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases are considered in the GHG impact assessment contained within Chapter 7: Climate Change of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Further options to reduce the carbon impact of the Scheme will be actively considered throughout the detailed design and construction phases of the Scheme. |

1.4 Cultural Heritage

Table 1-4: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Cultural Heritage

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_001 | The categorisation of designated and undesignated heritage assets into High / Medium / Low requires a degree of nuance. There should be more scope for professional judgement and consultee advice to elevate better Grade ii listed buildings into the high category and to lift better Local List buildings into the medium category. Likewise undesignated archaeological remains once appropriately assessed should be categorised on their merits. Fixed radii for assessment should likewise allow for the application of professional judgement and consultee advice in respect of setting effects. | N | <p>The value of heritage assets has been assessed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], taking into account advice from statutory consultees as well as considered professional judgement with peer review.</p> <p>Likewise with archaeological remains including those identified during the archaeological fieldwork. Setting effects are assessed and identified where applicable using professional judgement within the 3km Study Area and against the wider Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for assets within the 3-5km Study Area around the Principal Site (refer to Figure 8-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]),</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_002 | At multiple points in respect of archaeological remains on the principal site and cable corridor assets are categorised as of Low value, this is generally premature since investigations have not been carried out, the potential of these sites should not be artificially capped ahead of proper assessment. | | The Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report assessment was preliminary and indicative. Following an extensive fieldwork programme for the Principal Site and further fieldwork for the Cable Route Corridor, a revised assessment of the value for known archaeological remains has been made within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. |
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_003 | We note also for instance in respect of the Viking Camp at Torksey whilst the asset is acknowledged as of high value the impact is categorised as Low – again this appears premature ahead of further work. | N | <p>The low impact assessment is based on the magnitude of impact after mitigation. This has been reassessed in light of the cumulative impacts with the other nearby solar schemes and their associated mitigation strategies.</p> <p>The assessment is reported within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], with cumulative effects reported within Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment presented in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] concluded that the magnitude of impact would be low.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>This is based on the available archaeological evidence and takes into account:</p> <p>The nature of the proposed 6m wide access track that extends across the northern periphery of the mapped extent of the 'island' of higher ground defined by the Lincolnshire HER as extent of the asset, i.e. to the northeast of the currently accepted core of the winter camp; and</p> <p>The potential for the topsoil removal within the Cable Route Corridor to encounter possible archaeological remains that may be associated with the winter camp but would be located beyond the mapped extent of the asset.</p> |
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_004 | In respect of detailed advice on geophysical survey, deposit modelling and trial trenching prior to submission we refer you to the expertise of the county archaeological curators (who we support with science advice). | N | <p>The Applicant has been consulting with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officers (the county heritage curators) throughout the fieldwork programme and has also contacted the Nottinghamshire County Archaeologist for comment. A summary of the technical engagement undertaken to date is provided within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_005 | With regards to the cable corridor and interaction with buried peats and alluvial material, further investigations (including deposit modelling) would be required to establish the value of the resource (may be higher) and also the impact there-on, in particular consideration should be given to the potential for the survival of remains of structures / depositions / water craft in sediments and also the potential for interference with drainage matters and burial environments from the introduction of linear cable works. | N | <p>A programme of purposive geoarchaeological investigations has been carried out within both the Cable Route Corridor and the Principal Site, which has been agreed with the Historic England science advisor.</p> <p>A deposit model has been produced with transects covering the Scheme with the results of the purposive geoarchaeology cores, adding the earlier deposit model data used in relation to the other solar schemes where these overlap with the Scheme.</p> <p>A summary of this modelling work is provided in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_006 | Overall we strongly urge you to closely attend to the advice of the local government archaeological curators, effective management of archaeological and project risk depends to a large degree upon the adequacy and timeliness of investigations and reporting so that the elasticity provided for in cable | N | This was undertaken, with all Written Scheme of Investigations (WSIs) agreed in advance and weekly monitoring visits carried out by Lincolnshire County Council heritage officers. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | alignment and array design and detailing can be effectively deployed. | | |
| Historic England | TS_EM_028_007 | <p>We note the initial assessment of potential setting effects upon designated heritage assets at HARPSWELL and are keen to discuss these further with you.</p> <p>We refer you to the advice of local government curators and our published advice (URLs provided).</p> | Y | <p>A consultation meeting was held with Historic England on 28 August 2023 specifically to discuss the Harpswell Hall Scheduled Monument and its setting.</p> <p>Engagement with key stakeholders regarding this designated asset has been further addressed within Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This has involved setting the Scheme back from this asset, a design change that was made as a result of feedback received during the consultation meeting in August 2023.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_028 | <p>Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage</p> <p>It is recognised that a desk-based assessment has been completed.</p> <p>8.4.1 – 8.4.3 – The general approach is agreed that the study area for designated heritage asset should be up to 3km and as much as 5km for</p> | N | <p>The assessment of setting is based on professional judgement and has been carried out in consultation with the statutory consultees as appropriate.</p> <p>Any exceptions with assets outside the 3km Study Area have been considered as part of the assessment within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and in Appendix 8-2:</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>heritage assets of the highest significance. However, the setting of heritage assets may vary as 'setting' is also how a heritage asset is experienced, so whilst this approach will likely cover most designated heritage asset, it is theoretically plausible there could be exceptions.</p> | | <p>Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> |
| <p>West Lindsey District Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_040_029</p> | <p>We are particularly concerned to note that there is anticipated to be a likely major adverse significant effect upon the Harpswell Hall Scheduled Monument and Church of St Chad (Grade I Listed). Given that there is a likely significant impact during the operational phase which may be up to 60-years, we would expect the design evolution to significantly reduce and mitigate the impact upon these assets of the highest significance, and would be concerned that planting is being relied upon to achieve this. These heritage assets are of extremely high significance and the proposal would</p> | <p>Y</p> | <p>These assets and their settings have been discussed with Historic England. The discussions involved reviewing the associated impacts upon the heritage assets and opportunities for mitigation of the impacts embedded within the design of the Scheme.</p> <p>Since these discussions, the Scheme has been set back further from the Harpswell, reducing the significance of effect to the heritage assets (please refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>The assessment of effects on these assets is reported in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | be expected contradict Policy S57 of the CLLP and paragraph 199 of the NPPF in this respect. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_004 | <u>Archaeology</u> Generally welcome the approach to Cultural Heritage and progress towards sufficient evaluation to inform an appropriate and fit for purpose archaeological mitigation strategy to deal with the impact of this proposed development. | N | The Applicant notes this response. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_005 | There is currently an ongoing field evaluation of over 2600 trenches across the redline boundary of the principal PV site. | N | This is correct. The results of the trial trench evaluation and preceding geophysical surveys has been incorporated in the baseline evidence presented in Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and has been used to form the impact assessment in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_006 | Regarding the grid connection route, this has been included in the initial desk-based assessment (DBA) and the air photo/LiDAR assessment which has been very well done. Geophysical survey, geoarchaeological investigations and trenching has yet to be agreed or undertaken along the connection route which has yet to be finalised. | N | Lincolnshire County Council heritage officers have been updated on the fieldwork approach to the Cable Route Corridor which included a programme of geophysical survey and geoarchaeology. The results of the evaluation undertaken to date are reported in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] . Further trench evaluation is proposed post submission of the DCO Application. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_007 | As with the field evaluation programme across the main PV site, the DBA and the air photo/LiDAR assessment along with the geophysical survey results will provide the basis for the trial trenching programme. The trial trenching will need to include not only trenching across known or suspected archaeology but also across the ‘blank’ areas to obtain baseline evidence where previous evaluation techniques have not identified archaeological remains. This is | N | Trial trench evaluation for the Cable Route Corridor will be carried out post submission of the DCO Application, which has been agreed with the county archaeologist. As set out in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] , the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy will address the findings of the geophysical survey and geoarchaeology to inform the further ongoing fieldwork for the Cable Route Corridor. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | required to get a full understanding of the archaeology which will be impacted across the full impact zone and will inform the archaeological mitigation strategy which must be undertaken as part of the EIA. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_008 | Full trenching results are essential for effective risk management and to inform programme scheduling and budget management. Failing to do so could lead to unnecessary destruction of heritage assets, potential programme delays and excessive cost increases that could otherwise be avoided. | N | <p>The Applicant agrees that it is important to carry out trial trenching work. Trial trenching has been undertaken on the Principal Site.</p> <p>The results have been incorporated in the baseline evidence presented in Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and has been used to form the impact assessment in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Trial trench evaluation for the Cable Route Corridor will be carried out following submission of the DCO Application, which has been agreed with the county archaeologist.</p> <p>As set out within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy will address the findings of the geophysical survey and geoarchaeology to inform</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | | | the further ongoing fieldwork for the Cable Route Corridor. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_010 | All designated assets within a 5km radius should be taken into account for setting assessments. The significance of each asset must be assessed prior to scoping which assets would be affected. | N | Setting assessment for heritage assets of the highest value (scheduled monuments and Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) outside of the 3km Study Area, extending up to 5km, have been considered as appropriate using professional judgement and guided by the ZTVs (refer to Figure 8-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]. Refer to Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for more information. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_011 | Modelling should particularly include any identified assets which have the potential to be visible or have their setting affected by the taller elements of the development. Until they are descoped all connector route options need to be properly assessed as part of the development and as part of the Environmental Statement (ES). | N | Photomontages for the LVIA have been submitted as part of the DCO Application and can be viewed in Figure 12-14a-j of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]. |

Lincolnshire
County
Council

TS_EM_063_012

Regarding the Assessment Methodology, the assessment of heritage assets and impacts within the landscape needs to begin from an understanding of the significance of each heritage asset in order to assess the potential impact of the development upon them and put forward any potential benefit or mitigation of proposed negative impact.

It is not just potential visual impact with views to, from and across any other heritage asset which may be affected and how it can be viewed from any point which is publicly accessible, it's also how the heritage asset is experienced kinetically and within its landscape.

Assessment of all this must start with an understanding of the significance of each heritage asset and any interrelationships it may have with other heritage assets as well as the landscape in which it sits, for example remnant field boundaries of the field system that surrounded and supported a Medieval village.

N

The methodology and assessment presented within **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] has been prepared in line with the principles noted in the comment.

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_013 | Assessments of significance should be undertaken for all designated and undesignated assets which may be affected to ensure any assets subject to proposed despoiling has an evidence base. | N | The methodology and assessment presented within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] has been prepared in line with the principles noted in the comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_014 | <p>As stated in our scoping opinion response, the EIA will require the full suite of comprehensive desk-based research, non-intrusive surveys, and intrusive field evaluation for the full extent of proposed impact.</p> <p>The results should be used to minimise the impact on the historic environment through informing the project design and an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation.</p> <p>The provision of sufficient baseline information to identify and assess the impact on known and potential heritage assets is required by Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)</p> | N | <p>A desk-based assessment and field evaluation work completed to date are presented within Appendices 8-2 to 8-7 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The results of these have been used to inform Scheme design development, as well as the assessment and mitigation presented within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | Regulations 2017 (Regulation 5 (2d)), National Planning Statement Policy EN1 (Section 5.8), and the National Planning Policy Framework. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_015 | <p>Sufficient information on the archaeological potential must include evidential information on the depth, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits which will be impacted by the development.</p> <p>The results will inform a fit for purpose mitigation strategy which will identify what measures are to be taken to minimise or adequately record the impact of the proposal on archaeological remains which must be submitted with the EIA.</p> <p>This is in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which states "The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner...the direct and indirect</p> | N | <p>A desk-based assessment and field evaluation work completed to date are presented within Appendices 8-2 to 8-7 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The results of these have been used to inform Scheme design development, as well as the assessment and mitigation presented within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | significant impacts of the proposed development on...material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape." (Regulation 5 (2d)). | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_011 | <p>Archaeology and Built Heritage</p> <p>The PEIR addresses Cultural Heritage in Chapter 8 The bulk of the project is located within Lincolnshire, however the cable connection will run through Bassetlaw District connecting to the National Grid's Cottam Substation in Bassetlaw District Council. Consequently, this response concerns the proposals for the cable route and not main site.</p> <p>We have not received a consultation response from Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeologist. If the response is forthcoming then a copy will be forwarded on asap.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_012 | It is noted that at this preliminary stage of the Scheme, the accesses along the Cable Route | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | Corridor have not been assessed so are not taken into account in respect of the study area distances from the Scheme Boundary. These accesses have not included in this chapter although they are illustrated on the accompanying heritage maps. They will be assessed at the ES stage. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_013 | <p>We have consulted the District Conservation Team and they have commented that the proposal is located within the setting of several listed buildings. These assets are localised primarily within the areas of Cottam and Rampton.</p> <p>The development area is located within the setting of the Fleet Plantation Scheduled Ancient Monument (List Entry Number: 1008594; Designated: 16th February 1953);</p> <p>The development area is located within the setting of a number of non-</p> | N | An assessment of the Scheme’s impacts on all heritage assets, including setting, is presented within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>designated heritage assets, most prominent of which is the Cottam Power Station site, which is itself a non-designated heritage asset, as identified by the Council's approved criteria;</p> <p>The development area is located within the setting of the Rampton Manor Unregistered Park and Garden;</p> <p>There are a number of complex archaeological sites that reside within the boundaries of the development area. The key consideration in this instance is the scheme's impact upon the setting of the districts designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Another key consideration is the scheme's impact upon the setting of the districts archaeological sites, some of which lie within the boundaries of the development area. The scheme's impact upon the districts non-designated heritage</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | assets will also be given consideration. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_014 | <p>Built Heritage</p> <p>Conservation has no concerns with the principle of development and any associated impact that it may have upon the setting of the districts above ground/built heritage. The bulk of the development area is predominantly set within the boundaries of the West Lindsey district in Lincolnshire. However, the southern portion of the cable route corridor would terminate at Cottam Power Station, which is sited within the District of Bassetlaw in North Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>None of Bassetlaw’s above ground heritage assets lie within the boundaries of the development area. However, the proposed cable route is located within the setting of a number designated and non-designated</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comments. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | heritage assets. However, given the nature of the scheme the surrounding built heritage. This is because the works that are focused within Bassetlaw relate primarily to the installation of underground interface cabling. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_015 | In reaching the above views, Conservation has had regard to: Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Policy DM8 of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy (December 2011); Paragraphs 189, 194, 195, 197, 199, 203 and 206 of the NPPF (July 2021); as well as guidance contained in Historic England’s Advice Note 15 – Commercial Renewable Energy Development (Feb 2021). | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_016 | As a general point, the cabling route should take the least historically and environmentally sensitive route unless unavoidable | N | The Cable Route Corridor has been designed to avoid environmental constraints, where possible, |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | and should include the necessary mitigation where appropriate. | | following survey work completed along the alignment. The Applicant has worked with other solar developers to reduce the width and impact of the Cable Route Corridor. Where crossing environmentally and historically sensitive sites is unavoidable, trenchless crossings have been proposed, e.g. of the River Trent and Cow Pasture Lane. Refer to Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |

1.5 Construction and Operation

Table 1-5: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Construction and Operation

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_005 | How will grass be kept in check under and around the PV panels? | N | <p>There are three options depending on the availability and preference of the operator: sheep grazing, mowing and/or strimming.</p> <p>Further information on management and maintenance of landscaping is presented within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_017 | Where will the solar PV panels be manufactured? | N | <p>The make of solar PV that will be used for the Scheme has not yet been chosen.</p> <p>This approach is common for developments of this kind as solar PV technology is constantly evolving and new efficiencies are developed regularly. If we were to receive development consent for the Scheme, we would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV panels.</p> <p>For the purpose of our environmental assessment, we have assumed that the panels would be sourced from abroad as</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | | | <p>the largest solar manufacturers are based outside of the UK.</p> <p>Further information on our climate change assessment is available in Chapter 7: Climate Change of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_019 | Have you had unforeseen impacts during or post construction of other sites? If so, what were they and what mitigation had to be utilised? | N | <p>As developers of multiple large scale projects in the UK and abroad, our experience means that project impacts are not unforeseen. The Environmental Impact Assessment process that we are required to undertake prior to submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Scheme is comprehensive and is undertaken by experienced specialists.</p> <p>Where we have identified impacts through these assessments, we have sought to mitigate them where possible through the design of the solar farm or through measures included in the framework management plans.</p> <p>We have submitted a Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010142/APP/7.8], Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | | | <p>[EN010142/APP/7.9] and a Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)</p> <p>[EN010142/APP/7.10] as part of our DCO Application.</p> <p>These will be updated should we receive development consent to reflect a detailed project design and will ultimately require approval from the local planning authorities.</p> <p>The Examination process for DCO applications applies a high degree of scrutiny to our assessments and ensures that relevant issues are considered and summarised in the recommendation that the Examining Authority will make to the Secretary of State. Taken together, all of this should give confidence that the impacts of the Scheme have been considered and will be mitigated appropriately.</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_020 | Will you sell the project to N investors to construct if the consent is given? | N | <p>Tillbridge Solar Limited (the Applicant) will remain the owner of the Tillbridge Solar Project. As stated within the Funding Statement [EN010142/APP/4.2], the costs of constructing and maintaining the Scheme will be funded by Recurrent Energy (which is the majority shareholder in the Applicant).</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | Recurrent Energy has sufficient funds to implement the Scheme (including compulsory acquisition compensation costs). |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_024 | Your representatives mentioned using sheep to graze grass but then also negated this proposal stating the fact that there is no longer any infrastructure, such as livestock markets, nearby in order to make this an authentic option. The use of chickens was mentioned, but is this feasible across the whole area? | N | We are 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 Scheme 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. |
| Willingham by Stow Parish Council, Ingham Parish Council | TS_EM_027_007, TS_FQ_ONL_028_010 | Disturbance during construction: The impact of traffic during construction and decommissioning phases, in terms of road safety, noise, disruption, damage to roads is of | N | As detailed in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (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 development that need to be remediated. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | great concern to residents owing to the volume and potential size of material being moved, particularly on the local small, inadequate road infrastructure. | | <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the Local Highways Authorities (LHAs) will be consulted ahead of works being undertaken by the Scheme.</p> <p>Chapter 16: Transport and Access 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>In addition, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of construction noise and vibration effects and operational noise effects on residents of identified sensitive receptors. No significant noise or vibration effects are identified.</p> |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_023 | Natural England welcomes the use of the Soil Management Plan | N | Noted. A Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12] has been provided as part of the DCO Application and a |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | (SMP) within the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the scheme. We would refer you to the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites in the design of this management plan. | | detailed version will be produced prior to construction. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_048 | <u>Detailed Comments on PEI Report - Volume II</u> • Review of Appendix 3-1 Framework CEMP - no comments in relation to landscape and visual matters at this stage. | N | The Applicant notes this response. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_050 | The maintenance operations provide an initial overview of operations; however, expect the management plan be developed further and also last well beyond the initial period, | N | Comment noted. Any management plan for planting or grass/wildflower areas would be crucial in the early years to achieve intended mitigation but will also be modified to reflect management for the full life of the Scheme through to decommissioning and any post decommissioning reinstatement. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | <p>particularly if landscape and visual effects are being assessed at 15 years: the reduction of landscape and visual effects presented in the LVIA will likely be based on the success of landscape mitigation. Similarly, any early planting proposed should be secured and implemented at the earliest opportunity as effects are also reduced in the LVIA based upon any assumption these are in place and have established as planned.</p> | | <p>The management of the landscape mitigation will be secured through the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> |

1.6 Consultation

Table 1-6: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Consultation

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Brampton Parish Meeting | TS_EM_002_007 | This is a bad proposal, made worse by the complete exclusion of residents' views as a result of decisions taken outside the usual planning procedures. There will be winners and losers; the winners will clearly be business and landowners, but the local population/residents will certainly be losers should any of these schemes be approved. | N | <p>The Applicant has complied with the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) in carrying out 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 report.</p> <p>The Applicant clearly set out its undertaking to consult and use feedback to inform the design process within a published Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) (see Appendix B-7 to the Consultation Report).</p> <p>The Applicant has responded to all feedback received during consultation on the Scheme in accordance with Section 49 - Duty to take account of responses to consultation and</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? Applicant Response (Y/N) |
|------------|------------|---------|---|
| | | | <p>publicity. Following receipt of feedback from consultees design changes have been made to the Scheme (as evidenced in this Consultation Report).</p> <p>The Applicant disagrees with the assertion made with regard to the local population/residents. The Scheme stands to create local benefits.</p> <p>Within the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010142/APP/7.18], several opportunities are identified. These include skills and employment opportunities which the Applicant will aim to pursue through local partnerships and recruitment initiatives.</p> <p>The Applicant will also explore opportunities to promote opportunities for purchasing and contracts arising from the Scheme to local businesses. In addition to the above, the Applicant will bring forward a dedicated community benefit package in the event that the Scheme is approved. We are working with the Lincolnshire Community Foundation and Nottinghamshire Community Foundation to help define how a fund could best work for local people.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_007 | <p><u>Reach of consultation / engagement</u></p> <p>Notwithstanding the leaflets and information events, from general conversations with people in local villages there are relatively low levels of awareness of the schemes locally; many seem to have treated leaflets as “junk mail”. Overall, the level of engagement in the Information Events also appears to have been low. Having attended 2 such sessions, on 14th June in Glentworth Village Hall, there were relatively few villagers represented throughout the 60 minutes we were there. For the Webinar on 10/07 there were only “2 or 3” participants not from the developer’s side.</p> <p>It would seem that, the net effect of the communication is that the level of general reach and engagement is very low. The developers have not used more</p> | N | <p>The Applicant’s efforts to make the public and stakeholders aware of the Statutory Consultation were substantial. The promotional activities used were decided on having consulted with the relevant local authorities via the Draft SoCC in accordance with the requirements of the PA 2008.</p> <p>Publicity included the use of a wide-area leaflet distribution to approximately 5,000 addresses, social media activities, coverage by online and print media, paid-for advertising, posters, local information points, and a campaign of stakeholder engagement, including meeting elected representatives, businesses and organisations.</p> <p>Information about the promotional activities that were carried out are presented in Chapter 7 of this report [EN010142/APP/5.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? Applicant Response (Y/N) |
|--|----------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>options to engage with the community. For the scale and scope of the scheme – and the clear investment that has gone into producing material for the PEIR and other documents, it is disappointing that more has not been done in this area, as it serves to undermine the credibility of any claimed public support.</p> | |
| <p>Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service</p> | <p>TS_EM_061_001</p> | <p>Dear Sir, Please find the following in response to your request for the Fire Authority to consult on the above scheme. I have just received your documentation dated 26th May 2023 and by default missed your submission date. For your convenience please can you contact me personally direct with any further documentation on my email or by mail to: Mansfield Fire Station Rosemary Street Mansfield NG19 6AB The use of our generic</p> | <p>N</p> <p>The Applicant is grateful for this response and notes its contents. The Applicant continued to engage with Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) directly following the statutory consultation using the contact details provided.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Headquarters address will build in an unacceptable delay for any time bound correspondence. | | |
| Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service | TS_EM_061_003 | Naturally when further detail is provided to the Fire Authority as to how the proposed cabling and infrastructure required will interface with the Cottam site, NFRS will then be able to consult further. I trust this is to your satisfaction and would appreciate confirmation of receipt via email. | N | Comment noted. The Applicant engaged with the relevant fire authorities on an ongoing basis, including during the additional targeted consultation, which ran from 14 December 2023 to 25 January 2024. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_001 | Thank you for your letter dated inviting the Council's comments in respect of the above proposal. Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) have reviewed the information provided and set out the comments below in response to the statutory consultation held between 30 May 2023 and 11 July 2023 pursuant to Section 42 (1) | N | The Applicant is grateful for the Council's response and notes the contents. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | (b) of the 2008 Planning Act. An extension to this consultation period has been agreed until 21 July 2023. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_030 | This letter forms the basis of our response to the PEIR (phase two statutory consultation). It should be noted that although we appreciate that the response deadline is July 21st, should we receive any further responses from consultees, and we will forward them on for your records. | N | The Applicant is grateful for the Council's response and notes the contents. |
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_EM_067_006 | During this time, please send any further communication on this project directly to the HSE's designated e-mail. We are currently unable to accept hard copies, as our offices have limited access. | N | The Applicant is grateful for the HSE's response and notes its contents. |

Table 1-7: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Consultation (s42(1)(d) land interests)

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>redacted</i> | TS_EM_001_003 | <p>Ground A – Insufficient information in the consultation</p> <p>4.2. The first ground of objection to the scheme concerns the inadequacy of the consultation. As noted above, a lawful consultation (and certainly the statutory consultation for a development consent order) must be at a time when proposals are at a formative stage and provide sufficient information to allow for a proper and informed response.</p> | 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 section 47 of the PA 2008 and Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations.</p> <p>The Applicant consulted at an appropriate time in the Scheme’s development and clearly set out its current proposals and the aspects upon which it was seeking feedback.</p> <p>Further information on the Applicant’s approach to the Statutory Consultation and details of its consultation materials can be found in the main body of this Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1] and its appendices [EN010142/APP/5.2].</p> |
| The Crown Estate Commissioners | TS_EM_055_001 | <p>Further to the attached correspondence dated Friday 26th May 2023, I have been asked to write to you by my client, The</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. The address for further correspondence was updated for future use.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | <p>Crown Estate Commissioners, in relation the above scheme.</p> <p>Please take this email as confirmation that your correspondence has been received. My client has also requested that further updates (as available) be sent to Carter Jonas through the following channels provided.</p> | | |

1.7 Ecology and Nature Conservation

Table 1-8: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Ecology and Nature Conservation

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Brampton Parish Meeting | TS_EM_002_004 | The installation of such a large expanse of technology will negatively impact on wildlife welfare and diversity, at a time when this country is amongst the world's worst example of reduction in diversity. | 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 phases of the Scheme lifetime. The impact assessment on habitats / species is set out alongside the Applicant's proposed mitigation in Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_020 | <u>Mitigation Buffer Zones:</u> Significantly extending these would provide more credibility to habitat protection. The currently proposed limited area would establish small, isolated / disconnected habitat islands. | N | Undeveloped buffers throughout the Scheme are minimum buffers that have been embedded within the Scheme design to avoid potential impacts to retained habitats and species using them. The buffers that are proposed follow good practice and industry guidance and were presented to the relevant stakeholders, including Natural England. No responses were received to suggest that the extent of buffer zones proposed are not appropriate. Further information on the buffers is provided in section 9.8 of Chapter 9: |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. | | | | |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_021 | <u>Biodiversity net gain:</u> Claim that there will be a 10% net gain, as required by the Environment Act, 2021. This is frequently asserted in the material, but the assessment has yet to be carried out, so it is not clear how / if this will be achieved. | N | <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. 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].</p> <p>This may be 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. These measures will be in line with statutory metric guidance.</p> <p>The Applicant has undertaken a BNG assessment that has been submitted as part of the DCO Application.</p> <p>Full details of this assessment are set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14]. Habitat data, required to</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>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 a comprehensive baseline of data for the BNG assessment has been collected.</p> <p>The results of the assessment indicate that 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.</p> <p>DEFRA’s Statutory Biodiversity Metric (DEFRA, 2023) has been used to quantify gains and demonstrate developmental benefits.</p> <p>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.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_006 | What do you anticipate the achievement of Biodiverse Net Gain (BNG)? | N | <p>The BNG assessment has been submitted as part of the DCO application. Full details of this can be viewed in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>The results of the assessment indicate that 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.</p> <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.</p> <p>Nonetheless, 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 also demonstrates this is achievable on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_007 | What will this (BNG) look like? | N | <p>The BNG assessment for the Scheme is submitted as part of the DCO Application Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>The assessment includes indicative habitat management and delivery mechanisms. The approach to delivering BNG has been guided by the mitigation hierarchy that seeks to avoid impacts in the first instance and then minimise and offset residual impacts.</p> <p>This may be 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. These measures will be in line with statutory metric guidance.</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_008 | Are you working with the additional four developments currently under various stages of scrutiny to maximise opportunities (and hence reduce individual costs) to deliver cohesive BNG | N | <p>The BNG assessment has considered the relevant local plans and policies, including Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping for Lincolnshire, in designing and locating new habitats throughout the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | requirements above and beyond the very basic biodiversity gains anticipated as a result of ceasing current agricultural use? | | <p>The Scheme and other solar DCOs have worked collaboratively during design development and environmental assessments, including sharing baseline environment information and identification of shared mitigation measures. Consideration has been given as to how habitat creations link with other proposed developments and more widely across the landscape.</p> <p>Further information on the BNG assessment can be viewed in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14]. Further information of the approach taken to coordinate with the other solar DCOs is provided in the Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure projects [EN010142/APP/7.6].</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_009 | Has any thought been given to creating nature reserves or corridors through this (and adjoining) sites, which will enhance the area not only for wildlife, but also local people and their well-being (the Five Pathways). How would this | N | <p>The landscape design has sought to create green corridors across the Scheme to enhance ecological connectivity, linking areas outside of the Order limits. For more detail, refer to the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] including Appendix A of the Framework LEMP which includes the Landscape masterplans for the Scheme.</p> |

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| | | contribute to the local economy? | | Permissive paths have been designed into the Scheme creating recreational benefits as shown on Figure 3.1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]. |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_025 | There is significant scope to improve biodiversity in the area of your proposed site and, quite frankly, additions of small wildflower pockets will not undo any destruction of mature trees and hedgerows. Our wildlife is under increasing and existential threat which in turn impacts our own. | N | The majority of trees and hedgerows within the Order limits will be retained and in many cases enhanced through additional planting and the creation of undeveloped margins, which will allow nature expansion of existing features. Further information on the Applicant's approach in this regard can be found in Table 9-13 and in Section 9.10 of Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_001 | <u>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</u> We have reviewed Chapter 9 in respect of issues within the Environment Agency's remit. We are pleased to see that our Scoping Report comments have been taken on board and that water vole and otter | N | Surveys for Water Vole and Otter have been undertaken throughout the Order limits, where necessary. The Applicant's team undertook the surveys for Water Vole and Otter by carrying out a walkover of the Survey Area. This was undertaken by experienced surveyors. The results of these are presented in Appendix 9-10: Baseline Report for Riparian Mammals of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. |

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| | | surveys are planned to take place and we look forward to reviewing these in due course. We recommend that these are undertaken from within the channel with alternative methods used, if required, such as water vole rafts and/or sniffer dogs. | | |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_002 | <p><u>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation</u></p> <p>We are very keen to tie in mitigation for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) such that we would encourage improvements in the river and ditch network. This may include things like floodplain reconnection, in-channel enhancements, riparian planting, but should also consider invasive control of plants and of mink, which would go a long way to helping a</p> | Y | <p>Reinstatement of trenched watercourse crossings will aim to provide an improved channel form with enhancement works to be carried out (where relevant and appropriate to do so) between 5 and 10m upstream and downstream of the open trench to ensure the reinstated improved channel form merges into the existing channel form.</p> <p>It is anticipated that enhancements will consist of soft engineering techniques and improvements to the riparian corridor to improve channel diversity and biodiversity.</p> <p>Proposed reinstatement proposals will be set out in a WFD Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy secured through the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8].</p> |

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| | | <p>declining species recolonise where it has been lost. Mink control and habitat improvement for water voles would provide landscape-wide approaches, which would reap great benefits not only for water voles but other biodiversity.</p> | | <p>In addition, in line with the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8], a Biosecurity Management Plan will be produced which will set out procedures to ensure that no invasive species are brought onto the Order limits.</p> <p>The Applicant has undertaken a BNG assessment that has been submitted as part of the DCO Application. Full details of this assessment are set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>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].</p> <p>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.</p> |

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| Willingham by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_027_005 | Wildlife & Habitat: No matter what precautions and assurances, it will not be possible to deliver and install millions of solar panels, pour thousands of tonnes of concrete, as well as containers with batteries and switchgear, all surrounded by miles of fencing, without damaging habitat. | N | <p>The Scheme has been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology. No significant residual effects on ecology are predicted during the construction, operation or decommissioning phase of the Scheme.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on habitats / species and the Applicant's proposed mitigation to avoid or reduce such effects are set out in Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_005 | Volume I Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation Assessment Habitat and species surveys were collected in March 2022 for the Principal Site only, where permissions and access were granted. Records were reviewed in a study area of 2km within the scheme boundary. As there are no European or national designations notified for bird or bat features within the area, | N | <p>The comments on survey methodology are noted. Existing land management has been considered when determining the Scheme design.</p> <p>Further information on the baseline conditions within the Order limits and details of agri-environment schemes can be found in Section 9.6 of Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

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| | | <p>Natural England has no additional comments on the survey methodology outlined here.</p> <p>Natural England also notes that assessment of agri-environment schemes will be made and accounted for in the scheme design and implementation.</p> | | |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_006 | <p>Baseline Conditions</p> <p>A review of the area notes no internationally important European designations (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and/or Special Protection Areas (SPA)) are triggered by the project, nor those covered by the Ramsar Convention. One nationally important designation was triggered by the cable route corridor; Ashton's Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This SSSI is designated for its species-rich neutral grassland</p> | N | <p>Designated sites relevant to the Scheme are set out in within Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Specifically, Table 9-9 identifies the relevant non-statutory sites, with embedded avoidance and mitigation measures included in Table 9-13. An assessment of the potential impacts and effects of the Scheme on these sites is included in Table 9-14.</p> |

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| | | and noted for the presence of various flora, including green winged orchids (<i>Orchis morio</i>). Fourteen non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation (designated as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)) and an area of Ancient Woodland were noted in the baseline conditions. Protected and notable species were also recorded within the scheme boundary and study area. | | |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_007 | Important Ecological Features Ashton's Meadow SSSI was identified as an Important Ecological Feature (IEF) within the study area having high importance and low likelihood of impacts from the scheme overall. Natural England agrees with this viewpoint as this site is not triggered for the direct impacts of solar farms or their infrastructure. However the | N | Detailed modelling has been carried out since the PEIR stage and the results of this modelling and accompanying assessment are set out in Chapter 6: Air Quality of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The assessment found that the Ashton's Meadow SSSI is located outside the zone of influence for air quality impacts. For flood risk, drainage and surface water, Ashton's Meadow was scoped out of further assessment as the meadow lies at a higher elevation than the Scheme and down |

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| | | indirect impacts were considered further by Natural England in the following chapters: 6. Air Quality and 10. Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water. | | hydraulic gradient of the Meadow, so no pathway exists for potential impacts. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_008 | Natural England welcomes the consideration of impacts from the proposed development to LWS, in line with paragraphs 175 and 179 of the NPPF and the relevant development plan policy. In addition, Natural England welcomes consideration of impacts on ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees in line with paragraph 180 of the NPPF. Natural England and the Forestry Commission have produced standing advice for planning authorities in relation to ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees. We | N | This comment and advice is noted by the Applicant. |

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| | | refer you to this advice in relation to this IEF. | | |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_009 | Natural England notes the presence of protected species. We are unable to advise upon the need for a licence. This responsibility falls to the developer. Where it is considered by the developer that a licence is likely to be required from Natural England, we can provide a Pre-Submission Screening Service, whereby we can assess a draft licence application and provide a Letter of No Impediment (LONI), where we consider there to be no reason that a licence would not be granted post DCO consent. | N | Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] identifies measures embedded within the Scheme to avoid direct impacts on protected species. As such, no protected species licenses are considered to be required. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_010 | Once all data has been collected and presented in the ES for the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor, Natural | N | This comment is noted. Full details of the Applicant’s assessment relating to ecology are set out in Chapter 9: Ecology and |

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| | | England will make further review and comments. | | Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_012 | Outline LEMP (Appendix 3.2) Natural England notes there may be temporary loss to habitat, including hedgerows and species rich grassland as well as adverse effects on notable species from disturbance of important, associated habitats. Natural England supports the measures outlined in the Design Development as they mitigate the adverse effects of the scheme to the noted important ecological features. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_013 | When considering connectivity and biodiversity enhancement, we suggest working with local Biodiversity Action Plans and consulting the Local Nature Recovery Strategies, once published, to help create a | N | This comment is noted. The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment submitted as part of the DCO application considers relevant local plans and policies, including Local Nature Recovery Strategies. |

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| | | <p>design that works for the local environment.</p> <p>Provision of ecological mitigation should, where possible be put in place before adverse effects are implemented to limit habitat loss and disturbance to species.</p> | | <p>The approach to delivering BNG at the Site has been guided by the mitigation hierarchy that seeks to avoid impacts in the first instance and then minimise and offset residual impacts.</p> <p>Further detail can be found in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>As outlined in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17], ecological mitigation would be implemented in a timely manner prior to construction to minimise adverse effects on ecological receptors.</p> <p>For example, immediately prior to site clearance and start of construction of the Scheme, further site walkover surveys will also be undertaken by an ecologist and landscape architect or arboriculturist to confirm whether the risks associated with the Scheme remain as previously assessed and to confirm the correct impact avoidance measures are being implemented (e.g. tree protection fencing, protected species stand-offs and other protection measures) to manage those risks.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Framework LEMP describes the proposed creation, management and monitoring</p> |

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| | | | | <p>prescriptions for all habitats within the Order limits.</p> <p>This includes the requirement for any advance planting or habitat creation. The need to implement the above management plan would be a condition of a DCO granted for the Scheme.</p> |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_014 | <p>Natural England welcomes the use of standard guidance to trees in relation to construction. We recommend a Root Protection Area of 15m for ancient woodland, 10m for all other trees and 5m for hedgerows.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. There are no ancient woodlands within or near to the Order limits.</p> <p>The Root Protection Area for trees and hedgerows will be determined as per BS5837 for trees subject to detailed tree surveys and an estimated buffer zone has been applied for trees along the Cable Route Corridor which have been determined via desk study with the use of LiDAR (this approach has been agreed in principle with the Local Planning Authorities).</p> |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_015 | <p>We welcome consideration of nesting birds, and the actions outlined such as avoidance of vegetation clearance during nesting season and the use of nesting bird check by a</p> | N | <p>This comment is noted. Measures to protect nesting birds are set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8].</p> |

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| | | qualified ornithologist where this is not practicable. | | |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We welcome the diversity of habitats proposed to be created as part of the scheme design, suitable to the location, existing habitat and prominent ecological sites (such as LWS and ancient woodland). | N | This comment is noted. Full details of habitat creation, management and monitoring are set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17]. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_026 | <p>Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>As stated in the PEIR, the full Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment will be submitted as part of the ES and aims to meet 10% in gains for biodiversity. Natural England would expect at least 10% gain in biodiversity as a result of the scheme. Natural England notes the scheme will be operational for 40-60 years. As such this will be time enough to secure</p> | N | <p>This comment is noted. The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment submitted as part of the DCO Application sets out how the Scheme has provided ecological connectivity, linking up areas outside of the Order limits.</p> <p>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].</p> <p>The BNG assessment demonstrates this is achievable on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design. The results of the assessment indicate</p> |

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| | | <p>BNG for the mandated 30 years.</p> <p>Designing BNG early on, as multifunctional and integral to the overall design can also contribute to the landscape character, access, green and blue infrastructure and SuDS within the area. It can join up important ecological features through wildlife corridors and stepping stones such as water bodies, hedges and woodlands, while creating new and diverse habitats suitable to the local geography and ecology.</p> | | <p>that 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.</p> <p>For further detail, please refer to the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_027 | <p>We understand that the LEMP will provide the management strategy for all ecological enhancement across the site, and would recommend that the management of the habitats for the lifetime of the scheme is secured.</p> | N | <p>Full details of habitat creation, management and monitoring for the lifetime of the Scheme, are set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> <p>The implementation of a detailed LEMP (in substantial accordance with the Framework LEMP) is required under the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1], and will thereby be secured</p> |

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| | | This would ensure the habitats are maintained beyond the anticipated mandatory 30-year period. | | through the DCO should consent for the Scheme be granted by the Secretary of State. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_028 | <p>Natural England notes the 3.1 metric, or the latest available metric is referenced in the PEIR. The published Secretary of State BNG metric should be released in late 2023 and as such should be used to assess baseline and gains for the scheme..</p> <p>In terms of soils, it is important that any BMV is considered when planning the site layout and the proposed location of any habitat enhancement or BNG.</p> <p>The LEMP and BNG Assessment will be reviewed</p> | N | <p>DEFRA’s Statutory Biodiversity Metric 4.0 (DEFRA, 2023) 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. Further information on the Applicant’s BNG assessment can be found in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>The area of land considered to be best and most versatile (BMV) within the Principal Site has been minimised within the Scheme design. As set out within Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the indicative layout of the Principal Site as shown in Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout</p> |

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| | | further when submitted alongside the ES including the management and monitoring approach. | | <p>Plan of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] has also been iterated to minimise impacts on BMV agricultural land having regard to the results of the ALC survey completed in relation to the Principal Site.</p> <p>There will be no permanent loss of BMV land as a result of the Scheme. The soil resource would remain for future use beyond time-period associated with the Scheme, where the land will revert back to agricultural use following decommissioning.</p> <p>No permanent woodland planting is proposed to be planted on BMV land. The proposed substations, BESS and solar stations are also not located on BMV land.</p> |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_029 | <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Natural England welcomes reference to the Green Infrastructure (GI) framework as essential infrastructure, laid out in the Outline LEMP including; woodland trees and hedgerows, grasslands, aquatic and riparian</p> | N | The Applicant notes the comments, including reference to relevant Natural England Green Infrastructure guidance. |

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| | | habitats, habitat provision and recreational routes. Natural England would direct the developer to the latest GI standards and guidance for further consideration of green and blue infrastructure. Particularly those highlighting GI in rural areas within the GI Planning & Design Guide. | | |
| Canal and River Trust | TS_EM_037_011 | Ecology and Biodiversity The potential impacts on running water (page 74) of the Ecology and Nature Conservation chapter of the PEIR states that the cable installation process is likely to be required to cross underneath rivers, will utilise non-trenchless techniques. We note that the exact route and construction methods to be used are yet to be defined and that once defined, these measures to remove or reduce impacts on | N | Trenchless crossings with a minimum depth of 2m below the bed of watercourses is proposed, to avoid any impacts with regards to sediment discharges and vibrations below the river. At the River Trent and River Till crossings, cables will be installed by trenchless methods at a minimum of 5m below the bed to prevent disturbance to fish species. The cable depth below the bed of River Trent and River Till is expected to be a maximum of 25m (depending on the final ground investigation, and subject to appropriate consents being obtained). These measures are secured through the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] . |

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| | | <p>running water will be included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).</p> <p>We consider that trenchless techniques can cause sediment discharges and problems arising from mud toxicity due to vibrations below the river. Impacts on fish species and invertebrates found in the water and their likely sensitivity to potential sediment movement should therefore be considered within the Environmental Statement and appropriately mitigated.</p> <p>Temporary construction lighting along the cable corridor route in the vicinity of the River Trent will have the potential to disturb wildlife. We note that mitigation measures to minimise such impacts are set out in the Framework CEMP.</p> | | |

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| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_030 | <p>Chapter 9 Ecology and Nature Conservation</p> <p>The policy context appears to be generally acceptable. However, all of the relevant Neighbourhood Plans have been excluded from this section. This is confusing as the introduction to the PEIR references all the relevant Neighbourhood Plans. These form part of the Development Plan and often contain policies relating to ecology/biodiversity considerations.</p> | N | Where relevant, neighbourhood plans have been considered in undertaking the assessment of ecological impacts arising from the Scheme, as referenced in Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and Appendix 9-1 of the ES [EN010142/app/6.2]. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_031 | <p>The ecological baseline conditions outlined in Table 9-1 are noted and it is accepted that ecological surveys will need to be continued into 2023. It would be expected that the results of these are set out in full in the ES.</p> | N | The full results of all ecological surveys are set out Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and Appendices 9-2 to 9-11 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. |

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| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_032 | The general approach to baseline conditions in Tables 9-6 to 9-10 is noted. The approach to surveying all relevant statutory and non-statutory designations and establishing the potential impact is also considered to be generally acceptable. A 2km baseline is generally standard but potential impacts should be considered where necessary or concern is identified. | N | <p>This comment is noted.</p> <p>The spatial extent of the Study and Survey Areas was defined, in part, by the potential zone of influence of activities generated by the Scheme during construction, operation and decommissioning.</p> <p>The rationale for survey areas is presented in Table 9-2 of Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_033 | It is noted that the impacts on hedgerows and Skylarks are considered to be potentially significant on a precautionary basis. The loss of Skylark habitat needs to be fully compensated as stated in Table 9-12. It is noted that mitigation measures are not yet fully defined (9.8.16). This needs to be fully justified within the ES | Y | <p>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation 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. A minor adverse, not significant effect due to hedgerow loss has also been identified.</p> <p>Following the establishment of proposed landscaping, long-term beneficial effects will be provided by the Scheme. Proposed landscaping</p> |

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| | | <p>and all opportunities for mitigation measures taken where possible. The use of buffer zones for hedgerow planting is welcomed (9.7.5) alongside multiple references to replacement planting.</p> | | <p>measures are secured through the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> |
| <p>West Lindsey District Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_040_034</p> | <p>The intention to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) report, using Defra Metric 3.1 is welcomed (9.3.5). It is also noted that existing and forthcoming biodiversity surveys will inform the development of a Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan (LBMP) (9.3.6). More precise comments are not possible at this stage – whilst it is welcomed that there is the intention to achieve at least a 10% net gain, this will become the legally mandated minimum net gain in biodiversity. Many solar schemes are capable of</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>DEFRA’s Statutory Biodiversity Metric (DEFRA, 2023) has been used to quantify gains and demonstrate developmental benefits.</p> <p>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> <p>Details of the Applicant’s BNG assessment are provided in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> |

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| | | achieving substantially higher levels of net gain which will become important due to the substantial scale of the project and the impacts identified, alongside the cumulative impact associated with the other NSIPs. | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_035 | 9.8.17 – it is noted that a minor adverse impact on Quail is outlined (although a long-term benefit is expected). This should be mitigated as much as possible during the construction period. It is acknowledged that there is likely to be a long-term benefit. | N | <p>Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the loss of arable farmland and embedded mitigation for Quail, concluding a minor adverse effect which is not significant to the Quail population.</p> <p>Following the establishment of proposed landscaping, long-term beneficial effects will be provided by the Scheme.</p> <p>Proposed landscaping measures are secured through the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_006 | We are against the proposed large-scale solar developments, because of their limited contribution to decarbonisation | 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 |

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| | | <p>and the adverse consequences arising from using farmland in this way. Covering the countryside with solar panels has adverse consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Farming: Using arable land for solar will displace the production of existing crops, food, animal feed and energy crops. It makes no sense, from an environmental perspective or from a security of food supply perspective, to cease farming here and import more crops. | | <p>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>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>The climate change and greenhouse gas assessment for the Scheme provided in the Chapter 7: Climate Change of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] identifies that the without-project scenario (which assumes the electricity expected to be generated by the Scheme is produced by the most carbon-efficient fossil-</p> |

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| | | | | <p>fuelled technology currently available) is 354 gCO₂e/kWh.</p> <p>The operational carbon intensity of the Scheme is 87% lower than this without-project scenario, or 82% lower when considering the whole life carbon of the Scheme (i.e. including the construction and decommissioning phases).</p> <p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Scheme to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of BMV land within the Scheme. The Scheme is not considered to have an impact on food security.</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 Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>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 require that the Scheme is</p> |

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|---------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | decommissioned at the end of its operating life and the land returned to its current use. |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_008 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife & Habitat: No matter what precautions and assurances, it will not be possible to deliver and install millions of solar panels, pour thousands of tonnes of concrete, as well as containers with batteries and switchgear, all surrounded by miles of fencing, without damaging habitat. | N | <p>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.</p> <p>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].</p> |
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_004 | <p>Wildlife & Habitat: No matter what precautions and assurances, it will not be possible to deliver and install millions of solar panels, pour thousands of tonnes of concrete, as well as containers with batteries and switchgear, all surrounded by miles of</p> | N | <p>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.</p> <p>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].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | fencing, without damaging habitat. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_006 | <p>Ecology and Biodiversity On this occasion we did not receive a consultation reply from Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.</p> <p>It is noted that Ecological surveys commenced in March 2022 and will continue into 2023, to gather detailed baseline ecological information</p> | N | This comment is noted by the Applicant. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_007 | <p>The Environment Act 2021 promotes biodiversity net gain in new development, albeit from 2023. However, the NPPF recommends securing net gains now. Reflecting the principles of national planning policy and the emerging provisions of the Act we would strongly recommend that the proposal secures at</p> | N | <p>A BNG assessment is submitted as part of the DCO Application. It can be found in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>The assessment includes the anticipated percentage of BNG that is proposed for the Scheme alongside indicative habitat management and delivery mechanisms.</p> <p>The Scheme will meet a minimum 10% BNG, consistent with the terms of the Biodiversity Net</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | least 10% net gain in biodiversity to ensure that the value of the development exceeds the pre-development on site habitat value by at least 10%.. It is noted that this is to from part of the ES. | | 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 on the basis of the illustrative Scheme design. |
| Toft Newton Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_056_004 | It is vital to protect their natural habitat for wildlife. | N | The Applicant thanks Toft Newton Parish Council for its response and notes the representation made. It is unclear what this comment refers to specifically. |

Table 1-9: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Ecology and Nature Conservation (s42(1)(d) land interests)

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_EM_020_002 | Workmen have been on my client land (without consent) to mark out with paint crosses, which would appear to indicate a potential widening of the track. This was done in a field with grazing livestock without consent and with paint potentially harmful to livestock. | N | This comment is noted by the Applicant. |

1.8 Cumulative effects

Table 1-10: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Cumulative effects

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Brampton Parish Meeting | TS_EM_02_002 | 1. The sheer scale of all of these projects will have a dramatic, negative impact on the area. Whilst the village understands the need to explore alternative energy sources, we do not believe that 10,000 acres of industrialisation of green belt with solar infrastructure, is the way forward. | N | <p>The ES [EN01042/APP/6.1] assesses the environmental impacts of the Scheme. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] explains the site selection process carried out to identify a suitable site for a large scale solar project and explains the design evolution that has taken place to reduce impacts. Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] sets out the impacts of the Scheme with respect to landscape and visual matters.</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN01042/APP/7.2] sets out how the Scheme accords with planning policy applying the planning balance to the Scheme when taken as whole and the Design and Access Statement [EN01042/APP/7.3] further explains the design evolution of the Scheme, and sets out how the Scheme has responded to the local and surrounding environment through its design.</p> <p>Whilst there will be impacts associated with the Scheme, these are considered to be limited relative to the large scale nature of the Scheme, and are considered to be outweighed by the significant national benefits that the Scheme will provide, as supported by the general presumption in favour of granting consent for 'critical national priority' (CNP) infrastructure set out in national policy.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>This is further supported by policies within each local authority’s development plan where the presumption in favour of development also applies. The need for the Scheme to contribute towards meeting legally binding Net Zero targets by 2050 overrides impacts.</p> <p>Cumulative effects and interactions between the Scheme and other solar DCOs is assessed in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Scheme and other solar DCOs have worked collaboratively during design development and environmental assessments, including identification of a shared Cable Route Corridor, sharing baseline environment information and identification of shared mitigation measures.</p> <p>Consideration has also been given as to how habitat creations link with other proposed developments and more widely across the landscape.</p> <p>The Scheme also mostly avoids Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land, as set out in Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Further information on cumulative effects, mitigation and the approach taken to coordinate with the other solar DCOs is provided in the Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure projects [EN010142/APP/7.6].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Willingham by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_027_002 | Willingham by Stow village will be affected and is concerned over the cumulative impact this will have on the area and that a development on this scale will have serious adverse consequences, for the region and for the nation: | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions 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>Significant cumulative effects have been identified on two landscape character areas and seven representative views during construction and decommissioning. A temporary significant beneficial effect from the generation of construction employment at a local scale was also identified.</p> <p>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> <p>All other cumulative effects were assessed as not significant. Landscape and visual impacts would be managed in accordance with the framework environmental management plans, including the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_007 | <p>Recommendation</p> <p>The cumulative effects assessment should consider the peak numbers of construction workers and non-home-based workers and a proportionate assessment undertaken on the impacts for housing availability and affordability and impacts on any local services. The assessment should also include potential impacts on tourist accommodation within the socio-economic assessment.</p> <p>If you require any clarification on the above points or wish to discuss any particular issues please do not hesitate to contact us</p> | N | <p>The cumulative employment and accommodation effects of the Scheme are considered in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Cumulative effects have been assessed using the data on construction workers numbers available for the Scheme and the other nearby cumulative schemes. The assessment found there to be no likely significant cumulative effect on accommodation or on local services.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_059 | <p>Chapter 16 Cumulative Effects and Interactions</p> <p>It is noted that that the West Burton, Cottam and Gate Burton are all at the early stages of Examination.</p> | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme with the other large Schemes in the area.</p> <p>Significant cumulative effects have been identified on two landscape character areas and seven representative views during construction and decommissioning. A temporary significant beneficial effect from</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | <p>It is noted that the development at 1,400ha would in combination with Cottam (1270Ha), West Burton (1035ha) and Gate Burton (684ha) – result in the loss of 5000ha of Lincolnshire countryside to solar development. It is considered that the cumulative environmental effects will be very significant and that we await the findings of the ES in that regard.</p> <p>It would be expected that the ES takes account of this additional solar development and any further development that comes forward at a reasonable timescale (e.g., during the preparation of the ES and prior to finalising the final report).</p> | | <p>the generation of construction employment at a local scale was also identified.</p> <p>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. All other cumulative effects were assessed as not significant. Landscape and visual impacts would be managed in accordance with the framework environmental management plans, including the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> <p>A joint Report on Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has been prepared and submitted with the Application. This document outlines the interrelationships and collaboration between all four schemes as well as providing a summary of the cumulative effects.</p> <p>Table 1.2 within the Interrelationships Report identifies NSIP solar schemes in and around Lincolnshire and notes their potential for cumulative effects with the Scheme and the other three nearby solar NSIPs (Cottam, West Burton and Gate Burton).</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_007 | Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects (CE) - The Cumulative Developments Long List referred to in the CE as PEI Report Volume II | N | The long list of developments considered for inclusion in the cumulative effects assessment is provided in Appendix 18-1: List of Cumulative Developments of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Appendix 17-1 is not currently available. | | | | |
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_O NL_029_0 05 | Visual: The cumulative scale of the development is unprecedented, and the impact of such a development would change the character and nature of the area for 50 years or more, such a change has the potential to have a significant detrimental impact on the general health and wellbeing of residents. | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme. Significant cumulative effects have been identified on two landscape character areas and seven representative views during construction and decommissioning.</p> <p>A temporary significant beneficial effect from the generation of construction employment at a local scale was also identified.</p> <p>Significant cumulative effects are 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. All other cumulative effects were assessed as not significant.</p> <p>The Applicant has carried out an assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on human health, the results of which are reported in Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This has found there to be no significant residual adverse effects as a result of the Scheme during construction, operation and decommissioning.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_046 | <p>Cumulative Effects</p> <p>Cumulative effects have not been considered separately within the landscape and visual chapter, however paragraph 12.15.1 references PEI Report Volume I Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects where cumulative effects are presented. Section 17.14 of Chapter 17 goes on to provide an assessment of the cumulative Landscape and Visual Amenity effects. A summary of Cumulative landscape and visual effects would be useful to be included within the LVIA as a minimum, extracting the pertinent information from Chapter 17 to identify the key findings.</p> | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme, including landscape and visual effects.</p> <p>The landscape and visual assessment (LVIA) for the Scheme (set out in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) includes an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects, including for locations on Lincoln Cliff (supported by visualisations); and for sequential views when travelling through the wider area.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that significant landscape and visual effects (including cumulative effects) will arise; such significant effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_047 | <p>Section 17.7 of Chapter 17 identifies Cottam Solar Project; Gate Burton Energy Park; West Burton Solar Project as main schemes to be considered</p> | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme with the other large schemes in the area, including landscape and visual effects. The LVIA for the Scheme (set out in Chapter 12:</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | <p>collectively with Tillbridge Solar. The cumulative effects of the four NSIP solar sites of Tillbridge, Cottam, West Burton and Gate Burton, which are all in close proximity, must be thoroughly considered within any assessment as there are concerns regarding the scale of these developments when considered together, which have the potential to transform the local, and potentially regional, landscape character significantly from that of an agricultural or rural landscape into that of an ‘energy’ or solar landscape. Visually, receptors will likely experience a change in views, particularly when experienced sequentially travelling through this landscape on PROW or local roads, with potential cumulative sequential views over several miles.</p> | | <p>Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of cumulative effects, including for locations on Lincoln Cliff (supported by visualisations); and for sequential views when travelling through the wider area.</p> <p>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>A joint Report on Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has been prepared and submitted with the Application.</p> <p>This document outlines the interrelationships between all four schemes as well as providing a summary of the cumulative effects.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_029 | <p>Summary</p> <p>It is noted that due to the proximity to this scheme and Island Green Power’s Cottam and West Burton solar projects and Low Carbon’s Gate Burton Energy Park this scheme has refined plans to identify opportunities for collaborative working in regard to connection to the national Grid Cottam Power station.</p> <p>This collaboration has included building an understanding of the extent of the respective Cable Route Corridors associated with each Scheme and how these might be able to sit alongside each other, ensuring that all routes can be brought forward to minimise land take.</p> | N | <p>Collaboration with Low Carbon and Island Green Power has taken place in preparation of the DCO Application and will continue post-submission to minimise effects within the local area as far as possible.</p> <p>This collaboration is documented in the Joint Report on Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6].</p> |

1.9 Decommissioning

Table 1-11: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Decommissioning

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_015 | What provisions have been made for the recycling of the panels once they are time expired? | N | <p>When the Scheme is decommissioned at the end of its operating life, it will be done so in accordance with a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP). This is a legally enforceable requirement secured by the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1].</p> <p>We have prepared a Framework DEMP as part of our DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.10].</p> <p>Within this, we commit to recycling as many of the parts of the Scheme as possible by making use of the technologies available at that time (up to 60 years in the future). Indeed, we are already able to recycle most of the elements of a solar panel using existing technologies. Given the lapse in time between any development consent being granted and the eventual decommissioning date, the Scheme operator will need to update the DEMP closer to the time of decommissioning.</p> <p>This would ensure that it best reflects the realities and technologies available at the time of decommissioning. This final document will require the approval of the local planning authorities to confirm that it is appropriate.</p> |

1.10 EIA methodology

Table 1-12: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - EIA methodology

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_005 | For all the significant volume of material available for scrutiny, which we have attempted to thoroughly consider, it is clear that many points remain open, having yet to be assessed in detail, for instance on the prospective greenhouse gas emissions, net socio-economic effects and expected visual impact of the scheme. | N | <p>The assessment provided within the PEI Report was at an earlier stage of the Scheme design process. It provided an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Scheme at a point in time. The design of the Scheme has evolved since the PEI Report and Statutory Consultation.</p> <p>This has been driven by the feedback received through the consultation (as outlined in this Consultation Report and its accompanying appendices) and through the results of additional surveys carried out by the Applicant.</p> <p>More detailed climate, landscape and visual amenity and socio-economics assessments are provided in Chapter 7: Climate Change, Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] respectively.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_015 | Baseline environmental impact: Does the baseline that is used to underpin the Greenhouse gas assessment and net biodiversity gain assume there are no changes / improvements in farming practice over the lifetime of the project? (e.g. in carbon footprint or biodiversity) | N | <p>It is assumed that the farming emissions from the baseline scenario would be minimal and therefore is not assessed in the Chapter 7: Climate Change of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Therefore, no consideration of improved farming practice is considered to be needed. Consideration has been given to change in land use, however.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) calculations for the Scheme are based on the habitats present and their condition at this current point in time. This forms the existing baseline and is in line with Defra/Natural England guidance. Further detail can be found in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010142/APP/7.14].</p> <p>The Ecological Impact Assessment set out in Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], does consider changes to the future baseline conditions, but given there is no certainty over these the net gain calculations are based on current conditions.</p> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_016 | Greenhouse gas assessment: The assessment treats every kWh the same (i.e. gCO2e/kWh). This does not consider the importance of | Y | The BESS is included as associated development the Scheme in order to ensure that energy can be stored when it is generated, and demand is low, |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>when the energy is produced, i.e. peak solar is in a summer afternoon, typically when demand is at a low, and solar production is zero when the demand is at its highest during a winter's evening.</p> <p>The current assessment methodology is like treating every driving hour the same, but clearly, building road capacity specifically for outside rush hour limits the value of the contribution.</p> <p>The assessment should be broadened to consider what contribution a demand-weighted GHG assessment or price-weighted figure would look like.</p> <p>For all solar has a low GHG assessment per kWh, this on its own is misleading, as solar is most likely to require support from other types of generation or technologies to contribute during peak demand periods.</p> | | <p>which will contribute to ensuring that energy produced can be used when demand increases.</p> <p>It is recognised that the national electricity grid needs to consist of a mix of generation types; however, all renewables energy produced will reduce the contribution of fossil fuels in the energy supply system and therefore contribute to decarbonisation.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_001 | <p>Environmental Public Health We have considered the submitted documentation and can confirm that we are satisfied with the approach taken in preparing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the conclusions drawn.</p> <p>However, we understand that further assessments are expected for consultation in the Environmental Statement (ES), in particular, air quality modelling associated with construction traffic.</p> <p>The applicant should ensure that the ES identifies the receptors at risk of air pollution impacts and provides a quantitative assessment of that impact in terms of both numbers of properties affected and changes in air pollution levels at those locations resulting from the development.</p> | N | <p>Air quality modelling for the construction phase has been undertaken as part of the ES. A full air quality assessment in line with Institute for Air Quality Management (IAQM, 2024) has been undertaken and is reported in Chapter 6: Air Quality of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Within the assessment, a quantitative impact is measured in terms of change at the receptor locations identified (which are residential properties or businesses).</p> <p>The chapter is supported by Figure 6-1: Air Quality Baseline Monitoring Locations and Receptors [EN010142/APP/6.3]. This sets out the receptors identified for the assessment.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_011 | Embedded Mitigation Natural England welcomes the mitigation embedded into the scheme construction, operation and decommissioning through the relevant Environmental Management Plans. No further comments are made at this time in reference to the IEFs other than to consider the ecosystem as a whole, rather than as individual, separate elements. | N | Framework Construction, Operation and Decommissioning Management Plans are provided as part of the DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.8], [EN010142/APP/7.9] and [EN010142/APP/7.10] respectively. Impacts on IEFs have been assessed considering the ecosystem as a whole. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_023 | Chapter 5 EIA Methodology The contents of this section are noted and there are no comments in general to make. Consideration of cumulative effects in Chapter 17 of the PEIR is also noted. | N | The Applicant notes this response from West Lindsey District Council. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_024 | There is concern that it is proposed to exclude the consideration of alternatives in the PEIR, but this section appears to suggest that the | N | Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] discusses the alternatives considered and the reasons for choosing preferred options. It explores layouts |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>final ES will exclude this chapter entirely. It is noted that in itself, consideration of the alternatives is not a requirement under the 2017 EIA Regulations. However, I refer to the requirements of Schedule 4 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which states the following:</p> <p>‘A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.’</p> <p>Paragraph 41 in the EIA section of the PPG explains that where alternatives have been considered,</p> | | <p>considered as well as different technologies applied.</p> <p>This is consistent with the requirements of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations).</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | this should be ultimately included within the ES. | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_058 | <p>Chapter 15 Other Environmental Topics</p> <p>It was noted that with these other environmental topics, the impacts are not expected to be significant. However, the in-combination effects with other materials consideration and any necessary mitigation is detailed in the ES.</p> | N | <p>The topics within the Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] were scoped out of requiring an in-depth assessment through a standalone chapter in the ES during the Scoping stage of the Scheme, as effects associated with these topics are not expected to be significant.</p> <p>However, Chapter 17 assesses the potential effects of the Scheme on these topics and identifies any necessary mitigation.</p> <p>In addition, any in combination effects are assessed in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_060 | <p>Chapter 17 Summary of Environmental Effects</p> <p>This is considered to be a helpful summary of those significant effects identified thus far.</p> <p>It is asked that the above</p> | N | <p>This comment is noted.</p> <p>The Applicant has had regard to the feedback received from West Lindsey District Council as set out in this Appendix to the Consultation Report.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>comments be taken into consideration as you continue to develop the ES and prepare your submission for the DCO. We would wish ongoing dialogue to continue – particularly in regard to some of the outstanding matters as cited above.</p> | | |
| <p>Lincolnshire County Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_063_003</p> | <p>Further Information Requirements – N as anticipated at this stage of the project development of the Tillbridge Solar significant further information remains to be presented in the Environmental Statement. This representation sets out the responses from internal consultees and consultants which highlight in particular where the gaps in information are in respect of the environmental and methodology have been identified. It is expected that further adjustments to the project are likely to be required as further knowledge of the impact on the project is identified. The full list of technical disciplines that have</p> | | <p>This comment is noted. The Applicant has had regard to the feedback received from Lincolnshire County Council as set out in this Appendix to the Consultation Report.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>reviewed the PEIR document is as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeology LCC Planning Authority Landscape and Visual Impact Economic Development Agricultural Land Classification Highways and Lead Local Flood Authority Floods Public Rights of Way Public Health. | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_009 | The evaluation work must be completed in time to inform the mitigation strategy which will lay out how the developmental impact on archaeology will be dealt with, therefore this will need to be submitted as part of the EIA. The mitigation strategy should therefore include the full impact zone of the development. | N | <p>A comprehensive programme of Aerial Photographic and LiDAR assessment, geophysical survey has been completed. In addition, wherever possible and practicable, trial trench evaluation and geoarchaeological borehole survey has also been undertaken.</p> <p>The results of the non-intrusive and intrusive evaluations have informed the evidence base of the Environmental Impact Assessment and accompanying Archaeological Mitigation Strategy. This has been reported in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and its associated appendices.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_075 | <p>Detailed Comments on PEI Report - Volume III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally - figures are well presented and on the whole read well. However, due to the scale of the figures @A3, some may benefit from enlarged sections that focus on the site and immediate context, such as viewpoints and PROW information. The base mapping for figures appears to be OS Explorer | N | <p>Figures to be certified within the DCO will be submitted with the Application at a scale of 1:2500, which will provide a more 'zoomed in' or enlarged view to provide further local context.</p> <p>Other plans provided with the various ES chapters [EN010142/APP/6.1] and appendices [EN010142/APP/6.2] will be at an appropriate scale to ensure the context of the site and surrounding area is understood.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | 1:25,000 Scale, resized to the presented scale, which provides a suitable level of detail for the base. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_076 | Figure 3-1 Indicative Site Layout Plan - these plans illustrate the site proposals and mitigation areas in the context of existing infrastructure, features, heritage and environmental designations. Due to the evolving nature of the layouts, there are currently no Landscape and Visual Comments on the layout itself. However, it is requested that additional meetings and workshops be held with AAH/LCC as appropriate so that a continued dialogue is maintained in regard to the development proposals, including the cable route corridor, location of any larger structures or buildings such as the substations and mitigation. | N | Agreement was reached with LCC/AAH on general LVIA methodology, approach and the selection of viewpoints/visualisation locations. Further information on the engagement that the Applicant has undertaken with local authorities is provided within Section 12.4 of Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_077 | Expect the final submission would include further detail on the landscape mitigation proposals, and as a suggestion, having the plan enlarged and broken into several sheet may assist in providing additional detail. Indicative typical sections would also assist in conveying the landscape proposals and minimum offsets from features such as boundaries or PROW. | N | <p>It is important to show the mitigation on a single plan to illustrate the Scheme in its entirety and in its context.</p> <p>However, a series of additional sheets at 1:2,500 scale will be provided in order show elements in more detail (refer to Appendix A (Landscape masterplans) of the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17]).</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_078 | Figure 12-1 Example Initial Site Appraisal Plan and 12-2 Example Site Constraints and Opportunities Plan - these are very useful figures and demonstrate use of considered design and an iterative approach. The LVIA and potentially supporting documents such as D&A statement would benefit from their inclusion, and any subsequent updates. | N | <p>Noted and agreed – these figures provide important and considered evidence which informed both the Scheme design and the LVIA.</p> <p>Copies of these figures have been included within the DCO Application as Figure 12-1: Initial Site Appraisal Plan and Figure 12-2: Example Site Constraints/Opportunities Plan of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] which support Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.10].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_079 | Figures 10-4a to 10-4h ZTV - the production of the ZTVs provides a clear illustration of potential locations that the proposals would be visible. The parameters that the ZTV have been based upon are clearly stated within the drawing Notes. The ZTVs produced for the LVIA should be updated as required to illustrate the maximum parameters of all elements, and also reflect the location of taller elements such as the substation. | N | Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) include taller elements such as the substations. Updated ZTVs have been produced for the ES based on the current design and are presented in Figures 12-4a to 12-4h of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] . |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_080 | Figure 12-6 Designations with Relevance to LVIA - the figure appears to illustrate no designations within the Scheme Boundary of the Principal Site or immediate context. Please confirm as at the scale presented small designations may not be visible. | N | <p>An area within the Principal Site is located within the Area of Great Landscape Value (Central Lincolnshire Plan). There are no further small scale designations within the Principal Site.</p> <p>The nearest within the immediate context (as indicated on the plan) are a roadside verge Local Wildlife Site (pink fill) to the south; and the Harpswell Hall Scheduled Monument (purple fill) to the north-east.</p> <p>This is shown on Figure 12-6: Designations of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].</p> |
| Network Rail | TS_EM_036_004 | With these points in mind, at this stage the information supplied is not sufficiently detailed to fully assess potential impacts of the scheme on the railway and further information will be required to properly respond on the likely impacts of the proposed scheme. | N | <p>Further discussions have been undertaken with Network Rail to provide the required information to fully assess the potential impacts on Network Rail infrastructure as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>The Applicant is continuing to engage with Network Rail with a view to reaching an agreement on the Cable Route Crossing beneath the operational railway line near Stow Park and beneath the disused railway line near Cow Pasture Lane, Cottam.</p> |

1.11 Water Environment

Table 1-13: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Water Environment

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_003 | <p>Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>Flood Risk - We have reviewed Chapter 10, along with Appendix 10.2 in relation to flood risk from a fluvial and tidal perspective only. Please note that our advice has not considered the risk of flooding from groundwater, drainage systems, reservoirs, canals or ordinary watercourses. You will need to gain further advice from other relevant flood risk management authorities (such as the Lead Local Flood Authority or Drainage Boards) on potential flooding from these sources.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this response.</p> <p>The Applicant also consulted the local authorities in their capacities as the lead flood authorities and the relevant internal drainage boards as part of the Statutory Consultation.</p> <p>Any feedback received from them is set out in this appendix alongside the regard that the Applicant has had to it.</p> |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_004 | <p>Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>Generally, we have no concerns with the proposals from a fluvial or tidal flood risk perspective, subject to an agreed methodology for the development works associated with the cable route corridor, which passes underneath the River Trent and the River Till.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. Consultation has taken place with the EA, and crossing of Water Framework Directive (WFD) monitored reaches using non-intrusive methods has been agreed.</p> <p>A summary of the engagement undertaken is included within Chapter 10: Water</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_005 | <p>Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>You have not stated whether you intend to request that the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 are disapplied. Under these Regulations permission must be obtained from the Environment Agency for any proposed activities which will take place:</p> <p>in, over, under or within 8 metres of a main river (16 metres if tidal);</p> <p>on or within 8 metres of a flood defence structure or culvert (16 metres if tidal);</p> <p>on or within 16 metres of a sea defence;</p> <p>within 16 metres of any main river, flood defence (including a remote defence) or culvert for quarrying or excavation;</p> <p>in a flood plain more than 8 metres from the river bank, culvert or flood defence structure (16 metres if tidal) having the potential to divert flood flows to</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. The Applicant is seeking to disapply Regulation 12 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (in respect of flood risk activity only) through the DCO.</p> <p>Relevant matters controlled through this Regulation will be addressed through protective provisions. These protective provisions remain under discussion between the Applicant and the Environment Agency.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | third parties, if planning permission has not already been granted for the works. | | |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_006 | <p>Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>The two river crossings identified for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) techniques may benefit to be carried out in line with the criteria set out within the exemption known as “Flood Risk Activity 3, Service Crossing below the bed of a main river not involving an open cut technique (FRA3)”. This will ensure the works are carried out in line with our standards and expectations.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. Discussion of trenchless river crossings was discussed with the Environment Agency on 4 September 2023. It was agreed that the methodology for trenchless crossing of WFD monitored reaches of watercourses was acceptable.</p> <p>The works will comply with the requirements of a Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP), though the Applicant is seeking to disapply Regulation 12 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (in respect of flood risk activity only) through the DCO</p> <p>All required consents and permits are presented within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3], compliance with the required consents and agreements will ensure the works are carried out in line with the standards.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_007 | <p>Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>Water quality - We have reviewed Chapter 10, along with Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 10.1 in relation to water quality. We welcome the consideration of pollution prevention methods throughout and that the final Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be supported by a Water Management Plan (WMP) that will provide greater detail regarding the mitigation to protect the water environment.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. The Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] outlines that a WMP will be required to be produced as part of the CEMP.</p> |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_008 | <p>Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>We are also pleased that water quality monitoring of potentially impacted watercourses will be undertaken to ensure that pollution events can be detected against baseline conditions and can be dealt with effectively. We are satisfied that the initial WFD scoping assessment has included all the surface water potential impacts and that further work will determine the levels of risk. The 2022 WFD classification data should be released in the next month. The Catchment Data Explorer should be checked for the most up-to-date information to</p> | N | <p>The Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] outlines that a Water Monitoring Plan (WMP) will be required to be produced as part of the CEMP.</p> <p>This is suggested to be based on a combination of visual observations and a review of the Environment Agency water quality monitoring network.</p> <p>The Applicant notes that the Catchment Data Explorer is updated regularly and the latest base data has been used within the production of Chapter 10: Water</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | be used during all relevant assessments prior to the commencement of development. | | Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], and will be used in the preparation of the WMP. |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_009 | Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water Should the use of a water supply for dust suppression and wheel washing be necessary, an abstraction licence may be required depending on the volume needed, and we recommend consideration of this, if you have not already done so. We look forward to reviewing your detailed consideration of abstraction licences in the area, and the potential impact on these from your proposed development. | N | In preparation of Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], details of existing abstraction licences in the area have been obtained from the Environment Agency and reviewed. Potential impacts on existing abstractions are presented within Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. An estimated water demand for the Scheme is presented within Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. During the operational phase, the water supply for the operations and maintenance hub at Solar Farm Control Centre will come from the mains supply. The provision of water supply for all other construction and operational uses, such as panel washing, will be supplied to site from commercial |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | sources. Given the minimal demand, it is anticipated that the Scheme will not result in any significant changes to the water stress in the local area. |
| Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Trent Valley IDB) | TS_EM_016_001 | <p>The site itself falls outside of the Board area. However, a large section of the proposed cable route is within the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board district.</p> <p>There are a number of Board maintained watercourses that are likely to be impacted by the proposed development, particularly in relation to the cable installation.</p> <p>The Board's consent is required to erect any building or structure (including walls and fences), whether temporary or permanent, or plant any tree, shrub, willow or other similar growth within 9 metres of the top edge of any Board maintained watercourse or the edge of any Board maintained culvert. Any above ground installations within the Board area and in proximity to the Boards watercourses will need to be considered.</p> | N | <p>Consultation with the Trent Valley IDB was undertaken on 4 September 2023 in respect of the proposals, and methodologies for crossing watercourses. There is a 10m buffer from watercourses to Scheme infrastructure.</p> <p>It was agreed to undertake trenchless crossings of IDB maintained watercourses.</p> <p>The Applicant is seeking to disapply drainage bylaws and consent requirements under the Land Drainage Act 1991 through the DCO Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> <p>Where relevant matters remain of concern for the Trent Valley IDB these can be addressed by protective provisions.</p> <p>General protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | The Board's consent is required for any works, whether temporary or permanent, in, over or under, any Board maintained watercourse or culvert. | | <p>protection of drainage authorities. Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the Trent Valley IDB in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDB as required.</p> <p>Further discussions will take place as part of the Statements of Common Ground which will be produced for each IDB.</p> <p>Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO.</p> <p>These are listed within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> |
| Trent Valley IDB | TS_EM_016_002 | The Board will require all watercourses to be crossed by means of HDD at a depth no less than 2 metres PLUS the cable safety distance below the hard bed level of all watercourses (to ODN if EA or IDB maintained). This will allow the IDBs to have the flexibility to improve watercourses in the future due to climate change (works will include deepening & widening of watercourses). It is | N | It was agreed with the Trent Valley IDB to undertake trenchless crossings of IDB maintained watercourses in a meeting on 4 September 2023. The locations of these watercourses were received on a plan. The methodology for trenchless crossings if for |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | <p>anticipated that the above requirements would be covered by SOCGs, MOU, and via Protective Provisions within the DCO. This matter should be discussed further and in more detail as the proposed cable route is refined.</p> | | <p>the installation depth to be a minimum of 2 m below the firm river bed.</p> <p>This is secured within the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] under 'Methods for Watercourse Crossing'.</p> <p>As stated above under comment 'TS_EM_016_001', general protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the protection of drainage authorities.</p> <p>Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the Trent Valley IDB in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDB as required.</p> <p>Further discussions will take place as part of the Statements of Common Ground which will be produced for each IDB.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Trent Valley IDB | TS_EM_016_003 | Any culverts either temporary or permanent within the Boards watercourses will require consent. | N | <p>The Applicant is seeking to disapply drainage bylaws and consent requirements under the Land Drainage Act 1991 through the DCO within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> <p>Where relevant matters remain of concern for the Trent Valley IDB these can be addressed by protective provisions.</p> <p>General protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the protection of drainage authorities.</p> <p>Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the Trent Valley IDB in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDB as required.</p> <p>Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. These are listed within the Consents and Agreements</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> <p>As stated above under comment 'TS_EM_016_001', general protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the protection of drainage authorities.</p> <p>Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the Trent Valley IDB in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDB as required.</p> <p>Further discussions will take place as part of the Statements of Common Ground which will be produced for each IDB.</p> |
| Trent Valley IDB | TS_EM_016_004 | The erection or alteration of any mill dam, weir or other like obstruction to the flow, or erection or alteration of any culvert, whether temporary or permanent, within the channel of a riparian watercourse will require the Board's prior written consent. | N | <p>The Applicant is seeking to disapply drainage bylaws and consent requirements under the Land Drainage Act 1991 through the DCO (Consents and Agreement Position Statement [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> <p>Where relevant matters remain of concern for the Trent Valley IDB these can be addressed by protective provisions.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>General protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the protection of drainage authorities.</p> <p>Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the Trent Valley IDB in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDB as required.</p> <p>Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. These are listed within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> |
| Trent Valley IDB | TS_EM_016_005 | The Board's consent is required irrespective of any permission gained under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The Board's consent will only be granted where proposals are not detrimental to the flow or stability of the watercourse/culvert or the Board's machinery access to the watercourse/culvert which is required for annual maintenance, periodic improvement and emergency works. The applicant should therefore | N | <p>The Applicant is seeking to disapply drainage bylaws and consent requirements under the Land Drainage Act 1991 through the DCO (Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010142/APP/3.3]). Where relevant matters remain of concern for the Trent Valley IDB these can be addressed by protective provisions.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | note that the proposals described within this planning application may need to be altered to comply with the Board’s requirements if the Board’s consent is refused. | | <p>General protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the protection of drainage authorities.</p> <p>Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the Trent Valley IDB in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDB as required.</p> <p>Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO.</p> <p>These are listed within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> |
| Bassetlaw District Council - Environmental Health | TS_EM_030_001 | Pollution Prevention & Control:- The Environmental Impact Assessment should make reference to the land contamination. Both in terms of historic land use and prevention of land contamination arising from the proposed development. | N | <p>In terms of historic land use and prevention of land contamination arising from the Scheme, Preliminary Risk Assessments (PRAs), have been completed for both the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>The PRA for the Principal Site is included within Appendix 17-3 of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and the PRA for the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | Cable Route Corridor is provided in Appendix 17-4 of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] . |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_018 | <p>Volume I Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water</p> <p>Natural England welcomes the use of Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS) within the scheme and reference to the CIRIA SuDS Manual in their design. Natural England notes the foul drainage solution is not yet confirmed for the workforce during construction phase. However, in terms of the statutory designation, Ashton’s Meadow SSSI, this site is not hydrologically linked or dependent on water features within the scheme so no further review by Natural England will be taken at ES stage.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. During operation of the Scheme, there will be no discharge to the public sewer system. The foul drainage will be directed to a self-contained foul drainage system such as a cess pit or similar sealed tank system.</p> <p>These tanks will be regularly emptied under contract with a registered recycling and waste management Contractor in accordance with all relevant waste management requirements prevailing at the time. This is secured in the Framework OEMP [EN010142/APP/7.9].</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_036 | <p>Chapter 10 Water Environment</p> <p>The contents of this section are noted. We reserve the right to comment in detail on the ES, having consulted with the Lead Local Flood Authority.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_019 | <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>NCC have reviewed the information provided and it is not clear whether there is expected to be an increase in impermeable area in Nottinghamshire (I.e. Construction of buildings, roads, and other hard surfacing), and as such whether there would be a requirement for surface water management in relation to this. As such, NCC have attached (See Appendix 1) our standard information in relation to pre-applications, which outlines our expectations if there is to be an increase in impermeable area.</p> | N | <p>No drainage design is proposed for the Cable Route Corridor, which is within NCC, during operation as this is deemed to not contribute any additional runoff as the cables will be buried below ground, and the above ground routes will be restored to greenfield conditions, i.e. no permanent above ground infrastructure.</p> <p>The Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] provides detail on management of surface water runoff during the construction phase, including for the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>During decommissioning, measures for the management of surface water runoff are set out within the Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10].</p> |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham | TS_EM_050_001 | <p>Appendix 10-2 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4.3 Cottam Station is 'not' within Upper Witham IDB | N | <p>The Applicant has removed reference to Upper Witham IDB.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | | | | |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | TS_EM_050_002 | Figure 10-4 Watercourses, Flood Zones and IDBs The drawing correctly identifies the Upper Witham IDB area. But the IDB maintained watercourses are shown as 'main river' and not separated from the Environment Agency 'main river' length of the River Till. There should be a third designation for IDB maintained watercourses | N | Comment noted. The plans included within the ES have been updated to include IDB maintained watercourses (refer to Figure 10-5 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]). |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham | TS_EM_050_003 | Also some of the IDB maintained watercourses have not been identified as 'main river'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full length of the Board maintained East Till (20500) has not been shown as 'main river' • the Board maintained Pasture Drain (20503) has not been shown as 'main river' • the Board maintained Throops Drain (20106) has | N | The Applicant notes this comment. Main Rivers are Environment Agency maintained watercourses and noted on the figures from the Environment Agency Statutory Main River Map online, and are shown within Figure 10-5 of the ES |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | | not been shown as 'main river' Please contact Nick Downing for a shape file of the Board maintained watercourses. | | [EN010142/APP/6.3] . Upper Witham Watercourses and Ordinary Watercourses are also shown on Figure 10-5 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] . |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | TS_EM_050_004 | Figure 03-2 Proposed HDD Crossing Assumptions I refer to Figure 10-4 for notes on watercourse designations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'HDD of Tributary of River Till' this is the Board maintained Padmoor Drain (20400) and consent will be required from the Board. • 'HDD of River Till' this is an Environment Agency main river and an Environmental Permit may be required from them. • 'HDD of Fillingham Beck' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o at or South of Fillingham Lane this is the Board maintained East Till (20500) and consent will be required from the Board. o if it is North of Fillingham Lane it will cross the Board maintained East Till (20500), not identified on the plan and also the Board maintained Fillingham North Drain (20501) consent will be required from the Board Any further crossings whether HDD or open cut of any watercourses in the district or the extended | N | The Applicant is seeking to disapply drainage bylaws and consent requirements under the Land Drainage Act 1991 through the DCO within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3] . Where relevant matters remain of concern for the Witham and North East Lindsey IDBs these can be addressed by protective provisions. General protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO for the protection of drainage authorities. Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the IDBs in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDBs as required. Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | area of Upper Witham IDB please consult the Board to determine if a consent from the Board is required. Any further crossings whether HDD or open cut of any watercourses in the district or the extended area of Upper Witham IDB please consult the Board to determine if a consent from the Board is required. | | relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. These are listed within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3] . |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | TS_EM_050_005 | General comments. It is noted a Flood Risk Assessment will be produced as part of the DCO submission which will be produced with consultation with the Board. | N | The Applicant has submitted a Flood Risk Assessment as part of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] , it is in Appendix 10-3. The Flood Risk Assessment approach and methodology was presented to relevant stakeholders including the IDBs in September 2023 and no concerns were raised. A shapefile of the Upper Witham Board area was received from Upper Witham District on 04/09/2023. |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal | TS_EM_050_006 | There are several Board maintained watercourses that will be affected by the proposals. Under the terms of the Board's Byelaws, the prior written consent of the Board is required for any proposed temporary or permanent works or structures in, | N | The Applicant has included a 10 m buffer zone around all watercourses within the design. The Upper Witham IDB area extends into the Principal Site in the southwest of the area. The Grid Connection |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Drainage Board Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | | under, over or within the byelaw distance of 9m of the top of the bank of a Board maintained watercourse. A clear unobstructed strip the full width is required adjacent to all the maintained watercourses as identified in 11.114 on the DCO submission. | | Route crosses the Upper Witham IDB area to the east of Willingham by Stow. These will be trenchless crossings as shown in Figure 10-5 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] . The Framework CEMP submitted alongside the DCO [EN/010142/APP/7.8] includes the 10m buffer during construction. |
| Witham First District Internal Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | TS_EM_050_007 | Within the Board's district for ordinary watercourses under the terms of the Land Drainage Act. 1991 the prior written consent of the Board is required for any proposed temporary or permanent works or structures within any watercourse including infilling or a diversion. It is recommended that an access of appropriate width is left adjacent to all watercourse to allow for mechanical maintenance. | N | The Applicant has included a 10m buffer zone around all watercourses within the design. The Upper Witham IDB area extends into the Principal Site in the southwest of the area. The Grid Connection Route crosses the Upper Witham IDB area to the east of Willingham by Stow. These will be trenchless crossings as shown in Figure 10-5 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] . The Framework CEMP submitted alongside the DCO [EN/010142/APP/7.8] includes the 10 m buffer during construction. |
| Witham First District Internal | TS_EM_050_008 | Within Lincolnshire under the provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, and the | N | The Applicant notes this comment. The Applicant is seeking to disapply drainage |

| Respondent | Comment ID Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Drainage Board Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board North East Lindsey Drainage Board | <p>Land Drainage Act. 1991, the prior written consent of the Lead Local Flood Authority (Lincolnshire County Council) is required for any proposed works or structures in any watercourse outside those designated main rivers and Internal Drainage Districts. Within the catchment draining to the Board’s area (extended area) this Board acts as Agents for the Lead Local Flood Authority and as such any works, permanent or temporary, in any ditch, dyke or other such watercourse will require consent from the Board.</p> | | <p>bylaws and consent requirements under the Land Drainage Act 1991 through the DCO (Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010142/APP/3.3]).</p> <p>Where relevant matters remain of concern for the Witham and North East Lindsey IDBs these can be addressed by protective provisions.</p> <p>General protective provisions have been included within the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1] for the protection of drainage authorities.</p> <p>Discussion has not commenced between the Applicant and the IDBs in respect of the drafting of these protective provisions, but the Applicant is ready to pursue these with the IDBs as required.</p> <p>Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. These are listed within the Consents and Agreements Position Statement submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/3.3].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_027 | The impact on surface water flood risk is low and will be limited, again this is adequately covered in Section 10.0 of the PEIR with a Drainage Strategy in Appendix 10-3 proposing SUDs drainage for impermeable areas (e.g BESS). | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_008 | <p>Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p>The consultation response received from the Local Lead Flood Authority states that having reviewed the below information it is not clear whether there is expected to be an increase in impermeable area in Nottinghamshire (I.e. Construction of buildings, roads, and other hard surfacing), and as such whether there would be a requirement for surface water management in relation to this.</p> <p>As such, the Lead Local Flood Authority has attached their standard information in relation to pre-applications, which outlines the expectations if there is to be an increase in impermeable area and this is attached to this response.</p> <p>Further detail on flood impacts and drainage solutions would be welcome. The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in June 2021 concluded that the Cottam Priority Regeneration Area was</p> | N | <p>Noted on response and attachments. There are no proposed increases in permanent impermeable areas as part of the cable route corridor, which is located within Nottinghamshire. The Principal Site of the Scheme falls within Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The Outline Drainage Strategy (Appendix 10-4 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]) notes the changes to impermeable areas across the Scheme, namely from the BESS and Solar Station elements on the Principal Site. Access tracks are presumed permeable in line with NPS EN-3 'National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure' (Ref 2).</p> <p>The Flood Risk Assessment (refer to Appendix 10-3 of the ES)</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | <p>found to be highly susceptible to groundwater flooding. Whilst it is acknowledged that this proposal may not have the same impact on flood risk as mixed use regeneration, such issues should be given due consideration in the planning process.</p> <p>Solar farms typically do not result in a significant increase in impermeable ground so the impacts are generally acceptable. There is significant reference to aspects of the development site being located within Flood Zone 3.</p> <p>This should be fully assessed within the ES. The proposed cable route should avoid Flood Zones 2 and 3 wherever possible but it is acknowledged that the impact of cable routing on flood risk would likely not be significant.</p> <p>The main issue would be ensuring the cabling infrastructure is appropriately design should flooding occur but this is not considered to be a material planning consideration so we have no further comments in this respect.</p> | | <p>[EN010142/APP/6.2]) addresses flood risk to and from the Scheme, including areas where any infrastructure is located in Flood Zone 3 (refer to Appendix 10-3 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).</p> <p>The Scheme design follows a sequential approach to locating more vulnerable development to Flood Zone 1 and at low risk from all other sources of flood risk.</p> <p>The FRA references the Bassetlaw District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment although no PV panels or BESS and Solar Station areas are located within BDC administrative boundary.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_021 | Contaminated Land Once the cable route is determined, it is important to take into consideration any historical land contamination that may exist | N | Historical land contamination has been considered in the PRAs, which have been completed for both the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor. The PRA for the Principal Site is included within Appendix 17-3 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and the PRA for the Cable Route Corridor is provided in Appendix 17-4 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] . |
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_001 | Table 10.4 Water Resources: the proposed development is located within an area of ‘serious water stress’ designated by the Environment Agency. The ES should provide details relating to water supply and demand requirements during the construction and operational phases. | N | Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] considers water stress. During operation there will be welfare facilities for only 10-12 staff during working hours. This represents a small volume water use, which will utilise mains supply. The provision of water supply for all other construction and operational uses (e.g. panel cleaning during operation, dust suppression during construction) will be imported from local commercial water suppliers and will not be obtained from |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | | | <p>onsite water supply. Therefore, the effect within Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] is assessed as not significant.</p> <p>Anglian Water’s comments (comment ID TS_EM_032_002) state that the quantum of demand for the scheme is small and temporary and would likely constitute a ‘domestic’ demand’. Provided no new connection is required which exceeds this demand, this supports that the impact may be assessed as not significant.</p> |
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_002 | <p>Anglian Water position: Anglian Water has now issued the attached Policy Position on new non domestic water demands. In summary, new water demands and connections may be declined if these could compromise domestic supply for current and planned housing and domestic use. The project should investigate rainwater collection for the non- potable supply for the fire tanks as well as non- potable uses for the construction stage. This solution is being employed by an exemplar solar project to avoid the use of scarce water resources and the embodied (capital) carbon that such mains water supply may entail.</p> | N | <p>The provision of water supply for all construction uses will be imported from local portable water suppliers and will not be obtained from onsite water supply.</p> <p>The BESS areas will be designed to integrate pressure fed fire hydrants and/or static water tanks for firefighting, with water supply being sourced externally and transported to site.</p> <p>Water provision will be designated for the cooling of adjacent BESS equipment. This will meet current UK National Fire Chiefs</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | We direct the project to the guidance in the Water Resources NPS on the approach to assessing water resource impacts. | | <p>Council (NFCC) guidelines which stipulate tanks and / or hydrants should be capable of delivering no less than 1,900 litres per minute for at least 2 hours.</p> <p>The firefighting water requirement will be fully assessed at the detailed design stage based upon BESS fire & and explosion test data by an independent Fire Protection Engineer and water storage volumes will be agreed with Lincolnshire FRS during detailed design.</p> |
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_003 | Welfare facilities: Anglian Water position: This quantum of demand is small and temporary and would likely constitute a 'domestic demand'. Provided no new connection is required which exceeds this demand the impact in the Water Section of the EIA may be assessed as not significant. | N | <p>An estimated water demand for the Scheme is presented within Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>During the operational phase, the water supply for the operations and maintenance hub at Solar Farm Control Centre will come from the mains supply.</p> <p>The provision of water supply for all other construction and operational uses will be imported from local water suppliers and will not be obtained from onsite water supply.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032 _004 | SuDS for surface water: Anglian Water position: We welcome that no public sewer connection is required. We therefore anticipate that there will not be a Provision within the draft DCO which seeks the right to connect to the public sewer. We direct the project to the guidance in the Waste Water NPS on the approach to assessing water recycling impacts. If a new waste water connection is required, then an application should be made via Inflow. | N | <p>Given the minimal demand, it is anticipated that the Scheme will not result in any significant changes to the water stress in the local area.</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment. No sewer connection is proposed. Foul discharge for staff welfare use will be directed to a sealed cess pit with no pathway to ground or surface waters.</p> <p>This will be emptied regularly by a licensed Waste Contractor. During detailed design stage, following DCO consent, opportunities for the use of rainwater harvesting for non-potable water supplies during operation compounds will be investigated.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_005 | <p>Protective Provisions (PPs) including standoffs for Anglian Water assets: Anglian Water position: At the DCO site near Rampton and around the substation Anglian Water’s pipes of 400mm or more in diameter will require bespoke stand-off distances based on ground investigations undertaken by the project.</p> <p>Stand offs of 6m (six metres) may be sufficient but it will depend on the works planned and the asset location/ condition. We would welcome confirmation that works on public highways that lead to Anglian Water’s assets will be undertaken to ensure 24 hours/ 7-day access is maintained.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant has been engaging with Anglian Water to agree protective provisions in respect of any impacts the Scheme or its construction may have on Anglian Water’s assets, including discussions as to impacts on the assets raised.</p> |
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_006 | <p>Design change avoid to pipe diversions: Anglian Water position: As a utility provider Anglian Water has over the past decade assessed and redesigned capital projects to reduce their carbon emissions by 63%. We are therefore seeking to ensure that pipe or other asset works are minimised including using single or collective cable route project corridors. We therefore request a meeting with the project when the route corridor is defined further to reduce the need for diversions and their attendant carbon emissions.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant is currently engaging with Anglian Water, their legal advisers and agents and Protective Provision negotiations are at an advanced stage.</p> <p>The Applicant is also committed to working collaboratively with the two other DCO promoters who are also proposing to connect into the National Grid Cottam Substation and will arrange a meeting with Anglian Water and their appointed agents</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | to further discuss the queries raised in this representation. |
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_007 | Operational access to sites & assets 24/7: Anglian Water position: Should a connection to a foul sewer be required as an alternative option, Anglian Water must be consulted prior to any planning or regulatory pre application discussions. | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment. No foul sewer connection is proposed.</p> <p>Foul discharge for staff welfare use will be directed to a sealed cess pit with no pathway to ground or surface waters. This will be emptied regularly by a licensed Waste Contractor.</p> |
| Anglian Water | TS_EM_032_008 | <p>Conclusion</p> <p>In view of the guidance in the National Policy Statements requests that water supply, water resources and water recycling assets are assessed in the EIA to set out how the project will be supplied with water, its wastewater managed, how water assets serving residents and business will be protected and how design has been altered to reduce the need for new water infrastructure or the diversion of existing assets. If additional water resources and consequently additional water recycling infrastructure is required Anglian Water will require the EIA to include a Water Resources</p> | N | <p>The Framework CEMP submitted alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/7.8] includes statements regarding protection of utility assets.</p> <p>The water supply and demand requirements of the construction and operational phases has been outlined within the Water Supply and Demand section within Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010124/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This includes an estimate of the likely water usage for the Scheme within based on the number of proposed full time employees for</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | <p>Assessment which considers whether the new water demands in combination with other NSIP projects in the Water Resource Zone and the water recycling catchments prejudice domestic water supplies and / or the sustainable management of waste water.</p> <p>The Construction Environment Management Plan and Water Management Plan should include steps to remove the risk of damage to Anglian Water assets from plant and machinery including haul roads. These will support the Protective Provisions in the draft DCO.</p> | | <p>construction and operation and comparison with the industry standards on demand per person, and the likely requirement for panel cleaning during operation.</p> <p>This includes mitigation measures implemented to minimise water demand. Estimates of demand requirements during construction are considered to be minor and temporary, and considered to not result in a long term effect therefore it is not considered necessary to carry out a specific water demands assessment again other NSIP project in the area.</p> <p>Estimates of demand requirements during operation are limited and proposed to be sourced from local licensed suppliers.</p> <p>The ES contains an estimate of likely water usage during construction and operation. During the operational phase, the Solar Farm Control Centre water supply will come from a mains water supply connection.</p> <p>The water for the Panel PV cleaning will come from off-site suppliers rather than the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | | | main connection, similar to other Solar Schemes. |

1.12 General comments

Table 1-14: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses – General comments

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Brampton Parish Meeting | TS_EM_002_001 | From the residents of Brampton Village, the majority view is clear. We are against the siting of 2000, 4.5m solar panels close to this small, rural village, together with battery storage buildings in Marton, for clear, rational reasons. | N | <p>The Applicant recognises that some people are opposed to the Scheme. We have reviewed all of the responses that we have received to our consultations and had regard to them as evidenced by this appendix and the wider Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1].</p> <p>Where appropriate, we have made changes to our design which includes siting away from neighbouring properties and employing enhanced mitigation to screen views.</p> <p>Within our Application, we have included an assessment of alternatives within Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] which sets out our rationale for choosing this site and why we think it is suitable for solar energy generation.</p> |
| Willingham by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_027_001 | Willingham by Stow Parish Council would like to register their opposition to the proposed solar development - Tillbridge Solar Park. The parish council support | N | <p>The Applicant recognises that some people are opposed to the Scheme. We have reviewed all of the responses that we have received to our consultations and had regard to them as</p> |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------|------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | plans for renewable energy generation but consider 4 solar projects unacceptable. | | <p>evidenced by this appendix and the wider Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.1].</p> <p>Where appropriate, we have made changes to our design which includes siting away from neighbouring properties and employing enhanced mitigation to screen views.</p> <p>Within our Application, we have included an assessment of alternatives within Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] which sets out our rationale for choosing this site and why we think it is suitable for solar energy generation.</p> <p>The Applicant has also assessed the interrelationships and cumulative effects with other neighbouring projects.</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to mitigate identified effects where possible. This includes by cooperating on a shared Cable Route Corridor with the neighbouring projects and incorporating setbacks from the Cottam Solar Project PV arrays within the Scheme design.</p> <p>Further detail on these aspects of the Applicant's work can be found in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | | | [EN010142/APP/6.1] and in the Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] . |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_004 | <p>We are against the proposed large-scale solar developments, because of their limited contribution to decarbonisation and the adverse consequences arising from using farmland in this way.</p> <p>We are concerned that the benefit the schemes can bring is limited The role solar can play in decarbonisation is very limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK, solar panels produce on average around 11% of their rated output and they produce most of that power on sunny, summer days when we least need it. When demand is at its highest, on winter evenings, they produce nothing at all. | N | <p>We disagree with this characterisation. 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.</p> <p>This is supported by planning policy, including the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 2) which states: "solar is a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector".</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 Tillbridge Solar Project stands to play an important role in this.</p> <p>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> |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>We have identified this area as having suitable irradiance for solar energy generation. Across the UK, solar farms generate electricity all year round. We do however acknowledge that the energy generated by solar PV panels is intermittent in nature. By co-locating battery energy storage systems (BESS) with solar PV we are able to maximise the benefits of the renewable energy generated by the Scheme.</p> <p>The BESS releases the energy generated to the grid at times when it is most needed. With regards to the temporary loss of farm land, the 60 year operating life of the Scheme would allow for the existing land use to be restored once the Scheme has been decommissioned.</p> |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_005 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep the lights on, something else must produce power when solar is not producing, so for much of the year, that means relying on alternative sources, e.g. which may be low carbon (e.g. wind, hydro, nuclear), but may as easily be fossil-based (e.g. gas, oil, diesel). • The proposed solar projects make no material attempt to match when power is produced to when it is needed. They take | 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, and low-carbon flexibility solutions are needed to support this national aim.</p> <p>The Scheme includes provision for battery storage which increases the flexibility of the scheme in operation, by storing energy when it is in</p> |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>up a huge amount of space for the limited contribution they can make to the electricity system, and therefore represent an extremely inefficient use of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batteries don't solve the problem - Batteries help, but they can only store a few hours of electricity; they are not capable of storing volumes of solar power from the summer to be used in the winter. | | <p>abundance and releasing it to the grid when it is needed.</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 circa15GW 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>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. Zero-carbon sources of flexibility are also required so that decarbonisation can be achieved without risking security of supply while delivering an affordable energy system.</p> <p>Renewables, including large-scale solar, and battery energy storage systems, are important parts of the solution.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_001 | <p>We agree: That climate change calls for urgent action to decarbonise our economy. Solar is a proven technology, that can be deployed competitively, now. We are against the proposed large-scale solar developments, because of their limited contribution to decarbonisation and the adverse consequences arising from using farmland in this way.</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>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> <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>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Scheme to impact upon agricultural production. The ES includes a Chapter on soils and agriculture (Chapter 15) [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | | | <p>minimise the use of land considered to be best and most versatile (BMV) within the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme is not considered to have an impact on food security. Further detail on how the Scheme has been sited and how its design has evolved to avoid use of BMV land is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>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 require that the Scheme is decommissioned at the end of its operating life and the land returned to its current use.</p> |
| Toft Newton Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_056_001 | Energy security is an issue which affecting our parish. | N | If consented, the Scheme will provide a local and secure source of renewable generation to the national electricity transmission system. |
| Toft Newton Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_056_002 | Toft Newton Parish Council are happy to support this scheme, as it will secure energy supplies throughout West Lindsey. | N | The Applicant welcomes the support of Toft Newton Parish Council. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Ministry of Defence | TS_EM_048_001 | This is a pre-application for the development of a solar farm with a cable route corridor, which will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the principal site to national transmission system. The application site occupies the statutory height and bird strike safeguarding zones surrounding RAF Scampton and is approx. 10km from the centre of the airfield | N | <p>Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the Scheme on RAF Scampton.</p> <p>The assessment identified that the Scheme parameters do not impede on the safeguarding limits of RAF Scampton. In addition, it is understood that RAF Scampton has now been closed.</p> |
| Ministry of Defence | TS_EM_048_002 | <p>After review of the documents submitted, I can confirm that the MOD has no safeguarding objections to this proposal.</p> <p>However, the MOD would request that we are consulted at all future stages for this development in order to conduct the necessary safeguarding assessments as further details become available.</p> <p>The MOD must emphasise that the advice provided within this letter is in response to the data and information detailed in the developer's document titled Tillbridge Solar consultation leaflet,</p> | N | Comment is noted. The Ministry of Defence will be consulted at future stages of the Scheme's development. |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>Tillbridge Solar section 48 notice and Tillbridge Solar S42 prescribed consultees letter dated May 2023.</p> <p>Any variation of the parameters (which include the location, dimensions, form, and finishing materials) detailed may significantly alter how the development relates to MOD safeguarding requirements and cause adverse impacts to safeguarded defence assets or capabilities.</p> <p>In the event that any amendment, whether considered material or not by the determining authority, is submitted for approval, the MOD should be consulted and provided with adequate time to carry out assessments and provide a formal response.</p> | | |
| Severn Trent Water | TS_EM_013_001 | It appears that STW apparatus is located within the proposed Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor and accesses. | N | The Applicant has obtained Severn Trent Water Limited utility data from publicly available sources and incorporated this as part of the Scheme design. The Applicant has also sought to validate the interests identified by way of Request for |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | | | Information; however, a direct response is awaited. In any event, Protective Provisions are available for Statutory Undertakers which operate within the water industry. |
| Eclipse Power Networks | TS_EM_014_01 | We have nothing in this area. | N | The Applicant thanks Eclipse Power Networks for its consultation response and notes the contents. |
| Marine Management Organisation | TS_EM_056_01 | <p>Response to your consultation</p> <p>The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is a non-departmental public body responsible for the management of England’s marine area on behalf of the UK government. The MMO’s delivery functions are; marine planning, marine licensing, wildlife licensing and enforcement, marine protected area management, marine emergencies, fisheries management and issuing European grants.</p> <p>Marine Licensing</p> | N | Comment noted. The Applicant has included a deemed marine licence within the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/4.4] . |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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Works activities taking place below the mean high water mark may require a marine licence in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009.

Such activities include the construction, alteration or improvement of any works, dredging, or a deposit or removal of a substance or object below the mean high water springs mark or in any tidal river to the extent of the tidal influence.

You can also apply to the MMO for consent under the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) for offshore generating stations between 1 and 100 megawatts in English waters.

The MMO is also the authority responsible for processing and determining Harbour Orders in England, together with granting consent under various local Acts and orders regarding harbours.

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A wildlife licence is also required for activities that that would affect a UK or European protected marine species.

The MMO is a signatory to the coastal concordat and operates in accordance with its principles. Should the activities subject to planning permission meet the above criteria then the applicant should be directed to the follow pages: check if you need a marine licence and asked to quote the following information on any resultant marine licence application:

- local planning authority name,
- planning officer name and contact details,
- planning application reference.

Following submission of a marine licence application a case team will be in touch with the relevant planning officer to discuss next steps.

Environmental Impact Assessment

With respect to projects that require a

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>marine licence the EIA Directive (codified in Directive 2011/92/EU) is transposed into UK law by the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (the MWR), as amended. Before a marine licence can be granted for projects that require EIA, MMO must ensure that applications for a marine licence are compliant with the MWR.</p> <p>In cases where a project requires both a marine licence and terrestrial planning permission, both the MWR and The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations may be applicable.</p> <p>If this consultation request relates to a project capable of falling within either set of EIA regulations, then it is advised that the applicant submit a request directly to the MMO to ensure any requirements under the MWR are considered adequately at the following link provided.</p> | | |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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Marine Planning

Under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 ch.4, 58, public authorities must make decisions in accordance with marine policy documents and if it takes a decision that is against these policies it must state its reasons. MMO as such are responsible for implementing the relevant Marine Plans for their area, through existing regulatory and decision-making processes.

Marine plans will inform and guide decision makers on development in marine and coastal areas. Proposals should conform with all relevant policies, taking account of economic, environmental and social considerations. Marine plans are a statutory consideration for public authorities with decision making functions. At its landward extent, a marine plan will apply up to the mean high water springs

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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mark, which includes the tidal extent of any rivers. As marine plan boundaries extend up to the level of the mean high water spring tides mark, there will be an overlap with terrestrial plans which generally extend to the mean low water springs mark.

A map showing how England's waters have been split into 6 marine plan areas is available on our website. For further information on how to apply the marine plans please visit our Explore Marine Plans service.

Planning documents for areas with a coastal influence may wish to make reference to the MMO's licensing requirements and any relevant marine plans to ensure that necessary regulations are adhered to. All public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area must do so in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act and the UK Marine

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>Policy Statement unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. Local authorities may also wish to refer to our online guidance and the Planning Advisory Service soundness self-assessment checklist. If you wish to contact your local marine planning officer you can find their details on our gov.uk page.</p> | | |
| | | <p>Minerals and waste plans and local aggregate assessments</p> | | |
| | | <p>If you are consulting on a mineral/waste plan or local aggregate assessment, the MMO recommend reference to marine aggregates is included and reference to be made to the documents below;</p> | | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marine Policy Statement (MPS), section 3.5 which highlights the importance of marine aggregates and its supply to England's (and the UK) construction industry. • The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out | | |

| Response | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>policies for national (England) construction minerals supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) which includes specific references to the role of marine aggregates in the wider portfolio of supply. • The National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020 predict likely aggregate demand over this period including marine supply. <p>The NPPF informed MASS guidance requires local mineral planning authorities to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments, these assessments have to consider the opportunities and constraints of all mineral supplies into their planning regions – including marine. This means that even land-locked counties, may have to consider the role that marine sourced supplies (delivered by rail or river) play – particularly where land based resources are becoming increasingly constrained.</p> | | |

Table 1-15: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - General comments (s42(1)(d) land interests)

| Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| TS_EM_001_001 | 2.1. We have carefully considered the consultation documents with our client and their representatives and professional advisors, <i>redacted</i> . In summary, the <i>redacted</i> objects to the scheme to the extent it concerns the granting of rights and permanent acquisitions of the <i>redacted</i> (or any part thereof) as set out and detailed further below. | N | The Applicant notes the landowner’s remarks and has subsequently engaged with them with a view to reaching a voluntary agreement regarding the use of their land that falls within the Order limits. Discussions are ongoing at the time of submission as described in the Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought [EN010142/APP/4.4] . |
| TS_EM_001_002 | 4.1. We have set out the <i>redacted</i> detailed grounds of objection to the scheme below. Please note that our client reserves the right to raise further grounds of objection in the event their concerns are not addressed in the submitted application for the scheme or any further consultations. | N | The Applicant notes this position. Please also refer to the response given to comment reference: TS_EM_001_001 above. |
| TS_EM_001_004 | 4.3. In the covering letter for the consultation from the applicant dated 26 May 2023 it is stated that the scheme comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of | N | The Applicant has complied with the consultation obligations imposed by sections 42 and 45-49 of the PA 2008, as well as the statutory guidance regarding pre-application procedures published under section 50 |

| Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | <p>ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays to generate electricity, a Batter Energy Storage System (BESS) and infrastructure to export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.</p> <p>4.4. The covering letter then continues by stating that the BESS will have a direct relationship with the solar PV panels and it will support the operation of this by storing electricity produced during times of peak capacity until it needs to be released. However, it is then stated that the details of the design of the BESS elements ‘are currently in development’.</p> <p>4.5. Noting the importance of the BESS to the efficiency of the scheme, including the scale of the scheme as to the quantitative need and efficiency of the solar PV panels and its overall capacity to export and import electricity to the national network, it is clear that without the details of the design of the BESS elements then the scheme is not at a formative stage for the statutory consultation.</p> <p>4.6. This is a noted example of the inadequacies of the consultation and not intended to be exhaustive</p> | | <p>of the Act. The Applicant has also complied with the APFP Regulations, the EIA Regulations, MHCLG guidance, and all applicable national policy statements and PINS Advice Notes.</p> <p>Regulation 12(2) of EIA Regulations states that the purpose of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is to provide sufficient information to enable stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of a proposed development. PINS Advice Note 7 explains that the PEIR does not need to constitute a complete assessment and is a compilation of the environmental information available the point in time it is produced.</p> <p>The information provided was 'preliminary' and does not represent the final project design or include final EIA conclusions. The Applicant has continued to refine the scheme design following consideration of consultation responses. These responses have also informed the updated assessment of environmental impacts in the ES. However, the Applicant considers that the consultation materials that accompanied the consultation provided more than sufficient information for consultees to come to an informed view on the likely significant effects of the Scheme.</p> |

| Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | <p>of such inadequacies. The Rochester Bridge Trust reserves their position to raise further examples in any subsequent representations.</p> <p>4.7. Accordingly, <i>redacted</i> objects to the scheme as they consider the consultation substantially inadequate within the legal principles of lawful consultations and legitimate expectations.</p> | | <p><i>redacted</i> will have further opportunities to provide input into the examination of the Application, including the opportunity to register as an interested party through relevant representations and provide further written representations during the examination. The Applicant will continue to seek to engage with <i>redacted</i> over the course of the application and examination process.</p> |

1.13 Human Health

Table 1-16: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Human Health

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Brampton Parish Meeting | TS_EM_002_005 | 4. The human impact of such a huge development cannot be underestimated. Mental health and well-being have been cornerstones of recovery since the COVID pandemic. The residents of Brampton Village deserve more than to be surrounded by inefficient solar panels sited at an outrageous cost on green belt land. | N | <p>Consideration of mental health has been made as part of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This assessment concludes that no significant effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Solar PV is a proven form of energy generation in the UK.</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>The Applicant recognises that solar PV is an intermittent form of energy generation and is proposing a battery energy storage system (BESS) as associated development to the solar PV. This will maximise the amount of renewable energy that the Scheme exports to the national electricity grid.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_004 | UKHSA is satisfied with the justification for scoping out the potential health effects of EMFs, as presented in Volume 1 Chapter 11 Human Health (Section 11.4.11). | N | The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the UK Health Security Agency for its response. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_037 | Chapter 11 Human Health The contents in this section are noted. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board | TS_EM_052_001 | Many thanks for sharing this with us, there is no comments from Lincolnshire ICB as there is no healthcare need. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_089 | Public Health – no comments to make at this stage. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_023 | Electromagnetic Fields Human health is a material consideration and the District consider that this should be scoped into the ES. | N | Electromagnetic fields are considered as part of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This assessment concludes that no significant effects are anticipated. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_EM_067_002 | <p>Would Hazardous Substance Consent be needed?</p> <p>Based on the PEIR, it is not clear whether the applicant has considered the hazard classification of any chemicals that are proposed to be present at the development.</p> <p>However, the HSE would like to highlight that hazardous substances planning consent ['HSC'] is required to store or use any of the Categories of Substances or Named Hazardous Substances set out in Schedule 1 of The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015 as amended, if those hazardous substances will be present on, over or under the land at or above the controlled quantities.</p> <p>There is an “addition rule” in Part 4 of Schedule 1 for below-threshold substances. Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority.</p> | N | <p>Comment noted.</p> <p>The Applicant is not able to determine whether a Hazardous Substances Consent will be required for the Scheme until detailed design has been undertaken and the design, composition and arrangement of relevant components are known.</p> <p>In the event that a hazardous substances consent is required following completion of detailed design, the Applicant will apply for this consent at that time.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_EM_067_004 | Explosives sites HSE has no comment to make as there are no licensed explosives sites in the vicinity | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_EM_067_005 | Electrical Safety No comment from a planning perspective. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

1.14 Major accidents

Table 1-17: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Major accidents

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_003 | We also expect to see risk assessment consideration of the impact of accidental fires from the development site on any nearby receptors. | N | <p>The Applicant has provided an assessment of the effects of an unplanned fire relating to the proposed battery energy storage system (BESS). This can be found in Appendix 17-5: Unplanned Emissions from BESS of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The assessment has 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, 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 UKHSA has identified as resulting in notable discomfort to members of the general population.</p> <p>The Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010142/APP/7.13] details risk assessment tools that will be utilised together</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service | TS_EM_060_001 | <p>We have received the attached documents and email below which is outside of Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service’s jurisdiction.</p> <p>I understand that the area highlighted below falls within the boundaries of Lincolnshire F&RS so I am forwarding this to you for your information/attention.</p> | N | <p>with detailed consequence modelling to provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>It also outlines safety provisions that will be incorporated into the Scheme including a fire detection and fire alarm system using coincidence detection in accordance with relevant guidelines, and incorporating aspirating smoke detection and carbon monoxide (CO) detection within the BESS enclosure for early detection of gases produced during off-gassing and prior to thermal runaway.</p> <p>The Applicant notes the response from Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service.</p> <p>The Applicant has engaged with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue service through the Statutory Consultation and during the wider pre-application period, and will continue to do so post-submission of the DCO Application.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service | TS_EM_061_002 | I can state at this stage that in principle the Fire Authority (NFRS) has no objections of note to raise. This is based on the understanding that the BESS units will be located in Lincolnshire and as such the layout, spacing, construction, fighting considerations and emergency planning (not exhaustive) will be addressed by our Lincolnshire colleagues. | N | The Applicant notes the response from Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service. The Applicant has engaged with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue service through the Statutory Consultation and during the wider pre-application period, and will continue to do so post-submission of the DCO Application. |
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_EM_067_001 | HSE's land use planning advice Will the proposed development fall within any of HSE's consultation distances? According to HSE's records, the proposed DCO application boundary for this Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project falls into the consultation zones of a Major Accident Hazard Site ['MAHS'] and a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline ['MAHP']. This is based on the site boundary in | N | Major accidents and disasters are considered as part of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No likely significant effects are envisaged. The Applicant has been in contact with the owner of the site since August 2023 and has been working collaboratively with them and Uniper. Meetings with all parties have taken place frequently since September 2023 and discussions regarding an Option Agreement for Easement continue. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>Figure 02-1 in the revised Preliminary Environmental Information Report.</p> <p>The major accident hazard site is HSE reference 4154 EDF Energy Ltd, Cottom Power Station, Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>The major accident hazard pipeline is HSE reference 11166, Uniper and E.ON UK, Blyborough to Cottam PS Pipeline.</p> <p>The Applicant should make contact with the above operators, to inform an assessment of whether or not the proposed development is vulnerable to a possible major accident. There are three particular reasons for this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The pipeline operator may have a legal interest in developments in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may restrict developments within a certain proximity of the pipeline. ii. The standards to which the pipeline is designed and operated may restrict major traffic routes within a certain proximity of the pipeline. Consequently, | | <p>Uniper’s preference is that a single set of Protective Provisions to safeguard their statutory operations is negotiated between all of the Lincolnshire solar farm projects. These discussions continue.</p> <p>The Applicant contacted E.ON to confirm the nature of their interests and whether they required Protective Provisions. No response has been received to date.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>there may be a need for the operator to modify the pipeline or its operation, if the development proceeds.</p> <p>iii. To establish the necessary measures required to alter/upgrade the pipeline to appropriate standards.</p> | | |
| | | <p>HSE’s Land Use Planning advice is dependent on the location of areas where people may be present. Based on the information in the April 2023 PEIR it is unlikely that HSE would advise against the development. Please note that the advice is based on HSE’s existing policy for providing land-use planning advice and the information which has been provided. HSE’s advice in response to a subsequent planning application may differ should HSE’s policy or the scope of the development change by the time the Development Consent Order application is submitted.</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_EM_067_003 | <p>Consideration of Risk Assessments Regulation 5(4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 requires the assessment of significant effects to include, where relevant, the expected significant effects arising from the proposed development's vulnerability to major accidents. HSE's role in NSIPs is summarised in Advice Note 11 'working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process' Annex G on the Planning Inspectorate's website [Advice notes National Infrastructure Planning (planninginspectorate.gov.uk)] - Annex G – The Health and Safety Executive. This document includes consideration of risk assessments under the heading "Risk assessments".</p> <p>In the PEIR it was not clear if there was consideration of risk assessments arising from the development's vulnerability to major accidents.</p> | N | <p>Major accidents and disasters are considered as part of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No likely significant effects are envisaged.</p> <p>All relevant guidance related to major accidents and disasters has been adhered to as part of the assessment presented in Section 17.6 of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A summary of guidance considered, including the PINS Advice Note 11 Annex G, can be found in Appendix 17-1: Other Environmental Topics Legislation, Policy and Guidance of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|
|------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|

We would advise this is considered further in line with Advice Note 11 Annex on the Planning Inspectorate's website - Annex G – The Health and Safety Executive taking account of the following: "it may be beneficial for applicants to undertake a risk assessment as early as possible to satisfy themselves that their design and operation will meet the requirements of relevant health and safety legislation as design of the Proposed Development progresses."

1.15 Ground conditions

Table 1-18: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Ground conditions

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_010 | Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Ground Conditions We have reviewed section 16.4 relating to Ground Conditions, together with Appendices 16-2 and 16-3, which present the Preliminary Risk Assessments for the two areas of the development. Ground conditions were scoped out of requiring assessment in the PEIR. | N | The Applicant notes the Environment Agency's response and the comments made. |
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_011 | The PEIR proposes that a site investigation will be completed at the post-consent stage, and this will be secured via a requirement in the DCO. We are satisfied with this suggestion. | N | The Applicant notes the Environment Agency's position. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Environment Agency | TS_EM_010_012 | Please note that the view expressed in this letter is a response to a pre-application enquiry only and does not represent our final view in relation to any future planning application made concerning this site. We reserve the right to change our position in relation to any such application. | N | The Applicant notes the Environment Agency's response. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_009 | Ground Conditions and Contamination Again it is acknowledged that the cabling element in this regard is less advanced. There are no further comments to make at this stage. | N | The Applicant notes Bassetlaw District Council response. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_098 | <p>9. Further Comments</p> <p>Soil Damage During Construction Soil structure can be significantly damaged during the construction phase of the process, particularly on heavy clay soils.</p> <p>There is inevitably a lot of trafficking of vehicles on the land to erect the panels and if this work is undertaken when soils are wet, there can be significant damage. Much of this damage can be remedied post construction, but not all and it is possible that long term drainage issues occur on the site due to the construction.</p> <p>During the construction phase many of the areas will affect soil and water issues. A basic Soil Management Plan that should be established as part of the Construction Phase, to minimise the impact on soil resources.</p> | N | <p>A Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.12] has been provided within the DCO Application, with the aim of reducing impact on soils resource.</p> <p>The issues listed as suggested subheadings are addressed in the Framework SMP. A detailed SMP will be secured via Requirement in the DCO.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>The following headings should be included in the Soil Management Plan, both for the site and the cable route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site preparation; • Import of construction materials, plant and equipment to Site; • Establishment of Site construction compounds and welfare facilities; • Cable installation; • Temporary construction compounds; • Trenching in sections • Upgrading existing tracks and construction of new access roads within the Site; • The upgrade or construction of crossing points (bridges /culverts) at drainage ditches within the Site; • Appropriate storage and capping of soil; • Appropriate construction drainage; • Sectionalised approach of duct | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>installation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation and installation of jointing pits; • Cable pulling; • Testing and commissioning; and • Site reinstatement (i.e. returning any land used during construction, for temporary purposes, back to its previous condition). • Use of borrow pits <p>A separate soil management plan should be considered for the cable route in order to minimise the impact on soil structure, land drainage and ultimately soil quality. Guidance is available in published documents.</p> | | |

1.16 Scheme Description

Table 1-19: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Scheme Description

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_001 | Solar provides a very low load-factor supply of electricity (around 11% of rated capacity) | N | <p>The load factor for solar PV is higher than suggested. The load factor referring to the peak installed PV DC capacity is 13.68%.</p> <p>The load factor referring to the grid capacity utilising the BESS to store the surplus PV generation at peak times is 25.8%.</p> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_002 | Solar provides energy at a time when electricity is needed least (summer days) | N | <p>An examination of the grid shows that even in summer, it relies heavily on fossil fuels. In addition, although solar panels may produce more electricity during the summer, due to longer days, the panels will still produce electricity in winter.</p> <p>Therefore, deploying solar panels will help to decarbonise the grid, and will assist the government in meeting its legal commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050.</p> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_004 | The project proposes BESS, which will not have the capacity to store excess summer, solar energy for the winter when it is needed. This is a separate grid balancing proposal. | N | <p>The Applicant has provided a Statement of Need [EN010142/APP/7.1] with its DCO application.</p> <p>The BESS is intended to hold 2-4 hours of plant-generated energy, allowing it to store excess</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_006 | <p>I would reiterate that we support the urgent need to decarbonise our economy and understand that solar will have a part to play. However, with only around 3% of UK households having been fitted with panels, and the fact that solar remains outside any pre-requisite for planning consent on either domestic or commercial properties, new-build and retro-fit rooftop solar must be the clear priority ahead of using agricultural land with all the attendant adverse consequences, e.g. on food production, the agricultural economy and visual aspects.</p> | N | <p>daytime power during summer for release during high-demand evening or morning periods.</p> <p>The BESS proposed as part of the Scheme is designed to meet short term balancing needs and is not intended to ‘store excess summer, solar energy for the winter when it is needed.</p> <hr/> <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 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>The UK 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</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_008 | Life of the scheme (Assessment Years): The duration of the operational time period of the project is 60 years as the basis for the assessment. By contrast throughout the documentation, there is repeated references to these being “Temporary Structures”. Between construction, operation and decommissioning, a life cycle of c. 60 years does not reasonably constitute “temporary” in a human lifetime. The developer should be consistent and honest with the public about the lifetime of the scheme. | N | Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] describes reversible effects as long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Scheme, but which cease once the Scheme has been decommissioned. The reference to temporary is correct in planning terms as although the infrastructure will remain for 60 years it will be removed at decommissioning. The ES is clear throughout as to the anticipated duration of the scheme by reference to 60 years. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_012 | Reference to UK Government Energy Strategy: In describing the energy need, the PIER quotes the Government in many areas, but neglects to mention that Solar does not form part of the 10-point plan within the Energy Security Strategy. Solar is included afterwards in “other measures” as something | N | 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 |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | <p>of a footnote to the Renewables section of the Strategy.</p> <p>The Energy Security Strategy includes an ambition for what “could be up to 70GW” of solar. The current 14GW of solar is split between “Large scale solar” and rooftops. (A large scale solar scheme in the UK is currently c.50MW. There is no call in the Energy Security Strategy to expand this by a factor of 10.)</p> <p>As part of the section on solar is the commitment that the Government will support effective land use – “encouraging large scale projects to locate on previously developed land”... and to “maximise the efficiency of land use”.</p> <p>It is hard to understand how the Tillbridge solar scheme meets these criteria.</p> | | <p>to be composed predominantly of wind and solar. Solar is deliverable, reliable and low-cost.</p> <p>The Government has targeted 70GW of UK solar by 2035, up from a base of c.15GW today, this ambition was included in the British Energy Security Strategy, Powering Up Britain, the Skidmore Review and the March 2023 Draft Revised NPSs.</p> <p>As solar has become more affordable and reliable and efficient, larger scale schemes have become more viable. There is no “upper limit” or formal definition of what is a “large scale” generator.</p> <p>The newly designated NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) states at paragraph 3.10.14 – <i>“While land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location applicants should, where possible, utilise previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. Where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land (avoiding the use of “Best and Most Versatile” agricultural land where possible)”</i></p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>The Applicant has considered all available brownfield land within the area of search from the point of connection to the national grid.</p> <p>The review of the brownfield register did not identify any brownfield land of the size required to achieve the scale of solar farm proposed.</p> <p>A smaller development would not deliver the same level of benefits associated with the Scheme in terms of electricity generation, energy security or climate change benefits.</p> <p>The size adopted by the Scheme recognises the established need to deploy large scale renewable energy projects endorsed by NPS EN-1 'Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy' (Ref 1).</p> <p>All of the brownfield land identified was less than 5ha, with the exception of Cottam Power Station site, however this has been allocated within the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020 as priority regeneration area under Policy ST5. This area is therefore not suitable for the Scheme.</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to avoid the use of best and most versatile (BMV) land as much as possible in the design and layout of the Scheme. Whilst the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | <p>Scheme will be in situ for 60 years, the land will be returned to its former use on decommissioning and the Scheme will not affect the soil quality.</p> <p>In addition, paragraph 3.10.17 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) states: <i>“Where sited on agricultural land, consideration may be given as to whether the proposal allows for continued agricultural use and/or can be co-located with other functions (for example, onshore wind generation, or storage) to maximise the efficiency of land use.”</i></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>This Scheme will play an important role in contributing to the achievement of the Government's Net Zero targets.</p> <p>The co-location of BESS with solar also helps increase the efficiency of the land use of the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_013 | Assertion that solar scheme could provide “enough clean energy to power approx. 300,000 UK homes”: This headline figure is wildly misleading to the public. The degree of intermittency around solar means that the scheme could not supply the needs of any homes without other storage or backup infrastructure not scoped or referred to in the project. | N | <p>The figure provided was calculated based on average annual household energy usage and the Scheme's generating capacity.</p> <p>The Applicant is proposing storage infrastructure (BESS) as associated development to the solar PV. The BESS will have a direct relationship with the solar PV panels, and it will support their operation by storing electricity produced during times of peak capacity until it needs to be released.</p> <p>The calculation was based on a number of assumptions including yearly module degradation (assumed as 0.35%), carbon intensity of the local grid (assumed as 193 tonnes of CO2/MWh), carbon intensity of the PV panels (assumed as 40 tonnes of CO2/MWh) and average UK household electricity demand (assumed as 3.567 MWh/year).</p> <p>It was also calculated based on current design parameters during the statutory consultation. Using the current design parameters and pitch of the panels (at 4.25 metres) – and assuming the Scheme is in operation for 40 years – this would save a total of approximately 1.5 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide.</p> |

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| | | | | <p>Based on the design of the panels, the Scheme would provide 1,065,600 megawatt hours (or 1,065 gigawatt hours) per year to the national grid.</p> <p>With average household electricity demand assumed as 3.567 megawatt hours per year, this works out as just under 300,000 homes (298,738) UK homes being supplied with electricity from the Scheme from the first year of operation (assumed previously as 2027).</p> |
| <p>Fillingham Parish Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_006_014</p> | <p>Assertion that solar “Scheme would provide vital new energy infrastructure required to ensure security of supply to the UK”: This assertion is made without evidence. The intermittency of solar generation, and the timing of solar production is at odds with meeting the electricity demand curve. Solar therefore places more reliance upon other sources to meet peak demand, when prices are at their highest in the market. Solar makes a marginal positive impact on security of supply</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>The Energy NPSs set out the urgent need for projects of this kind. This is explained in more detail in the Statement of Need [EN010142/APP/7.1].</p> <p>The Energy NPSs solidify in policy the government’s conclusion that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low-carbon infrastructure, which includes large-scale solar farms, because a combination of many or all types of such infrastructure is urgently required for both energy security and Net Zero.</p> <p>NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) states that solar is a key part of the government’s strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector and that it has an important role to play in delivering the</p> |

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| | | | | <p>government’s goals for greater energy independence.</p> <p>National Grid state that security of supply “refers to meeting all electricity demand at any given time” and that “Traditionally, risks to meeting electricity security of supply, have been at times of high demand, particularly peak demand.</p> <p>In the future, these risks will also be driven by periods of over-supply and/or supply and demand mismatch” Future Energy Scenarios (2023), p116).</p> <p>The Applicant does not agree with the statements made by Fillingham Parish Council and the [EN010142/APP/6.1] [EN01042/APP/7.1] discusses this point in detail in Chapter 8.</p> <p>The BESS will have a direct relationship with the solar PV panels and it will support their operation by storing electricity produced during times of peak capacity until it needs to be released.</p> <p>If consented, the Scheme as a whole will make an important contribution to the national effort to achieve greater energy security and decarbonise energy generation.</p> |

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| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_017 | Policy context: Referring to the National Planning Policy Framework – there is a clear requirement that development should be “sympathetic to local character & history”. The scale of proposed development means this is not the case as it will (particularly in conjunction with other proposed developments) radically alter the character of the local area. | N | <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), whilst of some relevance, includes policy for Town and Country Planning Act 1990 developments. The primary policy framework for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) such as the Scheme are the relevant NPSs.</p> <p>The Applicant throughout the design development of the Scheme has sought to respond to the local character and heritage where possible.</p> <p>This has involved the incorporation of buffers from heritage assets or designations as well as carefully designed landscaping and planting to minimise any potential adverse effects.</p> <p>This is in line with NPSs as well as Local Planning Policy. Further detail is provided in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_018 | <p>Further compliance with planning policy:</p> <p>Further points from NPPF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to high quality open spaces - Effective landscaping – sympathetic to local character - Protecting valued landscapes and intrinsic | N | <p>Effects on landscape character and visual amenity are fully assessed within Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

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| | | <p>character of the countryside – claim that the scheme complies by “recognising” this – but doesn’t adequately address it</p> <p>Character of the land would undoubtedly be dominated by solar fields – at 4.5m this would not be adequately screened by hedgerows (at all) or by trees (for many years), or at all from B1398 (Area of Great Landscape Value – AGLV)</p> | | <p>The Scheme will not directly impact on access to high quality open spaces, including the open spaces and permissive paths at Harpswell.</p> <p>The maximum height of the solar panels is 3.5m, which can be adequately and effectively screened by hedgerows.</p> <p>However, as with any large scale infrastructure / energy project the LVIA acknowledges that there will be significant effects and that these need to be weighed in the overall planning balance.</p> <p>This is expressly recognised in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), which states at paragraph 5.10.5 that “<i>Virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on landscape, but there may also be beneficial landscape character impacts arising from mitigation</i>”.</p> |
| <p>Fillingham Parish Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_006_025</p> | <p>General comments on renewable energy: EN1 Envisages large scale renewable energy generation from wind (offshore / onshore), Biomass, EfW, Wave and Tidal – Citing the UK’s abundant national resources in these areas – notably, the current guidance does not include solar</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>The NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2) both recognise solar as part of the renewable energy generation to meet net zero.</p> <p>This is also reiterated in recent papers including Mission Zero by Rt Hon Chris Skidmore MP (January 2023) and the Powering up Britain Strategy 2023 also concludes that an acceleration</p> |

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| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_026 | Setting out the urgent case for investment: Advice that there should be a presumption in favour of granting consent, given the urgency of need, but only for types of energy covered in Part 3 (i.e. this does not include Solar) | N | <p>of the deployment of renewables is critical to the delivery of the government's plans: "<i>Our goal is to develop up to 50GW of offshore wind by 2030 and to quintuple our solar power by 2035</i>".</p> <hr/> <p>On 17 January 2024 government designated revised NPS for Energy including EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2)</p> <p>The NPSs include the government's conclusion that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low-carbon infrastructure, which includes large-scale solar farms, because a combination of many or all types of such infrastructure is urgently required for both energy security and Net Zero.</p> <p>Para 3.3.20 of EN-1 (Ref 1) states that "<i>wind and solar are the lowest cost ways of generating electricity</i>" and confirms Government's view 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>EN-1 Para 3.3.60 confirms that Solar PV is within the scope of the newly designated NPS EN-1 (Ref</p> |

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| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_027 | Alternatives: Existence of alternatives to the proposed development is beyond NPS1 – it is “in the first instance, a matter of law”. This is understood to mean that it is mandatory to explore alternatives. | N | <p>1), and Section 2.10 of EN-3 addresses specific points relating to Solar Photovoltaic Generation.</p> <p>Para 3.10.2 confirms that "<i>government expects a five-fold increase in combined ground and rooftop solar deployment by 2035</i>".</p> <hr/> <p>There is a legal requirement to present alternatives where these have been considered by the Applicant. Regulation 14(2) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations) sets out what the ES must include and refers to the Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations for additional information to be provided in the ES.</p> <p>As per the EIA Regulations, the ES is required to present "<i>a description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics and indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option including a comparison of the environmental effects</i>".</p> <p>Within national policy there is no general requirement to consider alternatives. NPS EN-1</p> |

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| | | | | <p>(Ref 1) states that there is no requirement to justify whether the project represents the best option.</p> <p>With regard to the weight attached to alternatives, consideration should be given to whether alternatives required for policy compliance are proportionate and only those alternatives that meet the objectives of the proposed development need to be considered.</p> <p>The assessment of alternatives for the Scheme, as described in the Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] has followed the applicable legal and policy requirements under the EIA Regulations and NPS EN-1.</p> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_028 | <p>Alternatives: Applicants are obliged to include in their Environmental Statement information about the main alternatives they have studied. In the PIER, the exploration of alternatives is very limited, leading to a very narrow consideration of alternatives that fulfil the developer’s pre-determined geographic and scale decisions.</p> | N | <p>As set out in the NPSs, the consideration of alternatives for energy NSIPs should be proportionate as well as consider alternatives that meet the objectives of the proposed development.</p> <p>The consideration of alternatives has been undertaken in line with the requirements of the EIA Regulations and the NPS. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES</p> |

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| | | | | [EN010142/APP/6.1] sets out the alternatives assessment for the Scheme. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_029 | Criteria for Good Design: “Applying “good design” to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, efficient in the use of natural resources and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible” The PIER does not appropriately address this requirement as the scale of the development shows an absolute disregard to any sense of place. | N | <p>The retention and enhancement of existing woodland and field boundaries is intended to reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme, and these measures have been designed to be sensitive to the sense of place; alongside mitigation such as hedgerows and blocks of woodland that is appropriate to the area.</p> <p>As acknowledged in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), as with any large scale infrastructure / energy project there will be significant effects and that these need to be weighed in the overall planning balance.</p> <p>Significant visual effects, including in the longer-term, are acknowledged from more elevated locations along Lincoln Cliff. More detail on the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme is provided in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_030 | Applicant’s Assessment of impact on Landscape & Visual: Is impact on the landscape temporary and can it be reversed in a reasonable timescale (judgement of | N | <p>The LVIA, as set out in Chapter 12:Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], considers effects that will last for 60 years as long term but reversible, although</p> |

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| | | planning inspectorate). This project will significantly impact the local landscape for c. 60 years. This cannot be considered temporary. | | technically temporary in the sense that the Scheme has a limited operational life and is then removed. The LVIA acknowledges the longevity of the Scheme and this has been considered in determining the magnitude of change arising from the Scheme. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_031 | Land use: The developer should minimise impact on Best & Most Versatile (1, 2 & 3a) land, and preferably use 3b or below, “except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.” – The PIER does not address the changed landscape of food security (following Russian invasion of Ukraine), or sustainability of food production miles. | N | Since the PEI Report, changes to the Principal Site design have been made to reduce the amount of BMV land impacted by the Scheme. Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides the assessment of effects of the Scheme on BMV land, which concludes no significant effects. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_032 | Land use: The Inspector should give little weight to the loss of poor quality land (including 3b), “except...in areas... where particular agricultural practices may themselves contribute to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy.” Notwithstanding the unusually high proportion of land that has been | N | Best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by policy guidance (Natural England Technical Information Note TIN049) and there has been no official change to this policy. The Applicant has sought to avoid the use of BMV land as much as possible in the design and layout of the Scheme. Whilst the Scheme will be in situ for 60 years, the land will be returned to its former use |

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| | | <p>assessed as 3b, it is clear that within this region, there is a demonstrable link between agriculture, the environment and the local economy, therefore the exception should apply. Note: In an Environmental Audit Committee meeting, 29/06/2022, George Eustice, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, clearly set out guidance that had been made clear by Government that 3b land was included in the Best & Most Valuable classification.</p> | | <p>on decommissioning. There will therefore be no permanent effects on the use of BMV land, and the Scheme will not affect soil quality.</p> <p>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides the assessment of effects on BMV land, which concludes no significant effects.</p> |
| <p>Fillingham Parish Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_006_033</p> | <p>Socio economic: The applicant must describe the existing socio-economic conditions, and how the proposed development correlates with local planning policies. The PIER accurately describes the difficult socio economic problems the region faces, but the PIER not clear how the proposed development aligns with local planning policies and actions.</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>The socio-economic baseline is set out and assessed in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The policy and legislation relevant to the socio-economics assessment is set out in Appendix 14-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> |

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| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_034 | Overall comment: NB “Solar” is only mentioned once in the 120-pages of the Policy Statement, in section 3.3.11, citing the drawbacks of intermittent sources of energy which requires back-up energy supply. (although it is acknowledged a revision to this document is under development) | N | <p>On 17 January 2024, the government designated revised NPS for Energy including EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2).</p> <p>The NPSs include the government’s conclusion that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low-carbon infrastructure, which includes large-scale solar farms, because a combination of many or all types of such infrastructure is urgently required for both energy security and Net Zero.</p> <p>Para 3.3.20 of EN-1 states that "<i>wind and solar are the lowest cost ways of generating electricity</i>" and confirms Government's view 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>EN-1 Para 3.3.60 confirms that Solar PV is within the scope of the newly designated NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), and Section 2.10 of EN-3 addresses specific points relating to Solar Photovoltaic Generation.</p> <p>Para 3.10.2 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) confirms that "<i>government expects a five-fold increase in</i></p> |

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| | | | | <i>combined ground and rooftop solar deployment by 2035".</i> |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_035 | Overall observation: NB "Solar" is not mentioned at all in the 82-pages of the Renewable Energy Policy Statement document. | N | <p>On 17 January 2024 government designated revised NPS for Energy including EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2). The NPSs include the government's conclusion that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low-carbon infrastructure, which includes large-scale solar farms, because a combination of many or all types of such infrastructure is urgently required for both energy security and Net Zero.</p> <p>Para 3.3.20 of EN-1 states that "<i>wind and solar are the lowest cost ways of generating electricity</i>" and confirms Government's view 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>EN-1 Para 3.3.60 confirms that Solar PV is within the scope of the newly designated NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), and Section 2.10 of EN-3 addresses specific points relating to Solar Photovoltaic Generation. Para 3.10.2 confirms that "<i>government expects a five-fold increase in combined ground and rooftop solar deployment by 2035</i>".</p> |

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| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_036 | Scope: The current NPS explicitly does not cover beyond Biomass / EfW, Wind (on/offshore) – citing these as not technically viable. Tidal is mentioned as a possible future option that may warrant revision of the NPS. | N | <p>On 17 January 2024 government designated revised NPS for Energy including EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2).</p> <p>The NPSs include the government’s conclusion that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low-carbon infrastructure, which includes large-scale solar farms, because a combination of many or all types of such infrastructure is urgently required for both energy security and Net Zero.</p> <p>Para 3.3.20 of EN-1 states that "<i>wind and solar are the lowest cost ways of generating electricity</i>" and confirms Government's view 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>EN-1 Para 3.3.60 confirms that Solar PV is within the scope of the newly designated NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), and Section 2.10 of EN-3 addresses specific points relating to Solar Photovoltaic Generation. Para 3.10.2 confirms that "<i>government expects a five-fold increase in combined ground and rooftop solar deployment by 2035</i>".</p> |

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| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_037 | Draft NPS: NPS EN-3 is currently being reviewed and a draft policy statement has been developed. The document does now include a section on solar farms: | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_038 | Scale: The draft NPS describes approximate capacity (MW) per acre, and gives an example of a “typical 50MW solar farm”. Even the new draft document is silent on schemes of the size proposed in the PIER. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_039 | Land use: The draft NPS reiterates the use of “previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land, industrial land, or agricultural land preferably of classification 3b, 4, and 5 (avoiding the use of “Best and Most Versatile” cropland where possible)” | N | <p>The Applicant has considered all available brownfield land within the area of search from the point of connection.</p> <p>The review of the brownfield register did not identify any brownfield land of the size required to achieve the scale of the solar farm proposed.</p> <p>A smaller development would not deliver the same level of benefits associated with the Scheme in terms of electricity generation, energy security or climate change benefits.</p> <p>The size adopted by the Scheme recognises the established need to deploy large scale renewable energy projects endorsed by NPS EN-1 (Ref 1).</p> |

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| | | | | <p>All of the brownfield land identified was less than 5ha with the exception of Cottam Power Station site; however, this has been allocated within the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020 as priority regeneration area under Policy ST5.</p> <p>This area is therefore not suitable for the Scheme. The site selection process undertaken for the Scheme is set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to avoid the use of BMV land as much as possible in the design and layout. Whilst the Scheme will be in situ for 60 years, the land will be returned to its former use on decommissioning, meaning there will be no permanent effects on land use and the Scheme will not affect soil quality.</p> <p>For more detail, refer to Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_001 | Has any site in the UK been constructed that is a similar size to this (Tillbridge Solar) proposal? | N | Cleve Hill Solar Park and Little Crow Solar Park are two examples of similar sized solar developments that have received development consent and will be constructed in the near future. |

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| | | | | <p>Longfield Solar Farm is another recent example of a large scale solar development that has been granted development consent.</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_011 | <p>• What drives the particular size of this site? Is it the availability of grid connection capacity? Has the number of solar PV panels established the battery capacity or does battery capacity determine the area required for solar PV panels?</p> | N | <p>It is the available grid connection capacity and need for new sources of renewable energy generation as set out by Government policy.</p> <p>NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) sets out that there is a critical national priority for large-scale low-carbon infrastructure to deliver security of supply, decarbonisation and affordability benefits to the UK energy sector.</p> <p>The Applicant has brought forwards a proposal which optimises use of the existing and available grid connection capacity at National Grid’s Cottam substation thereby delivering as significant a benefit as possible towards the critical national need from the resources available.</p> <p>The Scheme has been sized to maximise the use of its grid connection capacity.</p> <p>The scale of the solar PV has been chosen as it maximises the use of this connection and therefore the amount of renewable energy that can be</p> |

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| | | | | <p>exported to the national electricity transmission system.</p> <p>The BESS supports the operation of the solar PV panels by storing electricity produced during times of abundant generation until it needs to be released. As it assists the solar PV in its operations, the size of the solar PV element defines the size of the BESS.</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_012 | • What type of BESS will be utilised? Will you use Lithium iron phosphate (LFP) which has a lower risk of thermal runaway? | N | <p>BESS safety is a systems driven approach, not a hazard driven by selection of battery chemistry. Battery design will only be decided at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>A Framework BSMP [EN010142/APP/7.13] has been submitted in support of the DCO Application.</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_013 | • Will the batteries be charged from the electricity grid in order to discharge at peak times? | N | <p>The BESS will have a direct relationship with the solar PV panels and its main purpose will be to support the operation of the panels by storing electricity produced during times of peak capacity until it needs to be released.</p> <p>However, the BESS system can also be used to charge the batteries during grid surplus periods and</p> |

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| | | | | discharge them during high-demand times, such as peak hours. |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_016 | • Are there measures that could be incorporated into the design now which would facilitate recycling in the future? | N | <p>Routes to recycle the Scheme components already exist. As noted in Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], a company “Recycle Solar”, based nearby in North Lincolnshire, reports that 90% 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>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> <p>Solar PV technology is constantly evolving. The Applicant has adopted the Rochdale Envelope for its assessment of environment effects (see Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), whereby the maximum parameters of the Scheme have been assessed to provide for the ‘worst-case’ scenario in terms of potential effects, while also giving flexibility over the technology that can be used to construct the Scheme within these assessed parameters.</p> |

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| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_022 | We note that you have made reference to Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan. We ask that you make note that our NP is primarily for domestic dwellings. Policy 5: Delivering Good Design; 5.2.C. The statement “Promote the use of energy regeneration” is for domestic residential situations. Whilst we were producing our NP there was no suggestion of large-scale solar site proposals or construction. Any inference that large-scale solar PV sites would be welcomed via our NP will be vigorously rebuffed. | N | <p>This will enable the Applicant to take advantage of the best technologies available at the time of construction.</p> <p>This is likely to present further opportunities for recycling minimising waste. The Applicant’s commitment to recovery and recycling is outlined in Section 2.10 and Table 3-15 of the Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10].</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the Local Plan and therefore part of the local planning policy context. Whilst aimed at residential dwellings the Scheme is required to meet national and local policy requirements.</p> <p>The design policies set out in the Neighbourhood Plan are of relevance in terms of understanding the local context and how the Scheme design can best respect the character of the local area.</p> |

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| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_023 | Although this project is still at the first stage and is not yet with Planning Inspectorate, Sturton by Stow Parish Council and our neighbouring parishes need responses which are fully implementable and not intangible ideas. | N | <p>The Applicant has complied with all relevant statutory information requirements in the preparation and submission of the DCO Application, including in its consultation materials (see the appendices of the Consultation Report [EN010142/APP/5.2]) and in the ES and other materials supporting the Application.</p> <p>The Scheme is implementable and the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1] will secure these maximum parameters via Works Plans [EN010142/APP/2.3], Streets, Access and Rights of Way Plans [EN010142/APP/2.4] and the Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4], providing certainty that the impacts of the Scheme will be no worse than those assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</p> <p>This approach, known as the Rochdale Envelope, is common to infrastructure projects. Further information on the Rochdale Envelope and its use in planning applications can be found in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 9.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Willingham by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_027_008 | <p>We acknowledge the desperate challenge the climate emergency poses, and we are in favour of good solar development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar should be deployed where there is little else that can be done with the space – such as rooftops (in the UK only around 3% of households have solar panels) • To make that happen, planning should require solar on new-build commercial warehouses and domestic properties as an immediate priority, and a framework should be provided to support retrofitting of solar to existing buildings. • Where a solar development is considered at scale, it should be decided upon locally, not nationally – and any development must consider sustainability in its widest sense, including the impacts on sustainability of food production, sustainability of communities, impact on health and wellbeing. | 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.</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.</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 Proposed Development qualifies as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and will require a DCO from the Secretary of State for Energy Security & Net Zero, due to its generating capacity exceeding 50MW. However, as</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>part of the determination of the Application the SoS will consider Local Impact Reports from the Host Authorities.</p> <p>In designing the Scheme, the Applicant has considered Local Planning Policy to ensure compliance where relevant. Further detail is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution to the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_005 | <p>Housing affordability and availability</p> <p>The report identifies the potential number of peak construction workforce and does acknowledge non-home-based workers will require local accommodation.</p> <p>The size of the construction workforce could be significant across schemes within the zone of influence, noting that the Burton Gate scoping report estimated a peak of 600 construction workers per day. The presence of significant numbers of workers could foreseeably have an impact on the local availability of affordable housing and tourist accommodation, particularly that of short-</p> | N | <p>Effects on Accommodation are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Cumulative accommodation effects are considered in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Given the level of accommodation available within a 60-minute drive radius from the Scheme, the influx of construction workers on local accommodation availability as a result of the Scheme is not considered to result in a significant effect.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | term tenancies and affordable homes for certain communities. | | |
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_EM_033_006 | <p>The cumulative effects assessment will need to consider this across the wider study area given the number of other NSIPs, but also identify the potential for any local (ward-level) effects. This may lead to a lack of affordable local accommodation for vulnerable residents with the least capacity to respond to change (for example, where there may be an overlap between construction workers seeking accommodation in the private rented sector, and people in receipt of housing benefit seeking the same lower-cost accommodation).</p> <p>It should be noted the Housing Needs Assessment for Central Lincolnshire (2020)¹ identifies the private rented sector plays a particularly key role (between 26%-29%) in accommodating those in lower paid roles, such as customer services, caring and leisure service occupations.</p> | N | <p>Effects on Accommodation are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment found there to be sufficient accommodation available in the surrounding area, and therefore no likely significant effect on that accommodation supply as a whole from the construction of the Scheme.</p> <p>Cumulative accommodation effects are considered in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment found there to be no likely significant cumulative effects on the availability of accommodation or on local services.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_001 | Clearly the concerns that we have raised in the past about the industrialisation of our landscape remain a huge issue. No one thus far has been able to reduce our concern that future nuisance from all types of activity during construction and operation of the Tillbridge project will be considerable, is currently being underestimated or played down, and will adversely affect the community in the very widest sense. | N | As recognised in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1), as with any large scale infrastructure / energy project, the LVIA in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] acknowledges that there will be significant effects and that these need to be weighed in the overall planning balance. However, the 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. This Scheme will significantly contribute to achieving this commitment. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_001 | Chapter 1 Introduction Paragraph 1.2.1 – It is noted that an “approximately 40–60-year lifetime” is anticipated, with decommissioning at the latest possible time of 2088. We are aware that similar solar DCO projects being proposed within West Lindsey (namely Island Green Power’s West Burton & Cottam Projects) anticipate a 40-year lifespan with Gate Burton Solar Project anticipating a 60-year lifespan. A 40 to 60 year span is | N | The ES assesses an operational period of 60 years, see Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | significantly broad. Applying the principles of the 'Rochdale Envelope', the resulting ES should be applying a worst case scenario and anticipating a 60 year life span. | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_002 | Paragraphs 1.4.10 – 1.4.18 – There are no comments in relation to the background of the DCO process and the EIA Regulations. On the national policy constraints, there is no direct reference to the Energy Security Strategy (published April 2022). This is a very important material consideration that sets out the Government's approach to shift towards a net-zero economy. | N | The Energy Security Strategy 2022 are referred to where relevant in the Statement of Need [EN010142/APP/7.1] and Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] , however there are also a number of more recent policies and documents pertaining to the net zero and decarbonisation strategy at the national level, for example the NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2) which have been considered within the Application. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_003 | Paragraph 1.4.14 – It is agreed that the status of the draft NPS will be dependent on whether or not they have been adopted at the time of the application and therefore whether s104, or s105 of the Planning Act 2008 is engaged. However, in the event it is s105, we would agree the draft NPS has the potential to be an important and relevant consideration. | N | On 17 January 2024 government designated revised NPS for Energy including EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2). Therefore these NPSs are relevant to the determination of the Scheme under section 104 of the PA 2008. |

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|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_004 | The requirements of paragraph 5 of the NPPF are noted. However, it is considered that the NPPF should be a relevant and important consideration to the determination of this project. Paragraphs 152-158 in Section 14 set out a clear presumption in favour of renewable energy. Conversely, Sections 12, 15 and 16 are considered to be highly relevant to renewable energy development'. Despite a clear presumption in favour of renewable, this must be balanced with considerations such as design, the natural environment, historic environment, and the impact on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. These policies should be considered at the earliest opportunity as these are critical material considerations both at a national level and especially for the Local Planning Authority due to its rural/agricultural spatial context and the substantial scale of the scheme. | N | The Energy NPSs are the national planning policy for energy NSIPs. NPPF is aimed at TCPA 1990 schemes. The NPPF has been considered in terms of the policy compliance and along with the planning guidance provides further details on some areas. The Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] considers compliance with policies in the NPS and Local Planning Policy as well as the NPPF. |
| West Lindsey | TS_EM_040_005 | 1.4.19 – 1.4.24 – We do consider that the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, and Neighbourhood Plans including the | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| District Council | | Glentworth and Sturton by Stow / Stow NPs, will be “relevant and important considerations” for the SoS. | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_006 | Chapter 2: Scheme Location Details of the principal site and route corridor are noted. | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_007 | It is noted that the proposed cable route corridor would connect to Cottam Power Station at the opposite side of the River Trent in Nottinghamshire via an underground cable route. Precise comments cannot be made at this time because the precise area where the cable route would run is not yet known. As a general principle, the cable route should follow a path which is subject to as few statutory or non-statutory designations as possible. Care should be taken around Marton as to avoid unacceptable impacts on nearby designated heritage assets | Y | The Cable Route Corridor has been refined since the PEI Report as detailed in Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This refinement has included avoiding statutory and non-statutory designations where practicable. In addition, the Cable Route Corridor will be micro-sited during detailed design to avoid any local constraints identified. |
| West Lindsey | TS_EM_040_008 | The route corridor would appear to be shared with that being proposed by other solar NSIP projects in the immediate area (notably the | Y | The cumulative scenarios considered within Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] are as follows: |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| District Council | | Gate Burton, Cottam and West Burton schemes – which are all entering the “examination” stage of the PA2008 process). The EIA will need to be clear therefore as to the cumulative impacts with these other committed developments. For instance, how would construction of the route corridor be coordinated with the other developments, who are further ahead in the process? | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_009 | Chapter 3: Scheme Description. The use of a worst-case scenario with regard to the Rochdale Envelope is understood as although solar is a relatively mature form of renewable energy, technology is still rapidly evolving which ultimately allows for greater efficiency in terms of land requirements | N | The ES assesses an operational period of 60 years, further detail is provided in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] on assessment years. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | and/or greater power generation. However, anticipating the lifetime as “approximately 40-60 years” is a very broad range. The PEIR, and following ES, needs to be precise as to the expected lifetime of development and undertake it’s assessments on a worst case scenario (presumably 60 years?). | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_010 | There is significant concern regard references to a permanent operation (paragraph 3.2.3). It is understood that the other DCO projects have not made reference to a permanent operation with lifespans ranging from 40-years with Cottam/West Burton and 60-years with Gate Burton. The ES will be expected to detail deconstruction and removal of the development beyond its lifetime. | Y | The ES assesses an operational period of 60 years and the decommissioning period will follow, as explained in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The Scheme phases are described in Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_011 | The general list of infrastructure and approach is generally considered to be standard. The use of tracking panels at 3.5 metres in height is noted, rather than fixed panels. | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_012 | The height of the Solar Stations does raise some concern as at 10 metres in height, this would potentially be a significant visual intrusion into a landscape with very flat topography. It is welcomed that woodland screening would be used in these areas, but this could take years to establish. | N | <p>The maximum height of the Solar Stations is expected to be around 4m. The visibility of the Solar Stations is illustrated by a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and is acknowledged as an additional source of visual impact within the LVIA and at certain viewpoints.</p> <p>Assumptions regarding rates of woodland growth and establishment are provided in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and in most cases mitigation will be effective by Year 15, including for the Solar Stations.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_013 | It is noted that for the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) that “Batteries will be located in individual containers or housed within a larger building or buildings, typically coming in containerised solutions [maximum of 12.2m in length by 2.5m in width by 4m in height]. The precise number of individual battery storage containers will depend upon the level of power capacity and duration of energy storage that the Scheme will require; work is ongoing to determine this.” | N | <p>There will be no BESS and Solar Stations within 250m of residential property, and where possible, none within 500m.</p> <p>The indicative layout of the Scheme, including the BESS is shown on Figure 3-1: Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan [EN010142/APP/6.2] with details on the maximum parameters provided in Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | <p>The BESS has the potential to have significant environmental effects including landscape and visual – the ES will need to be clear as to the extent of development proposed, applying a “Rochdale Envelope” worst case scenario.</p> <p>The location, site layout and site constraints plan are noted.</p> | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_014 | <p>Section 3.3 – it is not altogether clear as to whether all cabling onsite, and within the route corridor, will be underground or not. Above ground cabling has the potential for significant landscape/visual effects, as well as other impacts, and this should be clearly detailed.</p> | Y | <p>The majority of on-site cables and the entirety of the 400KV cable along the Cable Route Corridor will be underground as described in Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The only location where cables will be above ground is on the Principal Site, where they connect to the PV panel mounting structures.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_015 | <p>Section 3.4 construction – the ES will need to consider the cumulative environmental effects of constructing development, alongside the construction of other NSIP projects that are currently within the PA2008 process.</p> | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects to occur as a result of the Scheme with the other large Schemes in the area.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | | | <p>A Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] has been prepared and submitted with the Application.</p> <p>This document outlines the interrelationships between all four solar NSIP schemes (being the Scheme, Gate Burton Energy Park, Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project) as well as providing a summary of the cumulative effects.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_025 | Paragraph 5.7.7 sets decommissioning in the year 2067 – 40 years after construction. However, the PEIR states lifetime to be approximately 40-60 years, reaching the year 2087. The ES needs to be very clear as to the anticipated lifetime of the development and make its environmental assessments accordingly. Applying the Rochdale envelope scenario, this should be for the full potential lifetime of the development. | Y | The ES assesses an operational period of 60 years, further detail is provided in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] on assessment years. |
| Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council | TS_EM_051_001 | I can confirm that Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council has no objections to the proposals. | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Newark and Sherwood District Council | TS_EM_054_001 | <p>I refer to the above consultation received by this Authority on 26 May 2023, which relates to the proposed installation of ground mounted solar photovoltaic electricity generation and storage facilities and associated cable route corridor within the neighbouring administrative boundaries of West Lindsey District Council and Bassetlaw District Council.</p> <p>Following the online webinar on 7 June 2023, which one of our Planning Officers attended, and a review of the supporting documents published online, I can confirm that Newark and Sherwood District Council has no comments to make on the proposal nor any cumulative impacts that may arise in connection with other proposed solar developments in the area.</p> <p>Please note that this matter has not been formally reported to the District Council's Planning Committee. In these circumstances the comments are those of an Officer of the</p> | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Council under delegated power arrangements. | | |
| Norfolk County Council | TS_EM_057_001 | I can confirm that Norfolk County Council does not wish to make any comments in respect of the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), given the location of the proposal (13 km north of Lincoln), which is unlikely to have any demonstrable cross boundary effects on Norfolk. | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |
| Bolsover District Council | TS_EM_058_001 | Having considered indicative Figure 4.1 'location of the scheme' in the Tillbridge Solar 'Statement of Community Consultation Report dated May 2023, the cable route corridor is proposed to terminate to the east of Treswell and Rampton within Bassetlaw District. Therefore, due to the distance between the development and the administrative boundary of Bolsover District Council, I can confirm Bolsover District Council has no comments to make at this time. | N | The Applicant noted this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ON L_028_002 | To make that happen, planning should require solar on new-build commercial warehouses and domestic properties as an immediate priority, and a framework should be provided to support retrofitting of solar to existing buildings. | 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.</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> |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ON L_028_003 | Where a solar development is considered at scale, it should be decided upon locally, not nationally and any development must consider sustainability in its widest sense, including the impacts on sustainability of food | N | The Scheme qualifies as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and will require a DCO from the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, in accordance with the PA 2008, due to its generating capacity exceeding 50MW. However, as part of the determination of the Application the |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | production, sustainability of communities, impact on health and wellbeing. | | <p>SoS will consider Local Impact Reports from the Host Authorities.</p> <p>In designing the Scheme the Applicant has considered Local Planning Policy to ensure compliance where relevant.</p> <p>Chapter 15: Soils and Agriculture, Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use and Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] assess the points covered within this comment. No significant effects are envisaged.</p> |
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ON L_029_010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make that happen, planning should require solar on new-build commercial warehouses and domestic properties as an immediate priority, and a framework should be provided to support retrofitting of solar to existing buildings. | 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. Large scale solar is therefore an essential part of the future electricity system, it must be</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | 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. |
| Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council | TS_EM_064_001 | Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Tillbridge Solar Project Development Consent Order. Please note that Rotherham Council do not wish to make any representations to the proposed development. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_001 | <p>Planning policy have been consulted and have commented the following: The Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 is in Examination year, with the Council anticipating moving towards modifications in late summer 2023.</p> <p>At the present time, the Council is attaching limited weight to the Plan's policies; however once the Inspectors Main Modifications is received the weighting given to the policies is likely to change. The weighting will be undertaken in accordance with the criteria in</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 48.</p> <p>The Council is expecting to adopt the Local Plan by the end of 2023.</p> | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_002 | <p>The following comments are made with reference to the submitted Local Plan position.</p> <p>It should be noted that the content of policies may change as modifications to the Plan are identified.</p> <p>Given the strategic nature of this proposal it would be remiss not to take into account the emerging plan specifically in relation to the Former Cottam Power Station site. The site is identified by Policy ST6: Cottam Priority Regeneration Area.</p> <p>The site boundary in Figure 11 of the Local Plan is taken from the landowners</p> | N | <p>The provisions of ST6 have been taken into account within the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] and other relevant documents in support of the DCO Application.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>submission to the Council’s Land Availability Assessment 2022.</p> <p>It is the land in their ownership that they consider could be made available for development in the future. The Local Plan is not allocating the site for development. The site is identified as a broad location where growth could go in the future subject to the various constraints identified being addressed satisfactorily through the provisions of Policy ST6. This position will be re-visited as part of any future Local Plan review (by 2028). So the site is not being relied upon in this Local Plan for either housing or employment provision.</p> <p>The landowners Local Plan hearing statement contains an initial concept plan.</p> <p>The hearing statement also contains a constraints map. That aligns with the Council’s current understanding of the constraints on site.</p> <p>As such, the Council request that the provisions of Policy ST6 be considered in relation to this proposal, and that the</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | proposal does not prejudice the ability of this site to come forward appropriately in a comprehensive manner in the future. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_004 | Policy 12 of the Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan may also be relevant due to the presence of the cable route. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_022 | Extract ventilation It is unlikely that extract ventilation will play any part of the development/construction of the cabling route within Bassetlaw. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| City of Doncaster Council | TS_EM_066_001 | We do not have any comments to make on this pre-application enquiry. Thank you for consulting City of Doncaster Council. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

1.17 Landscape and Visual Amenity

Table 1-20: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Landscape and Visual Amenity

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_019 | Re-evaluation of landscape and visual effects at year 15: 15 years is a significant part of people's lives. How much longer would it then take to address problems | N | <p>Year 15 is a typical assessment stage commonly adopted for landscape and visual impact assessment (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>This stage allows consideration of a period of maturity of hedgerow/woodland planting as opposed to Year 1, when planting is typically not effective as a result of the accepted practice of planting smaller (typically up to 1m) planting stock. Smaller stock has a greater survival rate and ultimately (likely by Year 10 or sooner) a faster growth rate than larger woody plants.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Willingham by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_027_006 | Visual: The cumulative scale of the development is unprecedented, and the impact of such a development would change the character and nature of the area for 50 years or more, such a change has the potential to have a significant detrimental impact on the general health and wellbeing of residents. | N | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) assesses effects on landscape character in construction, Year 1, Year 15 and during decommissioning at Year 60. Any effects at Year 15 are assumed to persist throughout the period Year 15 to Year 60 unless specifically stated to be mitigated.</p> <p>This would apply to significant effects. The 50-60 year time scale is considered as part of the assessment, in terms of the magnitude of change.</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. This is specifically recognised in NPS EN-1 (Ref 1).</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_002 | So far no mitigation or compensation has been offered us for any of this. We must therefore continue to oppose the planning application with logical arguments about the faulty premises that underlie the plans that you are already familiar with. | N | <p>From the early stages of design development included the withdrawal of the Order limits further east from Springthorpe, the Applicant has sought to limit visibility from sensitive receptors such as residents and users of footpaths/permissive routes.</p> <p>Mitigation of potential effects has also been embedded in the design as far as is reasonably practicable, including woodland and hedgerow planting along the boundaries nearest to Springthorpe and Sturgate, to achieve greater screening by vegetation.</p> <p>Management of existing hedges, e.g. to ensure they are allowed to grow taller, will be detailed in the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP).</p> <p>The Framework LEMP is included within the DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.17].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|---------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_019 | <p>Volume I Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p> <p>There are no protected landscapes (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or National Parks) triggered by the scheme. As such we have no specific comments to make on the impacts to landscape.</p> <p>However, the PEIR notes the important feature of Lincoln Cliff (or Edge) within the area. Natural England welcomes the use of the local and neighbourhood plans, relevant National Character Areas (NCA) and the references made to the Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO) when considering the landscape in the scheme design and the mitigation as outlined in the LEMP.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this response. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_EM_037_012 | <p>Landscape and Visual Impact</p> <p>The sites for the solar panels are set well away from the River Trent and their location and the local topography suggest that they are unlikely to be visible from the river.</p> <p>We note within the PEiR: Glint and Glare Assessment, paragraph 6.16 that the River Trent has been assessed as approximately 7.2km west of the solar panels within the scheme and that after modelling, it has been concluded that impacts upon the River Trent will be Negligible and Not Significant. We consider that this meets the requirements of the PINS Scoping Opinion.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement should contain this evidence to explicitly demonstrate that significant visual impacts will not occur to navigational safety as a result of glint and glare.</p> | N | <p>Navigational safety has been considered in Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] under Glint and Glare. The assessment concluded there would be no significant effects.</p> |

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| Canal and River Trust | TS_EM_037_013 | <p>The PEIR Appendix 12-6: LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects, pages 36 and 37, considers receptors in craft using the River Trent, both recreational and commercial traffic and concludes negligible adverse effect on visual amenity during construction.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement should contain this evidence and go on to state the mitigation measures that allow this conclusion to be reached.</p> <p>It is important that visual impacts are assessed within the context of the river being a navigable waterway and also designated as a commercial waterway carrying freight.</p> <p>It is important that visual impacts on the river do not result in any harm to navigational safety.</p> | N | <p>Navigational safety has been considered in Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] under Glint and Glare. The assessment concluded there would be no significant effects.</p> <p>Landform and distance limit any potential visibility of panels or other solar infrastructure from the River Trent as evidenced by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (refer to the Figure 12-4 series of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).</p> <p>The design of the Cable Route Corridor considers sensitive elements (e.g. riparian planting) along the River Trent and the assessment of this section is supported by a representative viewpoint on the Trent Valley Way (refer to Figure 12-12 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).</p> |

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| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_038 | <p>Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual Amenity</p> <p>The policy context outlined in this section is welcomed, although it is questioned why there is an inconsistent approach to including some Development Plan documents in some sections and excluding them in other sections. It is accepted that some could be more relevant in some chapters, but clarification on this approach would be welcomed. Going beyond simply stating a policy is relevant would be useful. It is disappointing that Policy S53 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan which relates to design and amenity is completely excluded. This is also the case for Section 12 of the NPPF. These policies are considered to be vital to considering the impact on the landscape character, not just Policy S62. It would be expected that this is reflected in the LVIA and ES.</p> | N | <p>Policy related to landscape and visual amenity has been updated to take into account comments provided (refer to Appendix 12-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).</p> <p>This includes a more comprehensive appraisal of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, which was not adopted at the time of PEI Report preparation and therefore was previously referenced only as emerging policy.</p> |

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| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_039 | It is welcomed that the LVIA will assess winter imagery but it is questionable why the PEIR only includes assessments undertaken during July-November (12.3.3). The most sensitive months would surely be during the winter months? The LVIA utilising the worst-case scenario in winter of 2027 (1.2.3.11) is welcomed as this allows for the full visual impact of the scheme to be revealed, independent of any additional landscaping and screening. | N | <p>The PEI Report included assessments for both summer and winter, with the latter based on assumptions from field observations.</p> <p>The timescale for PEI Report preparation precluded the use of winter photography, which was compounded by the late leaf fall during 2023, with leaves remaining on some trees until December.</p> <p>It should be noted that multiple seasonal assessments is not a requirement of GLVIA3 other than to note where seasonal differences may influence magnitude and hence significance of effect.</p> <p>Winter photography has been provided for the ES (refer to Figure 12-13 and 12-14 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).</p> |

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| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_040 | It is welcomed that the ZTV was extended to a study area of 5km in line with Island Green Power. However, we are also mindful of the cumulative landscape and visual impacts that may arise in combination with the proposed West Burton, Cottam, and Gate Burton projects. | N | <p>Cumulative landscape and visual effects have been assessed in the Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and includes a cumulative ZTV, mapping the extent of combined visibility between projects.</p> <p>This includes consideration of more extensive Study Areas and ZTVs, along with reasoning where these are not considered to be required.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_041 | However, it is recognised that the preliminary findings of the PEIR are that the development will be likely to give rise to significant landscape and visual effects during construction/deconstruction will likely be significant. It is noted that at Y15, it is anticipated that once the planting has grown, these impacts are not expected to be significant. It is however recognised that there would be still significant impacts on Viewpoints 7, 9 and 10 at Y15. It is | N | <p>As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely.</p> <p>Significant landscape and visual effects (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme, as provided for under NPS EN-1 (Ref 1).</p> |

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| | | noted that a high-level review of the cumulative impacts has been provided and that this will be updated prior to the ES. | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_042 | <p>It is welcome that baseline receptors include transient viewpoints such as the A631 and Middle Street (B1398). The LVIA should fully consider to the visual impact on these receptors alongside the cumulative impact.</p> <p>The A631 is a particularly important receptor as it a main road leaving Gainsborough towards other 'Main Towns' in the District such as Market Rasen and Caistor but it also eventually leads towards Grimsby and Cleethorpes.</p> <p>Middle Street is concerning as this is an important transient receptor and significant impacts are still expected at Y15. This raises significant concern for the Local Planning Authority.</p> | Y | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) considers sequential views along the A631 and B1398 Middle Street.</p> <p>Two reference views have been included along the A631; and four from Middle Street (refer to Figure 12-2 of the ES [EN00142/APP/6.2]).</p> <p>These locations have been subject to review and agreement with the LCC Landscape Officer.</p> |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_009 | Visual: The cumulative scale of the development is unprecedented, and the impact of such a development | N | The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) |

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| | | <p>would change the character and nature of the area for 50 years or more, such a change has the potential to have a significant detrimental impact on the general health and wellbeing of residents.</p> | | <p>assesses effects on landscape character in construction, Year 1, Year 15 and during decommissioning at Year 60.</p> <p>Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the potential effects of the Scheme on human health and wellbeing, including residential receptors.</p> <p>No significant effects have been identified provided implementation of the mitigation and management measures identified.</p> <p>Any effects at Year 15 are assumed to persist throughout the period Year 15 to Year 60 unless specifically stated to be mitigated. This would apply to significant effects.</p> <p>The 50-60 year time scale is considered as part of the assessment, in terms of the magnitude of change.</p> |

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| | | | | As with any large scale infrastructure project, significant effects are likely. Significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Scheme. This is expressly recognised under NPS EN-1 (Ref 1). |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_012 | The impact on important, protected views will be dramatic | N | <p>There are no "protected views" in the planning sense, and Natural England have confirmed through engagement that there are no protected landscapes (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or National Parks), or views from them, significantly affected by the Scheme.</p> <p>Detailed consideration of views have been made from Middle Street (subject to Local Plan policy protection), alongside views identified in Neighbourhood Plans where relevant.</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES</p> |

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| | | | | <p>[EN010142/APP/6.1] and its appendices [EN010142/APP/6.2] for further information.</p> <p>The visual amenity assessment considers that no significant effects on residential visual amenity are likely, in part due to mitigation and consultation with residents to understand views from properties/preferences regarding mitigation. An RVAA is therefore not required.</p> |
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_006 | Disturbance during construction: The impact of traffic during construction and decommissioning phases, in terms of road safety, noise, disruption, damage to roads is of great concern to residents owing to the volume and potential size of material being moved, particularly on the local small, inadequate road infrastructure. | N | <p>A Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] has been prepared to support the DCO submission detailing the management and mitigation measures to be put in place to minimise or avoid disturbance during the construction phase.</p> <p>The selection of proposed vehicle routing has involved an assessment of the suitability of each access to accommodate the level of required vehicle activity.</p> |

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| | | | | A detailed AIL Management Plan including routes would be refined and confirmed prior to commencement of construction, which would be secured as part of the CTMP for the Scheme. |
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_013 | The landscape is a protected asset and important views are outlined in the Neighbourhood Plan | N | <p>Neighbourhood Plans and supporting documents are an important evidence base, which has helped to determine the value of both landscape and views to communities.</p> <p>These have informed the overall, moderated assessments of value (and, by extension, sensitivity) in line with guidance such as TGN 02-21, produced by the Landscape Institute.</p> <p>Glentworth also includes areas that are designated through Local Plan policy as Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV).</p> <p>This designation has also been considered as part of the baseline value/sensitivity for both landscape and visual receptors</p> |

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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_002 | This representation sets out the detailed technical comments from LCC in house staff and consultants in respect of Landscape and Visual impact and Agricultural Land Classification assessment. Given the extent and nature of the matters that are being raised by LCC in this response it was not practical for these to be expressed using the format of Tillbridge Solar consultation feedback form. | N | <p>(refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and Appendix 12-2: LVIA Methodology of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment. Refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and its appendices [EN010142/APP/6.2] for further information.</p> |

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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_029 | <p>As outlined within Chapter 3 of the PEIR, the development proposals are still being developed. This includes the type of PV panel and location of taller/larger elements such as substations and battery storage.</p> <p>While it is understood that a number of design aspects of the scheme cannot be confirmed as they would be dependent upon individual contractors selected at the tender stage (para. 3.7.2) expect that the final ES would clearly set out the maximum parameters of the development, such as heights and locations of elements that have been used in the assessment, which would subsequently be based on a ‘worst case’ scenario through the use of the Rochdale Envelope approach (para. 3.7.3) to ensure any effects are not underplayed.</p> <p>This is particularly important for larger and taller elements such as the substation or battery storage.</p> | N | <p>The LVIA is based on a worst-case scenario based on parameters described in Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan in Figure 3-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].</p> |

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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_030 | <p>It is requested that further landscape and visual consultation is carried out between AAH/LCC and District Authority landscape specialists and the developer team (AECOM) following the conclusion of this statutory consultation phase.</p> <p>This would likely cover the PEIR comments as well as development proposals and mitigation scheme, including the cable route corridor and location of any larger structures or buildings such as the substations, extent of vegetation loss for highways works, and also subsequent knock-on effects such as any requirement for additional viewpoints or visualisations.</p> | N | The Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan in Figure 3-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] has been refined following Statutory Consultation and further community/stakeholder meetings and comments. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_031 | <p>Detailed Comments on PEI Report - Volume I</p> <p>In regard to the landscape and visual matters of the design proposals (Chapter 3 (Scheme Description) of the PEIR):</p> <p>Comments on the Design Parameters (provided within Section 3.3) are as follows:</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

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| | | <p>As stated in previous correspondence, at this stage, the final location and appearance/extent of taller/larger elements that form part of the development such as the substation are indicative at this point.</p> <p>Table 3-2 within Chapter 3 of the PEIR usefully provides indicative details of the design parameters used for the PEIR, and paragraph 3.2.2 clarifies that the EIA is undertaken adopting the principles of the Rochdale Envelope to ensure:</p> <p>“the maximum (and, where relevant, minimum) parameters or limits of deviation for the Scheme where flexibility needs to be retained.”</p> | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_032 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While this is a reasonable approach for the PV panels, have concerns in regard to the larger and taller elements, such as electrical compound (substation) (approximately 106m in width by 120m in length and up to 10m in height), control centre (up to 6m in height), and more conspicuous | N | <p>The two substation locations have been fixed and assessed as such. This, and other assumptions, have been confirmed in the LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> |

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| | | <p>elements such as energy storage and conversion units/inverters. The final location and layout of these elements will likely have greater visual effects in this flat, rural landscape than PV panels.</p> | | |
| <p>Lincolnshire County Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_063_033</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect the location and “worst case” extent (footprint) of these elements to be identified for the LVIA to allow for a better understanding of the potential landscape and visual effects, an updated ZTV based upon these parameters and an understanding of the likely requirement for additional viewpoint photographs to capture views of the taller/larger elements. | <p>N</p> | <p>The LVIA presented in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] assumes a Rochdale Envelope approach and is assessed based on the maximum parameters for the Scheme set out within Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Updated ZTVs have been produced and are presented in Figure 12-4 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Viewpoints and visualisations are presented in Figure 12-12, 12-13 and 12-14 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].</p> |

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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_034 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding overhead/ground lines - should be clarified if any above-ground lines and associated poles are proposed. Paragraphs 3.3.22 to 3.3.26 identifies on site cabling, which is stated would be in trenches, however it is not explicit as to whether any cables will be installed above ground (e.g. between racks) on site, and if so further detail would be required to understand the potential visibility of these. | N | <p>As set out in Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], low voltage within Principal Site electrical cabling is required to connect the solar PV panels to the Solar Stations and the Solar Stations and BESS to the inverters (typically via 1.5kV cables).</p> <p>Cabling between PV panels and the inverters will be along the racks, fixed to the mounting structure, and then buried underground in trenches from the racks to the Solar Stations.</p> <p>All other cabling will be underground and no overhead lines are proposed.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_035 | Regarding vegetation loss - the extent of any vegetation loss to facilitate construction access or the permanent site access points identified in paragraphs 3.3.37 and 3.3.38, is not identified. | N | An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been carried out for the Scheme and is provided in Appendix 12-7 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] . |

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| | | <p>Also, any vegetation loss to facilitate any potential wider highways works is not identified.</p> <p>Expect this all to be clearly illustrated and included within any assessment as this has the potential to remove existing features (that make up the character area) and open up views into or across the site.</p> <p>Expect any proposed vegetation removal to be surveyed to BS:5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction so it is clear what the arboricultural value is (to aid assessment) and subsequently is appropriately mitigated against if required.</p> <p>It is recommended that vegetation loss to facilitate development is kept to a minimum.</p> | | <p>This includes a Tree Protection Plan which illustrates trees to be retained or removed.</p> <p>The Principal Site has been surveyed in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012. Effects on trees in the Cable Route Corridor has been assessed primarily via desk study (as agreed in principle with the Local Planning Authorities) with further work secured as a requirement in the DCO as appropriate.</p> <p>The Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan in Figure 3-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]. has been developed with reference to the Tree Protection Plan, including avoidance of protected areas (particularly with respect to higher value trees) where possible.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_036 | In regard to the landscape and visual matters of the Alternatives and Design Evolution (Chapter 4 of the | N | Two representative viewpoints have been provided within the LVIA (refer to Figures 12-12 and |

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| | | <p>PEIR): A refinement of the cable route corridor has been carried out from the scoping stage, and the PEIR section 4.7 identifies the opportunity to develop a “Shared Grid Connection Corridor” with the proposed Gate Burton, Cottam and West Burton Solar schemes.</p> <p>This would include a combined crossing of the River Trent, which also seeks to combine this crossing with Cottam and West Burton.</p> <p>This crossing is indicative at this stage and due to the context has potential landscape and visual effects, as well as potential ecological effects. It is requested AAH/LCC, as well as other relevant stakeholders, are involved and consulted further in regard to the crossing, and cable corridor, once further design and surveys have been carried out.</p> <p>Also, subject to the final design solution and location of the crossing and cable corridor, additional viewpoints and potentially AVRs of</p> | | <p>12-13 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]) as a basis for assessing impacts on the River Trent, one of which being located on the left (eastern) bank in Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>The higher sensitivity of the Trent and associated corridor has been acknowledged in the LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), with design development (including avoidance of sensitive riparian elements) being a priority at this location.</p> <p>This includes further collaboration with other developers along the shared Cable Route Corridor.</p> |

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| | | <p>the crossing may need to be included within the LVIA to assess and illustrate any potential visual effects.</p> | | |
| <p>Lincolnshire County Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_063_037</p> | <p>In regard to the landscape and visual chapter (Chapter 12 of the PEIR):</p> <p>The PEIR Landscape and Visual Amenity chapter (Chapter 12) has been written at a 'point in time' and as such any assessed effects upon baseline receptors are subject to change through the ongoing design process.</p> <p>As such, the landscape and visual chapter provides a good high level overview of the potential significant effects, therefore the AAH/LCC PEIR comments do not cover the detailed assessments, focussing more on process and approach, as well as areas indicated to have potential significant effects.</p> <p>As clarified within paragraph 12.2.1, the landscape and visual chapter is a preliminary assessment based on information available at the time of</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>Parameters used as the basis of the LVIA are set out in the Chapter 3: Scheme Description and Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_038 | <p>preparation, and that a: “final assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA and reported in the ES that will accompany the DCO application for the Scheme”.</p> <p>The paragraph goes on to clarify that the assessment is based upon the Indicative Site Layout Plan, however many elements will be subject to change.</p> <p>The PEIR identifies the extent of the Study Area of the development in paragraphs 12.4.7 to 12.4.19. The of 5km study area is illustrated on the accompanying figures, and at this stage feel is appropriate, despite the majority of views of the Site and Development being limited to up to 1km (as stated in paragraph 12.4.16), with views from the eastern areas are very limited. A 1km study area has been included for the cable route, which is also deemed appropriate at this stage. The LVIA Chapter should include a clear statement on the</p> | N | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) considers that no significant effects are likely beyond 5km for the Principal Site and 1km for the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>Site surveys indicated that the magnitude of change arising from the proposed scheme, even from higher sensitivity receptors along the elevated Lincoln Cliff, would not be of a scale that would result in significant effects beyond such distances. .</p> |

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| | | justification for the extent of the final Study Areas. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_039 | Paragraphs 12.4.29 to 12.4.35 cover the relationship of the LVIA with residential amenity assessments. Paragraph 12.4.35 goes on to clarify that effects on residents visual amenity is ongoing, and if required a RVAA should be carried out as part of the landscape and visual assessment. If one is deemed not required, the justification of this should be clearly stated within the LVIA. | N | The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) considers that no significant effects on residential visual amenity are likely, in part to mitigation and consultation with residents to understand views from properties/preferences regarding mitigation. An RVAA is therefore not required. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_040 | The PEIR in section 10.5 identifies that consultation in relation to landscape and visual matters has been carried out, and AAH/LCC and other relevant stakeholders have held meetings and workshops with AECOM, summarised in table 12-2. Within Table 12-2, on page 12-25, it is referenced that: “Additional representative viewpoints will be included further to those identified at | N | The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), including the selection of representative viewpoints, has been fully informed by consultees’ comments and requests. Details of the viewpoints considered are provided in Figure 12-12 and 12-13 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]. |

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| | | <p>PEI Report stage, including those suggested by LCC were deemed appropriate.”</p> <p>These additional viewpoints should be included as agreed with AAH/LCC and any other consultees with reference to be made in the LVIA to specific consultation comments, such as AAH TM01, AAH TM02 and AAH TM03, as well as this set of PEIR comments (AAH TM04).</p> | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_041 | <p>It is requested that further landscape and visual consultation is carried out between AAH/LCC and District Authority landscape specialists and the developer team (AECOM) following the conclusion of this second formal consultation phase.</p> <p>This would include visualisation locations and type/level.</p> | N | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) is informed by comments from consultees, including AAH/LCC including in defining appropriate visualisations.</p> <p>Communication with LCC on proposed viewpoint/ visualisation locations was provided during August 2023.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_042 | <p>Identification of receptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PEIR identifies a range of landscape and visual receptors within | N | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1])</p> |

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| | | <p>the Study Area.</p> <p>Several landscape receptors at varying scales are identified for consideration in the LVIA within section 12.7. The correct National, County and District Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been referred to within the PEIR and cover a range of scales, and there is potential to scope out character areas that would not be affected by the development.</p> | | has been fully informed by published LCAs. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_043 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 12.7.42 identifies that AECOM have undertaken their own Local Landscape Character Area assessment. It would be useful if the LVIA clarifies how they reflect (or are different than) published character assessments, which in some cases may be old documents but still provide relevant information. | N | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) uses a finer grained level of landscape character assessment than is available further up the published assessment hierarchy, as well as being more recent (particularly with respect to WLDC).</p> <p>Although the scope of the LLCA is to aid the assessment and providing evidence to support it,</p> |

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| | | | | commentary on similarities and/or differences is provided where appropriate. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_044 | <p>The visual receptors and viewpoints were previously discussed with AAH/LCC, as were the potential locations of Photomontages.</p> <p>Paragraph 12.8.10 PEIR states that thirteen viewpoints have been used for the preliminary assessment, which due to program constraints have not incorporated previous consultation comments. However, the ensuing paragraphs suggest these previous comments will be incorporated into the final LVIA.</p> <p>Once the final viewpoint photographs are obtained that include consultation comments, we request the opportunity to review and discuss with AECOM to hopefully reach an agreement.</p> | N | <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) has been fully informed by consultees' comments and requests.</p> <p>Further communication with LCC on proposed viewpoint locations was provided during August 2023.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_045 | <p>Section 12.11 provides a preliminary assessment of landscape effects and</p> | N | <p>As landscape character assessments are hierarchical, it is accepted practice to consider</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>section 12.12 provides a preliminary assessment of visual effects.</p> <p>In regard to landscape effects, we would note that in the assessment the scale or size of a character area (such as Region or District) should not be a determining factor in assessing effects – if it were then any character area larger than a “local” level would result in minimal change.</p> <p>We would urge caution in regard larger landscape character areas, which often are assessed as having limited magnitudes of change as the change would be small scale and/or extent (development site) would only affect a small percentage of the overall, much larger, character area.</p> <p>We would encourage the LVIA assess what the change would be in that part of the character area and what identified key elements identified within the character areas are impacted, and how development change would affect those:</p> | | <p>effects at varying scales from national to local.</p> <p>Naturally, the likelihood of a relatively small development having a significant effect on a larger scale character area (NCA for example) is reduced.</p> <p>The Applicant agrees that at the published LCA level it is often the case that, depending on size/detail in the published LCA, this is an appropriate scale and effects will be assessed against the LCA as a whole (including areas beyond the Study Area).</p> <p>In the LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) for the Scheme, the Applicant has adopted a fine grain of assessment based on LLCAs derived from the published LCAs and site survey.</p> <p>This has enabled a focussed assessment of the impacted part of the character area.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | The baseline should identify the key elements and features that make up the character area, and the assessment should look at how these would be affected, not just the scale of the project in relation to the character area. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_049 | <p>Review of Appendix 3-2 Outline LEMP - the Outline LEMP provides information regarding the establishment and maintenance of the planting associated with the Development.</p> <p>The success of the landscape mitigation to meet the objectives laid out in the management plan to integrate and screen proposals, promote conservation and protection of the environment and ecological and habitat diversity is highly dependent upon the successful management and maintenance of the new planting.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant agrees and the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] and any subsequent detailed LEMP(s) will be designed to achieve successful and timely establishment.</p> <p>The LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) sets out parameters for tree and hedgerow heights which are based on the assumption of proper maintenance during establishment and beyond.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_051 | <p>Monitoring of the proposals over the period of the scheme is a key aspect of the mitigation plan and is something which needs further development to ensure there is robustness to deal with the challenging climatic conditions when it comes to ensuring the planting thrives in its location.</p> <p>The regular updating of the management plan will go some way to ensuring that is kept valid and can respond to issues and trends effectively.</p> <p>The updating every five years following the initial establishment and maintenance period will also ensure that the management plan can adapt to varying conditions.</p> | N | This Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_052 | <p>Review of Appendix 12-1 LVIA Legislation and Policy - no comments in relation to landscape and visual matters at this stage.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_053 | Review of Appendix 12-2 LVIA Methodology - the methodology notes in para 1.1.1 that the LVIA has been undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance, including GLVIA3, and paragraph 1.1.2 confirms the assessment has been undertaken by a Chartered Landscape Architect. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_054 | A brief overview of the assessment process and stages would be useful at the front of the methodology to set the scene as well as explain for non-technical readers who may not be familiar with the process. | N | <p>The LVIA within Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] is written both in technical language required under GLVIA3 but with an understanding that it will be read by a wider audience. Concepts and terminology, as well as the process, are therefore explained throughout.</p> <p>An overview of the assessment steps/process is explained, which otherwise may appear confusing. A Non-Technical Summary [EN010142/APP/6.4] is also provided as part of the DCO Application.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_055 | The different phases of assessment are not mentioned in the methodology (Construction, operation year one and year 15, and decommissioning). This should be explicit, and also the conditions of each phase, e.g. winter or summer, and also an explanation of the condition of any mitigation planting should be added, e.g. year 15 assumes planting established. | N | A brief overview of the stages and parameters related to them has been added to the methodology section of Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_056 | The method of defining the study area is not included within the methodology. It should be explicit in regard to how this was, or will be judged and agreed. | N | The Study Area was defined by a combination of the use of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility and professional judgement on the extent of likely significant effects. This is included in Section 12.4 of Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_057 | How the baseline was established is not included within in the methodology, which would include desk study and fieldwork. We would also expect a clear methodology for the production of any ZTVs be | N | A summary is provided within the LVIA in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], including the basis for the |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | included, which should clearly identify what design parameters have been used. | | panel/BESS/substation ZTV production. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_058 | Visual Receptor identification and subsequent establishment of viewpoints is not mentioned in the methodology. | N | A more comprehensive rationale behind viewpoint selection has been provided in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], which has been informed by discussions/ communication with LCC over specific viewpoint locations. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_059 | Section 1.2 covers the sensitivity of landscape receptors and correctly identifies that this is derived from “combining of the value of the landscape (undertaken as part of the baseline study) and the susceptibility to change of the receptor to the specific type of development being assessed”. | N | These elements are within the LVIA presented in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_060 | Landscape Value is detailed within paragraphs 1.2.3, 1.2.4 and Table 1-1: Landscape Value Criteria. Landscape value is, correctly, | N | This approach has been adopted within the LVIA (Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>intended to be guided by Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21.</p> <p>Table 1-1 potentially implies that only designated landscapes may have a medium or high value.</p> <p>This is not the case, and GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 states that “value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to the individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape” and that “the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value”.</p> | | <p>e.g. areas such as around Harpswell Hall have been assessed as 'high' value.</p> <p>The methodology has been reviewed and updated for clarity where appropriate. The LLCA also includes a more comprehensive appraisal based on factors described in TGN 02-21.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_061 | Landscape Susceptibility is detailed in paragraphs 1.2.5 to 1.2.7 and Table 1-2: Susceptibility to Change of Landscape Receptors. Subsequently Landscape Sensitivity is detailed in paragraphs 1.2.8 to 1.2.7 and Table 1-3: Landscape Sensitivity. Again, the descriptions imply that only designated landscapes may have higher sensitivity. | N | <p>The susceptibility/ sensitivity category descriptions are indicative and presented as examples rather than rigid constraints or criteria.</p> <p>The Applicant accepts that susceptibility/sensitivity requires consideration beyond designations but that in practice they are useful indicators of value and susceptibility but not the only factor.</p> <p>This approach is reflected in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_062 | Section 1.3 covers the Sensitivity of Visual Receptors and correctly identifies that the sensitivity of visual receptors is derived from “the susceptibility to change in views and visual amenity and also the value attached to particular views”. | N | <p>This approach has been adopted within the LVIA (Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_063 | Visual Value is detailed within paragraphs 1.3.3, 1.3.4 and Table 1-4: Landscape Sensitivity (which we assume is incorrectly titles and should be “Visual Value”). | N | This has been corrected within Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_064 | <p>Landscape Susceptibility is detailed in paragraphs 1.3.5 to 1.3.7 and Table 1-5: Visual Susceptibility.</p> <p>Table 1-5 provides classifications of visual susceptibility; however, we would re-iterate the point in regards many of the surrounding lanes and tracks within the study area are also well used by dog walkers, horse riders and leisure cyclists, and subsequently the assessment should consider views (and susceptibility) from these groups from these locations.</p> <p>This is supported by the Neighbourhood Plan supporting documents of Corringham Character Assessment (summarised in paragraph 12.7.25) and Neighbourhood Character Profile for Glentworth (summarised in paragraph</p> | N | <p>This approach has been adopted within the LVIA (refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>The potential for views described within Neighbourhood Plans to be afforded increased value is understood, although some moderation may be necessary (including based on-site survey) to ensure consistency across varied sources of supporting neighbourhood plan and evidence base documents.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | 12.7.26 and 12.7.30). This is also acknowledged within paragraph 12.8.8 of the landscape and visual chapter of the PEIR. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_065 | Subsequently Visual Sensitivity is detailed in paragraphs 1.3.8 and Table 1-6: Sensitivity of visual receptors. | N | These elements are included within the LVIA (Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]). |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_066 | Section 1.4 covers Assessing magnitude (nature) of landscape and visual effects. And provides a description of the process which is supported by tables of criteria to aid judgements. | N | These elements are included within the LVIA (Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]). |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_067 | Section 1.5 covers the ‘significance’ of effect, and paragraph 1.5.5 identifies that “Residual effects found to be ‘moderate’ or ‘major’ are deemed to be ‘significant’ and may be important or relevant to the decision-making process.” | N | These thresholds are adopted within the LVIA in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]). |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_068 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative Effects have not been covered in the methodology and we would expect this to be part of the final LVIA. The cumulative effects of schemes in the local area are an important consideration in this process, and we would expect a methodology to be provided as well as a robust assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects. | N | <p>Cumulative LVIA effects have been assessed within Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>It is accepted that cumulative landscape and visual effects will be a key consideration within the wider planning balance for all the proposed schemes</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_069 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship of the LVIA to Residential Visual Amenity is not covered within the methodology, and we would expect a reference to be made and how this relates to the LVIA. | N | <p>Residential visual amenity and relevance to the LVIA process is set out in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>For assessment purposes these are two separate but related assessments, with the need for a RVAA determined in part by persistent (e.g Year 15) significant effects at the highest level as indicated in LI Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_070 | <p>Visualisations are proposed within the PEIR.</p> <p>These will be required for the LVIA and we recommend this is subject to further consultation to agree the Type and agree the AVR Level that would be most appropriate to illustrate the proposals, which assume would be Level 2 or Level 3, however photo wire (Level 0 or Level 1) may be more appropriate in some long distance or fully screened views.</p> <p>Expect a full visualisation and photography methodology is provided within the ES.</p> | N | <p>Visualisations accompany the LVIA (refer to Figure 12-14 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) but in accordance with GLVIA3 are not a pre-requisite for undertaking an LVIA or determining magnitude of effect, noting however that they can be useful in illustrating the conclusions.</p> <p>The selection of viewpoints taken forward for visualisations required input from the Applicant's heritage team, with potential locations provided to LCC in August 2023.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_071 | <p>Review of 12-3 LVIA Landscape Baseline - no comments on the landscape baseline appendix at this stage.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant notes this comment.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_072 | Review of Appendix 12-4 LVIA RVD - paragraph 1.1.1 identifies 13 preliminary representative viewpoints have been selected to assist in illustrating the effects on visual receptors. These have been discussed previously with AECOM, and AAH/LCC have visited the viewpoints on site and comments on individual images/views have been provided. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_073 | Review of Appendix 12-5 LVIA AoLE - no comments on the assessment of landscape effects appendix at this stage. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_074 | Review of Appendix 12-6 LVIA Assessment of Visual Effects - no comments on the assessment of landscape effects appendix at this stage. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_082 | Figure 12-11 Draft Local Landscape Character Areas (defined by the Applicant) - this illustrates a more detailed character assessment | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | provides more useful, finer grained information, and is aligned with GLVIA3. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_083 | Figure 12-12 Preliminary Representative LVIA Viewpoints: Principal Site only (with Bare Earth ZTV) - this represents viewpoints as discussed at the pre-application stage, and viewpoints overlaid on the ZTV assists with clarity. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_084 | <p>Figure 12-13 Type 1 Representative Views - thirteen viewpoints have been included within Figure 12-13.</p> <p>These provide useful context; however these views are not aligned with consultation comments and subsequent dialogue that has been held due to program constraints.</p> <p>However once the final viewpoint photographs are obtained that include consultation comments, request the opportunity to review and discuss all the views with AECOM to hopefully reach agreement.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council.</p> <p>It is accepted that agreeing a suite of representative viewpoints is useful and best practice, balanced against a proportionate approach to number and selection within the overarching GLVIA3 principle of illustrating likely range of effects not considering every identifiable effect.</p> <p>Further consultation with LCC informed the viewpoints selected for the ES and presented in</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | | | Figure 12-12A-B of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3]. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_086 | Figure 17-5 Landscape and Visual Amenity Zone Of Interest - the plan shows cumulative sites in the local area that have been considered within the cumulative assessment. This correctly indicates the main schemes to be considered: West Burton, Gate Burton, and Cottam Solar. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Toft Newton Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_056_005 | Please ensure defensive hedgerows and trees are included in the scheme and that they are indigenous to Lincolnshire. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_005 | Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy DM4 of the adopted Bassetlaw Core Strategy also appears to have not been included. This is our critical design and character policy which broadly mirrors critical policies within Section 12 and 15 of the NPPF. This is one of the most important and sensitive considerations for the District. It should be made clear that any response received from | N | Policy DM4 was omitted in error within Appendix 12-1 of the PEI Report. It is accepted that this is an important policy consideration and reference has been made to relevant mitigation etc. within the ES. Refer to Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | Nottinghamshire County Council will form the basis for our comments and as such should be taken into account as well. With regards to the cabling, it is more difficult to assess at this stage as the final route of the cabling is not yet known. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_020 | Lighting The District Councils Environmental Health Officer has requested that all temporary artificial lighting associated with the development/construction of the cabling route shall be of such a design and installed and sited/ angled in such a manner as to prevent glare or light shining directly into neighbouring dwellings. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Forestry Commission | TS_EM_044_001 | We are satisfied there is no Ancient Woodland within the development area, the nearest being Burton Wood ASNW, which is approximately 500m from the site. However, there are numerous small, fragmented woodlands within the development area, many of which are grant funded | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | woodlands that are still in obligation, so it is important to protect these so that public money is not wasted. | | |
| Forestry Commission | TS_EM_044_002 | We note from your plans that you intend to retain and avoid all areas of existing woodland within the site boundary, which will be fenced to protect the root protection zone, there will be dust suppression and pollution prevention. We also note your plans for additional compensatory tree planting. | N | The Applicant notes this comment |
| Forestry Commission | TS_EM_044_003 | We would recommend that planting should be targeted to enhance existing woodland and ecological networks by buffering the existing woodland to create larger blocks of ideally at least 5ha. Species and provenance of new trees and woodland need to be considered to establish a more resilient treescape which can cope with the full implications of a changing climate. When planting new trees and woodland, ensure that biosecurity is | N | The Applicant notes this comment and this has been considered within the Framework LEMP [EN010142/APP/7.17] and will be considered further in the detailed design phase. The current proposals include woodland blocks over 5ha. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | robust to avoid the introduction of pests and diseases. | | |
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1.18 Noise and Vibration

Table 1-21: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Noise and Vibration

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_EM_037_010 | Noise and Vibration Works to install a cable crossing beneath the River Trent have significant potential to generate noise and vibration impacts and these effects on the river and users of the river should be considered within the Environmental Statement. In particular, works in proximity to the river need to be carefully managed to minimise the risk of significant vibration or loading that could adversely affect the stability of the river bank or river bed. | N | <p>Construction of the cable across the River Trent will be achieved by a trenchless crossing in compliance with appropriate standards.</p> <p>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of construction noise and vibration effects on residents of identified sensitive receptors. No significant noise or vibration effects are identified.</p> <p>Potential effects on aquatic habitats, fish and mammals, including where relevant from noise and vibration as a result of trenchless construction methods at watercourse crossings, are assessed Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Provided implementation of proposed mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects for ecological receptors were identified.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_043 | <p>Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration</p> <p>It is recognised that baseline monitoring has been undertaken (11.6.6), having identified receptors in proximity to the site. There is a potential for noise and vibration effects during construction and decommissioning phases (11.8.1) and for noise only during operation (11.8.4).</p> | N | <p>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of construction noise and vibration effects and operational noise effects on residents of identified sensitive receptors. No significant noise or vibration effects are identified.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_044 | <p>It is noted that the PEIR concludes that the change from road traffic noise will be negligible (table 11-3), other than Marton Road where a minor adverse effect is predicted.</p> <p>During construction it is noted that the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) is expected to be exceeded for scenario 3 (construction of PV modules) and may in scenario 4 (cable installation).</p> | N | <p>The conclusions noted in the West Lindsey District Council's comments are correct, however it is noted that for noise levels between Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) and Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL), the Noise Policy Statement for England requires that all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.</p> <p>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] outlines that all reasonable steps have been taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects in the identified areas.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | | | <p>These measures have been secured in the CEMP (a Framework CEMP is provided within the DCO application [EN010142/APP/7.8]) represent all reasonable steps to mitigate noise and contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of best practicable means. • Community engagement to notify of timings and duration of noisy works. • A noise complaint monitoring strategy. <p>In addition, Section 61 consent will be obtained for any works required outside core daytime construction working hours.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_045 | <p>Furthermore, it is noted during operation that the predicted rating level will be above the LOAEL in all cases, but not exceed the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL).</p> <p>Whilst this may be so, it is noted that the predicted rating level at a number of receptors is equal to (R7, R16, R17); or, within a margin or 2dB (R2, R3, R6, R11, R12, R15, R18, R19, R21) of the SOAEL. Whilst the PEIR chapter</p> | N | <p>Embedded noise mitigation measures secured in the CEMP (a Framework CEMP is provided within the DCO application [EN010142/APP/7.8]) represent all reasonable steps to mitigate the identified noise levels and contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of best practicable means. • Community engagement to notify of timings and duration of noisy works. • A noise complaint monitoring strategy. <p>In addition, Section 61 consent will be obtained for</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | concludes effects are not significant, on the basis that they are at or around the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level, it is considered that there is an identified environmental impact here that needs to be addressed through mitigation at the very least. | | any works required outside core daytime construction working hours. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_018 | <p>Noise and vibration:</p> <p>The solar farm itself will be developed a significant distance from the Bassetlaw boundary, within Lincolnshire, with only part of the cabling route inside Bassetlaw, adjacent to Cottam Power Station. There is some potential for disturbance from noise for any residents close to the cable route.</p> <p>The applicants have engaged an acoustic consultant who has provided a survey methodology, and I am happy that this should provide the information required to establish the likely noise impact on residents adjacent to the cabling route, and appropriate controls.</p> | N | The Applicant thanks Bassetlaw District Council for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | The final cabling route, and its method of construction are clearly not yet finalised, so it is not possible comment fully at this time. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_019 | One point I would make however, is that the Tillbridge Solar project appears to be just one of a number of projects that are likely to connect to the National Grid at Cottam. I would ask that the applicants from each of the proposed projects liaise to examine the possibility of the cabling route infrastructure being shared between all the projects to avoid need for multiple routes and the consequent disturbance to many more residents. | N | <p>Cable route infrastructure would be shared between other projects that would connect to the National Grid at Cottam. Cable route construction for all projects would either be simultaneously installed over a 24 to 36-month period or sequentially over a 5-year period.</p> <p>A commitment is made in the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] that the Applicant with Low Carbon and Island Green Power and meet regularly to discuss achieving a shared corridor and collaborative working approach adopted to minimise disruption during the construction period.</p> <p>Additionally, it is proposed that a Joint Construction Traffic Management Plan is prepared between the Scheme and the other solar DCOs to manage and mitigate the impact from construction traffic on shared traffic routes.</p> |

1.19 Scheme location

Table 1-22: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Scheme Location

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_009 | <p>Site Search: The developer appears to have commenced the concept from a single point:</p> <p>Having grid capacity at Cottam, no other options appear to have been explored (e.g. other coal closure sites at Fiddler's Ferry, Eggborough, Ferrybridge, Didcot, West Thurrock, Aberthaw, Drakelow, Kingsnorth, Ironbridge for example).</p> <p>A broader range of sites could have provided an opportunity to use more brown-field options or to mitigate the impact by disaggregation of the</p> | N | <p>As set out in NS EN-1 there is not a general requirement for applications to consider alternatives and that where alternatives are considered, such assessments should be proportionate and reflect the CNP for the delivery of renewable energy schemes necessary to meet the UK's net zero obligations. Paragraphs 3.10.34 to 3.10.39 of NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) recognises that the point of connection is a critical locational criterion for the site selection of solar projects.</p> <p>There is no national policy requirement to consider alternative points of connection across the UK. NPS EN-1 (Ref 1) and EN-3 (Ref 2) support the urgent need to deliver large scale renewable energy projects as CNP infrastructure and recognises that network connection whether this be in the form of a connection into the local distribution network or connection into the transmission network is a key locational criteria to deliver solar projects.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>project scale across different areas.</p> <p>The developer also seems to have commenced from a position of absolutely maximising grid connection capacity as a limiting factor – thereby pre-determining the approximate size (land use) for the proposed scheme.</p> <p>Other schemes have been developed that connect directly to transmission towers, and there is no such need for a substation connection, or the ancillary 16km of high voltage network that the Tillbridge scheme requires.</p> | | <p>The point of connection is a determining factor for the location of a project and where there is available capacity this an opportunity that should be exploited given the CNP for the infrastructure proposed as part of this Scheme.</p> <p>The Tillbridge Solar Project has considered alternatives where there is a policy requirement to do so, for example, with respect to flood risk, and developed a rational site selection process based upon operational requirements and then led by environmental and planning considerations to identify a suitable site for the Scheme.</p> <p>Alternatives have been limited since the site selection process removed those areas that would trigger a policy requirement to do so.</p> <p>For example, with respect to national landscapes and ecological and geological considerations. The site selection process completed sets out the Applicant’s approach to site selection that has had regard to environmental, technical and commercial feasibility of the Scheme.</p> <p>The approach adopted is proportionate and in accordance with section 5.10 of NPS EN-1 (Ref 1). For further information on the site selection process, please refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | In this way the developer has severely limited their consideration of alternative proposals. | | [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_010 | Exploring “Brownfield sites”: Given the very low energy density of solar, the scheme needs a colossal amount of land. Proposing to have sought a brownfield site of the size necessary, in an area that is predominantly agricultural is disingenuous. I would no more expect to find space available for agriculture in the centre of London than brownfield space in farmland. The situation is falsely created by not having broadened the potential range of grid connections (see above). It is striking that the | N | <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) at paragraph 123 does seek to ensure that planning decisions promote “<i>an effective use of land</i>” and in meeting future development needs that this “<i>makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land.</i>”</p> <p>However, this policy direction does not preclude the use of greenfield sites for future development. It is also not technically applicable to the consideration of this Application, given NPS-EN-1 (Ref 1) and NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) are in effect.</p> <p>Despite there being no policy direction to prefer brownfield land, the brownfield land registers of each local planning authority were still reviewed for all sites by the Applicant. All sites identified were less than 5ha and therefore of insufficient size to accommodate the Scheme.</p> <p>This was with the exception of Cottam Power Station site. However this is safeguarded land for mixed-use development in accordance with the emerging Policy ST6 (Cottam Regeneration Priority Area) of the Bassetlaw</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>developer does not appear to have included any brown field sites in its scheme, demonstrating a clear disregard for planning guidance.</p> | | <p>Local Plan, which is expected to be adopted in the summer of 2024.</p> <p>This area is therefore not suitable for the Scheme due to use for renewable energy, such as solar, being contrary to the emerging Local Plan, which now carries significant weight in decision making due to its advanced stage in the development plan process.</p> <p>The available brownfield sites were not of sufficient size for the Scheme and would compete or be in conflict with local planning policy seeking to deliver housing and traditional employment use on these sites to meet local need.</p> |
| <p>Fillingham Parish Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_006_011</p> | <p>Rooftop solar: The assessment of rooftop solar missing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The developer has limited the search area and pre-determined the approximate size (as commented in 5.2.4) - There are only around 3-4% of the UK's households with solar panels on the rooftops, and no figures readily | <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 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>The 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. Large scale solar is therefore an</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>available for commercial warehousing. There has been no assessment to explore the extent to which the Government’s policy objectives could be pursued through a combination of new mandatory planning requirements and retro-fit.</p> <p>- The PIER provides insufficient evidence to conclude that a large-scale solar deployment could be facilitated in combination across premises using rooftops</p> | | <p>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 Applicant does not have the remit to introduce ‘new mandatory planning requirements’. National planning policy can only be made by and be brought into effect by government.</p> <p>With respect to the Scheme, the PA 2008 confirms that in deciding the application, in accordance with s104 of the PA 2008, that the Secretary of State must have regard to National Planning Policy Statements that have effect.</p> <p>In this case, the Scheme will be considered against its compliance with the National Energy Planning Policy Statements, which came into effect in January 2024.</p> <p>This confirms that there is a critical national priority for the provision of nationally significant low carbon and renewable infrastructure such as that proposed by the Scheme.</p> <p>It should be noted that there are other legislative provisions in place to encourage and secure the delivery of rooftop solar on residential and commercial buildings.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>This is through full planning permission not being required for the installation of rooftop solar on most existing dwellings or non-domestic premises through the provisions contained within Part 14: Renewable Energy of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015.</p> <p>In addition, government is consulting on changes to Part 6, Part L and Part F of the Building Regulation for dwellings and non-domestic dwellings.</p> <p>This consultation closes on the 27 March 2024 and relates to the Future Homes and Buildings Standards, requiring all new future homes to be net zero. If enacted, the new regulations may include mandatory requirements for the installation of solar panels on all new dwellings.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_016 | <p>Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>The justification for the approach to site selection is noted in principle. Solar energy requires a point of connection to the grid, and it also requires certain topographical and</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks West Lindsey District Council for its response and notes the representation made. For more information on the site selection process, refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_017 | land constraints in order to achieve a site area of sufficient size to make a development viable. | N | <p>The Applicant has secured a Point of Connection at the National Grid Cottam Substation with it having sufficient capacity to accommodate the required connection and with space available within the existing substation that can be accommodated alongside existing public assets.</p> <p>NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) makes it clear that network connection is a key locational criteria for the siting of solar projects.</p> <p>The Applicant has secured a point of connection (POC) at the National Grid Cottam Substation with it having sufficient capacity to accommodate the required 500MW connection and with space available within the existing substation that can be accommodated alongside existing public assets. The availability of the POC means that the Scheme can be deployed relatively quickly.</p> <p>The availability of the POC and its ability to be utilised without requiring the reinforcement of the existing grid illustrates its suitability for the delivery of critical national priority infrastructure. There is not a planning policy requirement to consider alternative network connections. For more information on the site selection process, refer to</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. | | | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_018 | Were any other connection points considered? | N | <p>The Applicant has secured a Point of Connection at the National Grid Cottam Substation with it having sufficient capacity to accommodate the required connection and with space available within the existing substation that can be accommodated alongside existing public assets.</p> <p>NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) makes it clear that network connection is a key locational criteria for the siting of solar projects.</p> <p>The Applicant has secured a point of connection (POC) at the National Grid Cottam Substation with it having sufficient capacity to accommodate the required 500MW connection and with space available within the existing substation that can be accommodated alongside existing public assets. The availability of the POC means that the Scheme can be deployed relatively quickly.</p> <p>The availability of the POC and its ability to be utilised without requiring the reinforcement of the existing grid illustrates its suitability for the delivery of critical national priority infrastructure.</p> <p>There is not a planning policy requirement to consider alternative network connections. For more information on</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | the site selection process, refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_019 | This also applies for the specific site selection, why was the specific area of search only limited to a 2,700-ha area to the south-east of Gainsborough? | N | <p>The initial area of search for the site selection began with a 15km radius from the Point of Connection established at Cottam substation.</p> <p>This was then further refined through the application of environmental and planning designations and constraints as well as technical considerations which led to a refined area to the south east of Gainsborough.</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for further detail.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_020 | Were there any other geographic areas considered besides the east of England? | N | <p>The location of the Scheme was informed by the availability of a point of connection with export capacity which was the case at National Grid Cottam Substation. Therefore no other specific geographic areas were considered for the Scheme.</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_021 | However, the specific contents for site selection and the justification is very generic. It would be useful to set out in the ES as to whether this | Y | <p>The site selection process was informed by National and Local planning policy requirements, in particular the considerations set out in draft NPS EN-3 (Ref 2) with regard to site selection for solar development. initial area of search for the site selection began with a 15km radius</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | application site was considered alongside any other areas – although it would have been useful to see these considerations at an earlier stage. We would have expected the PEIR to consider whether or how alternative sites were considered before settling on the current application site. This should be demonstrated within the ES. | | <p>from the Point of Connection established at Cottam substation.</p> <p>This was then further refined through the application of environmental and planning designations and constraints as well as technical considerations which led to a refined area to the south east of Gainsborough. Refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for further detail.</p> <p>The factors used in determining the site selection has been discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_022 | The considerations relate to alternative layouts and technology are detailed in their justification and are noted. It is positive to see the scheme has been pulled back slightly from Springthorpe and the Harpswell Hall scheduled monument | N | The Applicant thanks West Lindsey District Council for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_014 | Tillbridge Solar should consider substantially reducing the scale of the proposals | 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 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> |

1.20 Socio-economics and land use

Table 1-23: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Socio-economics and land use

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Brampton Parish Meeting | TS_EM_002_006 | 5. Finally, the impact on the value & potential demand for property in Brampton can only be negative. The village is of the view that the proposals will reduce the value of their properties. | 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>For more information, please refer to Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution and Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], the Design and Access Statement [EN010142/APP/7.3] and Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010142/APP/7.4].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_022 | <p>Socio-economic: Quotation from the NPPF emphasising the importance of building a strong, competitive economy by supporting “economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development” (paragraph 81) and helping to support a prosperous rural economy</p> <p>The PIER does not describe how the scheme would support this objective. Given localised areas of deprivation described in PIER, it is especially important that any significant development strongly considers opportunities for employment in support of the local economy.</p> | N | <p>Employment effects are considered within Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>More details regarding the employment opportunities for the local community have been provided in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010142/APP/7.18].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Fillingham Parish Council | TS_EM_006_024 | <p>Impact on employment: The PIER acknowledges that employment opportunities arising from the scheme are limited. The net impact of marginal gains in energy jobs vs loss of agricultural jobs has not been explored. How realistic it will be for local jobs / opportunities and apprenticeships during construction phase is not described.</p> <p>The loss of agricultural skills in the region through a 60 year period of such a wide area of the county being covered by solar farms does not appear to have been considered.</p> | N | <p>The employment effects associated with the Scheme (including existing employment) are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>More details regarding the job opportunities and apprenticeships have been provided in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010142/APP/7.18].</p> |
| Sturton by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_008_018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will this land ever be brought back into agricultural use? | N | <p>Following decommissioning, the land within the Order limits will be reverted back to its previous use.</p> <p>The land use can therefore be returned to farming after the Scheme is complete. Please refer to Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Willingham by Stow Parish Council | TS_EM_027_004 | Employment: Solar farms will destroy agricultural jobs, skills and livelihoods and create very few new skilled jobs or replace livelihoods. It is likely, there will be a likely net reduction in employment, in an area with relatively few opportunities. There will not be any economic benefit to the communities affected. | N | The employment effects associated with the Scheme (including existing employment) are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_022 | Natural England welcomes the collaborative working approach with neighbouring solar farms to explore opportunities for a shared corridor, linking to Cottam Substation. This should enable reduction of impacts on the surrounding land | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_025 | Public Rights of Way There are several potential impacts to Public Rights of Way (PRoW) from the scheme. However as noted in the PEIR, these are low impact with limited scale and if required will have a temporary diversion or closure. As such, Natural England has no further comments at this | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | stage and the design will be further reviewed at ES stage. | | |
| Canal and River Trust | TS_EM_037_001 | The Trust also owns and operates the Fossdyke Canal which is located to the south of the project area and the Chesterfield Canal to the west of the project area. It appears unlikely that this project would impact either the Fossdyke Canal or the Chesterfield Canal. The River Trent falls within the development boundary of the Tillbridge Solar Farm as it is included within the cable corridor area. Due to the need for a cable connection to Cottam Power Station a crossing of the river is required as part of the project. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_051 | In contrast, we compare the findings of the PEIRs for the Cottam and West Burton Solar Projects – they estimate the significance of effect to be “major long-term adverse”. Those schemes are estimated to have a 40-year lifetime – up | Y | Regarding the effects of the Scheme, it is important to note that the proposed effects are long term but reversible. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | to two-thirds of that being proposed here. As such, we are very concerned that the methodology being employed at this stage should limit the emphasis to ‘temporary’ due to the length of time that project could last. Some of which would be permanent. | | The Applicant is applying for development consent for a period of up to 60 years. Following this, it will be a requirement of the Scheme’s development consent that it be decommissioned at the end of its operating life, and the land returned to its current use. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_055 | How many are directly and indirectly employed that will be affected by the development and at what socio-economic impact? | N | The employment effects associated with the Scheme (including existing employment) are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] . The assessment concludes that effects of the Scheme on employment are not significant in the construction, operational or decommissioning phases. |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_056 | There is a very limited reference to tourism in this section – How will the development, alone and in combination with other projects, affect visitor | Y | The Applicant’s EIA Scoping Report (refer to Appendix 1-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]) submitted to PINS contained no specific |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | <p>perceptions of rural Lincolnshire? Will it affect the desirability of West Lindsey as a place to visit? How will it affect visitor numbers? Central Lincolnshire currently attracts over 3.3 million visitors a year, generating over £130 million (CLLP, 2017). It is concerning that all effects are considered as being ‘not significant’.</p> | | <p>reference to an assessment of effects on tourism as no specific receptors, such as visitor attractions, had been identified within the defined Study Areas to justify such an assessment being needed.</p> <p>The Scoping Opinion response received from PINS (refer to Appendix 1-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]) also did not request that such an assessment was provided.</p> <p>However, Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] did assess the impact on visitor views in the vicinity of the Scheme and the loss of long-distance views as relevant.</p> <p>This includes from Public Rights of Way (ProW) which provide the main opportunity for recreation in this otherwise predominantly agricultural area.</p> <p>Accordingly, Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] also assessed impacts on PRow users which could include visitors to the area.</p> <p>On this basis, potential effects on tourists were assessed in the ES in so much that effects on views and use of PRowS were set out which comprise the main matters of potential impact.</p> <p>The assessment concluded that there would be no significant effects.</p> |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_007 | <p>• Employment: Solar farms will destroy agricultural jobs, skills and livelihoods and create very few new skilled jobs or replace livelihoods. It is likely, there will be a likely net reduction in employment, in an area with relatively few opportunities. There will not be any economic benefit to the communities affected.</p> | N | <p>The employment effects associated with the Scheme (including existing employment) are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment concludes that effects of the Scheme on employment are not significant in the construction, operational and decommissioning phases.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_013 | There is absolutely no benefit to local communities. | N | It is assessed that no significant residual socio-economic effects are anticipated to occur during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Scheme. For more information, refer to Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] . |
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_003 | Employment: Solar farms will destroy agricultural jobs, skills and livelihoods and create very few new skilled jobs or replace livelihoods. It is likely, there will be a likely net reduction in employment, in an area with relatively few opportunities. There will not be any economic benefit to the communities affected. | N | The employment effects associated with the Scheme (including existing employment) are considered in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] . The assessment concludes that effects of the Scheme on employment are not significant in the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Glentworth Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_029_014 | There are no community benefits, in fact there is the complete opposite | N | It is assessed that no significant residual socio-economic effects are anticipated to occur during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Scheme. For more information, refer to Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_024 | Economic Development and Growth Based on the Socio-Economic section of the Socio Economic and Land Use chapter from a Growth perspective what is considered and the methodology in this section of the PEIR appears reasonable. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_088 | Public Rights of Way – no comments to make at his stage. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_091 | 2. The Site and Proposal The Proposed Development comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating modules, cabling, and grid connection infrastructure with significant. The Site is located within the | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | administrative boundary of West Lindsey District, in the county of Lincolnshire. The Site measures approximately 1210 hectares (ha) and extends east of Gainsborough and south of A631 The Site boundary is represented in Appendix 1, which also shows the findings of the ALC report. | | |
| Toft Newton Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_056_003 | Other includes community fund. Happy to support the proposals in full. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_025 | It is acknowledged that the project will bring considerable benefits as well as potential harms, the broad approach in terms of impacts and proposed mitigation is agreed. There are no further comments to make at this stage. | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |
| Via East Midlands (on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council) | TS_EM_018_001 | Public rights of way in Nottinghamshire are likely to be affected by the cable corridor. The correct legal alignment of the public rights of way can be confirmed by a search of the Definitive map which is held by Nottinghamshire County Council. | N | No permanent closures are expected within the Cable Route Corridor during the construction (or operation or decommissioning phases) of the Scheme. During the construction period, PRowS will be managed with a banksman (or similar) as set out within the |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | <p>Inaccuracies or misalignments of the routes on a legal diversion may result in two paths being legal recorded and generating further inaccuracies and problems or an obstruction to the way resorting in enforcement action.</p> <p>Public Rights of Way (PROW) are the minor highway element of the public highway network and are afforded the same level of protection and control as the major highway network (i.e. all classes of roads including motorways). They are a material condition in the planning process and due attention should be made to the treatment of them in the application for development .</p> <p>They form part of the sustainable transport network that has links to healthy living, reducing carbon footprints, safe non-motorised links to local facilities, so it is important ensure that they are linked to the other networks and are of a good design that encourages safe use.</p> <p>Para 100 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance PROW including taking</p> | | <p>Framework PROW Management Plan submitted alongside the DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.16].</p> <p>For more information, refer to Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>opportunities to provide better facilities for users. Para 108 states that sustainable transport should be considered and the same and suitable access to the site for all users should be achieved.</p> <p>This encourages safe connectivity to routes, leading to healthier living, reduced carbon emissions etc. Para 110 states applications should prioritise pedestrian and cycle movements and create places that are safe, secure and attractive, minimising the scope for conflicts between users and vehicles.</p> <p>There are also links with the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018, to reduce obesity through exercise and ensure opportunities are available in the local area and for general living; and Nottinghamshire Sustainable Community Strategy 201-20 which is developed in conjunction with all districts to provide opportunities for safe walking and cycling links and to reduce vehicle use. Partnership working with NCC under Local Transport Plan 3 to promote safe</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>non-motorised routes, connectively and economic growth.</p> <p>Encouraging developers to engage fully in utilising the available PROW network by upgrading facilities in conjunction with good design principles will help to deliver on these policies.</p> <p>It is rare that the impact on the RoW network would provide a reason to refuse planning permission, however development can have a major impact on the quality of the route.</p> <p>A change in type of user or frequency as a result of the development needs to be accepted by the developer and consideration of the location, amenity and construction of the path as a result.</p> <p>This can all be accommodated appropriately using good design principle from the start to enhance the public willingness to use and make use of the PROW network to achieve the policy aims of sustainable and safe transport corridors linking to the wider network, health and</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>wellness of the local population, provision of good amenity and enjoyment</p> <p>As the cable line is expected to cross at least some of the public paths in the vicinity, the potential should be identified at an early stage and avoided if possible. However it is accepted that this may not be possible and as the cables are underground it will have a short term impact, provided the reinstatement of the ground is suitable.</p> <p>In order to carry out the work, the path may need to be closed temporarily to allow the work to be undertaken safely. This will require a temporary traffic regulation order (TTRO).</p> <p>The applicant should be made aware that at least 5 weeks' notice is required to process the closure and an alternative route on should be provided if possible.</p> <p>It is recommended that early discussions are held with the RoW team as soon as the cable corridor has been narrowed down and the effects on the public rights</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | of way network can be assessed in more detail. | | |

1.21 Telecommunications, Television Receptors and Utilities

Table 1-24: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Telecommunications, Television Receptors and Utilities

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_028 | Telecommunications, Utilities and Television Receptors The proposed approach to this chapter is agreed. | N | The Applicant thanks Bassetlaw District Council for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Cadent Gas | TS_EM_038_001 | Cadent has identified the following apparatus within the vicinity of the proposed works: Intermediate pressure (above 2 bar) Gas Pipelines and associated equipment running East to West in land south of A631 for Solar Arrays. Medium pressure (below 2 bar) gas pipes and associated equipment. (As a result it is highly likely that there are also gas services and associated apparatus in the vicinity, these are not shown on plans but their presence should be anticipated), running North to South near Stow close | N | The Applicant thanks Cadent Gas for its response and notes the representation made. The Applicant has been seeking to contact Cadent Gas Limited since August 2022. Polyline apparatus data was shared by Cadent Gas Limited on 14 March 2023 and the Applicant has sought to undertake their own independent land referencing exercises to validate the information provided. This information has since been factored the into the design of the Principal Site and Grid Connection Route to mitigate the impacts on Cadent Gas Limited's operations. Respective legal advisers are currently engaging to agree Protective Provisions which will ensure the key principles identified are factored into the |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>to the B1241 in land required for the cable connection.</p> | | <p>construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme.</p> |
| | | <p>The above Cadent apparatus is located within the 'existing DCO limits, compulsory powers sought to operate this project should not interfere with Cadent's ability to access to maintain and inspect its own pipelines within this area.</p> | | <p>It is not anticipated at this time that the diversion of Cadent Gas apparatus will be required.</p> <p>A 65 m wide standoff has been applied in the design to the Cadent gas pipeline within the Principal Sit, see Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |
| | | <p>Where the Promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of Cadent's apparatus, Cadent will require appropriate protection and further discussion on the impact to its apparatus and rights including adequate Protective Provisions.</p> | | |
| | | <p>Where diversions of apparatus are required to facilitate the scheme, Cadent will require adequate land and consents to be included within the Order to enable works and provide appropriate land rights for Cadent to access, maintain and</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | protect apparatus in future § Above Ground Installations | | |
| Cadent Gas | TS_EM_038_002 | <p>Key Considerations:</p> <p>Cadent has a Deed of Grant of Easement for each pipeline, which prevents the erection of permanent / temporary buildings, or structures, change to existing ground levels, storage of materials etc.</p> <p>Please be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the Cadent easement strip.</p> <p>The below guidance is not exhaustive and all works in the vicinity of Cadent’s asset shall be subject to review and approval from Cadent’s plant protection team in advance of commencement of works on site.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks Cadent Gas for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>See above.</p> <p>Respective legal advisers are currently engaging to agree Protective Provisions which will ensure the key principles identified are factored into the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme.</p> |
| Cadent Gas | TS_EM_038_003 | General Notes on Pipeline Safety: | N | The Applicant thanks Cadent Gas for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and Cadent's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of Cadent High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties</p> <p>GD/SP/SSW22. Digsafe leaflet Excavating Safely - Avoiding injury when working near gas pipes. There will be additional requirements dictated by Cadent's plant protection team.</p> <p>Cadent will also need to ensure that our pipelines remain accessible throughout and after completion of the works.</p> <p>The actual depth and position must be confirmed on site by trial hole investigation under the supervision of a Cadent representative. Ground cover above our pipelines should not be reduced or increased.</p> <p>If any excavations are planned within 3 metres of Cadent High Pressure Pipeline</p> | | <p>See above.</p> <p>Respective legal advisers are currently engaging to agree Protective Provisions which will ensure the key principles identified are factored into the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
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| | | <p>or, within 10 metres of an AGI (Above Ground Installation), or if any embankment or dredging works are proposed then the actual position and depth of the pipeline must be established on site in the presence of a Cadent representative.</p> <p>A safe working method agreed prior to any work taking place in order to minimise the risk of damage and ensure the final depth of cover does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.</p> <p>Blow are some examples of work types that have specific restrictions when being undertaken in the vicinity of gas assets therefore consultation with Cadent's Plant Protection team is essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demolition• Blasting• Piling and boring• Deep mining• Surface mineral extraction | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfilling • Trenchless Techniques (e.g. HDD, pipe splitting, tunnelling etc.) • Wind turbine installation • Solar farm installation • Tree planting schemes | | |
| Cadent Gas | TS_EM_038_004 | <p>Pipeline Crossings:</p> <p>Where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at agreed locations.</p> <p>The pipeline shall be protected, at the crossing points, by temporary rafts constructed at ground level. The third party shall review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.</p> <p>The type of raft shall be agreed with Cadent prior to installation.</p> <p>No protective measures including the</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks Cadent Gas for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>See above.</p> <p>Respective legal advisers are currently engaging to agree Protective Provisions which will ensure the key principles identified are factored into the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the Cadent pipeline without the prior permission of Cadent.</p> <p>Cadent will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure.</p> <p>The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Cadent.</p> <p>A Cadent representative shall monitor any works within close proximity to the pipeline.</p> | | |
| Cadent Gas | TS_EM_038_005 | <p>New Service Crossing:</p> <p>New services may cross the pipeline at perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees.</p> <p>Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks Cadent Gas for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>See above.</p> <p>Respective legal advisers are currently engaging to agree Protective Provisions which will ensure the key principles identified are factored into the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres.</p> <p>A new service should not be laid parallel within an easement strip</p> <p>A Cadent representative shall approve and supervise any new service crossing of a pipeline.</p> <p>An exposed pipeline should be suitable supported and removed prior to backfilling.</p> <p>An exposed pipeline should be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding.</p> <p>For pipe construction involving deep excavation (<1.5m) in the vicinity of grey iron mains, the model consultative procedure will apply therefore an integrity assessment must be conducted to confirm if diversion is required</p> | | <p>construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Uniper UK Limited | TS_EM_039_001 | Uniper UK Limited (Uniper) own and operate the Cottam Development Centre (CDC). The CDC is a high merit order, modern power plant, playing a key role in the UK energy market. Uniper support the principle of solar development. However, from the documents provided in the consultation materials it is not yet clear how CDC will be impacted by the Tillbridge Solar Project. | N | <p>The Applicant thanks Uniper UK Limited for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges the information shared and has sought to discuss the potential impacts the proposed Scheme may have on Uniper UK Limited and Uniper UK Cottam Limited statutory operations with their appointed agents and legal advisers.</p> <p>After a number of meetings in August 2023, it was determined that the CDC entrance would not be included within the proposed Order limits.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to continuing to engage with Uniper UK Limited and Uniper UK Cottam Limited and is working towards agreeing Protective Provisions to safeguard their statutory operations.</p> |
| Uniper UK Limited | TS_EM_039_002 | The consultation documents appear to show that the scheme boundary will impact on the entrance to CDC. However, it is not clear as to what this impact will be. Uniper further understand that the cable corridor route is being considered which will inform “further optioneering work following the PEI | N | <p>Since the PEI Report, the design of the Cable Route Corridor has been refined. After a number of meetings in August 2023, it was determined that the CDC entrance would not be included within the proposed Order limits. The updated design is shown on Figure 2-1: Location Plan of the ES [EN010142/APP/2.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | Report and statutory consultation to optimise the location of the cable route itself for the Scheme” (paragraph 4.7, Volume 1, Main Report, Preliminary Environmental Information Report) and would therefore welcome further information on this route. | | |
| Uniper UK Limited | TS_EM_039_003 | With that context please note that CDC is manned 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Furthermore, the access road forms part of a heavy / abnormal load route that we may require to use at any time to facilitate urgent repairs or replacements. It is therefore vital that any proposals for the Tillbridge Solar Project do not impact on the use of CDC. We would welcome your engagement on this matter and confirmation in that respect | N | <p>Since the PEI Report, the design of the Cable Route Corridor has been refined. After a number of meetings in August 2023, it was determined that the CDC entrance would not be included within the proposed Order limits.</p> <p>The updated design is shown on Figure 2-1: Location Plan of the ES [EN010142/APP/2.1].</p> |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_001 | <p>The following points should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Electricity Infrastructure: National Grid’s Overhead Line/s is protected by a Deed of</p> | N | <p>The Applicant has been corresponding with National Grid since August 2022.</p> <p>Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET’s statutory operations and account for the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | Easement/Wayleave Agreement which provides full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our asset | | <p>considerations raised in the representation submitted.</p> <p>In respect of the National Grid Cottam substation, the Applicant was notified on 11 November 2023 of the requirement to enter into an Interface Agreement with NGET for the Schemes grid connection.</p> <p>Discussions have since paused at NGET’s request and will be resumed closer to the grid connection date.</p> |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_002 | <p>Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines.</p> <p>These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for “overhead line clearances Issue 3 (2004).</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET’s statutory operations and account for the considerations raised in the representation submitted.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_004 | If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines, then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances | N | The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made. Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET’s statutory operations and account for the considerations raised in the representation submitted. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_005 | The relevant guidance in relation to working safely near to existing overhead lines is contained within the Health and Safety Executive’s Guidance Note GS 6 “Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines” and all relevant site staff should make sure that they are both aware of and understand this guidance. | N | The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made. Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET’s statutory operations and account for the considerations raised in the representation submitted. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_006 | Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) | N | The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made. Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET’s statutory operations and account for the |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | drawings should be obtained using the contact details above. | | considerations raised in the representation submitted. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_007 | If a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances. | N | Comment noted and agreed. Any planting will be in accordance with National Grid guidelines for planting under or in the vicinity of OHPs. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_008 | § Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower. These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above | N | Construction of the Scheme will be managed by measures set out within the CEMP. A Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] is provided within the DCO application. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_009 | National Grid Electricity Transmission high voltage underground cables are protected by a Deed of Grant; Easement; Wayleave Agreement or the provisions of | N | The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | the New Roads and Street Works Act. These provisions provide National Grid full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our assets. Hence, we require that no permanent / temporary structures are to be built over our cables or within the easement strip. Any such proposals should be discussed and agreed with National Grid prior to any works taking place. | | Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET's statutory operations and account for the considerations raised in the representation submitted. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_EM_042_010 | Ground levels above our cables must not be altered in any way. Any alterations to the depth of our cables will subsequently alter the rating of the circuit and can compromise the reliability, efficiency and safety of our electricity network and requires consultation with National Grid prior to any such changes in both level and construction being implemented | N | The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made. Protective Provisions are currently being negotiated with respective legal advisers to safeguard NGET's statutory operations and account for the considerations raised in the representation submitted. |
| Northern Gas | TS_EM_043_001 | Northern Gas Networks do not cover this area. | N | The Applicant thanks Northern Gas Networks for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Exolum Pipeline System Ltd | TS_EM_053_001 | <p>Thank you for your consultation. We confirm that our client Exolum's apparatus will be affected by your proposals as indicated on the attached plan(s).</p> <p>The plan(s) supplied are intended for general guidance only and should not be relied upon for excavation or construction purposes.</p> <p>No guarantee is given regarding the accuracy of the information provided and in order to verify the true location of the pipeline you should contact Exolum to arrange a site visit.</p> | N | Comment noted. The Applicant is in discussions with Exolum and will continue to liaise regarding protective provisions. |
| Exolum Pipeline System Ltd | TS_EM_053_002 | <p>It appears from the plans submitted by the applicant that their proposed development is to be constructed within close proximity to Exolum apparatus. Such works would require consent from Exolum and, in this instance, consent would not be granted as the proposed development would restrict access to the pipeline, both for routine maintenance and in an emergency</p> | N | Comment noted. The Applicant is in discussions with Exolum and will continue to liaise regarding protective provisions. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | situation. We must therefore object to the planning application. | | |
| Exolum Pipeline System Ltd | TS_EM_053_003 | <p>You should note that the interests of the Exolum are conserved by means of the Energy Act 2013, in particular Part IV of the Act, and other legislation such as the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996.</p> <p>It is, however, the Energy Act 2013 that prohibits any development and most intrusive activities within the Easement Strip without specific consent from Exolum. Exolum’s Easement Strips are 6 metres wide and can incorporate other associated Exolum facilities.</p> <p>Exolum will be able to provide guidance on the required procedures for entering into a Works Consent and provide confirmation on permitted development and intrusive activities.</p> <p>The whole process of obtaining a Works Consent can take between four and six weeks depending on circumstances at the time of application.</p> | N | Comment noted. The Applicant is in discussions with Exolum and will continue to liaise regarding protective provisions. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Exolum Pipeline System Ltd | TS_EM_053_004 | <p>To reiterate, you should not undertake any work or activity without first contacting Exolum for advice and, if required, a Works Consent.</p> <p>You should also be aware that landowners and third parties have a duty of care not to carry out any works that have the potential to damage Exolum apparatus. This duty of care applies even if the works themselves are situated more than 3 metres from the pipeline. Examples of such works are mineral extraction, mining, explosives, piling and windfarms.</p> <p>Please note that implementation of any unapproved work that affects the Exolum Easement Strip may result in serious consequences in terms of health and safety, expense and other attendant liabilities.</p> <p>In such cases it is the perpetrator of the act, together with any other promoting organisation, that shall be</p> | N | Comment noted. The Applicant is in discussions with Exolum and will continue to liaise regarding protective provisions. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | held fully accountable for any resulting damage. | | |
| NATS | TS_EM_059_001 | NATS operates no infrastructure within 10km of the site in question. Accordingly it anticipates no impact from the proposal and has no comments on the Application. We also wish to take this opportunity to respectfully request you update the contact details for NATS as indicated below, and note our preference to receive consultations electronically. | N | The Applicant thanks NATS for its response and notes the representation made. |

1.22 Transport and Access

Table 1-25: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Transport and Access

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| National Highways | TS_EM_017_001 | <p>National Highways' Considerations</p> <p>In relation to this consultation, our principal interest is in safeguarding the M180 located approximately 16km north of the site, the A46 trunk road, located approximately 18km to the south of the site, and the A1 trunk road located approximately 24km to the west of the site.</p> <p>Our assessment of this proposal is based on our review of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report: Appendix 15.1 Transport Assessment (dated April 2023) submitted in support of this application</p> | N | The Applicant thanks National Highways for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| National Highways | TS_EM_017_002 | <p>Site Access and Boundary</p> <p>It is noted that the site will not be accessed directly from the SRN and is located far enough from the SRN that there should be no physical impacts to our network. Consequently, we have no comments regarding site access or boundary matters.</p> | N | The Applicant thanks National Highways for its response and notes the representation made. |
| National Highways | TS_EM_017_003 | <p>Operation - Traffic Impacts</p> <p>The Transport Assessment (TA) reports that once operational, activity on-site would be limited to maintenance visits, necessitating (as a reasonable worst-case) 10 to 12 staff visits per day. This is anticipated to generate up to 12 vehicles (24 movements per day). In addition, there is forecast to be an average of five visits per week with four-wheel drive vehicles, HGVs or transit vans for maintenance purposes. It is not</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks National Highways for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>The operational stage activities are expected to generate a low level of vehicle trips during the operational phase. As a reasonable worst-case, there will be 10-12 staff on-site daily which as a worst-case scenario would generate up to 12 vehicles (24 movements) per day. In addition, there is forecast to be an average of five visits per week (one trip per day) from four-wheel drive vehicles, HGVs or transit vans for maintenance.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>anticipated that any abnormal loads will be required.</p> <p>In view of the above, we do not have any concerns relating to traffic impacts on our network once the site is operational.</p> | | |
| National Highways | TS_EM_017_004 | <p>Construction - Traffic Impacts</p> <p>According to the TA, the main construction phase is anticipated to commence in Q3 2025 and last 24 months. It is noted however that the DCO will allow construction to begin up to five years after consent and will not restrict the construction programme duration. The peak construction period is anticipated to take place during 2026 on the basis that the Site is built out over a 24-month period. The Site is expected to be operational from the third quarter of 2027.</p> | N | The Applicant thanks National Highways for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| National Highways | TS_EM_017_005 | <p>Peak construction period is anticipated to take place during 2026 on the basis that the Site is built out over a 24-month period. The Site is expected to be operational from the third quarter of 2027.</p> <p>The TA sets out that the maximum daily trip generation during the construction phase is likely to be 120 HGVs, 500 staff vehicles, and 28 shuttle bus movements (transporting approximately 48% of staff during the peak construction phase).</p> <p>HGV movements are anticipated to be evenly distributed over an eight-hour period, equating to 15 movements per hour between 8:30 and 16:30 hours.</p> <p>Anticipated staff vehicle movements reflect the proposed shift start and finish times (07:00 and 19:00 hrs respectively), meaning that the peak daily vehicle movements for staff</p> | N | The Applicant thanks National Highways for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>have been estimated to take place between 06:00-07:00 hrs and between 19:00 – 20:00 hrs (528 movements for each period). This is to avoid the network peak travel periods.</p> <p>Considering the low vehicle trip generation during the network peak hours and distance from our network, the impact on the SRN is likely to be negligible. As such, we have no further comments to make at this time.</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_003 | In particular and perhaps most immediately I must express major concern about the use of the eastern egress from the village (the single track lane with no passing places that runs between the A631 to Grange Lane/ School Lane) for site construction traffic and the use of the main road through the Village (Hill Road) for connection route construction traffic. | N | <p>As detailed in the Transport Assessment within Appendix 16-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2], the peak number of daily two-way vehicle movements (comprising local construction staff only) utilising Springthorpe Road is 10.</p> <p>No HGVs are proposed to be routed via Springthorpe Road or Hill Road.</p> <p>This low number of vehicle trips is therefore not expected to have a significant impact on the road.</p> <p>Public road improvements works are proposed for School Lane to facilitate access to the proposed substation and Cable Route Corridor. Details of public road improvement proposals can be found on AECOM drawing 60682158-ACM-XX-00-DR-CE-1059 which will be made available shortly after DCO submission in the planning inspectorate website.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_004 | The roads in question are currently overused by traffic that is far too heavy for their calibre and are in a state of poor repair causing difficulty enough with potholes and broken edges for residents as it is. We would anticipate worsening problems with the traffic you describe. | 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> <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> |
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_006 | Compulsory purchase of land to allow enlargement of single track sections of road to be widened to include pavements for pedestrians at developers expense | N | <p>The impact to footways to facilitate access to the Cable Route Corridor is minimal. Minor footway regrading is required at two access point locations on A156 High Street and Normanby Road to allow the installation of a new drop kerb over the access extents in agreement with the local highway authority.</p> <p>The footway surfacing will be protected during the cable corridor works. No new footways are proposed as part of these works with the verge to remain as existing with the exception of where temporary passing places are required during the construction phase.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | | | Details of the proposed public road improvement works are described in the CTMP and PRow Management Plan. |
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_007 | Timely maintenance and repair to keep our local roads in good condition at developers expense for the duration of the construction phase and the life of the project. | 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> <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 works being undertaken by the Scheme.</p> |
| Springthorpe Parish Meeting | TS_EM_034_008 | Mandatory and permanent 20mph speed limits through villages at developers expense to reduce risk of pedestrian injury | N | <p>No permanent speed limits are being applied as part of the Scheme; on the basis this is not required to address the effects of the Scheme. However, other mitigation and management measures are being applied.</p> <p>A Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] has been prepared to support the DCO submission detailing the management and mitigation measures to be put in place during the construction phase. An HGV routing plan details the key routes to be utilised by HGVs during the construction phase.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_001 | Nitrogen Emissions We note that detailed modelling is yet to be done for construction transport emissions, because the cable route corridor design is yet to be finalised. For the purpose of the PEIR, it was estimated increased traffic movements will be above the IAQM screening criteria and therefore these will be assessed further at the ES stage for impacts on Ashton's Meadow SSSI. Mitigation may be required for increased nitrogen loads on the SSSI from the activity. | N | The ES concludes that Ashton's Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located outside the zone of influence for air quality and water environment impacts (refer to Chapter 6: Air Quality and Chapter 10: Water Environment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]), including from nitrogen emissions from construction traffic which were assessed as against the IAQM screening criteria. Potential impacts on the SSSI are considered within Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_002 | Construction emissions from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) is scoped out in line with the IAQM guidance. Natural England agrees with this stance. | N | The Applicant thanks Natural England for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Natural England | TS_EM_035_003 | Quantitative modelling of operational transport emissions was screened out due to low numbers of vehicle movements. Natural England agrees | N | The applicant thanks Natural England for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | with this stance in relation to the ecological receptors at Ashton's Meadow SSSI. | | |
| Canal and River Trust | TS_EM_037_009 | <p>Use of the River Trent for Freight The installation of new solar farm equipment could involve the importation of significant indivisible heavy loads.</p> <p>The River Trent is a commercial waterway, where the transport of equipment may be possible which could help to minimise the need to utilise the Highway Network. We advise that the use of the River Trent should be included within the Transport and Access chapter of the Environmental Statement.</p> <p>However, we note that there is no reference to the use of any other option than HGV for indivisible/abnormal loads within the PEIR despite the request for this in Inspectorate Scoping Report ID ref: 3.7.4.</p> | N | <p>Potential use of the river was excluded as an option due to a lack of suitable jetty facilities in the vicinity of the Site.</p> <p>After review with AECOM's heavy haulage contacts it was agreed that there are currently no suitable offload points south of the main ports of entry for the type of equipment and volume of materials required for the substation and cable installation sites.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | We draw your attention to the documents in the West Burton Application WB6.2.14 (ES Chapter 14: Transport and Access) and WB6.3.14 (ES Appendix 14.2: Construction Traffic Management Plan) where in Figure 6.1: Abnormal Loads this has been properly assessed. | | |
| West Lindsey District Council | TS_EM_040_057 | <p>Chapter 15 Transport and Access</p> <p>It is noted that there are not expected to be any significant impacts associated with the development process.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the potential for construction traffic to coincide with other NSIP projects, notably Cottam Solar, is likely and this must be fully assessed, in comparison to the construction statements of the other projects.</p> <p>The Local Planning Authority would</p> | N | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed cumulative assessment of other schemes in the area.</p> <p>The assessment of cumulative schemes includes a review of other relevant Solar DCO schemes in the area. No significant cumulative transport and access effects were identified in the assessment.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | defer to any advice received from the Local Highway Authority at Lincolnshire County Council with regards to this matter. | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_001 | Chapter 15: Transport and Access (T&A), paragraph 15.3.15 – Access via the Cottam railway line and the River Trent has been ruled out. It is understood that the Cottam Power Station railway track is no longer in use, but why could it not now be used for transportation? | N | <p>Making the track usable again for construction was considered but excluded as an option following consultation with Network Rail, who explained the level of additional works required to return the track to a useable condition. Network Rail would require the Applicant to assume the costs for these works.</p> <p>These costs were not feasible in the context of the Scheme and proposed temporary use of this railway line.</p> <p>The railway into Cottam Power Station has been closed for some time. The condition of the existing tracks are unknown and there is no longer believed to be signalling equipment on this section making it unsuitable for use.</p> <p>Network Rail have expressed major safety concerns during discussions with AECOM should the Scheme propose to utilise this rail line. The live Gainsborough railway cannot be used as there are no suitable locations to offload materials near the Site.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_002 | Are there any nearby jetties on the River Trent and what are their deficiencies in terms of their use for the movement of materials? | N | <p>No suitable jetty facilities were identified in a desktop survey of the River Trent near to the site.</p> <p>Following review with AECOM's heavy haulage contracts it was further agreed that there are currently no suitable offload points south of the main ports of entry for the type of equipment and volume of materials required for the substation and cable installation sites.</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_003 | T&A paragraph 15.4.5 – The Cable Route Corridor will require seven additional site accesses along its route. Details of the temporary access arrangements will be required as well as evidence that the routes to the temporary access arrangements are suitable or can be made suitable to cater for existing, and proposed construction traffic within the Environmental Statement once the Cable Route Corridor has been defined. | N | <p>The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] includes a detailed description of the Cable Route Corridor access strategy, including proposed vehicle routing and an assessment of the suitability of each access to accommodate the level of required vehicle activity.</p> <p>A total of 24 accesses are proposed for the Cable Route Corridor as set out in Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] has been prepared to support the DCO submission detailing the management and mitigation measures to be put in place during the construction phase. An HGV routing plan details the key routes to be utilised by HGVs during the construction phase.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_004 | The opportunity to combine construction access with the West Burton Solar Farm, Cottam Solar Farm and Gate Burton Solar Farm would be the NCC preference subject to the cumulative effects being addressed (T&A paragraph 15.7.2 last bullet point and Appendix 15- 1 Transport Assessment (TA), paragraph 8.26 last bullet point). | N | <p>Cable Route Corridor access points have been rationalised to coincide with other solar schemes as far as possible. Discussions between the developers of the Schemes are ongoing regarding possible shared use.</p> <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed cumulative assessment of other schemes in the area.</p> <p>A Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] is also submitted with the DCO Application.</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_005 | T&A Table 15-4 ATC30 & 31 – The percentage of HGV columns contain non-material errors which are carried forward to Table 15-11, and TA Table 8-2. | N | <p>The applicant thanks Nottinghamshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made. The relevant tables have been checked for accuracy.</p> <p>The numbers are reported as whole values but the percentage HGV calculations are based on the raw average weekday data which is often a decimal number. If the percentage calculations were to be based on rounded values, some of the links would be reported as having 0% HGVs, which is not reflective of the true baseline conditions.</p> <p>Explanatory notes have been added to the affected tables in Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | | | [EN010142/APP/6.1] and Appendix 16-2: Transport Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_006 | T&A paragraph 15.4.22 – It is stated that HGV movements will be distributed evenly across a 10- hour window. In paragraph 15.8.14 we have an eight-hour HGV delivery window as TA paragraph 6.36 and Table 6-3. | N | The Applicant thanks Nottinghamshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made. This text has been updated to address this comment in Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] . |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_008 | The CE considers the other surrounding solar projects anticipating no significant cumulative effects in transport terms. However, the projects will share parts of the Cable Route Corridor. Some of the potential routes to access the corridor within Nottinghamshire are single track rural lanes. Unless the laying of the cables associated with each solar project is carried out in a single operation where they share the same routes for access simultaneously, the cumulative effects may be material. It is likely | N | Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed cumulative assessment of other schemes in the area, including a scenario where the construction traffic for the Scheme (including the Cable Route Corridor) coincides with other solar farm projects. The Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] includes a commitment to exploring opportunities to combine mitigation measures with other solar farm schemes, including potential to share staff transport, sharing construction compounds and access points, and consolidating deliveries (Section 7.5 of the F-CTMP). |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>that two-way traffic would be difficult to manage unless there are strong and ongoing lines of communication between each project. That will require addressing in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (Appendix 15-2: Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan, paragraph 1.2.3).</p> | | <p>Cable Route Corridor access points have been rationalised to coincide with other solar schemes as far as possible.</p> <p>Discussions between the developers of the Schemes are ongoing regarding possible shared use. A Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] is also submitted with the DCO Application.</p> |
| <p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p> | <p>TS_EM_045_009</p> | <p>Appendix 15-2: Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) paragraph 4.3.6 – Works along the Cable Route Corridor may have a material impact of the surrounding highway network where roads are single track and therefore incapable of accommodating two-way traffic. This would be exacerbated if works also progressed within the Cable Route Corridor associated with the other solar projects.</p> | <p>N</p> | <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes a detailed cumulative assessment of other schemes in the area, including a scenario where construction traffic coincides with other solar farm projects.</p> <p>Discussions between the developers of the Schemes are ongoing regarding coordination. A Joint Report on the Interrelationship with other National Infrastructure Projects [EN010142/APP/7.6] is also submitted with the DCO application.</p> <p>Proposed public road improvement works to accommodate vehicle passing is included in the Application. The Framework CTMP submitted alongside</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_010 | CTMP paragraph 4.4.2 – The swept path analysis should include abnormal indivisible loads (AILs) as set out in Part 4.5 and include parts of the highway network that are narrow and/or which include tight bends. | N | <p>the DCO [EN010142/APP/7.11] includes reference to the outline PRI drawings.</p> <p>An Initial assessment of the abnormal vehicles required has been carried out by an abnormal loads specialist.</p> <p>The AIL management plan (including vehicle routing and swept paths) is presented as an appendix to the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] submitted with the DCO Application.</p> <p>A detailed AIL Management Plan including routes would be refined and confirmed prior to commencement of construction, which would be secured as part of the CTMP for the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_011 | CTMP paragraph 5.1.3-- Would the proposed accesses to the Cable Route Corridor be suitable for retention? They are likely to be large but would have limited function beyond the laying of the cable with the exception to the existing access into Cottam Power Station. | N | <p>As stated in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11], the accesses to the Cable Route Corridor will be reinstated after construction with the exception of the access into the Substation which will be retained for the operation phase.</p> <p>The proposed accesses for the Principal Site will be utilised during both the construction and operational phases, to facilitate occasions where maintenance and repairs are required.</p> <p>The existing accesses may also be retained in other locations as these are designed to accommodate both vehicles for the delivery of materials for the construction phase of the corridor and also for use by farm traffic.</p> <p>New bellmouths into existing field accesses may be retained to reduce spoil onto the public highways subject to agreement with the local authority.</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_012 | CTMP paragraph 5.6.1 – Should reference be included with respect to the transportation of the cable drums by AILs rather than just the transformer? | N | <p>Different types of AIL loads will be required to transport the transformers to the Principal Site and the cable drums to the Cable Route Corridor.</p> <p>Proposed routing and mitigation for transformers and cable drum delivery is provided in the AIL Management</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>Plan which is an appendix to the Framework CTMP and has been submitted alongside the DCO application.</p> <p>The AIL Management Plan currently assumes the worst-case scenario for cable drum sizing and will be refined at detailed design stage.</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_013 | CTMP paragraph 5.7.4 – How is the visibility ‘y’ distance intended to be established at the access arrangements to the Cable Route Corridor where not on either the A631 or B1398. Note, there is no provision within DMRB CD123 (Geometric design of at-grade priority and signal-controlled junctions) for a relaxation to one step below Desirable Minimum when measuring visibility splays from junctions. | N | <p>Visibility Y distance is calculated using either traffic speed surveys undertaken by a specialist third party on site or using the DMRB standards. This is consistent with discussion with Nottinghamshire County Council around the Gate Burton Energy Park proposals.</p> <p>The traffic speed surveys were procured by the transportation team. Further details of the calculations relating to the visibility splay requirements are set out within the Transport Assessment (Appendix 16-2 of the ES [EN010142/APP.6.2]).</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_014 | CTMP paragraph 6.2.6 – Why is the Traffic Management and Monitoring System (TMMS) limited to recording all HGVs entering and leaving the Principal Site. Access to the Cable Route Corridor may need to be | N | <p>The TMMS will apply to the Cable Route Corridor as well as the Principal Site, although the management requirements for the Cable Route Corridor reflect the lower number of HGV movements involved.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | managed if access is required via routes that are single track. | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_015 | CTMP paragraphs 6.2.3 to 6.2.7 – Where access is required to the Cable Route Corridor via roads that are single track by more than one solar project simultaneously, a Delivery Management System (DMS) and TMMS is only likely to be successful if the other solar project(s) share the same system. This has the potential to delay the delivery of the cable routes if the flow of vehicles must be restricted. The laying of the cables for each solar project where there is overlap in a single operation would likely ease coordination. | N | <p>Discussions are ongoing with the other nearby solar developers regarding a shared cable route corridor. A joint CTMP document could be prepared between the Scheme and the other solar DCOs post-consent to manage and mitigate cumulative effects if the respective construction programmes allow.</p> <p>This possibility has been reflected in the Framework CTMP provided with the Application [EN010142/APP/7.11].</p> <p>Further discussions have been undertaken with Island Green Power for the Cottam Solar Project and West Burton Solar Project, and with Low Carbon for the Gate Burton Energy Park respectively.</p> <p>Detailed construction programmes will be established at the detailed design stage to minimise disruption and achieve operation efficiencies during the construction phase.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_016 | CTMP paragraph 6.2.9 – The use of alternative routes may only be acceptable if the proposed alternative routes are fit for purpose. | N | The Applicant thanks Nottinghamshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made. This text has been updated accordingly in the Framework CTMP [EN010142/APP/7.11] . |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_017 | CTMP paragraph 6.2.39 – Is it likely that sufficient temporary accommodation exists in the suggested residential centres to make the use of a shuttle bus service viable, particularly as employees from the other solar project may be competing for the same accommodation? | N | <p>The effect of the Scheme on accommodation is considered in Section 14.8 (Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects) in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment found there to be sufficient accommodation available in the surrounding area, and therefore no likely significant effect on that accommodation supply as a whole from the construction of the Scheme.</p> <p>The cumulative employment and accommodation effects of the Scheme are considered in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Cumulative effects have been assessed using the data on construction workers numbers available for the Scheme and the other nearby cumulative schemes.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | <p>The assessment found there to be no likely significant cumulative effects on the availability of accommodation or on local services.</p> <p>Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN10142/APP/6.1] also considers the cumulative traffic and transport effects of the Scheme. Around 50% of trips for the Scheme and other solar DCOs will arrive / depart via shuttle bus.</p> <p>Non-local workers would stay at local accommodation and be transported to the construction parcels via shuttle bus to minimise the impact on the surrounding highway network.</p> <p>Areas with the greatest concentration of staff will be targeted to maximise the number of staff being transferred by shuttle service.</p> <p>The exact pick-up/ drop-off locations of construction staff will be confirmed once known prior to the beginning of construction.</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_018 | CTMP paragraph 6.3.5 – Is it likely that there will be a need for carriageway widening on the routes to the Cable Route Corridor | N | All carriageway widening requirements are described in the abnormal load route assessment report and shown on the PRI design drawings for general construction vehicle access. The Framework CTMP submitted |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | accesses, particular in relation to the delivery of the cable drums by AILs? | | alongside the DCO [EN010142/APP/7.11] includes reference to the outline PRI drawings. |
| Ingham Parish Council | TS_FQ_ONL_028_011 | The local road network is not capable of withstanding constant HGV use | 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> <p>Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the local highway authorities will be consulted ahead of works being undertaken by the Scheme.</p> <p>In addition, HGV deliveries will be staggered across the day (avoiding the network peak hours where possible) and are not expected to result in a significant increase in traffic along the local network.</p> <p>The assessment has been presented in Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

Glentworth TS_FQ_ONL The local road networks are
Parish Council _029_012 unsuitable for HGV use

N

As detailed in the Transport Assessment within **Appendix 16-2** 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. The sections of these roads proposed to be utilised do not include any weight or height restrictions and are therefore assessed to be suitable for HGVs.

The HGV routing strategy for the Cable Route Corridor access points have been provided in the ES and will avoid any roads unsuitable for HGVs (where possible). There will also be a designated HGV route plan for the Scheme highlighting the roads which will be utilised during the construction phase.

An **AIL Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.11]** has been produced detailing how the abnormal load trips will be managed and escorted along the network to the relevant locations for the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor.

Finally, as noted above 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.

Where the pre-condition survey identifies that measures should be put in place to protect and maintain the road surface, the local highway authorities will be consulted ahead of works being undertaken by the Scheme.

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063 _026 | <p>Highways and Lead Local Flood Authority</p> <p>The highways assessment (Chapter 15) includes a preliminary Transport Assessment and Framework CTMP. The site will have four access points, three from the A631 and one on the B1398, details of the access layouts and swept paths are to be provided at the ES stage.</p> <p>But the principles set out in these documents appear acceptable with regard to traffic generation, construction routing and staff travel planning. There is also a preliminary assessment of this proposal with the other three adjacent solar farm proposals and this shows an acceptable level of impact on the highway network.</p> | N | The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_017 | Transport and Access The comments are attached from Nottinghamshire County Council and the Highways Authority and there are no further comments with respects to transport and access. | N | The Applicant thanks Bassetlaw District Council for its response and notes the representation made. |

Table 1-26: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Transport and Access (s42(1)(d) land interests)

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_EM_020_003 | Kexby road is narrow with blind corners, this road is not suitable for any form of access to the development. My client objects to the scheme in principle and does not agree to the use for his land for screening or widening of the access. | N | No HGVs are proposed to utilise Kexby Road to access the Principal Site. Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] 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. |

1.23 Minerals and Waste

Table 1-27: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses - Minerals and Waste

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_020 | <p>Minerals and Waste</p> <p>The adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan, Part 1: Waste Core Strategy (adopted 10 December 2013) and the saved, non-replaced policies of the Waste Local Plan (adopted 2002), along with the adopted Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2021), form part of the development plan for the area.</p> <p>As such, relevant policies in these plans</p> | N | <p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)/Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) and sites are outlined in the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2]. Policies set out within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan, Part 1: Waste Core Strategy (adopted 10 December 2013) and the saved, non-replaced policies of the Waste Local Plan (adopted 2002), along with the adopted Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2021) have also been considered within the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>An assessment of the Scheme’s compliance against mineral safeguarding policies is set out in Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2]. This concludes that the Scheme will not impact upon safeguarded mineral resources within the Order limits by preventing the extraction of minerals in the future after any decommissioning has taken place.</p> <p>The Scheme will also not prejudice the operation of existing minerals. The Applicant has also agreed this proportionate approach to considering the policy implications of minerals as a result of the Scheme with the relevant local authorities. As such, the Scheme is in accordance with national and local mineral safeguarding policies.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>need to be considered. In addition, Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (MSA/MCA) have been identified in Nottinghamshire and in accordance with Policy SP7 of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan, these should be taken into account where proposals for non-minerals development fall within them.</p> <p>The County Council notes the reference to Local Planning Policy and the Adopted Nottinghamshire Minerals Local plan March 2021 and the emerging Nottinghamshire and</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>Notting Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>The county council accepts that Local planning Policy issues will be addressed as part of the DCO application with 'The Planning Statement'. However, would wish to draw attention to the following points:</p> | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_021 | <p>Minerals</p> <p>As the Mineral Planning Authority, it is the responsibility of Nottinghamshire County Council to form policies and determine applications relating to mineral development. One of the key responsibilities of both the County Council but</p> | N | <p>An assessment of the Scheme's compliance against mineral safeguarding policies is set out in Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>This concludes that the Scheme will not impact upon safeguarded mineral resources within the Order limits by preventing the extraction of minerals in the future after any decommissioning has taken place.</p> <p>The Scheme will also not prejudice the operation of existing minerals. The Applicant has also agreed this proportionate approach to considering the policy implications of minerals as a result of the Scheme with the relevant local authorities. As</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>also the District and Borough Councils is to safeguard mineral resource (PPG, Paragraph 005, 2014).</p> <p>As minerals are a finite resource that can only be worked where they are found, the emerging Minerals Local Plan contains a policy, SP7, Adopted Minerals Local Plan Nottinghamshire County Council which seeks to safeguard mineral resource from unnecessary sterilisation from non-mineral development and so establishes Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (MSA/MCA).</p> | | <p>such, the Scheme is in accordance with national and local mineral safeguarding policies.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_022 | <p>As a two-tier authority, the Minerals Local Plan forms part of the overall Development Framework for Bassetlaw District Council.</p> <p>The specifics relating to ‘Cottam Solar Farm’ and the cabling options for connection to the national grid.</p> <p>The entire of western side of River Trent lies within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area, but that given relatively small land take we do not foresee any problems.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this response. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_EM_045_023 | Waste In terms of the Waste Core Strategy, there are no existing waste sites within the vicinity of the site whereby the proposed development could cause an issue in terms of safeguarding existing waste management facilities (as per Policy WCS10). | N | The Applicant notes this response. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_016 | Planning Authority LCC is the planning authority for minerals and waste planning matters within Lincolnshire as well as for its own development which includes schools and highway developments. The | N | The Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan have been considered within section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] and within Appendix 17-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] . |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | Development Plan for the area affected by the project includes the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (currently under review) and the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan adopted April 2023. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_017 | The PEIR identifies the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) as relevant local policy. However, the documentation does not include any consideration of the requirements of Policy M11 (Safeguarding of Mineral Resources) or Policy M12 (Safeguarding of Existing Mineral Sites and Associated Minerals Infrastructure) | N | Consideration of the requirements of Policy M11 (Safeguarding of Mineral Resources) and Policy M12 (Safeguarding of Existing Mineral Sites and Associated Minerals Infrastructure) of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is set out in Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] . |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | of the LMWLP, as identified in our previous EIA Scoping response. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_018 | <p>It is understood that the applicant proposes to include an assessment of the proposals against the relevant policies of the LMWLP within a Planning Statement to be submitted with the DCO application, rather than within a standalone assessment as part of the ES.</p> <p>We do not have any objections to this approach provided that appropriate and proportionate consideration is given to the matters raised in</p> | N | <p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)/Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) and sites are outlined in the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>An assessment of the policies within the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is presented within section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | our original response to the EIA Scoping stage. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_019 | In terms of safeguarded mineral resources (Policy M11), as set out in our response at the Scoping stage it is acknowledged that the vast majority of the PV site itself does not lie within a Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA), and the potential sterilisation of underlying mineral resources may therefore be very limited. We did however request more detailed consideration of the proposed grid connection corridor which passes through | N | <p>An assessment of the Scheme’s impact on Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)/Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) and sites are outlined and considered within the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Consideration of the proposed Cable Route Corridor which passes through the sand and gravel MSA adjacent to the River Trent, is set out in Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>This explains that although the Cable Route Corridor may remain in-situ, cables remaining in-situ within the Cable Route Corridor will still enable mineral deposits to be extracted, and will therefore not conflict with any of the relevant policies.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | the sand and gravel MSA adjacent to the River Trent. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_020 | The PEIR notes that the proposed cable route corridor is still to be refined, and we would therefore reiterate our request that wherever possible the cable route follows existing constraints and infrastructure corridors such as roads, railways, drainage routes or existing pipelines or cable routes or alternatively follow the edge of significant landscape features rather than directly | N | <p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)/Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) and sites are outlined in the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Cable Route Corridor alignment has been developed to avoid environmentally sensitive areas, where possible, with trenchless crossings proposed to avoid sensitive sites, for example of the River Trent and Cow Pasture Lane.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Applicant has worked collaboratively with other solar developers to develop a shared Cable Route Corridor and minimise cumulative impacts.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | crossing open fields. This would ensure minimal sterilisation of resources. It is noted that the PEIR identifies an opportunity to share the cable corridor with other proposed solar schemes in the area. This approach would be encouraged in line with the above. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_021 | With regard to Policy M12, and in line with the broader agent of change principle, we would expect sufficient information to be provided and assessments undertaken to demonstrate that the proposed development would not prejudice or detrimentally impact | N | <p>Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of the Scheme on minerals, and how the Scheme has considered Glentworth K.</p> <p>It concludes that the design of the Principal Site has had regard to both the existing and proposed Glentworth oil sites excluding these sites from the Order limits, protecting existing and proposed access points to these sites and ensuring that existing and proposed operations will not be prejudiced.</p> <p>Consultation with IGas has been undertaken and offsets from the safeguarded Glentworth K Oil site have been incorporated within the Scheme design.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>upon the operation of the safeguarded Glentworth K oil site that is surrounded on three sides by the proposed DCO boundary.</p> <p>Relevant issues to consider may include (but are not limited to) access, health and safety (including fire safety), screening/boundary treatments, site buffers, and the need to protect any associated utilities and infrastructure/pipelines etc.</p> <p>We would suggest contacting the site operator (IGas) and relevant experts such as the Environment</p> | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | Agency and local Environmental Health Officers to accurately determine the detailed matters that should be considered and any necessary mitigation. | | |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_022 | On 17 April 2023 the County Council's Planning and Regulation Committee resolved to grant planning permission (subject to a pending legal agreement) for a further oil site to the west of Glentworth K and to be connected by pipeline. This new site and the associated pipeline would be wholly within the proposed DCO boundary and so should be given due | N | <p>Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] considers the proposed site for a new oil extraction facility located to the west of the Glentworth K site.</p> <p>It concludes that the facility does not yet have planning permission, whereby it has been resolved to grant subject to the completion of a Section 106 agreement.</p> <p>Therefore, the proposed site does not yet have the protection of Policy M12 of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016).</p> <p>However, the design of the Principal Site has had regard to both the existing and proposed Glentworth oil sites excluding these sites from the Order limits, protecting existing and proposed access points to these sites and ensuring that existing and proposed operations will not be prejudiced.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | consideration in line with the above. | | Consultation with IGas has been undertaken and offsets from the safeguarded Glentworth K Oil site have been incorporated within the Scheme design. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_EM_063_023 | <p>In respect of waste further detail and justification is required to substantiate the assertion that the amount of waste to be generated during the operation phase is minimal.</p> <p>The longevity of projects such as this are 40 years yet this is proposed for an unlimited time and consequently it can reasonably be assumed that most of the infrastructure necessary for this project will need to be replaced at least once during the operational</p> | N | <p>Potential waste and resources effects of the Scheme are assessed in Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], with cumulative waste and resources effects assessed in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Moreover, as set out in the Framework OEMP [EN010124/APP/7.9] and the Framework DEMP [EN010142/APP/7.10], the Applicant is committed to maximise recycling and reuse of the Scheme components at the end of their life.</p> <p>There are already organisations around the UK and Europe specialising in solar recycling, such as PV Cycle and the European Recycling Platform. They are working with solar developers to minimise electrical waste and recycling old panels in line with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations.</p> <p>In addition, companies like SECONDSOL offer a marketplace service for the purchase and selling of second hand PV panels and equipment, where there is still a good level of life in the equipment remaining. Panels that have developed faults or damage can also be refurbished and repowered by specialist</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>phase. Currently there are 11 other large solar projects in the County at various stage of the Development Consent Process creating a potential 5000MW of energy.</p> <p>All the infrastructure required for these projects, if approved, would be constructed during a similar timescale and is expected to be replaced at least once during the operational phase putting significant pressure on the County's waste facilities and consequently this topic should be covered in some detail in the ES.</p> | | <p>companies and the manufacturers and resold or reinstalled. The Applicant will adhere with the industry best practice outlined in Solar Power Europe's Lifecycle Quality Best Practice Guidance.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Whilst paragraph 16.7.29 sets out that at some point it will be necessary to replace the infrastructure it does not set out how this will be disposed of either from this project or in combination with discarded infrastructure from other solar projects that are expected to be constructed. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_010 | Minerals The safeguarding of minerals is given local and national importance in the Section 17 of the NPPF (facilitating the sustainable use of minerals) and the Policy SP7 of the Nottinghamshire | N | Section 6.15 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] provides an assessment of the Scheme’s impact on Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) and sites. It was agreed in a meeting on 13 June 2023, between the Applicant, Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council that a full minerals assessment was not required with respect to MSAs falling within the Order limits and that a proportionate consideration of how the Scheme will impact on areas safeguarded for mineral extraction within the Planning Statement would suffice. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|

County Council Minerals Local Plan. It is recommended that ongoing consultation is done with the County Planning Authorities at Nottinghamshire County Council and Lincolnshire County Council to properly determine whether this approach is acceptable.

Given that Bassetlaw will only include the cabling it is very possible that there will be no mineral safeguarding consideration as the final routing of cables will only include a very small section of the search area for potential cable routes.

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Please see the response from The Coal Authority has commented 'I have checked the site location plan against the information held by the Coal Authority and can confirm that the proposed development site is located outside of the defined coalfield. Accordingly, the Coal Authority has no specific detailed comments / observations to make | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_EM_065_027 | Waste In terms of the Waste Core Strategy, Nottinghamshire County Council has commented that there are no existing | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | waste sites within the vicinity of the site whereby the proposed development could cause an issue in terms of safeguarding existing waste management facilities (as per Policy WCS10). | | |

2. Feedback from S42 consultees and Applicant response – Targeted Statutory Consultation (December 2023 to January 2024)

2.1 Construction and Operation

Table 2-1: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Construction and Operation (s42(1)(d) land interests)

| Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| TS_Targ_EM_026_001 | 1) Both of the permanent grass fields to the south of our farm house are not in the scheme, the Lincs chief archaeology officer refused permission for trench digging on all of our grassland area, so this is to confirm that you are fully aware of that. | N | The final Order limits for the Scheme are shown in Figure 2-1 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.3] and the description of the Scheme is detailed within Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] sets out the Study Area for the heritage assessment and mitigation proposed. |
| TS_Targ_EM_026_002 | 2) The driveway to our house is a private lane to our house and is not available to any construction or associated traffic related to the panels/solar/scheme/project. Our private entrance is gated with signs, so there will be no confusion or excuses from your side. | N | The Applicant is not proposing to make use of the driveway off School Lane during construction, operations or decommissioning. As outlined in the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010142/APP/2.4], the Applicant is proposing to stop up two access |

| Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|---------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | <p>points from the eastern side of this driveway into the Order limits.</p> <p>This will ensure that vehicles are kept away from the driveway when accessing this part of the Principal Site.</p> |

2.2 Consultation

Table 2-2: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Consultation

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_001_001 | <p>The reason for contact is that you have failed to include within your consultation another land owner that abuts your scheme.</p> <p>The neighbouring solar farm owned and operated by Lindsey Energy (Lincolnshire) Ltd has not been consulted previously nor in this instance. The land can be found at grid ref SK 86804 81702</p> <p>I am the MD of that Company also. In fact, my previous correspondences to you have not been acknowledged. Can you please make contact to show that your consultation and claim of engagement is in fact meaningful.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant responded to the relevant stakeholder to clarify the reason for issuing information during the targeted consultation.</p> <p>Given the refined plans at this stage, the Applicant clarified that Lindsey Energy (Lincolnshire) Ltd was no longer within close proximity to the consultation boundary.</p> |
| National Highways | TS_Targ_EM_002_001 | <p>We note that this consultation is a targeted consultation due to amendments to the extent of the proposed Order Land from which was set out in the previous consultation.</p> <p>National Highways have reviewed the amendments to the Order Land and can advise</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks National Highways for its response and notes the representation made.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | that our previous response of 5 July 2023 is unchanged. | | |
| MMO | TS_Targ_EM_003_001 | General guidance provided, with no specific feedback. | N | The Applicant thanks the MMO for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Environment Agency | TS_Targ_EM_005_001 | I can advise that we have no additional comments to make on these changes, and we refer to the Environment Agency’s original consultation response made in respect of the previous Section 42 consultation, dated 7th July 2023, which remains valid. | N | The Applicant thanks the Environment Agency for its response and notes the representation made. |
| NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board | TS_Targ_EM_009_001 | Please be advised that the Lincolnshire ICB has no comments to share at this stage. | N | The Applicant thanks NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Natural England | TS_Targ_EM_017_001 | We have reviewed the Targeted Statutory Consultation Brochure (December 2023) and the Overview Plan and Individual Location Plans (Condensed), and have no additional comments to those submitted by Natural England on 10th July (our ref. 435918). | N | The Applicant thanks Natural England for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Severn Trent Water | TS_Targ_EM_018_001 | As result of the Order limits increase, I can confirm there are additional Severn Trent assets or extension of pipes within the proposed changes. | N | The Applicant thanks Severn Trent Water for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Ministry of Defence | TS_Targ_EM_019_001 | I can confirm that, following review of the application documents, the proposed development falls outside of MOD safeguarded areas and does not affect other defence interests. The MOD, therefore, has no concerns with the development proposed. | N | The Applicant thanks the Ministry of Defence for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Northern Gas Networks | TS_Targ_EM_024_001 | Please note NGN own and operate the Gas Distribution Network in the North of England, that is an area north of the Humber Estuary up to the Scottish Borders. Therefore, NGN have no infrastructure in the area of your proposed development. Can you please therefore remove NGN from your consultation list. | N | The Applicant thanks Northern Gas Networks for its response and notes the representation made. |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | TS_Targ_EM_030_001 | Further to our previous response submitted on 4th July 2023 and having reviewed the consultation information NGET has no additional comments. | N | The Applicant thanks National Grid Electricity Transmission for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Coal Authority Planning Team | TS_Targ_EM_033_001 | The site to which this submission relates is not located within the defined coalfield. On this basis we have no specific comment to make. | N | The Applicant thanks the Coal Authority Planning Team for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_035_006 | Bassetlaw District Council are in agreement with the methodology of the targeted consultation and wish all the above consultee comments to be taken into account prior to the application being formally submitted to PINS. It should be noted that although we appreciate that the response deadline is January 25th should we receive any further responses from consultees, and we will forward them on for your records. | N | The Applicant thanks Bassetlaw District Council for its response and notes the representation made. |
| UK Health Security Agency | TS_Targ_EM_036_001 | On this occasion, we have no additional comments to provide at this stage of the NSIP application. | N | The Applicant thanks the UK Health Security Agency for its response and notes the representation made. |
| NATS | TS_Targ_EM_004_001 | NATS operates no infrastructure within 10km of the site in question. Accordingly it anticipates no impact from the proposal. Accordingly, NATS (En | N | The Applicant thanks NATS for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | <p>Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.</p> <p>However, please be aware that this response applies specifically to the above consultation and only reflects the position of NATS (that is responsible for the management of en route air traffic) based on the information supplied at the time of this application.</p> <p>This letter does not provide any indication of the position of any other party, whether they be an airport, airspace user or otherwise. It remains your responsibility to ensure that all the appropriate consultees are properly consulted.</p> | | |

2.3 Cultural Heritage

Table 2-3: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Cultural Heritage

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Historic England | TS_Targ_EM_03_1_001 | <p>Reference (8) Increasing the extent of the Order limits falling within Stow Park Road/Till Bridge Lane (A1500) to the east of Marton.</p> <p>Reference (9) Increasing the extent of the Order limits falling within Till Bridge Lane (West and East) (A1500) to the east of Marton.</p> <p>We note the proposed amendments to the order limits, we have identified potential for additional impacts upon archaeological remains at the references above on the line of the Roman Road between Lincoln and Doncaster to the north of Stow Park (medieval bishops palace / hunting park) and associated remains of hamlet.</p> <p>Whilst archaeological impacts associated with the above changes to the order limits are unlikely to amount to a significant environmental themselves they this should</p> | N | <p>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of impacts on all heritage assets likely to be affected within the heritage Study Areas of the Scheme and outlines mitigation proposed.</p> <p>An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy will be submitted following consultation with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officers.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | | nevertheless be addressed in archaeological mitigation. | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_03_2_002 | <p>a) The development area is located within the setting of several listed buildings. These assets are localised primarily within the areas of Cottam and Rampton;</p> <p>b) The development area is located within the setting of the Fleet Plantation Scheduled Ancient Monument (List Entry Number: 1008594; Designated: 16th February 1953);</p> <p>c) The development area is located within the setting of a number of non-designated heritage assets, most prominent of which is the Cottam Power Station site, which is itself a non-designated heritage asset, as identified by the Council's approved criteria;</p> <p>d) The development area is located within the setting of the Rampton Manor Unregistered Park and Garden;</p> <p>e) There are a number of complex archaeological sites that reside within the boundaries of the development area;</p> | N | Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of impacts on all heritage assets likely to be affected within the heritage Study Areas of the Scheme and outlines mitigation proposed. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_03_2_003 | The key consideration in this instance is the scheme's impact upon the setting of the districts designated heritage assets. Another key consideration is the scheme's impact upon the setting of the districts archaeological sites, some of which lie within the boundaries of the development area. The scheme's impact upon the districts non-designated heritage assets will also be given consideration. | N | Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of impacts on all heritage assets likely to be affected within the heritage Study Areas of the Scheme and outlines mitigation proposed. |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_03_2_004 | Principle of Development: Built Heritage Conservation has no concerns with the principle of development as regards to its impact upon the districts built heritage. The bulk of the development area is predominantly set within the boundaries of the West Lindsey district in Lincolnshire. However, the southern portion of the cable route corridor would terminate at Cottam Power Station, which is sited within the District of Bassetlaw in North Nottinghamshire. None of Bassetlaw's above ground heritage | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | <p>assets lie within the boundaries of the development area.</p> <p>However, the proposed cable route is located within the immediate setting of a number designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>However, given the nature of the scheme in this area, the proposed works are unlikely to have any significant impact upon the setting of the majority of the surrounding built heritage. This is because the works that are focused within Bassetlaw relate primarily to the installation of underground interface cabling.</p> | | |
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_03_2_005 | <p>Archaeological Deposits</p> <p>There are a number of complex archaeological sites located within the boundaries of the proposed cable route corridor. The significance of these sites, and their implications on this proposal should be assessed separately by the Council's archaeological consultee.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_032_006 | <p>Principle of Development: Amendments to Scheme Conservation has no concerns with the majority of the amendments that are proposed under this submission, as the alterations to the order land upon which the scheme will take place would have very little impact upon the districts built heritage.</p> <p>However, Conservation has concerns with some of the proposed amendments, specifically with revision No.1 – Land to the South of Torksey Ferry Road.</p> <p>This amendment would see the land order of the scheme increased to allow for increased working room for the laying of the proposed cable route corridor.</p> <p>The area relating to this amendment is a linear range of agricultural land which runs along the southern aspect of Torksey Road. Conservation’s concerns with this amendment relate to the medieval Fleet Plantation Moated Site, which is itself a Scheduled Ancient Monument (List Entry Number: 1008594; Designated: 16th February 1963).</p> | N | <p>Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of impacts on all heritage assets likely to be affected by the Scheme and outlines mitigation proposed.</p> <p>This includes construction activities that may affect the Fleet Plantation scheduled monument.</p> <p>Embedded mitigation includes a 20m wide buffer along the northern edge of the monument in which no construction activities will be undertaken.</p> <p>Additional mitigation measures for as yet previously unknown buried archaeological remains will be set out in the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy which will be submitted following consultation with Bassetlaw District Council’s archaeological advisor.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|

The proposed amendment is unlikely to directly impact upon the physical fabric of the monument, given that it is not included within the boundaries of the revised order land.

However, Conservation has concerns with the potential impact that further encroachment may have upon this scheduled ancient monument and the impact that this may have upon any unknown archaeological deposits that may lie within the periphery of the site. Conservation would of course defer to the Council's archaeological consultant on any matters concerning below ground heritage.

However, given the proximity between the Fleet Plantation site and the revised order land, Conservation would insist that further information is provided regarding revision No.1.

Specifically, Conservation would request further clarification as to what activities/uses are proposed to be undertaken on the parcel of land which is located immediately to the north of the Fleet Plantation Moated Site.

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_032_007 | Conservation also has no concerns with majority of the revisions that are proposed under these amended plans. However, Conservation has concerns with revision No.1 – Land to the South of Torksey Ferry Road. In order to properly assess this aspect of the scheme, Conservation would require further clarification as to what activities/uses are proposed to be undertaken on the parcel of land relating to this revision. | N | Change 1 relates to the provision of land to ensure sufficient working space for the trenchless drilling of the cable alignment under Torksey Ferry Road to National Grid Cottam Substation. Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/61] includes an assessment of impacts on all heritage assets likely to be affected within the heritage study areas of the Scheme and outlines archaeological mitigation proposed. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_039_005 | <p>Archaeology</p> <p>From discussions with the applicant it is noted that application area has reduced from 1400 to 1350ha for the redline boundary and the cable route stays the same.</p> <p>Clarification was sought about whether any of the slightly expanded order limits will require evaluation and it was the understanding of the applicant's archaeological consultant that the changes were for reduction, but a response to this point of clarification is to be provided.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant confirms that the Principal Site has reduced in size from approximately 1,400ha to 1,350ha with minor amendments to the design of the Cable Route Corridor since statutory consultation.</p> <p>Details of the trial trenching completed to date are included within Appendix 8-6 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change ? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|

However engagement with the applicant team has worked very effectively so I'm confident that if there are any modest areas that do need field evaluation this will be done quickly. The overall trenching report is expected to be submitted to the Council shortly but if required an addendum can be produced, and once received dialogue can start on agreeing the necessary mitigation.

2.4 Cumulative effects

Table 2-4: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Cumulative effects

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_035_005 | <p>It is noted that due to the proximity to this scheme and Cottam and West Burton solar projects and Low Carbon's Gate Burton Energy Park this scheme has refined plans to identify opportunities for collaborative working in regard to connection to the national Grid Cottam Power station.</p> <p>This collaboration has included building an understanding of the extent of the respective Cable Route Corridors associated with each Scheme and how these might be able to sit alongside each other, ensuring that all routes can be brought forward to minimise land take and environmental impacts, including disruption during the construction phase.</p> | No | The Applicant notes this comment. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | This approach is welcomed by Bassetlaw District Council. | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_038_001 | <p>The County Council understands that the reason for the changes to the proposed Development Consent Order area is to facilitate collaborative working with the other solar projects (Cottam and Gate Burton) in order enable a common cable route to be used by all projects.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council has been supporting common cable routes for some time and it is therefore welcome that Tillbridge, have agreed to modify its application to enable this prior to submitting their application to PINS.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this comment. |

2.5 Water Environment

Table 2-5: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Water Environment

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_002 | <p>Disapplication of legislation in the draft DCO</p> <p>In discussions during the examination of the Gate Burton, West Burton and Cottam proposals the Trust have advised that the Trent (Burton-upon-Trent and Humber) Navigation Act 1887 contained powers to dredge the River Trent at the location that the Applicant proposes the grid connection cable will cross under the river.</p> <p>The Applicant agrees the principle that the project does not need to prevent dredging of the river and has no intention to preclude those powers. The Trust recommend that the Applicant submit the wording agreed in the Gate Burton draft DCO with regard to the disapplication of this Act.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks the Trust for its advice on the relevance of the Trent (Burton-upon-Trent and Humber) Navigation Act 1887, and has sought to disapply the Act at Schedule 3 of the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1], which is the same approach as undertaken in the Gate Burton draft DCO.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_003 | <p>The PEIR identifies a cable route corridor which includes a stretch of the River Trent approximately 0.6km in length to the south of Trentport, Marton. We note from Figure 10.4 Watercourses, Flood Zones and IDBs that the watercourse crossing of the River Trent (ref: RTr1) appears to be the most southerly route of the four proposed cable crossings at this point (the other three projects being Gate Burton Energy Park (EN010131) now awaiting a recommendation); Cottam Solar Project (EN010133, accepted for examination on 10 February) and West Burton Solar Project (EN010132, accepted for examination on 18 April)), however we are aware that assessment work is ongoing and the final route of the corridor has not yet been finalised.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks the Canal and River Trust for its response and notes the representation made.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_004 | <p>We further note that the PEIR states that the developers have worked collaboratively on design development and environmental avoidance mitigation to maximise opportunities for reducing overall environmental and social effects, in particular on communities in proximity to the grid connection corridor and on known ecological and archaeologically sensitive areas adjacent to the River Trent and we consider that this is an appropriate approach.</p> <p>The PEIR indicates that the cable crossing of the river will be underground, and we consider that this will assist in minimising visual impacts on the river and potential impacts on the use of the Navigation.</p> <p>We strongly recommend that the Trust is included in future discussions over the location of the cable crossing and have been working collaboratively with the promoters.</p> | N | The Applicant thanks the Canal and River Trust for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_005 | As the proposal will involve works affecting the Trust's waterways, we will also require the applicant/developer to comply with the Trust's current Code of Practice for Works Affecting the Canal & River Trust, envisaged in the negotiation of the draft protective provisions. We recommend early discussions with the Trust's Infrastructure Services Team over all works likely to affect Trust Property. | N | <p>The Applicant thanks the Canal and River Trust for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>Subsequent to this comment, protective provisions have been agreed between the parties and are included within the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1].</p> |
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_006 | <p>We note within the PEIR: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water, paragraph 10.3.4 that crossing of the River Trent is expected to be by non-intrusive, underground techniques (e.g. horizontal directional drilling techniques that would not disturb the watercourse), with the depth of the cable below the bed expected to be 10-15 m and subject to appropriate consents being obtained.</p> <p>We welcome that this would be undertaken via trenchless techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Whilst a depth of the HDD method is proposed at</p> | N | <p>A pre-works morphology survey will be carried out for each watercourse, with a tidal river bed survey being required for the River Trent to ensure the correct depth for passing under the River channel.</p> <p>The following statement is included within Chapter 3: Scheme Description of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]:</p> <p><i>‘A minimum depth of 2m below the bed of watercourses is required, to avoid any impacts, excluding the River Trent and River Till where cables will</i></p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>10-15m below the riverbed we consider that surveying the tidal riverbed would be a necessary precaution to establish its depth relative to neighbouring land, the geological substrate and depth of riverbed silt in order to calculate an appropriate depth for HDD beneath the River Trent.</p> <p>The requirement to survey the riverbed is included in the draft protective provisions. This survey would inform the design process and prevent the mobilisation of silt from the riverbed.</p> <p>Mobilised silt would have potentially detrimental impacts on the navigational safety of the River Trent and its ecology.</p> <p>For consistency with the other projects we recommend the inclusion of the following description within the application documentation (e.g. those describing design principles): The HDD depth will be a maximum of 25m below the bottom of the river bed and a minimum of 5m below the lowest surveyed point of the River Trent</p> | | <p><i>be installed by trenchless methods at a minimum of 10 m below the bed to prevent disturbance to fish species. The cable depth below the bed of River Trent and River Till is expected to be a maximum of 25 m (depending on the final ground investigation, and subject to appropriate consents being obtained).</i></p> <p>This is secured within the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | riverbed in order to prevent risk of any scour exposing cable. | | |
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_007 | <p>We look forward to ensuring that all survey work of the River Trent, including ground investigations, is carried out with full consideration for navigational safety within this commercial waterway and reviewing the technical drawings of the project in relation to the riverbed, as anticipated by the protective provisions proposed for the Trust.</p> <p>Similarly, we look forward to working with the applicant in relation to the launch and reception areas for the river crossing, ensuring appropriate measures are put in place to protect and safeguard our assets.</p> | N | The Applicant thanks the Canal and River Trust for its response and notes the representation made. |
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_029_002 | <p>My concerns cover the proposed changes to item number 10 as this will impact my land.</p> <p>I would strongly suggest that before any changes are made a full drainage survey is undertaken to ensure that the current</p> | N | <p>Item 10 on the plan referenced involves the Cable Route Corridor where there is no permanent drainage strategy proposed, given the works will be undergrounded.</p> <p>Drainage management during construction of the cable infrastructure</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | <p>drainage to my land is not adversely affected.</p> <p>Previous work undertaken by the highways is still impacting the water standing on my field and I really do not want to experience this getting worse in the coming years.</p> | | <p>is covered within the Framework CEMP [EN010142/APP/7.8] and will manage existing drainage, where found, to ensure no increase in flood risk during construction of the corridor.</p> |
| Bassetlaw District Council, Flood Risk Management | TS_Targ_EM_032_001 | <p>Due to the nature of the proposals however it do not appear that they seek to significantly increase the impermeable area of the site, and as such the LLFA would only comment that surface water runoff from the site should be prevented from being increased.</p> <p>Any runoff from any hardstanding /small buildings on the site should be captured on site, to prevent increasing runoff from the site.</p> | N | <p>The applicant thanks Bassetlaw District Council for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>The Outline Drainage Strategy within Appendix 10-4 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] ensure the drainage from the Scheme will mimic natural drainage with the use of swales to manage those areas of the Site with impermeable areas.</p> |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_038_003 | <p>Flooding</p> <p>Due to the nature of the proposals these do not appear to seek to significantly increase the impermeable area of the site, and as such the only comment is that surface</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks Nottinghamshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>The Outline Drainage Strategy within Appendix 10-4 of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] ensure the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | | water runoff from the site should be prevented from being increased. Any runoff from any hardstanding/small buildings on the site should be captured on site, to prevent increasing runoff from the site. | | drainage from the Scheme will mimic natural drainage with the use of swales to manage those areas of the Site with impermeable areas. |

2.6 Landscape and Visual Amenity

Table 2-6: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Landscape and Visual Amenity

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_039_001 | <p>Landscape and Visual Impact</p> <p>Have reviewed the Tillbridge Targeted Consultation drawing attention to previous comments made at the statutory consultation stage last year. However, main queries/comments on this targeted consultation are as follows:</p> <p>Changes in order limits around Cottam Power Station (1, 2, 3), and along the cable route, are these unique to this project or to coordinate with the other schemes utilising this route?</p> | N | <p>Changes 1 and 2 were undertaken as a result of addressing comments from EDF at the statutory consultation stage ensuring the protection of EDF assets, having regard to the safeguarded land for future development within the emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan being promoted by EDF and as a result of collaboration with the other NSIP projects to ensure that Order limits with respect to the cable route corridor were aligned. Change 3 was as a result of land referencing ensuring that the Order limits relates to ownership boundaries.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_039_002 | <p>The changes need to be picked up in the subsequent assessments, and have some concerns regarding construction access being located closer to residential properties, particularly change number 19 and proximity to Grange Cottage, Grange Bungalow, and Harpswell Grange.</p> <p>It is important that well considered mitigation needs to be in place, which is assumed will be considered in any associated Residential Visual Amenity Survey/Assessment.</p> <p>There is also a line of mature trees along the existing access road – it needs to be clear as to how these will be retained and protected, or if removed, how this loss will be mitigated.</p> | N | <p>An assessment of impacts on visual amenity is presented within Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment has not been undertaken as part of the LVIA, as it is not considered that the significant effects that remain at operation beyond 15 years would reach thresholds where this would be required.</p> <p>Existing trees along the access road in question will be retained. Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] sets out measures for the protection of trees where Root Protection Area incursions of access tracks occur.</p> |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_039_003 | <p>Works in highways should clearly indicate tree and vegetation protection or if any is proposed to be removed, such as change number 9 along Till Bridge Lane and Stow Park Road which benefits from well-established hedgerows, or change number</p> | N | <p>Tree removals and required mitigation are identified within Appendix 12-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. No tree removals are proposed at the roundabout</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | | 20 which includes the roundabout with extensive tree planting to the perimeter. | | at the junction with Middle Street and A631. |

2.7 Major Accidents

Table 2-7: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Major accidents

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue | TS_Targ_EM_015_001 | <p>Please find attached our current position statement regarding Battery Energy Storage Systems.</p> <p>I recognise and welcome that we have been having ongoing direct consultation however I wanted to ensure that our response to your development is current.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this response. |
| Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue | TS_Targ_EM_015_002 | <p>The developer should produce a risk reduction strategy (Regulation 38 of the Building Regulations) as the responsible person for the scheme as stated in the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.</p> <p>We would also expect that safety measures and risk mitigation is developed in collaboration with LFR.</p> | N | <p>Consultation with Lincolnshire FRS (LFR) will continue as relevant, and the Detailed Battery Safety Management Plan will be submitted to and approved in consultation with LFR.</p> <p>The Framework FBSMP [EN010142/APP/7.13] 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. Risk assessment tools and detailed site</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | <p>specific consequence modelling will provide a comprehensive site operations and emergency response safety audit to ensure the highest levels of safety are secured during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme.</p> <p>The battery system mitigation measures adopted in a final Battery Safety Management Plan, will reflect the latest BESS safety codes and standards applicable at that stage. Mitigation measures will be discussed and coordinated with LFR.</p> |
| Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue | TS_Targ_EM_015_003 | <p>The strategy should cover the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. During the construction phase the number of daily vehicle movements in the local area will significantly increase.</p> <p>The Service will want to view the transport strategy to minimise this impact and prevent an increase in the number of potential road traffic incidents.</p> | N | <p>Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] presents an assessment of the Scheme’s impacts on driver delay and road safety.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that neither of these impacts will be significant.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | <p>Any development should not negatively impact on the Service’s ability to respond to an incident in the local area.</p> | | |
| Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue | TS_Targ_EM_015_004 | <p>LFR recognises the use of batteries (including lithium-ion) as Energy Storage Systems (ESS) is a new and emerging practice in the global renewable energy sector.</p> <p>As with all new and emerging practices within UK industry the Service would like to work with the developers to better understand any risks that may be posed and develop strategies and procedures to mitigate these risks.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant recognises the benefits of early engagement and consultation with LFR. To date (March 2024), two meetings have taken place with LFR to discuss site indicative design and LFR emergency response requirements.</p> <p>All safety related Scheme developments will be shared with LFR at the earliest opportunity.</p> |
| Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue | TS_Targ_EM_015_005 | <p>LFR are aware that large scale BESS is a fairly new technology, and as such risks may or may not be captured in current guidance in pursuance of the Building Regulations (as amended) and the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.</p> <p>This will highlight challenges the FRS have when responding to Building</p> | N | <p>The Applicant recognises that NFPA 855 (2023) currently provides the most comprehensive guidelines for BESS design and site installation specifications and will commit to following guidance, whilst also observing any separate UK legislation or National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) guidelines at the detailed design stage (if DCO consent is granted).</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | Regulations consultations. For this reason, we strongly recommend applying the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems. | | This is further explained within the Framework BSMP [EN010142/APP/7.13] . |
| Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service | TS_Targ_EM_022_001 | <p>The key areas of interest concerned with this development are located within Lincolnshire and as such will be addressed by our colleagues in Lincolnshire Fire Service.</p> <p>I have contacted them with regards the above subject and they have confirmed they will be responding in due course.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this response. |
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_Targ_EM_025_001 | <p>According to HSE's records, the proposed DCO application boundary for this Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project falls into the consultation zones of a Major Accident Hazard Site ['MAHS'] and two Major Accident Hazard Pipelines ['MAHP']. The major accident hazard pipelines are:</p> <p>1. HSE reference 11166, Uniper and E.ON UK, Blyborough to Cottam PS Pipeline.</p> | N | The Applicant is continuing to engage with Uniper UK Limited, Uniper UK Cottam Limited, E_ON UK plc regarding the potential inclusion of protective provisions for the apparatus they own and operate within the Order limits. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_Targ_EM_025_002 | <p>2. HSE reference 4140921, West Burton B Limited, Grayingham Offtake to West Burton B Power Station.</p> <p>The Applicant should make contact with the above operators, to inform an assessment of whether or not the proposed development is vulnerable to a possible major accident.</p> <p>There are three particular reasons for this:i) The pipeline operator may have a legal interest in developments in the vicinity of the pipeline.</p> <p>This may restrict developments within a certain proximity of the pipeline.ii)</p> <p>The standards to which the pipeline is designed and operated may restrict major traffic routes within a certain proximity of the pipeline.</p> <p>Consequently, there may be a need for the operator to modify the pipeline or its operation, if the development proceeds.iii)</p> <p>To establish the necessary measures</p> | N | <p>The Applicant is continuing to engage with Uniper UK Limited, Uniper UK Cottam Limited, E_ON UK plc regarding the potential inclusion of protective provisions for the apparatus they own and operate within the Order limits.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | required to alter/upgrade the pipeline to appropriate standards. | | |
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_Targ_EM_025_003 | <p>HSE’s Land Use Planning advice is dependent on the location of areas where people may be present. Based on the information in the April 2023 PEIR it is unlikely that HSE would advise against the development.</p> <p>Please note that the advice is based on HSE’s existing policy for providing land-use planning advice and the information which has been provided. HSE’s advice in response to a subsequent planning application may differ should HSE’s policy or the scope of the development change by the time the Development Consent Order application is submitted.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this response. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_Targ_EM_025_004 | <p>Based on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, it is not clear whether the applicant has considered the hazard classification of any chemicals that are proposed to be present at the development.</p> <p>However, the HSE would like to highlight that hazardous substances planning consent ['HSC'] is required to store or use any of the Categories of Substances or Named Hazardous Substances set out in Schedule 1 of The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015 as amended, if those hazardous substances will be present on, over or under the land at or above the controlled quantities.</p> <p>There is an “addition rule” in Part 4 of Schedule 1 for below-threshold substances. Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority.</p> | N | <p>The Scheme does not require the use and storage of hazardous substances above the thresholds set out within the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015.</p> <p>This is detailed in Section 17.6 of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Health and Safety Executive | TS_Targ_EM_025_005 | <p>Consideration of Risk Assessments Regulation 5(4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 requires the assessment of significant effects to include, where relevant, the expected significant effects arising from the proposed development’s vulnerability to major accidents.</p> <p>HSE’s role in NSIPs is summarised in Advice Note 11 ‘working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process’ Annex G on the Planning Inspectorate’s website - Annex G – The Health and Safety Executive.</p> <p>This document includes consideration of risk assessments under the heading “Risk assessments”.</p> <p>In the PEIR it was not clear if there was consideration of risk assessments arising from the development’s vulnerability to major accidents. We would advise this is considered further in line with Advice Note 11 Annex on the Planning Inspectorate’s</p> | N | <p>The consideration of risk assessments related to major accidents as a result of the Scheme have been assessed in Section 17.6 of Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment found there were no likely significant effects as a result of the Scheme.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | website - Annex G – The Health and Safety Executive taking account of the following: “it may be beneficial for applicants to undertake a risk assessment as early as possible to satisfy themselves that their design and operation will meet the requirements of relevant health and safety legislation as design of the Proposed Development progresses.”. | | |

2.8 Noise and Vibration

Table 2-8: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Noise and Vibration

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Environmental Health Manager, Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_034_001 | The December 2023 consultation brochure details 5 amendments (increases to the Order limits) within Bassetlaw. All are relatively minor amendments which I do not believe will significantly change the noise environment during the installation of the cables. | N | <p>The Applicant thanks the Lincolnshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>The changes to the Order limits are accounted for in the noise assessment presented in Section 13.8 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The assessment concluded no significant residual noise effects as a result of the Scheme as amended.</p> |
| Environmental Health Manager, Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_034_002 | The commitment within the consultation to share cabling routes with other schemes (which I would hope would minimise the impact from noise to the residents in the Cottam area) is welcomed. | N | <p>The Applicant thanks the Lincolnshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made.</p> <p>A commitment is made in the Framework CEMP submitted alongside this DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.8] that the Applicant will continue to engage with other schemes within 500m and adopt collaborative working approach wherever practicable.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Environmental Health Manager, Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_034_003 | The final cabling route is clearly still being decided upon, and I would welcome, in due course, further details of the likely impact from noise to individual residents, together with appropriate attenuation measures, once the final route has been established. | No | <p>The final location of the cabling without the Cable Route Corridor will be determined at the time of detailed design.</p> <p>There is a commitment within the Framework CEMP submitted alongside this DCO Application [EN010142/APP/7.8] for the Applicant to engage with communities prior to any works taking place where adverse levels of construction noise are expected.</p> |

2.9 Scheme Description

Table 2-9: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Scheme Description

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_007_001 | <p>When reviewing Revision 16 - the proposed changes to ownership boundaries (Cow Lane) it is noted that the property <i>redacted</i> is included in the Order. This property belongs to <i>redacted</i> is currently unwell and I write on her behalf.</p> <p>Please remove her property from the order as there seems no reason for its inclusion, and the neighbouring property on the opposite side of Cow Lane is excluded, as would be expected.</p> | Y | The Applicant has now sought to remove the mentioned property from the Order limits. |
| Vodafone | TS_Targ_EM_010_001 | Please accept this email as confirmation that Vodafone: Fixed does have apparatus within the vicinity of your proposed works (attachments include special requirements and apparatus location) | N | The Applicant thanks Vodafone Limited for this information and will incorporate it within the submitted Application. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_014_001 | <p>We have just looked at the notice you have put on the west side of Normanby Bridge.</p> <p>As you will know, we own the land on the east side of the road.</p> <p>Our initial comments are that your proposed cable route is very wide, even encompassing the ancient Saxon Cathedral Church at Stow.</p> <p>Further clarification is needed.</p> | N | <p>The extent of the Order limits for the Cable Route Corridor provides for a working width of 40m along the cable alignment, space for temporary construction compounds, material storage laydown areas and a haul route.</p> <p>The Cable Route Corridor will be further refined during detailed design post consent of the DCO to take account of any unexpected, localised issues, including but not limited to archaeological finds and heritage assets, implications with respect to protected species and reducing impacts upon trees and hedgerows.</p> |
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_016_001 | <p>Thank you for your email and your explanation. Can I please investigate whether there is value in your using my unused land for the project? It already carries fully approved planning permission dating back to 2011.</p> <p>Alternatively, I would also be interested in investigating whether I could utilise/buy-into your grid connection to expand the construction of</p> | N | <p>The Applicant clarified with the stakeholder about the location of the Scheme in relation to the stakeholder's unused land, which was situated in the vicinity of the Cable Route Corridor. Given the nature of the Scheme's connection to the national grid network at Cottam, the</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | solar arrays on my site. I will look forward to hearing from you | | Applicant also confirmed with the stakeholder that they could not utilise/buy into the grid connection without an appropriate agreement from National Grid, which the stakeholder would need to pursue directly. |
| Northern Powergrid | TS_Targ_EM_020_001 | We have taken the liberty of preparing some plans showing our overhead, Extra High Voltage and High Voltage cables. I'd be grateful if you could use these plans to review the interaction points with our assets and send further details back to me. | N | The Applicant thanks Northern Powergrid Limited for this information and will incorporate it within the submitted Application. |
| | | Please note the plans don't show all of our assets including Low voltage cables. A request can be made via the following link Services Directory Northern Powergrid if you require further information. | | |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Canal and River Trust | TS_Targ_EM_023_001 | <p>The impacts on the river that specifically relate to the Trust's role and duties can be minimised and mitigation to the satisfaction of the Trust through protective provisions in the Development Consent Order (DCO). Attached are the agreed protective provisions for the Trust that are included within the draft DCO for the Gate Burton application (see below).</p> <p>We are grateful for collaborating with the Gate Burton, West Burton and Cottam project teams in agreeing these protective provisions. Given the similarities of the Gate Burton solar proposal and the Tillbridge proposal, we would expect protective provisions for the Trust would be substantially the same for both projects, but subject to the drafting of the draft DCO for the Tillbridge project and any future changes to the project.</p> | N | <p>The Applicant thanks the Canal and River Trust for this information. Subsequent to receiving this comment, protective provisions have been agreed between the Applicant and the Canal and River Trust, and are included within the draft DCO [EN010142/APP/3.1].</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_035_001 | <p>The Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 is at advanced stage, with the Council waiting for the Inspectors Report.</p> <p>At the present time, the Council is attaching limited weight to the Plan’s policies; however once the Inspectors Report is received the weighting given to the policies is expected to change.</p> <p>The weighting will be undertaken in accordance with the criteria in the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 48. The Council is expecting to adopt the Local Plan by the summer of 2024.</p> | N | <p>Section 2 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] sets out the legislative and policy context of the Scheme.</p> <p>This section sets out all national and local policy that is considered important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision making.</p> <p>The Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 is identified in this section, and an appraisal of how the Scheme accords with the policies within this plan is set out in Section 6 of the Planning Statement, and Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Applicant will continue to review the Plan’s status throughout the DCO process.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_035_002 | It should be noted that the content of policies may change on receipt of the Inspectors Report. Given the strategic nature of this proposal it would be remiss not to take into account the emerging plan specifically in relation to the Former Cottam Power Station site. The site is identified by Policy ST6: Cottam Priority Regeneration Area. | N | <p>As noted, the Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 is identified in Section 2 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] as a local policy document that is considered to be important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision making.</p> <p>An appraisal of how the Scheme accords with the policies within this plan is set out in Section 6 of the Planning Statement, and Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Applicant will continue to review the Plans status throughout the DCO process, taking account of any changes to the content of policies, and an updated appraisal of any amended policies will be undertaken. Policy ST6: Cottam Priority Regeneration Area is appraised in detail in Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2]</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_035_003 | <p>The site boundary in Figure 11 of the Local Plan is taken from the landowners submission to the Council’s Land Availability Assessment 2022</p> <p>It is the land in their ownership that they consider could be made available for development in the future.</p> <p>The Local Plan is not allocating the site for development. The site is identified as a broad location where growth could go in the future subject to the various constraints identified being addressed satisfactorily through the provisions of Policy ST6. This position will be re-visited as part of any future Local Plan review. So the site is not being relied upon in this Local Plan for either housing or employment provision.</p> | N | <p>which concludes that the Scheme has avoided the former Cottam Power Station site in its site selection process, and that the Scheme would not jeopardise the comprehensive remediation, reclamation and redevelopment of the whole site beyond the plan period.</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] the inclusion of former Cottam Power Station site in the Scheme's Order limits was ruled out during the site selection process in order to avoid conflicting with Policy ST6 of the Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038, and to protect the site for future growth.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Bassetlaw District Council | TS_Targ_EM_035_004 | <p>The landowners Local Plan hearing statement contains an initial concept plan. The hearing statement also contains a constraints map. That aligns with the Council’s current understanding of the constraints on site. As such, the Council request that the provisions of Policy ST6 be considered in relation to this proposal, and that the proposal does not prejudice the ability of this site to come forward appropriately in a comprehensive manner in the future.</p> | N | <p>As noted, the Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 is identified in Section 2 of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] as a local policy document that is considered to be important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision making.</p> <p>An appraisal of how the Scheme accords with the policies within this plan is set out in Section 6 of the Planning Statement, and Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Applicant will continue to review the Plans status throughout the DCO process. Policy ST6: Cottam Priority Regeneration Area is appraised in detail in Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2] which concludes that the Scheme has avoided the former Cottam Power Station site in its site selection process, and that the Scheme would</p> |

| Respondent Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | | not jeopardise the comprehensive remediation, reclamation and redevelopment of the whole site beyond the plan period. |
| Network Rail TS_Targ_EM_040_001 | <p>Network Rail has been reviewing the information provided and note that proposals include development adjacent to the railway infrastructure including connections through railway property. The scheme will intersect the operational railway between Gainsborough Lea Road and Saxilby railway stations on the Great Northern/Eastern railway line to Lincolnshire (SPD3 @ 93m 315). As well as, intersecting operational railway between Retford and Gainsborough Lea Road diverging towards Cottam (TYB1 @ 71m 1351).</p> <p>At this time we have no further comments to make on the additional information supplied, other than those returned in response to the Spring consultation (30 May 2023) as detailed in the attachment which still apply.</p> | N | The Applicant acknowledges the comments provided by Network Rail and is continuing to engage with their Property Service, Asset Protection and Legal Teams regarding the consents and protective provisions required to cross the operational and non-operation railway land within the Order limits. |

2.10 Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives

Table 2-10: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_014_002 | It would be sensible to cooperate with Cottam Solar regarding the movement of their proposed cable route southwards to avoid damaging the remains of the deserted medieval village of Normanby and propose to do the same. | N | <p>The Cable Route Corridor will be further refined in consultation with the other solar developers during detailed design post consent of the DCO to take account of any unexpected, localised issues, including but not limited to archaeological finds, implications with respect to protected species and reducing impacts upon trees and hedgerows, for example.</p> <p>Impacts on heritage assets on the basis of a worst-case assessment scenario are presented within Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> |

2.11 Socio-economics and Land Use

Table 2-11: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Socio-economics and Land Use

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_014_003 | As you will know, we are totally opposed to the destruction of food producing land which you propose when with money spent instead on making more national grid connections, these panels could go on the roofs of buildings. | N | <p>The effect of the Scheme on agricultural land with regards to food production has been considered in Section 14.8 (Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects) in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>There are no likely significant effects across the construction and operational phases with regards to food production, considering that the Scheme area forms less than 1% of agricultural land available in Lincolnshire and that following operation, the land used for the Scheme can be reverted back to agricultural land.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| <i>Redacted</i> | TS_Targ_EM_029_001 | As a young farmer wanting to actively farm, producing food to provide our country is important to me. I subsequently don't support the proposed plans to fill our farmland with solar panels which will remove perfectly good and quality farmland from production, not to mention the eyesore it will create. | N | <p>The effect of the Scheme on agricultural land with regards to food production has been considered in Section 14.8 (Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects) in Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>There are no likely significant effects across the construction and operational phases with regards to food production, considering that the Scheme area forms less than 1% of agricultural land available in Lincolnshire and that following operation, the land used for the Scheme can be reverted back to agricultural land.</p> <p>Visual effects are considered within Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], including details of mitigation proposed to minimise effects on views.</p> |

2.12 Transport and Access

Table 2-12: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) - Transport and Access

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_038_002 | Highways The changes/amendments to the Development Consent Order area to facilitate a rationalised cable route corridor is supported as this should minimise disruptions/nuisance providing the timings of the various NSIP projects are properly coordinated. The County Council as highway authority is unable to make any further meaningful comments until it receives more detailed proposals with the supporting technical notes/assessments | N | The Applicant thanks Nottinghamshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made. |
| Lincolnshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_039_004 | Note many of these changes are for highway related requirements, such as for visibility splays or junction modifications. Beyond this there is no more detail. In principle, these are unlikely to be a problem provided that the Highway Authority's approval is required for modifications in the highway. As with all NSIPs the Highway Authority will oppose any wording in the draft DCO that permit works to take place in the highway without the notification and approval of the Highway Authority. | N | The Applicant thanks the Lincolnshire County Council for its response and notes the representation made. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | As this is still at pre-application stage and have not been provided with a draft DCO – as Highway Authority wish to ensure that our consent is required in the DCO wording for all highway works as would normally be captured using Section 278 of the Highways Act. | | |

2.13 Minerals and Waste

Table 2-13: S42 consultee comments and Applicant responses (targeted consultation) – Minerals and Waste

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nottinghamshire County Council | TS_Targ_EM_038_004 | <p>Minerals and Waste</p> <p>As the Mineral Planning Authority, one of the key responsibilities of both the County Council but also the District and Borough Councils is to safeguard mineral resource (PPG, Paragraph 005, 2014). As minerals are a finite resource that can only be worked where they are found, the Minerals Local Plan contains a policy, SP7, which seeks to safeguard mineral resource from unnecessary sterilisation from non-mineral development and so establishes Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (MSA/MCA). As a two-tier authority, the Minerals Local Plan forms part of the overall Development Framework for Bassetlaw District Council.</p> | N | The Applicant notes this response. |

| Respondent | Comment ID | Comment | Scheme Change? (Y/N) | Applicant Response |
|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>The entire of the western side of River Trent lies within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area for Sand and Gravel, but given the relatively small land take for the proposed cabling route, we do not foresee any problems with regard to safeguarding the mineral reserve.</p> <p>In terms of the Waste Core Strategy, there are similar safeguarding policies. There no existing waste sites within the vicinity of the site whereby the proposed development could cause an issue in terms of safeguarding existing waste management facilities (as per Policy WCS10).</p> | | |

3. References

- Ref 1 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 2 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)