
EAST YORKSHIRE SOLAR FARM

East Yorkshire Solar Farm Environmental Statement

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Table of Contents

1. Matters Addressed in Scoping Opinion 1

Tables

Table 1. Matters from the Scoping Opinion addressed in ES 2

1. Matters Addressed in Scoping Opinion

- 1.1.1 This technical appendix of the Environmental Statement (ES) summarises the issues raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion on the Scheme (refer to **Appendix 1-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**) and describes how the views of the Planning Inspectorate and other consultation bodies at Scoping have been taken into account in the environmental studies and the design of the Scheme presented in the ES. This is presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Matters from the Scoping Opinion addressed in ES

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Canal and Rivers Trust	Routing of the Cables PINS ID: N/A	Should the scheme be amended to incorporate above ground cabling or crossings of the River Ouse, then we advise that the Scoping Report would need to be amended to ensure that the visual impacts of the cables would be considered and mitigated for. In addition, consideration would need to be given to the potential impact on Navigation on the River Ouse and the headroom available (notably, the Ouse in this location has unrestricted headroom). Also, our consent as Navigation and Harbour Authority may be required for the installation of a new cable below the River Ouse. Please note that the Canal and River Trust is a statutory undertaker which has specific duties to protect the waterways. Accordingly, it is likely that we will resist the use of compulsory powers which may affect our undertakings. Accordingly, we require that the acquisition of any rights over the River Ouse should be secured by our agreement.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</p> <p>It is confirmed within Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme. Chapter 2 also confirms that the laying of the Grid Connection Cable beneath the River Ouse will be undertaken Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) - this is a trenchless method of cable installation resulting in no direct impacts to the river or its banks. There will be no temporary vehicle crossing (i.e. bridging structure) constructed over the River Ouse as part of the Scheme.</p> <p>The potential impacts of the Scheme during construction, decommissioning and operation on viewpoints at the River Ouse are presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Glint and glare impacts to river users were also considered in the Glint and Glare Assessment ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p> <p>As the River Ouse is tidal at the point of the crossing, the Applicant is seeking provision deeming a marine licence to have been granted</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Canal and Rivers Trust	Code of Practice PINS ID: N/A	In our capacity as landowner, we wish to advise that the applicant/landowner would likely be required to comply with the Trust's 'Code of Practice for Works affecting the Canal & Rivers Trust'. The applicant/developer is advised to contact the Canal & Rivers Trust's Works Engineering Team via switchboard on 0303 040 4040 should they have any questions or require further information upon the code.	<p>in Schedule 44 of the draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1].</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</p> <p>The Canal and Rivers Trust comments regarding their role as Navigation and Harbour Authority and the is noted and the acquisition of any rights over the River Ouse are noted. The Applicant is aware of the 2023 Code of Practice, particularly Part 2, section 2 which considers services crossings. As stated in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], the crossing will be trenchless (HDD) and set back from the river so as not to impact the banks, riverine habitats or riverside footpaths. The environmental considerations set out in Part 1 of the Code of Practice have been addressed through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken for the Scheme, as set out in technical Chapters 6 to 16 ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Protective provisions for the benefit of the Canal and River Trust are included at Part 4 of Schedule 14 of the draft DCO accompanying the Application.</p>
Environment Agency	Compounds and Flood Risk areas -	Temporary compounds should be located outside areas identified to be at flood risk during the construction phase (i.e. it may cause climate change allowances appropriate for its lifetime).	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	Paragraph 2.4.4 PINS ID: N/A		<p>A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for the Scheme has been prepared in consultation with the Environment Agency and is included as Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]. Location of temporary Construction Compound Areas is shown in Figure 2-4, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]. As most of the Grid Connection Corridor to the south of the Selby to Hull railway is in Flood Zone 3, it has not been possible to avoid the placement of a temporary construction compound in this mapped Flood Zone. Where compounds need to be located within Flood Zone 2 or 3 appropriate mitigation will be in place as identified in the FRA and Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.7].</p>
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Footpath Access PINS ID: N/A	<p>Can the EIA discuss preserving access to existing footpaths (during and after construction) and can the EIA please discuss the potential to enhance opportunities for people to walk, exercise and enjoy outdoor spaces in the surrounding environment as a mitigating measure where any route is adversely affected by the scheme due to visual intrusion?</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapters: Chapter 2: The Scheme, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, and Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Chapter 12 considers the effect of construction on designated routes in terms of changes to journey times, local travel patterns and certainty of routes.</p> <p>The Framework Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.13] describes all PRoW and how they will be managed during construction, operation and</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Long Drax Parish Council	General disruption to residents	Construction of the cable route will be disruptive to local residents, due to traffic, noise, dust, mud on road and site lights, so we would wish that this	<p>decommissioning. This ensures all existing PRow will be maintained (if necessary, through temporary diversion during construction).</p> <p>As described in Chapter 2 and Chapter 12 where PRow cross or are adjacent to Solar PV Areas the perimeter fencing will be erected from the inside without impacting the PRow, therefore all existing PRow within the Solar PV Site will remain open throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. Two new Permissive Paths will be created within the Solar PV Site, these routes reinforce the existing PRow network and have been discussed and agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council (see Chapter 12). The PRow/ Permissive Paths will be buffered from the perimeter fencing, with fencing being installed a minimum distance of 20 m either side of the centre of the PRow where solar infrastructure lies to both sides (creating a 40 m wide corridor between the fence lines), or 15 m if solar infrastructure is to one side only. There will be a further 5 m from the perimeter fence to the Solar PV Panels.</p> <p>Chapter 10 assesses the impact of the Scheme on visual amenity.</p> <p>Where practicable, impacts to sensitive human and ecological receptors have been avoided or lessened through sensitive Scheme design.</p>

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	PINS ID: N/A	would be minimised to prevent complaints and concerns	<p>The technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) assess the potential impacts of the Scheme such as, but not limited to, construction traffic, noise, and dust on receptors at the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme, and identify appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce these effects. Mitigation measures are summarised in each chapter and are set out in a Framework CEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.7] Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) ([EN010143/APP/7.8] and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) ([EN010143/APP/7.9]).</p> <p>Details of the lighting design for the Scheme is set out in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. This has been designed to avoid light spillage outside of the working areas.</p>
National Grid	General Comments PINS ID: N/A	Areas of the proposed Solar PV Site (identified as 2g and 3c in Figure 1-1 of the Scoping Report) as well as its proposed Grid Connection overlap with the application boundary for Scotland England Green Link 2 (SEGL2) including the proposed HVDC cable route corridor and converter station site. We therefore note that Boom Power will need to have regard to the onshore components of SEGL2 in developing its	As discussed in Chapter 3, Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] , the evolution of the Scheme design has resulted in the Scotland England Green Link 2 (SEGL2) no longer coinciding with the Solar PV Site. Intersection does occur on the Grid Connection Corridor however,

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		<p>scheme and will need to fully consider it as part of the cumulative assessment of its East Yorkshire Solar Scheme.</p>	<p>SEGL2 is has been considered as part of the assessment of cumulative effects within the technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]), see also Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects and Interactions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant continues active engagement with SEGL2 project team as set out in the Consultation Report [EN010143/APP/5.1].</p>
National Grid	<p>General Comments</p> <p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>We would request that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on NGET’s existing and proposed assets as set out above and including any proposed diversions is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the Environmental Statement, and as part of any subsequent application.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 2: The Scheme and Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics (section 16.6 Telecommunications, Television Reception, and Utilities), ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</p> <p>The Scheme layout has been developed taking into account existing infrastructure such as overhead lines and buried pipelines, as well as planned infrastructure such as SEGL2, as discussed in Chapter 2. The Applicant has committed to measures such as the avoidance of the placement of solar PV panels directly above or within the easements of utilities infrastructure as illustrated in Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Impacts to utilities is assessed in section 16.6 of Chapter 16 and were found to be not significant with mitigation in place. Mitigation measures are</p>

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Network Rail	Cabling PINS ID: N/A	Please note that if the intention is to install cabling/network connections through railway land, the developer will need an easement from Network Rail and we would recommend that they engage with us early in the planning of their scheme in order to discuss and agree this element of the proposals.	<p>set out in Chapter 16 and also the Framework CEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.7] Framework OEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.9]), as secured through the DCO. These include but are not limited to locating the Scheme outside of utilities protected zones; identifying the exact locations of utility assets prior to construction - and agreed easements will be adhered to, identify any unknown utilities; and consultation and agreement of construction/demobilisation methods prior to works commencing. Additionally, measures in relation to safe working beneath overhead lines and near buried utilities, particularly gas pipelines, will be in place at all stages of the Scheme. Protective provisions for the benefit of NGET are included at Part 7 of Schedule 14 of the draft DCO accompanying the Application.</p> <p>The Applicant is actively engaging with Network Rail regarding the installation of cabling beneath the Hull to Selby Railway as set out in the Consultation Report [EN010143/APP/5.1]. Protective Provisions for the benefit of Network Rail Infrastructure Limited have been included in Part 6 of Schedule 14 of the draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]. The Applicant has also obtained the necessary business and technical clearance from Network Rail Infrastructure</p>

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Planning Inspectorate	Clarity needed on site boundary PINS ID: 2.11	The Scoping Report describes that the final boundary for the Development Consent Order (DCO) may change from that used at scoping as options are refined. The ES should include an explanation of any changes and the reasons for them, ensuring that the scope of any assessments remains reflective of the maximum extent of the Proposed Development.	<p>Limited (Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought [EN010143/APP/4.4])</p> <p>Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], describes the changes to the Site Boundary presented at Scoping, the Site Boundary presented at Statutory Consultation and the Order limits shown on Figure 1-2, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] which represent the maximum extent of land to be acquired or used for the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Scheme. The chapter discusses the reasons for these changes.</p> <p>The Order limits have been used as the basis for the assessments presented in the ES.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Additional land for cable connections PINS ID: 2.1.2	The Scoping Report states that Figure 1-1 shows the maximum area of land potentially required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development but also states that it may be subject to change as additional land is incorporated for cables between land parcels. The ES should clearly define the Proposed Development and identify any likely significant effects (LSE) of the whole Proposed Development, including the cable connections between the solar plots. It should be noted that if the Proposed Development materially changes prior to submission of the DCO application, the	<p>The Order limits, shown on Figure 1-2, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] represent maximum extent of land to be acquired or used for the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Scheme, including all land required for cable installation.</p> <p>The assessments presented in technical Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] consider all land within the Order limits.</p>

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		Applicant may wish to consider requesting a new scoping opinion.	
Planning Inspectorate	Cumulative effects PINS ID: 2.1.3	Paragraph 2.3.6 of the Scoping Report states that a new Super Grid Transformer will be installed by National Grid in an existing spare bay of the National Grid Drax Substation to accommodate the Proposed Development connection. The ES should include this planned development within the assessment of cumulative effects, where significant effects are likely. The ES should also explain the degree of certainty regarding provision of the National Grid infrastructure.	<p>Chapter 2: The Scheme and Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects and Interactions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], describe the works required at the National Grid Drax Substation to allow the connection of the Scheme to the national grid. Works within the National Grid Drax Substation are not part of the Scheme and will be undertaken by National Grid (under a separate consent, if required).</p> <p>As the timing of the works to install the transformer may coincide the construction of the Scheme, they have been considered in the assessment of cumulative effects presented in each of the technical chapters, Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], where relevant and as far as practical based on the information currently in the public domain. The Applicant has secured a transmission connected grid connection for the Scheme, this is confirmed on the National Grid TEC Register which is publicly available information confirming firm, accepted connection offers. This connection has an export capacity of 400MW and import capacity of 1MVA, connected to National Grid's Drax substation. Details of the specific National Grid infrastructure are in the accepted connection agreements which are commercially sensitive and therefore confidential.</p>

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Planning Inspectorate	Construction compounds PINS ID: 2.1.4	<p>The Scoping Report explains that one or more temporary construction compound(s) will be required, the locations of which have yet to be determined. Paragraph 2.4.4 indicates that these would be within the site boundary. The ES should clarify whether additional land, that is not depicted within the plans in the Scoping Report, would be required. To ensure a robust assessment of LSE, the Inspectorate advises that the location and size of the construction compound(s), together with confirmation of the number of staff car parking spaces, is confirmed in the ES.</p>	<p>The Order limits, shown on Figure 1-2, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] represent maximum extent of land to be acquired or used for the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Scheme. No additional land beyond this will be required for the construction of temporary compounds.</p> <p>Figure 2-4, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] shows the locations of the five temporary Construction Compound Areas (A to E). Further details of the temporary Construction Compound Areas and parking provisions are presented in Chapter 2: The Scheme and Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], as well as the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Appendix 13-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Flexibility PINS ID: 2.1.5	<p>The Inspectorate notes the Applicant's intention to apply a 'Rochdale Envelope' approach to maintain flexibility within the design of the Proposed Development, namely relating to the photovoltaic (PV) panel type, the arrangement of supporting infrastructure, and inclusion and arrangement of battery energy storage systems. Paragraph 2.3.44 also states that a decision is expected to be made prior to the DCO submission about whether overhead lines (OHL) will be used instead of below-ground cabling for</p>	<p>As set out in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] it has been confirmed that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme.</p> <p>A Battery Energy Storage System is no longer included as part of the DCO Application (Chapter 3, Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>The description of the Scheme (presented in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1</p>

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		<p>the electricity export connection to the National Grid. However, if both options are included in the application the appropriate worst case scenario (WCS) would be considered in each ES aspect chapter. The Inspectorate expects that at the point an application is made, the description of the Proposed Development will be sufficiently detailed to include the design, size, capacity, technology, and locations of the different elements of the Proposed Development. This should include the footprint and heights of the structures (relevant to existing ground levels), as well as land-use requirements for all elements and phases of the development. The description should be supported (as necessary) by figures, cross-sections, and drawings which should be clearly and appropriately referenced. Where flexibility is sought, the ES should clearly set out the maximum design parameters that would apply for each option assessed and how these have been used to inform an adequate assessment in the ES.</p>	<p>[EN010143/APP/6.1] includes the design, size, capacity, technology, and locations of the different elements of Scheme, including the footprint and heights of structure (relevant to existing ground levels), as well as land-use requirements for all elements and phases of the development. The Application is supported by figures, cross-sections, and drawings (as necessary).</p> <p>The technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) have assessed the options that are expected to present the worst-case scenarios in respect to that discipline.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Watercourse crossings PINS ID: 2.1.6</p>	<p>Watercourses are proposed to be crossed during construction of the Proposed Development. The ES should identify which watercourses will be crossed and at what locations, with reference to an accompanying figure(s). The ES should describe the types of crossings that are required, their scale and dimensions and the nature of any associated construction works. Sufficient details</p>	<p>Figure 9-2 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] shows the locations of watercourse crossings for cable installation (distinguishing between open-cut crossings and trenchless (horizontal directional drill (HDD)), and access track crossings. These are discussed in Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water</p>

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		<p>should be provided to inform a robust assessment of LSE on relevant aspects/matters, including watercourse hydraulics and ecological receptors. Effort should be made to agree the approach to watercourse crossings with the relevant consultation bodies.</p>	<p>Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]). Chapter 2: The Scheme and Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) give further details of the crossings. As set out in the Consultation Report [EN010143/APP/5.1] the discussions regarding the Scheme and the water environment have been undertaken with the Environment Agency and relevant Drainage Boards.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Construction programme and activities PINS ID: 2.1.7</p>	<p>Construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated to take an estimated 18-24 months, with a high-level overview of the construction programme and activities provided in Section 2.4 of the Scoping Report. This description should be developed in the ES to include key milestones, the duration and location of the required construction activities, and the proposed construction hours.</p>	<p>Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], sets out construction working hours and an overview of the construction programme and activities.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Abnormal loads PINS ID: 2.1.8</p>	<p>The Scoping Report identifies potential for road upgrades and widening, for example to accommodate abnormal loads if required. It is stated that this would be determined as the design develops. The Inspectorate expects that impacts which may result from such works, together with relevant mitigation measures, should be assessed within relevant aspect</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] During construction, there will be ten abnormal indivisible load (AIL) movements for delivery of the 132 kV/33 kV transformers to the Grid Connection Substations at Solar PV area 1c. This includes the delivery of two spare phases to</p>

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		<p>chapters of the ES where significant effects are likely to occur. The ES should set out the predicted number of abnormal loads and expected routeing.</p>	<p>mitigate the requirement for additional AIL movements during operation in the unlikely event of transformer failure.</p> <p>As discussed in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], swept path analysis for AILs, Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV), and tractor/trailers has been conducted to ensure there is knowledge of where routing is appropriate.</p> <p>Further assessment has been included as part of the development of the ES, and a Transport Assessment and Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan have been produced. Details are provided within Appendix 13-4: Transport Assessment, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and Appendix 13-5: Framework CTMP, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Temporary closures of footpaths and public rights of way (PRoW) during construction</p> <p>PINS ID: 2.1.9</p>	<p>Should any temporary diversions of footpaths, PRoW or other recreational routes be required during construction, the impacts to users should be assessed in the ES and mitigation proposed for any residual LSE. This should include consideration of delay and access restrictions. Where possible the assessment should be supported by pedestrian counts, with effort made to agree the locations for such counts with relevant consultation bodies. The locations of any diversions or closures should be illustrated on suitable figures in the ES. The Inspectorate notes</p>	<p>Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the potential impacts on PRoW. PRoW are also considered in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, Chapter 14 Human Health and discussed in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Appropriate cross references are included between relevant chapters of the ES.</p> <p>The Framework Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.13] describes all PRoW and how they will be</p>

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		<p>that impacts to P_{RoW} are considered in a number of chapters in the Scoping Report. Cross-reference should be made between ES chapters as appropriate, and information should be consistent between chapters and avoid duplication.</p>	<p>managed during construction, operation and decommissioning. This ensures all existing P_{RoW} will be maintained (if necessary, through temporary diversion during construction). There will be no P_{RoW} closures.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 2 and Chapter 12 where P_{RoW} cross or are adjacent to Solar PV Areas the perimeter fencing will be erected from the inside without impacting the P_{RoW}, therefore all existing P_{RoW} within the Solar PV Site will remain open throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. Two new Permissive Paths will be created within the Solar PV Site, these routes reinforce the existing P_{RoW} network and have been discussed and agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council (see Chapter 12). The P_{RoW}/ Permissive Paths will be buffered from the perimeter fencing, with fencing being installed a minimum distance of 20 m either side of the centre of the P_{RoW} where solar infrastructure lies to both sides (creating a 40 m wide corridor between the fence lines), or 15 m if solar infrastructure is to one side only. There will be a further 5 m from the perimeter fence to the Solar PV Panels.</p> <p>Pedestrian counts have not been undertaken as these data are not required to inform the assessments undertaken.</p>

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Planning Inspectorate	Biodiversity mitigation and enhancement PINS ID: 2.1.10	The Inspectorate notes that a Framework Biodiversity and Landscape Management Plan will be submitted with the DCO application that will specify mitigation and enhancement measures that would support biodiversity net gain (BNG). The Plan should clearly differentiate between measures proposed to mitigate significant effects of the Proposed Development and measures proposed to support BNG.	A Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) is provided in Volume 7 as document [EN010143/APP/7.14] , this will be updated post-consent as secured through the DCO.
Planning Inspectorate	Operational and maintenance activities PINS ID: 2.1.11	It is stated that sheep grazing may be utilised on the solar PV plots during operation and has multiple benefits. Any potential adverse impacts of this activity should also be assessed in the ES where significant effects are likely to occur.	As set out in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] sheep grazing is an option for vegetation management with the operational solar farm. The flock would be of a suitable size for the land available, rotated as required to ensure that no areas were over-grazed and that the land being currently grazed was sufficiently dry to support them thereby avoiding potential damage to soil structure. Appendix 2-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] presents a grazing feasibility study showing that there is no impediment to grazing within the site. Alternatively, the land may be managed by mowing and this is the worst case scenario assumed in Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8] contains appropriate mitigation measures to protect land and soil resources in either scenario.

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Planning Inspectorate	Operational lifespan/Deco mmissioning PINS ID: 2.1.12	The Scoping Report states that the design life of the Proposed Development is expected to be at least 40 years with the potential for this to be longer depending on the condition of the equipment. The ES should explain how the uncertainty around the design life of the Proposed Development has been accounted for in reaching the assessment conclusions. Any potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development should it operate beyond the 40-year timeframe should be assessed in the relevant ES aspect chapters.	<p>As stated in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], the design life of the Scheme is 40 years with decommissioning to commence 40 years after final commissioning (currently anticipated to be 2027 to 2067). The assessments presented in this ES are therefore based on a design/operational life of the Scheme being 40 years, and there is no requirement to consider the lifespan of the Scheme being extended beyond this.</p> <p>However, it is common practice for infrastructure such as 132 kV Substations and their associated export cables (i.e., the Grid Connection Substations and Grid Connection Cables) to be retained and used for another purpose after the development they were originally installed to support is decommissioned. Therefore, it is possible that the Grid Connection Substations and Grid Connection Cables may remain in place/operational after decommissioning of the Solar Farm. This cannot be confirmed at this time and will depend upon demand closer to the decommissioning date. Where retention /decommissioning of this infrastructure is relevant, the technical assessments presented in Chapters 6 to 6 of this ES have considered a worst case in respect to that discipline.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Plans	The ES should provide a plan showing the anticipated panel arrangement and location of	As stated in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] , the panels will

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	PINS ID: 2.1.13	associated infrastructure. Where there is flexibility in the Proposed Development design, multiple plans would aid understanding of the varying site arrangements.	be mounted as an east to west single axis tracker system. The other mounting arrangements put forward as options at Scoping have been discounted. Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] , shows the agreed design for the ES. This includes the indicative layout of solar PV infrastructure.
Planning Inspectorate	Construction lighting PINS ID: 2.1.14	The Scoping Report does not provide a description of the proposed construction lighting strategy. Paragraph 2.4.10 suggests that the proposed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will not address nuisances related to lighting. The ES should include a description of the proposed lighting strategy and evidence of any measures taken to minimise impacts on sensitive human and ecological receptors.	Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] , includes the description of the proposed lighting strategy at construction and operation (with lighting at decommissioning expected to be akin to that at operation). The sensitive lighting design, based on good practice measures, will avoid light spillage outside of the working areas. Details of the lighting design relevant to construction, operation and decommissioning are set out in the Framework CEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.7] Framework OEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.9]).
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Alternatives PINS ID: N/A	It is not acceptable to compare this scheme to a "no development" alternative. We believe more alternatives should have been considered in the initial assessment. With this in mind can the EIA please discuss and explain the following: 7) The viability of alternative sites, such as how many acres are available within the "Grid Connection Corridor" closer to Drax Power station, that would not affect the visual amenity of any residential properties and still have the advantage of good	Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] explains that 'no development' is not considered to be an alternative to the Scheme. The Applicant has considered a number of different alternatives in relation to the land identified for the Scheme and the solar technologies proposed. This is presented in Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>connections to the grid? (e.g. the fields shown on the map on pg. 90) 8) How does a roof-top solar scheme compare to this scheme? A large roof-top scheme could feasibly be implemented on a large scale on large existing industrial buildings like Amazon warehouses and distribution centres. How would that compare to this scheme which will result in loss of countryside? 9) How much additional power production could be unlocked, by making grants available to increase adoption of private rooftop solar and home battery storage options in urban areas and around the country? And how would that compare to the benefits of this scheme? 10) And finally can the EIA please include a section that explores the impact on property prices within the affected area, because this may have an adverse effect on residential properties within the environment of this scheme.</p>	<p>which also explains that smaller scale solar has not been considered as an alternative as it does not deliver the same infrastructure capacity. Impacts on property prices does not fall part of the scope of the EIA.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Electromagnetic field (EMF) PINS ID: 2.2.1</p>	<p>The Scoping Report provides no consideration of Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF). In line with relevant guidance (DECC Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines, A Voluntary Code of Practice 2012), cables above 132 kilovolts (kV) have potential to cause EMF effects. Although all proposed infrastructure associated with the development (e.g., cables and substations) are below the 132kV threshold, the voltage of the OHL, which are being considered as an alternative to underground cabling, is not</p>	<p>Consideration of Electric and Electro-magnetic Fields is included in Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] at section 16.8. As set out in Chapter 2: The Scheme ES Volume 1, [EN010143/APP/6.1] it has been confirmed that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme. The 33 kV Interconnecting Cables and 132 kV Grid Connection Cables will be buried underground and therefore Overhead Lines have not been included in the assessment.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>provided. Furthermore, there is potential for exceedances of 132kV where infrastructure overlaps. The Inspectorate considers that the ES should demonstrate the design measures taken to avoid the potential for EMF effects from the cable and substation infrastructure on receptors and address the risks to human health arising from EMF to the extent that it is relevant to the nature of the development and where significant effects are likely to occur.</p>	<p>The sheathing around underground cables eliminates the electric field altogether and therefore the assessment in Chapter 16 only considers electro-magnetic fields.</p> <p>Individually, all cables will therefore be below the voltage where guidance states that EMF effects are considered to occur meaning they are automatically compliant with the guidelines. As all of the cabling used in the Scheme will be 132 kV or less, it is again compliant with the guidelines, therefore the assessment focusses on the potential impacts due to increases in electro-magnetic fields from the overlap of different cables.</p> <p>Potential health impacts arising from Electric and Magnetic Fields have been scoped out of the assessment presented in Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] as the impacts of Electric and Magnetic Fields are considered to be not significant.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Mitigation PINS ID: 2.2.2</p>	<p>The Proposed Development application will comprise three array areas, further divided into a series of land parcels, where solar panels will be installed. The Applicant should ensure that the generic and specific mitigation requirements for each of the array areas/parcels are clearly distinguished within the ES and draft DCO (dDCO).</p>	<p>Noted. Generic mitigation requirements along with any specific mitigation requirements for different areas or sensitive receptors are set out within the relevant technical chapter of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16 ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]), the Framework CEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.7] Framework OEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.9]) and draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Operational management and mitigation PINS ID: 2.2.3	It is stated that operational mitigation measures would be contained in an Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) to be prepared in the event of the grant of the DCO. The Inspectorate recommends that a draft/outline version of the OEMP is submitted with the DCO application so that the proposed mitigation, and how it would be secured, is clearly identified and can be fully considered during the Examination.	A Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8] is submitted with the DCO Application so that the proposed mitigation, and how it would be secured, is clearly identified and can be fully considered during the Examination.
Planning Inspectorate	Other Environmental Topics' approach PINS ID: 2.2.4	The Inspectorate is content that the Applicant takes a proportionate approach to assessment in the ES. However, limited detail has been provided in the Report in relation to aspects considered under 'Other Environmental Topics' which are proposed to be scoped in. The ES should contain information on potential impacts and assessments should be provided where significant effects may occur.	Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] , provides an assessment of effects for each of the other topics. These include, Air Quality, Glint and Glare, Ground Conditions, Major Accidents and Disasters, Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields, Materials and Waste and Telecommunications and Utilities. The ES considers potential impacts and an assessment of significance.
Planning Inspectorate	Scoping Table PINS ID: 2.2.5	The Inspectorate recommends the use of a table in the ES to set out key changes in parameters/options of the Proposed Development presented in the Scoping Report to those presented in the ES. It is also recommended that a table demonstrating how the matters raised in the Scoping Opinion have been addressed in the ES and/or associated documents is provided.	Noted. This Appendix (Appendix 1-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) demonstrates how the matters raised in the Scoping Opinion have been addressed within the ES.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Monitoring of significant adverse effects PINS ID: 2.2.6	The ES should identify and describe any proposed monitoring of significant adverse effects and how the results of such monitoring would be utilised to inform any necessary remedial actions.	Monitoring requirements are discussed in the technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) where relevant. These are also set out in the Framework CEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.7] Framework OEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP ([EN010143/APP/7.9]) as relevant.
Planning Inspectorate	Transboundary effects PINS ID: 2.2.7	The Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS has considered the Proposed Development and concludes that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or cumulatively on the environment in a European Economic Area State. In reaching this conclusion the Inspectorate has identified and considered the Proposed Development’s likely impacts including consideration of potential pathways and the extent, magnitude, probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impacts. The Inspectorate considers that the likelihood of transboundary effects resulting from the Proposed Development is so low that it does not warrant the issue of a detailed transboundary screening. However, this position will remain under review and will have regard to any new or materially different information coming to light which may alter that decision. Note: The SoS’ duty under Regulation 32 of the 2017 EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process. The Inspectorate’s screening of	Noted.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A	<p>transboundary issues is based on the relevant considerations specified in the Annex to its Advice Note Twelve, available on our website at http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-andadvice/advice-notes/</p> <p>Climate parameters for the in-combination climate change impact assessment of the Scheme – this indicates that Sea Level Rise may be scoped out of Chapter 6, which we feel contradicts with Chapter 9. For clarity, we believe the development site is likely to be susceptible to the risks of sea level rise. Flood risk in the area is tidal from some sources, and therefore rising sea levels are likely to increase that risk in the future. To ensure the risk is not underestimated, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be produced before that risk is considered for scoping out.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 6: Climate Change, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The impact of sea level rise on the Scheme as a result of climate change is included in the Climate Change risk Assessment (CCRA) (Appendix 6-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p> <p>An In-combination Climate Change Impact (ICCI) Assessment (Appendix 6-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has also been undertaken. It has considered the combined impacts of sea level rise and the Scheme on receptors in the surrounding environment.</p>
Natural England	Biodiversity PINS ID: N/A	<p>The England Biodiversity Strategy published by Defra establishes principles for the consideration of biodiversity and the effects of climate change. The ES should reflect these principles and identify how the development’s effects on the natural environment will be influenced by climate change, and how ecological networks will be maintained. The NPPF requires that the planning system should contribute to the enhancement of the natural environment ‘by establishing coherent</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 6: Climate Change, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An ICCI assessment (Appendix 6-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has been undertaken. It has considered the impacts of climate change and the Scheme on ecological receptors in the surrounding environment.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures' (NPPF Para 174), which should be demonstrated through the ES.	
Planning Inspectorate	In-combination climate change impact assessment - temperature change PINS ID: 3.1.1	The Scoping Report states that although impacts are expected as a result of projected temperature increases, when considered in combination with the Proposed Development these are not expected to have a significant impact on receptors. No justification is provided for this conclusion. In the absence of additional information, including the location of sensitive receptors, the Inspectorate is not in a position to agree to scope this matter out at this stage. The ES should assess the potential for temperature changes to exacerbate LSE relating to the Proposed Development, including the deliverability of mitigation measures such as, for example, vegetation screening and implications for achieving BNG.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 6: Climate Change, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An ICCI assessment (Appendix 6-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has been undertaken to assess the exacerbation of LSEs relating to the scheme on BNG. It has considered the combined impacts of temperature increases and the Scheme on receptors in the surrounding environment.
Planning Inspectorate	In-combination climate change impact assessment - sea level rise PINS ID: 3.1.2	The Applicant proposes to scope these matters [in-combination impacts from sea level rise and resilience of the Scheme to rising sea levels] out on the basis that the location of the Proposed Development means it is not susceptible to sea level rise. However, no evidence is provided to support this statement. The adjacent River Ouse is noted to be a tidal river at the point where it crosses the site boundary. On the basis of the current information, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope this matter out. The ES should	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 6: Climate Change, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An ICCI assessment has been undertaken (Appendix 6-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]). It has considered the combined impacts of sea level rise and the Scheme on receptors in the surrounding environment.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		include an assessment of in-combination impacts from sea level rise and resilience of the Proposed Development to sea level rise where significant effects are likely to occur.	
Planning Inspectorate	In-combination climate change impact assessment - precipitation change PINS ID: 3.1.3	The Scoping Report states that significant impacts on surface water or groundwater levels are not expected as a result of precipitation changes in combination with the Proposed Development. It is stated that flow of precipitation to the ground would not be hindered and conversion from agricultural land to grassland would increase infiltration and reduce runoff rates. No drainage or flood risk modelling is presented to support this assertion. Solar panels have potential to alter runoff rates and patterns. In the absence of more detailed information regarding drainage design and controls, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope this matter out.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 6: Climate Change, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An ICCI assessment (Appendix 6-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has been undertaken. It has considered the combined impacts of surface water and groundwater and the Scheme on receptors in the surrounding environment.
Planning Inspectorate	In-combination climate change impact assessment - temperature change PINS ID: 3.1.4	The Applicant proposes to scope changes in wind patterns out (i.e. In-combination climate change impact assessment – wind) of the ICCI on the basis that the Proposed Development is not likely to significantly affect receptors in combination with projected changes in wind patterns. Table 6-3 notes that the Proposed Development may be vulnerable. The Applicant proposes to scope changes in wind patterns out of the ICCI on the basis that the Proposed Development is not likely to significantly affect receptors in combination	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 6: Climate Change, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An ICCI assessment (Appendix 6-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has been undertaken. The Planning Inspector has agreed that in-combination effects in relation to wind can be scoped out and are therefore not further considered.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>with projected changes in wind patterns. Table 6-3 notes that the Proposed Development may be vulnerable to changes in wind patterns, such as high winds, and that the resilience of the Proposed Development to these changes will be assessed within the climate change resilience review to identify any adaptation measures required, as stated in paragraph 6.6.9 of the Scoping Report. On the basis that the Proposed Development would be designed to be resilient to changes in wind patterns the Inspectorate is content that significant in-combination effects on receptors in relation to wind are unlikely to occur and as such agrees that this matter can be scoped out.</p>	
<p>Historic England</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>The methodology should be amended as the 'significance of effects' is not the same as the 'effect on significance'.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The methodology in this chapter does not conflate significance of effect with the effect on (heritage) significance and it is recognised that these are separate issues.</p> <p>The issue was discussed at a meeting with Historic England 26 July 2023 and it was agreed that the proposed methodology was acceptable. Section 7.7 of this ES chapter assesses impacts to heritage assets deriving from change to their heritage interests and heritage significance. A resulting significance of effect is then assessed.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Historic England	Cultural Heritage PINS ID: N/A	We don't agree with the ranking of heritage assets (Table 7 – 4). The emphasis on Grade II buildings should be higher than 'Medium'.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This matter was addressed and resolved at meeting with Historic England, Conservation Officer for East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Archaeology Officer for East Riding of Yorkshire Council dated 26 July 2023. Section 7.4 of this ES chapter states that while it is recognised that listed buildings are designated due to an architectural or historic interest, considered to be of national importance, this assessment makes a distinction in value in Table 7-4 of this chapter between Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings and Grade II listed buildings. This reflects the separation of the grades in paragraph 200 of the NPPF which makes a distinction between Grade II listed buildings and registered parks and gardens, and assets which it considers to be of 'the highest significance', notably scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens.</p>
Historic England	Cultural Heritage PINS ID: N/A	More credence should be placed on long distance views. We appreciate that the red line area is purely notional at the moment, there will be changes and not the entirety of the area will be given over to solar panels. Information on how views change as the viewer moves through the landscape – taking a more dynamic approach	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Study Area has been informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), shown on Figure 10-5 and Figure 10-6, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3], but primarily from the results of the site visit which considered the</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		rather than an approach to views based on fixed points.	Scheme's impact on the experience of heritage assets as the viewer moves through the landscape. The Study Area therefore considers the potential for the Scheme to change the experience of a heritage asset as the viewer moves through the landscape rather than solely from a fixed viewpoint.
Historic England	Cultural Heritage PINS ID: N/A	It would be useful if the consultant and the Principal Archaeologists at North Yorkshire County Council and East Yorkshire could agree a suite of overarching research questions for the project: What do we need to know about the development of this area, what are the big archaeological / heritage questions?	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Consultation has been undertaken with the Archaeologists at North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council to agree the scope of fieldwork surveys, comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. The results of the fieldwork surveys and the ongoing consultation with North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council will inform research themes for further targeted archaeological evaluation. Preliminary research questions, identified through desk-based assessment, are presented in section 6.2 of Appendix 7-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2], and research questions will be updated during the further stages of fieldwork.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Decommissioning	In section 3.2.2 of the Scoping Opinion the Inspectorate notes that there is no discussion of	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: 3.2.2	potential impacts as a result of decommissioning and considers that these potential effects should also be assessed. Reference was made to potential for harm due to removal of piles and any future requirement for deep ploughing.	Potential impacts from decommissioning are considered in section 7.7 of this ES chapter.
Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council	Cultural Heritage PINS ID: N/A	13 February 2023 email from Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council. Written here verbatim: <i>“I have read the Cultural Heritage chapter of the scoping report and agree that all aspects of the historic environment should be scoped into the assessment. The chapter sets out a robust framework for the assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposal (paras 7.7.10 – 7.7.15) and providing this framework is followed then the results should form a suitable baseline from which to assess the DCO. A point ... at the moment concerns the use of the term ‘non-designated heritage asset’. The Government definition of this (see Historic environment - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Para’s 039-041) is an asset specifically identified by a plan making authority as being of special interest, e.g., a local list building. The majority of sites identified in the study are will not be legally designated, nor will they be locally identified so perhaps the term should simply be shortened to ‘heritage asset’ to avoid confusion with the Government definition. If there are any locally designated assets on the East Riding side of the proposal then they may be identified as ‘non-designated heritage assets’.</i>	The advice provided in the scoping response has been incorporated into the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Appendix 7-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Consultation PINS ID: N/A	We would recommend that the applicant includes the East Yorkshire Rivers Trust to their consultation list.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The East Yorkshire Rivers Trust was approached as part of the stakeholder engagement for the Scheme.</p>
Environment Agency	BNG PINS ID: N/A	We welcome the applicant’s commitment to provide Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). It is stated that BNG of at least 10% will be delivered and will include field boundary enhancements and seed planting. We consider there are significant opportunities for BNG in this area, particularly around the rivers Ouse & Derwent and we’d welcome further discussion with the applicant in regard to this.	<p>Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and</p> <p>Consideration has been given to opportunities for BNG enhancements on-site and a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report [EN010143/APP/7.11] to Natural England’s BNG metric 4.0 has been prepared. The mitigation hierarchy has been followed, avoiding impacts where possible and prioritising on-site enhancements. Main Rivers (Derwent and Ouse) will be scoped out of the Watercourses Module in the BNG assessment as they will be crossed using non open cut techniques (e.g., HDD).</p> <p>As the land within the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridors is returned to the landowners (in pre-development condition) after construction. BNG will therefore be delivered within the Solar PV Site and Ecology Mitigation Area which will remain within</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Table 8-4: Scope of proposed development ecology surveys PINS ID: N/A	We note the applicant’s intent to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat Survey. We recommend the use of UKHab, which can be used to inform BNG. We are pleased to see that the applicant is proposing eDNA surveys for Great Crested Newts and support this approach.	<p>the Applicant’s control during the operational phase.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to ensuring the Scheme achieves in excess of a 10% increase in BNG, with the BNG Assessment [EN010143/APP/7.11] showing an 80% increase is achieved for habitat unit biodiversity based on the indicative design and maximum parameters. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity will be explored further at detailed design stage and the assessment will be updated.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As set out in Table 8-3, the Phase 1 habitat data has been captured in the field alongside habitat condition assessments in line with UKHab as per BNG standard guidance documents.</p> <p>Some limited eDNA surveys were carried out in 2022, where access was possible. However, on receipt of consent for the Scheme, the Scheme has applied for a GCN DLL, negating the requirement to undertake full GCN presence/likely absence and population size surveys on all relevant waterbodies within a suitable Zol of the Scheme. Natural England has undertaken an impact assessment, the outcome of which is documented in the Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate (IACPC),</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Proposed DCO Requirements PINS ID: N/A	Paragraph 2.4.14 (of the scoping report) confirms that a Framework Biodiversity and Landscape Management Plan will be submitted with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application and will specify mitigation and enhancement measures that will support BNG. We support the development of this framework and support the proposal for a DCO Requirement securing a more detailed Biodiversity and Landscape Management Plan to be produced post-consent.	<p>which is being submitted as part of the DCO application as Appendix 8-10: Great Crested Newt District Level Licensing Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate, Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]. The IACPC provides detail including information on the Scheme’s impact on GCN and the appropriate compensation required. As such, significant effects on GCN populations as a result of the Scheme will be avoided.</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.14] has been prepared for the DCO Application. This document sets out the principles for how the land will be managed throughout the operational phase, following the completion of construction, and specifies mitigation and enhancement measures that will support the delivery of BNG. A detailed LEMP will be produced following the grant of the DCO application and the detailed design stage, prior to the start of construction. The provision of BNG is secured via Requirement 7 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO and the Framework LEMP is secured via Requirement 6.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Biodiversity and Geography PINS ID: N/A	The assessment will need to include potential impacts of the proposal upon sites and features of nature conservation interest as well as opportunities for nature recovery through biodiversity net gain (BNG). There might also be strategic approaches to take into account.	<p>Consideration has been given to opportunities for BNG enhancements on-site and a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report [EN010143/APP/7.11] to Natural England’s BNG metric 4.0 has been prepared. The mitigation hierarchy has been followed, avoiding impacts where possible and prioritising on-site enhancements. Main Rivers (Derwent and Ouse) will be scoped out of the Watercourses Module in the BNG assessment as they will be crossed using non open cut techniques (e.g., HDD), and including them would disproportionately skew the requirements for mitigation to achieve a net gain.</p> <p>As the land within the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridors is returned to the landowners (in pre-development condition) after construction. BNG will therefore be delivered within the Solar PV Site and Ecology Mitigation Area which will remain within the Applicant’s control during the operational phase.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to ensuring the Scheme achieves in excess of a 10% increase in BNG, with the BNG Assessment [EN010143/APP/7.11] showing an 80% increase is achieved for habitat unit biodiversity based on the indicative design and maximum parameters. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity will be</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Biodiversity and Geography PINS ID: N/A	Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) is the process of identifying, quantifying, and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components. EclA may be carried out as part of the EIA process or to support other forms of environmental assessment or appraisal. Guidelines have been developed by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). For additional information relating to Solar Parks please refer to the Technical Information Note at the link below, which provides a summary of advice about their siting, their potential impacts and mitigation requirements for the safeguarding of the natural environment. Solar parks: <i>maximising environmental benefits</i> (TIN101).	explored further at detailed design stage and the assessment will be updated. Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Noted. The CIEEM guidelines have been taken into account as part of this EclA. Technical Information Note TIN101 has been reviewed and considered as suggested. It is noted that this Information Note has now been archived by Natural England.
Natural England	International and European sites PINS ID: N/A	The development site is within or may impact on the following European/internationally designated nature conservation sites: Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA), Humber Estuary Ramsar site, River Derwent SAC, Lower Derwent Valley SAC, Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar, Lower Derwent Valley SPA. The ES should thoroughly assess the potential for the proposal to affect internationally designated sites of nature conservation importance / European sites, including marine	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been undertaken to inform the ES and has been submitted with the DCO submission as a stand-alone document. The HRA Report [EN010143/APP/7.12] has been used to inform the ES Assessments provided in Sections 8.7 and 8.9 of this chapter.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>sites where relevant. This includes Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), listed Ramsar sites, candidate SAC and proposed SPA. 4.3 Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive requires an appropriate assessment where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects.</p>	
Natural England	<p>Nationally designated sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p> <p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Further information on the SSSI and its special interest features can be found at www.magic.gov .</p> <p>The development site is within or may impact the following Site of Special Scientific Interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humber Estuary SSSI • River Derwent SSSI • Brighton Meadows SSSI • Derwent Ings SSSI <p>The potential impact pathways to these sites are the same as those set out in Table 1 above for their corresponding European sites.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement should include a full assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the development on the features of special interest within the SSSI and identify appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, minimise or reduce any adverse significant effects.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The ES provides a full assessment of likely significant direct and indirect effects on the features of special scientific interest associated with the SSSIs which lie within the 5 km Study Area. The assessment also identifies appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, minimise or reduce any adverse significant effects.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Protected Species PINS ID: N/A	<p>The ES should assess the impact of all phases of the proposal on protected species (including, for example, great crested newts, reptiles, birds, water voles, badgers and bats). Natural England does not hold comprehensive information regarding the locations of species protected by law. Records of protected species should be obtained from appropriate local biological record centres, nature conservation organisations and local groups. Consideration should be given to the wider context of the site, for example in terms of habitat linkages and protected species' populations in the wider area.</p> <p>The area likely to be affected by the development should be thoroughly surveyed by competent ecologists at appropriate times of year for relevant species and the survey results, impact assessments and appropriate accompanying mitigation strategies included as part of the ES. Surveys should always be carried out in optimal survey time periods and to current guidance by suitably qualified and, where necessary, licensed, consultants.</p> <p>Natural England has adopted standing advice for protected species, which includes guidance on survey and mitigation measures. A separate protected species licence from Natural England or Defra may also be required. Applicants can make use of Natural England's charged Pre-</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An assessment of effects on relevant ecological features has been undertaken in this ES, which has been informed by desk study data and ecological surveys undertaken to date.</p> <p>Embedded mitigation and additional mitigation required over and above embedded mitigation is presented in this chapter.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		Submission Screening Service for a review of a draft wildlife licence application.	
Natural England	District Level Licensing for Great Crested Newts PINS ID: N/A	<p>Based on Table 8-4, Natural England is aware that East Yorkshire Solar Farm Limited are considering applying to use the District Level Licensing scheme for great crested newts (GCN). Where strategic approaches such as district level licensing (DLL) for great crested newts (GCN) are used, a letter of no impediment (LONI) will not be required. Instead, the developer will need to provide evidence to the Examining Authority (ExA) on how and where this approach has been used in relation to the proposal, which must include a counter-signed Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate (IACPC) from Natural England, or a similar approval from an alternative DLL provider.</p> <p>The DLL approach is underpinned by a strategic area assessment which includes the identification of risk zones, strategic opportunity area maps and a mechanism to ensure adequate compensation is provided regardless of the level of impact. In addition, Natural England (or an alternative DLL provider) will undertake an impact assessment, the outcome of which will be documented in the IACPC (or equivalent).</p> <p>If no GCN surveys have been undertaken, Natural England’s risk zone modelling may be relied upon. During the impact assessment, Natural England will inform the Applicant whether</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The DLL route has been pursued for the Scheme.</p> <p>Communication received from Natural England, via their DAS (email dated 27 March 2023) confirmed that “...<i>there is no overlap with a DLL ‘red risk zone’ therefore this does not pose any barrier to the use of DLL for this project.</i>”</p> <p>On receipt of consent for the Scheme, the Scheme will apply for a DLL. The Scheme currently holds a provisional IACPC from Natural England, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application as Appendix 8-10: Great Crested Newt District Level Licensing Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate [EN010143/APP/6.2]. The Applicant is in the process of obtaining the full IACPC certificate and will update the above appendix when it is in place.</p> <p>Proceeding with the DLL route negates the requirement to undertake full GCN presence likely absence and population size surveys on all relevant waterbodies within a suitable Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the Scheme. Natural England undertake an impact assessment, the outcome of which is documented in the IACPC, submitted</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>their scheme is within one of the amber risk zones and therefore whether the Proposed Development is likely to have a significant effect on GCN.</p> <p>The IACPC will also provide additional detail including information on the Proposed Development's impact on GCN and the appropriate compensation required.</p> <p>By demonstrating that the DLL scheme for GCN will be used, consideration of GCN in the ES can be restricted to cross-referring to the Natural England (or alternative provider) IACPC as a justification as to why significant effects on GCN populations as a result of the Proposed Development would be avoided.</p>	<p>as part of the DCO Application. The IACPC provides detail including information on the Scheme's impact on GCN and the appropriate compensation required. As such, significant effects on GCN populations as a result of the Scheme will be avoided.</p>
Natural England	<p>Priority Habitats and Species</p> <p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>Priority Habitats and Species are of particular importance for nature conservation and included in the England Biodiversity List published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Most priority habitats will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. Lists of priority habitats and species can be found here. Natural England does not routinely hold species data. Such data should be collected when impacts on priority habitats or species are considered likely.</p> <p>Consideration should also be given to the potential environmental value of brownfield sites, often found in urban areas and former industrial</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Information on the presence of priority habitats has been obtained through review of the MAGIC website and through habitat surveys. This included a search for Open Mosaic Habitat as mapped on the MAGIC website.</p> <p>Appropriate ornithological and botanical surveys have been undertaken, as required. As detailed in Table 8-3, surveys for breeding birds were undertaken between April and July 2022 within the land identified as being within Solar PV Site at that time. Further surveys were undertaken between late March/ early April and June 2023</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>land. Sites can be checked against the (draft) national Open Mosaic Habitat (OMH) inventory published by Natural England and freely available to download. Further information is also available here.</p> <p>An appropriate level habitat survey should be carried out on the site, to identify any important habitats present. In addition, ornithological, botanical, and invertebrate surveys should be carried out at appropriate times in the year, to establish whether any scarce or priority species are present.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement should include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any historical data for the site affected by the proposal (e.g. from previous surveys)• Additional surveys carried out as part of this proposal• The habitats and species present• The status of these habitats and species (e.g. whether priority species or habitat)• The direct and indirect effects of the development upon those habitats and species• Full details of any mitigation or compensation measures• Opportunities for biodiversity net gain or other environmental enhancement	<p>where required, in areas of the Solar PV Site that were not covered in 2022 and the Interconnecting and Grid Connection Corridors. Monthly surveys for non-breeding birds (passage and over wintering) commenced in September 2022, continuing to March 2023. Due to the predominantly arable nature of the Solar PV Site and the Scheme largely retaining habitats of greater value to invertebrates (e.g. grassland margins, woodland, hedgerows) no detailed terrestrial invertebrate surveys were undertaken to inform the ES. Potential effects on likely invertebrate species has been included within the assessment, based on desk study and habitat types.</p> <p>The ES includes detailed information as per the bullet point list in Natural England's comment.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Ancient Woodland, ancient and veteran trees PINS ID: N/A	<p>The ES should assess the impacts of the proposal on any ancient and veteran trees, and the scope to avoid and mitigate for adverse impacts. It should also consider opportunities for enhancement.</p> <p>Ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees are irreplaceable habitats of great importance for its wildlife, its history, and the contribution it makes to our diverse landscapes. Paragraph 180 of the NPPF sets out the highest level of protection for irreplaceable habitats and development should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.</p> <p>Natural England and the Forestry Commission have prepared standing advice on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The ES includes an assessment of effects on ancient and veteran trees, there is no ancient woodland present within the 2 km Study Area. The assessment presented in this chapter has been informed by the Appendix 10-5 Arboicultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Report, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The assessment within the ES includes consideration of site access locations and any areas where traffic routing for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) or Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL) may ingress on verges close to ancient or veteran trees.</p> <p>During the development of the design, the tree constraints data has been considered in relation to the design and where there is potential for trees to be impacted by the design proposals further survey of these trees have been undertaken to accurately define the impacts that may occur and develop mitigation including altering the design to avoid features where practicable. The site layout plan presented at Figure 2-3 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] allows for a buffer of 15 m around all trees (where reduction/ removal is not required to facilitate access and/ or cabling works) and the</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Biodiversity net gain (BNG) PINS ID: N/A	<p>Natural England notes and supports the applicant's aspiration to deliver over 10% Biodiversity Net Gain measured utilising the Biodiversity Metric 3.1 stated within the scoping report. However, given the scale of the project and a history of successful delivery of BNG for solar projects. Natural England encourages the applicant to commit to delivery of 10% BNG in all habitat types identified within the order limits, in accordance with the Environment Act 2021. Natural England considers that major infrastructure developments should set the highest environmental standard. They should lead by example in showing how investment in sustainable infrastructure can better serve</p>	<p>design parameters allow for a minimum 15 m buffer for individual veteran/ancient trees (increased as necessary following identification of root protection zones (RPZ), through survey data) and are included in the ES.</p> <p>The operational lifetime of the Scheme (40 years), including possible shading implications, have be taken into consideration when specifying habitat creation/management, alongside the standard timings for delivery of BNG units. Yearly review of a tree management requirements will be undertaken and shared with East Riding of Yorkshire Council (the Solar PV Site lies only solely within the administrative area of East Riding of Yorkshire Council).</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The BNG Assessment Report [EN010143/APP/7.11] has informed the ES and has been submitted with the DCO Application. The BNG approach follows all standard guidance and is using the latest BNG metric (Metric 4.0) and reporting structure, as well as aligning with BS 8683. The Applicant is committed to ensuring the Scheme will achieve in excess of a 10% increase in BNG, with the BNG Assessment Report [EN010143/APP/7.11] showing an 80% increase is achieved for habitat unit biodiversity based on</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>communities, including through the delivery of environmental goals, such as flood resilience, expanding natural habitats and contributing toward Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions. Nature-based solutions built into infrastructure schemes provide one means for setting in place the government’s 25 Year Environment Plan.</p> <p>Natural England recognises the high opportunity for the development to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) on-site and it is recommended that the following guidance is applied in order to achieve this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principals for Development • BS 8683: 2021 Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain. Specification: In addition, the applicant should be aware of forthcoming guidance and legislation in relation to the Environment Act 2021, which may be released in the interim prior to submission of the DCO application. <p>Natural England notes the requirement to provide a Framework Biodiversity and Landscape Management Plan as part of a DCO submission. It is recommended that this includes details specific to the approach to BNG including how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, metric calculations, management and future monitoring</p>	<p>the indicative design and maximum parameters. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity will be explored further at detailed design stage and the assessment will be updated. Landscaping / planting opportunities have been/will be delivered with a collaborative approach between ecology, BNG and landscaping seeking multiple benefits where possible and matching landscape character. The BNG Assessment Report also details upcoming secondary legislation associated with the Environment Act, which is due late 2023 for planning proposals and in 2025 for NSIP. The report appendices deal with the 10 Principals of BNG, clear metric calculations, habitat conditions and conversions from any landscape plans. The BNG Assessment Report includes a high level plan for habitat enhancement and creation and this feeds directly into the Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14] submitted with the DCO Application.</p> <p>Comments on the Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] submitted with the DCO Application, are noted and have been incorporated</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>and the legal mechanism by which any BNG will be secured. It is also noted that the lifetime of the proposal is predicted to span 40 years and it is stated that a Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (framework Demp) will be produced to ensure work will have regard to environmental legislation at the time of decommissioning at the end of this period. In order to align with Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principle 8: Create a Net Gain Legacy to achieve long-term benefits to nature, Natural England recommends that the framework Demp also includes and adheres to any ecological measures identified within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and highlights the likely need for updated ecological surveys at the time of decommissioning.</p> <p>In order to maximise nature recovery and target habitat enhancement where it will have the greatest local benefit it is recommended that locally identified opportunities should be acknowledged and incorporated into the design of BNG (both on and off-site). This should include any locally mapped ecological networks and priority habitats identified by East Riding of Yorkshire Council. In addition, Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) are a new mandatory system of spatial strategies for nature established by the Environment Act 2021 which will contribute to the national Nature Recovery Network (NRN). Work is currently underway to</p>	

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Connecting People with nature PINS ID: N/A	<p>develop these strategies, which will identify strategic priorities for nature protection, recovery, and enhancement. Given the size, scale and opportunities afforded by the application is therefore recommended that engagement with relevant local planning authorities, responsible authorities and statutory consultees (including Natural England) is undertaken to align habitat enhancement through the development with any emerging plans and policies in relation to LNRS.</p> <p>The ES should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, public rights of way and, where appropriate, the England Coast Path and coastal access routes and coastal margin in the vicinity of the development, in line with NPPF paragraph 100 and there will be reference in the relevant National Policy Statement. It should assess the scope to mitigate for any adverse impacts. Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIP) can be used to identify public rights of way within or adjacent to the proposed site that should be maintained or enhanced.</p> <p>Measures to help people to better access the countryside for quiet enjoyment and opportunities to connect with nature should be considered. Such measures could include reinstating existing footpaths or the creation of new footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways. Links to other green networks and, where appropriate, urban fringe areas should also be explored to help promote</p>	<p>Chapter 12: Socio Economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the potential impacts on existing (PRoW) and other land that is currently accessible to members of the public and will assess the scope to mitigate for any adverse impacts. Consideration of the role that natural links have in connecting habitats and providing potential pathways for the movement of species has been considered as the design has progressed and has fed into the Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		the creation of wider green infrastructure. Access to nature within the development site should also be considered, including the role that natural links have in connecting habitats and providing potential pathways for movements of species.	
North Lincolnshire Council	SPA and Ramsar Sites PINS ID: N/A	The proposal could affect the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. The proposals for wintering and passage bird surveys appear appropriate to inform an HRA in terms of potential likely significant effects on the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The passage and wintering bird survey data has been used to inform the HRA [EN010143/APP/7.12] and the assessment in the ES within this chapter.
North Lincolnshire Council	Cumulative effects PINS ID: N/A	The Scheme will need to be considered alone and in combination with other plans or projects that could affect the European Sites. For the in-combination assessment, it is recommended to use the in-combination database that is administered by the Humber Nature Partnership. North Lincolnshire Council would expect other Competent Authorities to lead on Habitat Regulations Assessments.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Appropriate and relevant sources have been used to inform the HRA [EN010143/APP/7.12] in combination assessment.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Cumulative effects PINS ID: N/A	In relation to the grid connection at Drax, it is worth noting that there are a number of other proposed projects within the area around Drax, some of which will have temporary impacts and some permanent. This could result in cumulative impacts on habitats and species within the local area. I would like to see this considered as part of the cumulative and in combination assessment.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The ES cumulative assessment and in combination assessment (as part of the HRA [EN010143/APP/7.12]) has considered relevant projects and plans.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Existing Trees and Vegetation PINS ID: N/A	There is potential for the development to adversely affect existing boundary trees and vegetation. This should be reviewed, protected and retained where appropriate. A tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment will be required to BS5837:2012. This is important if boundary vegetation is needed for ongoing screening of the site.	Existing boundary trees and hedgerows will be retained and protected as far as practicable. No ancient or veteran trees will be removed. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented as Appendix 10-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] .
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Existing Trees and Vegetation PINS ID: N/A	The operational life of the proposed scheme should also be taken into account. We would wish to see certainty that site vegetation would be retained during the maintenance management period and not later removed as a consequence of the development (e.g. managed due to potential shading).	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The operational lifetime of the Scheme (40 years), including possible shading implications has been taken into consideration when specifying habitat creation/management, alongside the standard BNG timings for unit delivery.
Planning Inspectorate	Statutory designated sites more than 2km from the site PINS ID: 3.3.1	The Applicant proposes to scope out effects on statutory designated sites (without mobile species) located more than 2km from the site. No justification is provided for scoping this matter out. The Inspectorate has considered the characteristics of the Proposed Development and is content to scope this matter out on the basis that significant effects are unlikely. However the ES should justify why this study area is appropriate in line with established guidance, seeking agreement from relevant consultation bodies where possible.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The ES provides justification for the Study Area. As set out in paragraph 8.44.22 of this chapter, the ES considers any surface water bodies or water dependent ecological sites or habitats up to 2 km from the Order limits if they might be hydrologically linked. This is to consider potential impacts relating to waterborne pollution and downstream flood effects. Statutory designated sites that lie more than 2 km from the Order

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p>limits (without mobile species) will not be directly impacted by the Scheme through habitat loss or disturbance. At this distance, disturbance impacts to species using designated sites through increased noise, lighting or visual disturbance does not need to be considered as it is too far for a pathway for an effect.</p> <p>In accordance with IAQM (Institute of Air Quality Management) guidance, section 6.2: Air Quality of Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] presents a Dust Risk Assessment which examines the risk of construction dust to ecological sites holding a National or European designation within 50 m of the Site or within 50 m from a route used by construction vehicles on the public highway (up to 500 m from the Site access point): within 1 km of the Order limits. Local Wildlife Sites have also been considered, although it is acknowledged that explicit consideration as part of the Dust Risk Assessment is not required in accordance with the IAQM guidance.</p> <p>As detailed in section 16.1 (Air Quality) of Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], owing to the levels of traffic expected to be generated by the Scheme being below criteria set out in IAQM Guidance a detailed dispersion modelling exercise has not been undertaken for the Scheme and the effect can be considered to be</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p>not significant. Therefore, this ES chapter, does not consider potential effects on ecological features (including designated sites) as a result of changes in air quality due to construction traffic, as no significant effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Similarly, as described in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], there would be no normal requirement for HGV movements during the operation of the solar farm (it is anticipated that any deliveries (including the removal of wastes from site) would be via Light Goods Vehicles (LGV) or cars and would not be frequent) and therefore, no impacts to ecological features due to changes in air quality are anticipated during operation of the Scheme due to vehicle emissions – see also section 6.2: Air Quality of Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], which has scoped out assessment of the operational effects the Scheme on air quality due to the low level of traffic generated resulting in no significant effects being predicted.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Impacts to common and widespread habitats of low sensitivity and/or	The Scoping Report states that impacts to common and widespread habitats of low sensitivity and/or conservation interest is proposed to be scoped out. No justification is provided for scoping this matter out, however paragraph 8.7.2 outlines the overall assessment approach and states that the assessment will	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As per CIEEM guidance and as set out in paragraph 8.7.2 of the Scoping Report (Appendix 1-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]), the assessment focuses</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	conservation interest PINS ID: 3.3.2	<p>focus on ecological features which are considered important and have potential to be affected by the Proposed Development rather than the addressing all habitats (and species) with potential to occur within the study area. In the absence of information, such as evidence demonstrating clear agreement with relevant statutory bodies and details of the proposed habitats to be scoped out, the Inspectorate is not in a position to agree to scope this matter out. Accordingly, the ES should include an assessment of this matter, or information demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultation bodies and the absence of a LSE.</p>	<p>on habitats and species which are ‘relevant’ i.e., ecological features considered important and potentially affected by the proposed Scheme. In its guidance, CIEEM makes clear that there is no need to “...<i>carry out detailed assessment of features that are sufficiently widespread, unthreatened and resilient to project impacts and will remain viable and sustainable</i>”. However, the embedded mitigation (as detailed in section 8.6) will also help to safeguard wider biodiversity. Natural England, as the relevant consultation body has been contacted through the Discretionary Advice Service (DAS), to discuss the proposed methodology in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate’s comment. Correspondence received from Natural England (letter dated 31 March 2023, reference 384466) states “<i>We also note the proposal to scope out impacts to common and widespread habitats of low sensitivity and/or conservation interest within the EclA, in line with CIEEM guidance. Natural England agrees that this approach is reasonable, but would recommend justification is provided for why each of the habitats has been scoped out of further assessment.</i>” As stated in paragraph 8.4.60 of this chapter, all relevant ecological features of Local value and above, where there is the potential for the Scheme to impact them directly or indirectly, have been taken forward to impact assessment and are the ‘relevant ecological features’ for the</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Great Crested Newts (GCN) PINS ID: 3.3.3	<p>Table 8-4 states that effects on GCN are currently scoped in but may be scoped out of the detailed impact assessment in the ES as District Level Licensing (DLL) is likely to be used to offset the effects of the Proposed Development on GCN. The Inspectorate understands that the DLL approach includes strategic area assessment and the identification of risk zones and strategic opportunity area maps. The ES should include information to demonstrate whether the Proposed Development is located within a risk zone for GCN. If the Applicant enters into the DLL scheme, Natural England (NE) will undertake an impact assessment and inform the Applicant whether their Proposed Development is within one of the amber risk zones and therefore whether the Proposed Development is likely to have a significant effect on GCN. The outcome of this assessment will be documented on an Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate (IACPC). The IACPC can be used to provide additional detail to inform the findings in the ES, including information on the Proposed Development’s impact on GCN and the appropriate compensation required. For the</p>	<p>purposes of the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA). The biodiversity importance, or value, assigned to each relevant habitat and species and justification for this, is provided in Table 8-8 and Table 8-9.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The DLL route has been pursued for the Scheme.</p> <p>Communication received from Natural England, via their DAS (email dated 27 March 2023) confirmed that “...<i>there is no overlap with a DLL ‘red risk zone’ therefore this does not pose any barrier to the use of DLL for this project.</i>”</p> <p>On receipt of consent for the Scheme, the scheme will apply for a DLL. The Scheme is in the process of obtaining the IACPC certificate, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application as Appendix 8-10: Great Crested Newt District Level Licensing Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2], thus negating the requirement to undertake full GCN presence/ likely absence and population size surveys on all relevant waterbodies within a suitable Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the Scheme. Natural England has undertaken an impact assessment, the outcome of which is</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>avoidance of doubt, the Inspectorate agrees that this matter may be subsequently scoped out subject to the process set out above taking place and NE's agreement that it is appropriate. If the DLL route is not pursued, the Applicant should include an assessment within the ES, including baseline surveys in line with NE's Standing Advice for GCN which suggests considering the use of a 500m study area. The Inspectorate notes the statement in paragraph 8.2.6 that GCN surveys may need to be undertaken according to survey areas based on "widely accepted survey guidance". Where guidance has been relied upon this should be clearly referenced within the ES.</p>	<p>documented in the Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate (IACPC), which will be submitted as part of the DCO application. The IACPC provides detail including information on the Scheme's impact on GCN and the appropriate compensation required. As such, significant effects on GCN populations as a result of the Scheme will be avoided.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Study area PINS ID: 3.3.4</p>	<p>A 10km study area is used for internationally designated sites and a 5km study area is used for nationally designated sites that could be affected by the Proposed Development. The Scoping Report states (in paragraph 8.2.2) that this area "should be sufficient in which to assess all possible effects on ecology and biodiversity". Where there is doubt as to the potential for effects to occur, a wider study area should be considered to ensure that all impact pathways are assessed, particularly where there is potential for the site to act as functionally linked land for mobile species such as bats or birds. The Inspectorate considers that a 30km search area should be used for sites designated for bats, in line with standard practice.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Appropriate Study Areas have been considered to ensure that all impact pathways are assessed. As set out in 8.4.24 and in line with the Planning Inspectorate's comment, a 30 km search area was used for Special Area of Conservation's (SAC) designated for bats, however none were found to be present, therefore the 10km study areas were taken forward.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Surveys PINS ID: 3.3.5	<p>Paragraph 8.1.2 states that ecological surveys commenced in April 2022 and will continue into 2023. Table 8-4 states that breeding bird surveys are proposed to be completed from March to July inclusive. As such it is unclear whether the breeding bird surveys commenced in April 2022 or whether the surveys will be conducted from March to July 2023. If the surveys commenced in April 2022 this would not represent comprehensive baseline ecological data, as per the required survey periods set out in Table 8-4. The ecological baseline should be evidenced by comprehensive surveys in line with relevant guidance, and this should be confirmed in the ES.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The breeding bird surveys commenced in late April 2022, when access became available to progress the surveys. Survey visits were undertaken between April and July 2022, within the Solar PV Site (details provided in Appendix 8-5: Report on Surveys for Breeding Birds, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]). Whilst March surveys were not undertaken in 2022, sufficient visits and coverage across the breeding season was achieved in 2022 to allow mapping of breeding territories. Further surveys for breeding birds were undertaken in 2023, as required, to ensure that sufficient baseline data for the entirety of the Order limits was available to determine potential impacts and required mitigation in relation to breeding birds. The 2023 surveys were undertaken between late March/early April and June in areas of the Solar PV Site that were not covered in 2022 (as they were not part of the Site at the time of the survey) and covered the Grid Connection and Interconnecting Cable Corridors where potential suitable habitat exists.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Foraging/com muting bat surveys	<p>The Scoping Report states that detailed bat surveys will not be conducted within the Grid Connection Corridor on the basis that the effects on habitat would be temporary in nature.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: 3.3.6	<p>Although Table 8-4 suggests that there would be no changes in lighting within the cable corridor, details of the lighting strategy are not provided at this stage. Furthermore a lighting assessment is proposed to be scoped out of the assessment (as noted in paragraph 10.8.7 of the Scoping Report). In the absence of the proposed construction lighting strategy, as well as the anticipated duration of the construction phase (c. 18 – 24 months) and the location of designated sites within the proposed cable corridor, the Inspectorate considers that there is potential for effects on foraging/commuting bat species within the Grid Connection Corridor during construction. The ES should ensure that ecological baselines are supported by robust assessments. Detailed bat surveys should be conducted for the Proposed Development site, including the Grid Connection Corridor, or the ES should provide evidence of agreement from relevant consultation bodies that such surveys are not required.</p>	<p>There are designated sites within the Grid Connection Corridor but none of these are designated for bats. There are no SAC's designated for bats within 30 km of the Site. Therefore, the Scheme is unlikely to have a significant effect on foraging resources used by bats associated with SAC's designated for bats.</p> <p>Bat activity surveys which are proportionate to impacts have been carried out within the Solar PV Site. The majority of the habitats present within this area are largely arable which is of limited value to foraging and commuting bats. Habitats of higher value such as linear features and pockets of woodland will largely be retained and areas of grassland, suitable for foraging bats (and other species) will be created as part of the Scheme. In accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust survey guidelines low suitability habitats for bats require one survey visit per season in Spring, Summer and Autumn. Bat activity transect surveys within the Grid Connection and Interconnecting Cable Corridors were not carried out, as there will be minimal loss of habitats and impacts to bats would be limited to temporary construction works which may take place at night. However, baseline data was collected in Spring (May), Summer (July) and Autumn (September) 2023 through the use of automated static bat detectors at two locations within the Grid Connection Corridor.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p>The static detectors were located close to where the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) works are proposed, to cross the River Derwent and River Ouse.</p> <p>The lighting strategy for the Scheme (including the construction phase) is discussed in detail in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and construction phase measures are further outlined in the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7]. Lighting will be directional with care to minimise potential for light spillage beyond the site particularly towards houses, live traffic, and habitats, and will be designed with reference to the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes (in particular GN08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night and GN-1: Reduction of Obtrusive Light in so far as it is reasonably practicable.</p> <p>During construction installation of the Interconnecting and Grid Connection Cables and works within the Solar PV Site will be restricted to daylight hours except HDD operations which are 24-hour and hence require artificial lighting. HDD is currently identified at Rivers Ouse and Derwent, Featherbed Drain (boundary between Solar PV Areas 2f and 2g), drain DE53 (within the Grid Connection Corridor, shown on Figure #) and the Hull to Selby Railway. Other possible HDD locations within the Grid Connection</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p>corridor include the entry to Drax Substation, A63 or alternatively the access track off the A63 (to avoid trenching works within the River Derwent SAC where it includes habitats outside of the river) (however this HDD may not be 24 hours and may be restricted to daytime only), and crossing New Road. HDD is currently identified at five locations within the Site (Featherbed drain and associated Public Right of Way (PRoW); the Hull to Selby railway; River Derwent; Unnamed drain (identified by the Scheme as 'Watercourse DE53'); and River Ouse – as shown on Figure 2-4: Location of temporary construction compounds and indicative HDD [Horizontal Directional Drill] areas, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]). Another three possible (preferred) HDD locations are identified: A63 or access track off the A63 (to avoid trenching works within the River Derwent SAC where it includes habitats outside of the river)¹; crossing of the Drax cooling discharge pipe in New Road near Drax; and entry to National Grid Drax Substation. If directed by authorities, artificial lighting may also be temporarily required in areas of traffic management. Task-specific and fixed 'general' lighting may be required at construction Compounds in winter periods (early mornings and up to 19:00) to meet safety requirements;</p>

¹ However, this HDD may not be 24 hours and may be restricted to daytime only. This will be confirmed by the appointed Contractor.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p>however, bat activity would be reduced at these times of year. Additionally, lighting may be used by the roving security teams during their regular checks. Outside of core working hours security lights would be operated by motion sensors. No visible lighting will be needed for the CCTV security system as this will use Infrared lighting to provide night vision functionality.</p> <p>Therefore, possible disturbance impacts to bats due to additional lighting during the active season would be minimal along the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridor and likely restricted to those HDD locations which require lighting. Appropriate mitigation (embedded mitigation is detailed in Section 8.6) would be employed to ensure there are no adverse impacts to foraging and commuting bats and other nocturnal species should construction take place at night.</p> <p>No permanent additional lighting will be required along the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridor. During operation of the solar farm areas of solar PV will not require artificial lighting other than during temporary periods of maintenance/repair, which with the exception of panel cleaning will be scheduled for daylight hours as far as is practicable. The Grid Connection Substation compounds (located in Solar PV Area 1c) will have inward facing motion sensor-controlled security lighting and maintenance activities will</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			be scheduled for daylight hours as far as is practicable.
Planning Inspectorate	Confidential annexes PINS ID: 3.3.7	Public bodies have a responsibility to avoid releasing environmental information that could bring about harm to sensitive or vulnerable ecological features. Specific survey and assessment data relating to the presence and locations of species such as badgers, rare birds and plants that could be subject to disturbance, damage, persecution, or commercial exploitation resulting from publication of the information, should be provided in the ES as a confidential annex. All other assessment information should be included in an ES chapter, as normal, with a placeholder explaining that a confidential annex has been submitted to the Inspectorate and may be made available subject to request.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. As set out in the Planning Inspectorate’s Annex to Advice Note 7 – Presentation of the Environmental Statement, specific survey and assessment data relating to sensitive or vulnerable ecological features (e.g. badger or barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)) is provided in confidential annexes to the ES, as required. All other assessment information is included in the ES chapter with a placeholder explaining that a confidential annex has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and may be made available subject to request.
Canal and River Trust	River contamination PINS ID: N/A	Works in proximity to the River Ouse have the potential to increase the risk of pollution through runoff of silt laden deposits or release of dust. There is a significant risk of contamination through poor sediment management from exposed soils, with specific risks associated with drilling works in proximity to the river. The Framework CEMP would be expected to provide adequate information to ensure that the mitigation measures are adequate. We would wish to review the Framework CEMP and provide further comment at that stage.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The potential impact to watercourses relating to runoff or dust during construction is assessed within section 9.7 of this chapter. A Framework CEMP was provided with the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) for which the Canal and River Trust were a consultee. The Framework CEMP has

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Canal and River Trust	Underground Cabling PINS ID: N/A	The Trust welcome the use of underground cabling. This would minimise any potential harm to navigation that could be caused through the positioning of cables above navigable channels. Should above ground cabling be required then potential impact on Navigation on the River Ouse and headroom availability would need to be assessed (notably, the Ouse in this location has unrestricted headroom).	been further revised and updated for inclusion with the DCO Application (Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7]) and includes comprehensive measures to ensure that any such impacts are mitigated. There will be continued opportunity for the Canal and River Trust to comment on the document through the DCO examination process.
Canal and River Trust	Underground Cabling PINS ID: N/A	Our consent as Navigation and Harbour Authority may be required for the installation of a new cable below the River Ouse.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>It is confirmed that the River Ouse will be crossed using an underground, trenchless approach (HDD). As such, no assessment of impact on navigation has been undertaken as it is not applicable.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Scheme will cross the River Ouse via HDD and protective provisions for the benefit of the Canal and River Trust have been included within the draft DCO at Part 4 of Schedule 14. Post-consent, any further approvals of plans will be governed by the terms of the protective provisions.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Paragraph 9.1.1 Sources of Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A	The scoping document includes different sources of flood risk, including surface water, groundwater and reservoir flood risk, which we support.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Noted. The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) was produced in consultation with the Environment Agency and Local Lead Flood Authorities and is presented as Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] .
Environment Agency	Paragraph 9.5.16 Reference to 'Great Ouse' PINS ID: N/A	It would be advisable to remove all references to the "Great Ouse", as this is a distinctly different waterbody in the Midlands area. The phrase "Yorkshire Ouse" should eliminate any confusion.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . This comment is noted.
Environment Agency	Paragraph 9.5.50 Groundwater Resources PINS ID: N/A	The Environment Agency is responsible for the management of groundwater resources in England. Many activities result in physical disturbance of aquifers and groundwater resources. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of cuttings and tunnels • developments that require piling • foundation development These activities can artificially lower or raise groundwater levels, alter groundwater flow paths, or even cut off groundwater flow completely. Some activities (for example, tunnels and open boreholes) can also interconnect aquifers that were previously separate. This can all result in resource and quality problems. Piling or	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . This chapter of the ES considers impacts that could result from the Scheme on groundwater levels and flow, and groundwater quality. A Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] is included with the DCO Application outlining measures for protection of the water environment including groundwater.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>construction should not result in a detrimental impact on the water environment. Appropriate risk assessment should be undertaken to ensure any risks are appropriately understood and mitigation measures are emplaced. Mitigation measures can be integrated into a Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP).</p>	
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Paragraph 9.5.64 Source Protection Zones PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>The presence of source protection zones (SPZs) within the study area. The Environment Agency requires the promoters of schemes of national or regional significance to protect groundwater when choosing the location for their activity or development. In the cases where this is not possible due to national or regional interests, the Environment Agency expects to be fully involved in the scheme development to mitigate groundwater risks via the Environmental Permitting Regulations, where applicable. Promoters are expected (via the EIA process) to identify all the potential pollution linkages and apply best available techniques to mitigate the risks. We have the following groundwater position statement (C5) for pipelines and fluid filled cables. The Environment Agency will normally object to pipelines or fluid filled cables that transport pollutants, particularly hazardous substances that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pass through SPZ1 or SPZ2 where this is avoidable • are below the water table* in principal or secondary aquifers <p>Where there is an existing or unavoidable need for</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This chapter considers impact on groundwater levels and flow, and groundwater quality where it relates to Scheme drainage. It also considers the presence and potential impacts to SPZs where appropriate. The Grid Connection Corridor does not pass through SPZ 1 or 2, but the southern portion around Drax is in SPZ 3. All other elements of the Scheme (including the Solar PV Site and Interconnecting Cables) are located outside of mapped SPZs. Refer to Figure 9-3 Groundwater Features and their Attributes, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p> <p>The Scheme will not use any fluid filled cables.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Paragraph 9.6.3	The dewatering activities on-site could have an impact upon local wells, water supplies and/or	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: N/A	<p>nearby watercourses and environmental interests.</p> <p>This activity was previously exempt from requiring an abstraction licence. Since 1 January 2018, most cases of new planned dewatering operations above 20 cubic metres a day will require a water abstraction licence from us prior to the commencement of dewatering activities at the site.</p> <p>Materials and chemicals likely to cause pollution should be stored in appropriate containers and adhere to guidance for the storage of drums and intermediate bulk containers. We advise that polluting materials and chemicals are stored in an area with sealed drainage.</p>	<p>This chapter considers impact on groundwater levels and flow, and groundwater quality where it relates to Scheme drainage (see section 9.7). It also considers the presence and potential impacts to groundwater abstractions and private water supplies (PWS) where appropriate (see section 9.7). Further information on storage of materials is provided in section 9.6 along with detail of permits and consents. This includes Full or temporary water abstraction licence(s) under section 24 of the Water Resources Act 1991.</p>
Environment Agency	Paragraph 9.6.7 PINS ID: N/A	<p>The Environment Agency questions the assumption that power cables will be left in situ beneath watercourses following decommissioning and would encourage the inclusion of commentary on the potential legacy impacts this could present for both natural geomorphic evolution and potential future restoration of affected areas. We note the applicant's intention to submit a Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) alongside the ES.</p> <p>The Framework DEMP should include the development components in section 2.6,</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>These comments are noted, and the assessment of impacts includes decommissioning (see Section 9.9 of These comments are noted, and the assessment of impacts includes decommissioning and potential to affect natural geomorphic evolution and potential future restoration of affected areas (see section 9.7 of this chapter). Also refer to the Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Paragraph 9.7.11 PINS ID: N/A	<p>including any remaining development that could affect flood risk infrastructure (even if left in situ these may have an adverse impact on flood risk).</p> <p>We note and welcome the intention for a FRA to be produced as a technical addendum to the ES. The FRA should be in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Planning Practice Guidance and also the relevant National Policy Statements (NPS). This is likely to have a bearing on the climate change allowances to be used, and also whether additional modelling will be required.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An FRA is included as Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] taking into account these requirements. This provides an assessment of flood risk for the baseline scenario. Engagement with the Environment Agency has been undertaken to inform the FRA (see Additional Engagement below).</p> <p>Modelling undertaken to inform the FRA uses the 2080s Upper End Climate Change allowance which would account for later than the expected decommissioning date (which for the purposes of the ES is considered approximately 2067). Decommissioning is secured in Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1] as this proposes a time limited</p> <p>The Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] presented with this DCO Application will be updated prior to decommissioning.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	9.7.12 PINS ID: N/A	Paragraph 9.7.12 - states that solar farms are considered to be 'essential infrastructure' in accordance with Annex 3 of the NPPF, which we agree with. It may be appropriate to consider the development in phases or component parts, as per PPG paragraph 079 to help demonstrate a sequential approach to development of the site.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The agreement on the development vulnerability of 'essential infrastructure' is noted. Although the Scheme will be built out sequentially it will not be phased.</p>
Environment Agency	9.7.14 PINS ID: N/A	Paragraph 9.7.14 - indicates compensatory storage may be required depending on results of the FRA. The need for compensatory storage will need to take into account the effects of climate change (i.e. not just the flood zones), and also the sensitivity of any receptors.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As discussed in Chapter 2: The Scheme and Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and the FRA (Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) some solar PV panels will be placed within Flood Zone 3 (in parts of Solar PV Areas 1e and 2a). No other solar PV infrastructure will be placed in Flood Zone 3. The requirement for compensatory storage arises due to the floodplain volume lost to the legs of the solar PV tables. Flood compensation is proposed along the edge of Flood Zone 3 in Solar PV Areas 1e and 2a to provide this storage. The total volume of storage required is 250 m³ as calculated in the FRA. The indicative areas of floodplain compensation are illustrated in Figure 9-4, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]. The precise</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Section 9.6.6 PINS ID: N/A	We note that Section 9.6.6 sets a minimum standard below bed level for cables. This should also apply where flood defences are present, but will also need to take account of maintenance, operation and future flood schemes. We recommend that further discussion is planned with the Environment Agency to ensure flood risk infrastructure and cable infrastructure is compatible over the lifetime of the development.	<p>location and design of the compensation area will be determined at detailed design.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant has submitted a request for information to the Environment Agency on the nature of flood defences at cable crossing locations at the River Ouse and River Derwent, for example if they are earth banks or sheet pile defences with earth banks over. This information will ensure that the design of the HDD accounts for and does not impact the integrity of the flood defences. The request has been logged and a response is awaited.</p> <p>Geotechnical site investigation will also be undertaken to inform these crossings.</p>
Environment Agency	Trenchless Crossing Techniques - Paragraph 2.2.11 PINS ID: N/A	<p>The Scoping Report stated that direct impacts on the River Derwent SSSI and SAC from the grid connection cable will be avoided by the use of trenchless crossing techniques.</p> <p>We are supportive of this approach. The use of trenchless techniques for crossing major watercourses is in line with best practice, but we recognise that potential for modifications to smaller watercourses in particular has been flagged. Use of techniques which avoid the need for any physical modification to watercourses is encouraged, but where modification is</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Trenchless crossings are confirmed for the River Ouse (HDD 6), River Derwent (HDD 3), Featherbed Drain (HDD 1) and an unnamed drain west of (and draining to) the River Derwent (coded DE53) (HDD 5). Additionally, an HDD crossing beneath the A63 to the west of Hagthorpe Hall (HDD 4) is required.</p> <p>The HDD will also avoid an intrusive crossing of an Ouse and Derwent Internal Drainage Board</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>unavoidable, we would expect to see details of proposed mitigation measures to avoid or offset detrimental impacts to physical processes and any dependent habitats.</p>	<p>(IDB) ditch (Loftsome Bridge Drain). The indicative locations of HDDs are shown on Figure 9-2 and Figure 2-4, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Crossing requirements, installation techniques and mitigation for all affected watercourses are outlined in Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Embedded mitigation is described in section 9.6 of the chapter and where there is potential for likely significant effects on water features (including water quality and morphology), an impact assessment is provided in section 9.7 of the chapter.</p> <p>An assessment against WFD requirements (including ensuring no deterioration or prevention of future improvement in WFD elements of waterbodies) is provided in Appendix 9-2 WFD Assessment, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
Environment Agency	<p>Access tracks - Paragraph 2.3.48</p> <p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>Where access tracks cross areas identified to be at risk from flooding, they should be maintained close to existing ground levels to avoid displacing flood risk. If raised, for example to allow safe access and egress in times of flood, consideration of displacement and also conveyance will need to be considered. Compounds should be located outside areas identified to be at flood risk during this phase (i.e.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>These requirements are noted and have been taken into account in the FRA (Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) and Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>it may use climate change allowances appropriate for its lifetime). These requirements are noted and will be taken into account in the FRA and Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy, which will be included within the ES.</p>	<p>(Appendix 9-4, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) where possible.</p> <p>The location of temporary site compounds is provided in Figure 2-4, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]. As most of the Grid Connection Corridor to the south of the Selby to Hull railway is in Flood Zone 3, it has not been possible to avoid the placement of two temporary construction compounds in this mapped Flood Zone (Compound D and E). Where compounds need to be located within Flood Zone 2 or 3 appropriate mitigation will be in place. Further information is provided in the FRA (Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p>
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>Climate parameters for the in-combination climate change impact assessment of the Scheme indicates that Sea Level Rise may be scoped out of Chapter 6, which we feel strongly contradicts with Chapter 9. For clarity, we believe the development site is likely to be susceptible to the risks of sea level rise. Flood risk in the area is tidal from some sources, and therefore rising sea levels are likely to increase that risk in the future. To ensure the risk is not underestimated, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be produced before that risk is considered for scoping out.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The River Ouse is tidal within the Study Area therefore sea level rise is scoped into the assessment. The FRA (Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) presents the required sea level climate change allowances for the Study Area and engagement has been undertaken with the Environment Agency with regards to climate change scenarios.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A	<p>Construction operations will be further detailed in the CEMP. The following activities may have an interaction with flood risk, and should therefore ensure they utilise any information from the FRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of materials should be utilised outside flood risk areas; • Temporary watercourse crossings: • We do not believe there are any intended for 'main rivers,' but if they are required then we would ask to see further details. Culverts are unlikely to be acceptable over any 'main river' because of their adverse impacts. <p>Temporary crossings over ordinary watercourses should consider the PPG position on use of culverts and East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Local Plan Policy ENV 6. However, these fall under the remit of the appropriate Risk Management Authority; the lead local flood authority and/or internal drainage board may also make advice in relation to ordinary watercourses.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Embedded mitigation identified for the Scheme is outlined in section 9.6 of Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], including an outline of mitigation measures and best practice documents that inform the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7]. Mitigation measures with regard to flooding are also summarised in the FRA (Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p>
Environment Agency	Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A	<p>The Scoping Report indicates that compensatory storage may be required depending on results of the FRA. The need for compensatory storage will need to take into account the effects of climate change (i.e. not just the flood zones), and also the sensitivity of any receptors</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The FRA has considered the need for compensatory storage taking into account sensitivity of receptors where appropriate. The outcome of the FRA has been included within</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Nutrient neutrality assessment PINS ID: 3.4.1	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope out a nutrient neutrality assessment. Paragraph 9.5.41 states that although the site is located within a Local Planning Authority (LPA) area affected by nutrient pollution impacting on some designated sites, the nutrient pollution issues relate only to the Hornsea Mere Special Protection Area (SPA) which is not hydrologically connected to the Proposed Development site. It is stated (in paragraph 9.5.42) that the Proposed Development would result in the removal of pesticide and fertiliser use on the land and so would result in a reduced runoff of nutrients into surrounding watercourses. Furthermore, construction welfare facilities would not discharge into the mains network and would be temporary, and permanent welfare facilities would be small scale. Paragraph 9.8.11 states that it is not yet confirmed how any generated wastewater will be managed. The Inspectorate is content that the Proposed Development does not need to demonstrate nutrient neutrality through a nutrient neutrality assessment. However, where there is the potential for LSE to occur in relation to nutrient and/or other pollution on water bodies, this should be assessed within the ES. The ES should also include a description of any measures proposed to reduce pollutant runoff</p>	<p>the water environment ES chapter and assessed in EIA terms.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Noted that the Inspectorate agrees that the Scheme does not need to demonstrate nutrient neutrality through a nutrient neutrality assessment.</p> <p>Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] considers the potential for LSE to occur in relation to nutrient and / or other pollution on water features. The ES include a description of the measures proposed to reduce pollutant runoff to nearby watercourses, both during construction, secured within the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7], and operation, secured within the Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy Appendix 9-4, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Study area PINS ID: 3.4.2	<p>into nearby watercourses, e.g. design measures or best practice measures to be secured via the CEMP.</p> <p>The Scoping Report states that a study area of “approximately 1km” from the site boundary is used to identify water bodies that could be affected by the Proposed Development and “approximately 2km” for the baseline assessment. It is unclear why these study areas are approximate, although it is noted that paragraph 9.4.2 states that the study area varies depending on the characteristics of species or habitat potentially impacted. The ES should explain how the study area was selected, ensuring that the area relates to the extent of LSE rather than an arbitrary or approximate study area boundary.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Typically, a distance around the site boundary of 1 km is used to identify potentially sensitive receptors.</p> <p>This chapter of the ES has used professional judgement to consider the potential extent of impact of the development and include other potentially sensitive receptors beyond the Study Area if identified as appropriate.</p> <p>Therefore ‘approximate’ was stated within the Scoping Report to ensure there is no arbitrary rigid limit to the extent of the assessment.</p> <p>The Study Area is defined in Section 9.4 of this chapter and is shown in Figure 9.1 Surface Water Features and their Attributes (ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]). Watercourses across the Study Area generally drain towards the River Foulness, River Derwent and River Ouse, and so these are considered the final receiving waterbodies that could conceivably be affected.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Designated sites PINS ID: 3.4.3	<p>The Scoping Report identifies sites in the study area or downstream of the site that are designated for aquatic ecology. Table 8-1 of the ES Ecology chapter lists additional designated sites which appear to have hydrological components, e.g. Lower Derwent Valley Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar site, SPA and Local Nature Reserve (LNR); Brighton Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and Derwent Ings SSSI. It is unclear why these designated sites are not included. The assessment should consider all designated sites that could be affected by the Proposed Development, and evidence agreement with relevant statutory consultees regarding the scope of sites considered, where possible.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment considers all water dependent designated sites that could be affected by the Scheme. It considers whether the Scheme affects surface water and groundwater flows to these features, their water quality, and any changes to flooding characteristics on the site.</p> <p>The Lower Derwent Valley designated sites (SAC, Ramsar site, SPA and LNR), Brighton Meadows SSSI and Derwent Ings SSSI are all considered within this assessment.</p> <p>Sites considered by the assessment were presented to the Environment Agency, North Yorkshire Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Ouse and Humber Drainage Board, Ouse and Derwent Internal Drainage Board and Selby Area Internal Drainage Board at a meeting on 15th March 2023.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Water quality sampling PINS ID: 3.4.4	<p>The Scoping Report states that no water quality sampling is proposed beyond a site walkover survey, but no justification is provided for this approach. The ES should describe the existing quality of water affected by the Proposed Development. Given that there are waterbodies within the site boundary, the Proposed Development site is located within multiple Water</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>It is considered that the nature of the Scheme, having a relatively light footprint and limited</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>Framework Directive catchments, and construction impacts may alter water quality (as highlighted in paragraph 9.6.8), surface water quality surveys should be undertaken to inform the baseline and reported in the ES.</p>	<p>ground works does not warrant a water quality monitoring programme at this stage.</p> <p>The nature of water bodies within the Site are generally minor comprising small ponds and ditches. Water quality of the more significant watercourses along the Order limits and beyond has been determined with reference to background water quality data from routine Environment Agency monitoring.</p> <p>Background water quality data is available for a number of locations on the Environment Agency Water Quality Archive website. This include water quality data for River Ouse at Long Drax, and River Derwent at Loftsome Bridge and Fleet Dike at Wressle Clough. These data are presented in section 9.5 of Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]..</p> <p>Importance of water bodies has been determined from a holistic review of water body features and does not rely on water quality due to the principle that no controlled water may be polluted (i.e. regardless of the existing water quality there should be no additional pollution as a result of the Scheme).</p> <p>Water quality impacts have been determined based on a risk assessment that does not require input of raw background water quality data. Water quality monitoring is also only</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Embedded mitigation PINS ID: 3.4.5	The Scoping Report states that “it is assumed that the protection of water environment receptors would be taken into account within the iterative design process”. Where mitigation measures are relied upon to prevent a significant effect from occurring, these should be detailed within the ES, along with the proposed method by which these are to be secured within the DCO.	<p>effective when there is a clear purpose for it and may require monitoring over a long period of time to ensure reliable and robust results.</p> <p>This approach has been discussed with the Environment Agency at an engagement meeting on 15 March 2023 and in subsequent discussion, see ‘Additional Engagement’ below. As per these discussions we can confirm that pre-construction water quality monitoring would be undertaken prior to commencing works, as secured in the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7].</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As an iterative process, the design presented in Chapter 2: The Scheme ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and illustrated in Figure 2-3 of this ES, Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] has been developed to mitigate against significant effects occurring. The embedded mitigation measures are detailed within section 9.6 of Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and the assessment of impacts on water environment receptors takes into account these measures</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Ponds PINS ID: 3.4.6	<p>Individual ponds are not considered within the Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water chapter on the basis that they will be assessed within the Ecology chapter of the ES. However, there is no mention of ponds within the Ecology chapter of the Scoping Report and so it is unclear whether they are assessed as sensitive receptors or not. The Inspectorate is of the opinion that any LSE on individual ponds should be assessed within the ES. Where there is the potential for impacts in terms of flood risk and volume this should be addressed within the Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water aspect chapter. Where there is the potential for effects on ecological features this should be addressed within the Ecology aspect chapter. Cross-reference should be made between the two chapters as appropriate.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Individual ponds are considered within this chapter of the ES on the basis of whether construction and site infrastructure may affect water levels and quality, and an Importance is assigned to these features (see section 9.5 of Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]). Refer to Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and Appendix 8-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] for consideration of ecological impacts to ponds.</p> <p>A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is included as Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
The Selby Area IDB	Watercourses PINS ID: N/A	<p>The Selby Area IDB should be consulted for any works affecting watercourses within their district. Also, our current guidelines for any increase in surface water discharge are as follows:</p> <p>If the surface water were to be disposed of via a soakaway system, the IDB would have no objection in principle but would advise that the ground conditions in this area may not be suitable for soakaway drainage. It is therefore</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The requirements of the IDB have been noted and are incorporated into the Scheme design in terms of watercourse buffers. All necessary consents will be applied for at the relevant time from the relevant IDB covering each part of the Scheme (see section 9.6 of of Chapter 9: Flood</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>essential that percolation tests are undertaken to establish if the ground conditions are suitable for soakaway drainage throughout the year.</p> <p>If surface water is to be directed to a mains sewer system the IDB would again have no objection in principle, providing that the Water Authority are satisfied that the existing system will accept this additional flow.</p> <p>If the surface water is to be discharged to any ordinary watercourse within the Drainage District, Consent from the IDB would be required in addition to Planning Permission and would be restricted to 1.4 litres per second per hectare or greenfield runoff</p> <p>No obstructions within 7 metres of the edge of an ordinary watercourse are permitted without Consent from the IDB.</p> <p>If surface water or works are planned adjacent to a Main River within the Drainage District, then the Environment Agency should be contacted for any relevant Permits.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Should Consent be required from the IDB as described above, we would recommend that this is a PLANNING CONDITION of any PLANNING DECISION.</p> <p>Reason: requirements of Land Drainage Act 1991 (as amended)</p>	<p>Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>It is noted that the Solar PV Site is in the administrative area of the Ouse and Humber Drainage Board. The Ouse and Humber IDB agreed the scope of the Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9-4, ES Volume 2 EN010143/APP/6.2]) (see also section 9.4 of 6 of Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] (Additional Engagement).</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>PLANNING CONDITION for Larger Development: Should on-site SuDS or flow restriction be proposed as part of any larger development the IDB requests that those restricted flow measures or attenuation are put in place before occupancy and within 3 months of development progressing on site.</p> <p>Reason: not to increase flood risk downstream of sites during temporary works / development.</p> <p>ANY surface water discharge into ANY watercourses in, on, under or near the site requires CONSENT from the Drainage Board.</p>	
Yorkshire & Humber Drainage Boards	Drainage PINS ID: N/A	<p>The Board would like to draw attention to its Advice for Developers Document, attached to this response, as well as local Land Drainage Byelaws. In relation to this proposed the development, The Board would like to highlight the requirement for a 9-metre gap to be left adjacent to all watercourses.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As stated in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], infrastructure will be placed at least 10 m away from watercourses. This has been reflected in the site layout presented in Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3[EN010143/APP/6.3].</p>
Ouse and Humber Drainage Board	PINS ID: N/A	<p>The Board has NO OBJECTION to the above consultation at this stage, and requests that it is consulted throughout the planning process to ensure a satisfactory drainage design is developed.</p> <p>The Board have provided the Advice for Developers Document and Land Drainage</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The advice and byelaws of the IDB have been noted and are incorporated into the Scheme design in terms of watercourse buffers, which</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		Byelaws. The Board have highlighted the requirement for a 9-metre gap to be left adjacent to all watercourses.	<p>have been set as a minimum of 10 m from solar PV infrastructure (except in the case of open-cut cable installation) and 30 m in the case of the River Ouse, River Derwent and unnamed drain (DE53).</p> <p>The scope of the Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9-4, ES Volume 2, EN010143/APP/6.2) was agreed with the Ouse and Humber Drainage Board.</p> <p>Protective Provisions for the benefit of drainage authorities have been included at Part 3 of Schedule 14 within the draft DCO to afford protection to their interests.</p>
Yorkshire Water	Chapter 9 PINS ID: N/A	Chapter 9 of the Scoping Report states that an FRA will form an appendix to the ES, reviewing the current and future flood risk. This document will help to inform scheme design and set out any mitigation requirements which need to be addressed within the Surface Water Drainage Strategy. Yorkshire Water welcome the above and have no further comments to make on the scoping request. However, the developers must contact Yorkshire Water with regard to protecting water and sewerage infrastructure that is laid along the route of the cable and within the Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Site.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The FRA is presented as Appendix 9-3 ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and summarised in Chapter 9 of the ES.</p> <p>The Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy is presented as Appendix 9-4, ES Volume 2, EN010143/APP/6.2]. Its scope was agreed with the Ouse and Humber Drainage Board and it takes flood risk and climate change into account.</p> <p>Protective Provisions for the benefit of water undertakers have been included within Part 1 of Schedule 14 of the Draft DCO</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			[EN010143/APP/3.1] to afford protection to their interests. Further negotiations regarding these Provisions will be undertaken should consent be granted.
Canal and Rivers Trust	10.5.17 - Receptors boat users PINS ID: N/A	Temporary works including any construction compounds, could result in significant temporary effects to the setting of the Ouse and any adjacent riverside pathways. Whilst paragraph 10.5.17 discusses likely receptors, including users of Public Rights of Way, we do request that river users (including boaters) should also be considered due to the likely proximity of temporary works to the river.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Viewpoints 22 and 29 provide an assessment of impacts on recreational users of the River Ouse.
Canal and Rivers Trust	10.6.1 and Table 11.1 Landscape and Visual amenity PINS ID: N/A	10.6.1 identifies the potential temporary impacts of construction activities on the landscape and visual amenity. We request that a representative view from the River in table 11.1 should be provided where the cable corridor crosses, so that a full assessment of temporary effects can be undertaken.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An assessment on the impacts and effects on receptors using the River Ouse and the River Derwent has been included in section 10.9 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Representative Viewpoint 21 assess the impact on users of the River Derwent. Viewpoints 22 and 29 provide an assessment of impacts on recreational users of the River Ouse
Canal and Rivers Trust	Construction compounds	We advise that consideration should be given to the impact from construction compounds, and disturbance to soil for the construction of cables	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: N/A	between the solar farms. We advise that, for any construction compounds near the river corridor, the LVIA should consider views during construction phase and indicate what efforts will be made to minimise the visual impact during the construction works.	<p>An assessment on the impacts and effects on receptors using the River Ouse and the River Derwent has been included in section 10.9 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint 21 assess the impact on users of River Derwent whilst Representative Viewpoint 22 and 29 assess the impact on users of River Ouse. This includes an assessment at the construction and decommissioning phases (i.e. when temporary construction compounds would be present). Impacts to soil resources are considered in Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. This includes the presentation of industry good practice soil management measures which will minimise the risk of erosion a Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.10] is presented with the DCO Application. A Water Management Plan will be prepared prior to construction and operation respectively (secured through the CEMP) to ensure that there are no detrimental impacts of the scheme on surrounding watercourses. Further pollution prevention measure to minimise the risk to watercourses during construction are presented in the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP7.7].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Canal and Rivers Trust	Lighting Impacts PINS ID: N/A	The scoping report states that lighting impacts are not to be assessed, on the basis that operation during construction will be temporary (and only lit by motion sensors) Whilst this may be the case, there is a risk that lighting near the River Ouse could distract boaters at dusk. We therefore request that more clarity should be provided with regards to the location of lighting and potential impact on the river.	<p>Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] include a description of the proposed lighting strategy at construction operation and decommissioning. The proposed lighting strategy is based on good practice and will seek to avoid spillage onto neighbouring properties, habitats, highway or waterway. The Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] and Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] also set out the lighting strategy during the construction and decommissioning phases and it is noted that as far as is practicable working will be restricted to daylight hours.</p> <p>There will be no lighting required during the operational phase of the scheme along the cable routes (i.e. near to the River Ouse). The Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8] also set out the lighting strategy during the operational phase.</p>
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Visual Intrusion PINS ID: N/A	Can the EIA please state how many residences will be affected by alterations to the surrounding environment that may impact their visual amenity, or adversely impact their residence in any other way (such as character and views, which is stated as being within the scope of the EIA).	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An assessment on the impacts and effects of the Scheme on residential receptors is presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1[EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Long Drax Parish Council	Visual Intrusion PINS ID: N/A	The underground proposal is preferred, due to the negative visual impact of pylons. The area adjacent to Drax Power Station has a number of 132 and 400Kv circuits on pylons and we do not want to see any more.	It is confirmed within Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Study Area PINS ID: N/A	We would support the proposal for a 5km radius study area for the LVIA, where linked to direct visual effects from the proposed Solar PV Site. The Applicant should also consider a wider landscape study area for cumulative effects, considering the National Grid connection at Drax Power Station as the central connection point.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Study Area used for the ES has been determined by the potential visibility of the Scheme and extends up to approximately 2.6 km with an elevated area at approximately 5.3 km. A Zone of Influence (Zoi) of 5 km has been used for the cumulative assessment. See also Figure 10-5 and Figure 10-6, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Refer to Zoi Figures 17-1 and 17-2, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p>
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Visual Assessment and Representative Viewpoints PINS ID: N/A	<p>The quantity and location of representative viewpoints should be agreed with the Planning Authority.</p> <p>The principle of using representative viewpoints to illustrate the experience of different types of visual receptor is acceptable, however the assessment should aim describe and assess the</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The location of representative viewpoints was agreed with North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council (the relevant local</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		full effects of the development (not limited to a summary of viewpoints) and to explain the scale and geographical extent of effects.	authorities at that time ²) in an email dated 3 February 2023. An additional viewpoint on Wren Lane near to Drax was requested by North Yorkshire Council in a meeting on the 1 August 2023 and has been included in the ES. The ES sets out the scale and geographical extent of the effects for visual receptors.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Tranquillity PINS ID: N/A	There is potential for significant adverse noise effects associated with construction, decommissioning activities, and operational noise arising from static plant installations (inverter stations and energy storage containers). Consideration should be given to assessment of tranquillity and effect on local character and setting, particularly in relation heritage and other local sensitive receptors such as residential properties. PROW, local farmsteads. We would wish to agree a methodology and approach for this.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An assessment of tranquillity will be considered at the ES stage if significant adverse noise effects are identified.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby	Cumulative effects PINS ID: N/A	The LVIA should consider cumulative landscape and visual effects in conjunction with other similar developments in the study area including those	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

² The Scheme lies within the administrative areas of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the recently formed Unitary Authority of North Yorkshire Council. North Yorkshire Council was formed on 1 April 2023 by the merger of the administrative areas of North Yorkshire County Council and its six constituent District Councils (including Selby District Council). All communications after 1 April 2023 have been with North Yorkshire Council.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
District Council		currently being considered or approved by planning authorities but not yet implemented.	A cumulative assessment has been undertaken and is included in the ES.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Landscape Proposals, Mitigation, Maintenance and Aftercare PINS ID: N/A	<p>We would wish to see mitigation proposals considered as part of a landscape strategy which includes a masterplan and which considers Green Infrastructure in a wider context. Initially, the Landscape Strategy should focus on overarching principles with clear aims and objectives. Objectives should be clear and include landscape, biodiversity and green infrastructure. Landscape and visual mitigation should drive the strategy and be linked through to the management plan (rather than just a maintenance schedule). Landscape proposals and mitigation should have regard for and contribute to the wider landscape character, connective of green infrastructure and sustainable transport (Selby DC policy SP12, SP18, SP19, ENV1). Selby DC policy SP12 states “In all circumstances opportunities to protect, enhance and better join up existing Green Infrastructure, as well as creating new Green Infrastructure will be strongly encouraged, in addition to the incorporation of other measures to mitigate or minimise the consequences of development”. Selby falls within the Leeds City Region Green Blue Infrastructure Strategy area. GI is also defined in the NPPF.</p> <p>The applicant should consider a wider strategic approach to landscape proposals and mitigation</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The landscape strategy has sought to embed a number of mitigation measures within the design to minimise effects on landscape character and visual amenity and to integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting. A Framework Landscape Ecology Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.14] has been prepared and sets out the management of landscape ecological features associated with the Scheme.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		of cumulative effects and how this would contribute to Natural England's 15 Green Infrastructure Principles of 'Why', 'What' and 'How'.	
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	PINS ID: N/A	Key landscape considerations within the EIA / LVIA should include: - Cumulative landscape and visual effects (significance of the National Grid connection point at Drax Power Station). - The overall scale and nature of the proposed development - The expected lifespan of at least 40 years (long-term landscape and visual effects) - Wider landscape strategy and connectivity - Long-term maintenance and management.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A cumulative assessment is included in the ES. Where vegetation is proposed to be removed as a result of the Grid Connection Corridor then an assessment at 15 years post commencement of operation has been undertaken and replacement planting has been considered.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Cumulative effects PINS ID: N/A	The landscape strategy and mitigation should be proportionate to the scale of the development and be robust enough to accommodate these large-scale and cumulative effects at a wider strategic level.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The landscape strategy has sought to embed a number of mitigation measures within the design to minimise effects on landscape character and visual amenity and to integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Green Infrastructure PINS ID: N/A	Given the large landscape-scale of the proposed development, we would strongly encourage the Applicant to seek out opportunities to protect, enhance and better join up existing Green	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Selby District Council		<p>Infrastructure, to create new Green Infrastructure, in addition to incorporation of other measures to mitigate or minimise the consequences of development.</p> <p>Landscape proposals and mitigation should have regard for and contribute to the wider landscape character, connectivity of green infrastructure and sustainable transport (Selby DC policy SP12, SP18, SP19, ENV1).</p> <p>The applicant should consider a wider strategic approach to landscape proposals and mitigation of cumulative effects and how this would contribute to Natural England's 15 Green Infrastructure Principles of 'Why', 'What' and 'How'.</p>	The landscape strategy seeks to create new green infrastructure elements and corridor throughout the Solar PV Site.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Photography request PINS ID: N/A	In relation to landscape and visual amenity we are generally supportive of an LVIA methodology undertaken to GLVIA 3. This should also include photography to current LI guidance on 'Visual Representation of Development Proposals'	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The landscape and visual impact assessment has been undertaken using current guidance.</p>
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	PINS ID:	Photographs and Photomontages should be in-line with Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019). We would wish to see photomontages to explain how adverse effects will be mitigated over time. Photographs	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Viewpoint photography is in accordance with Visual Representation of Development Proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19 and</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		should include winter views where possible to explain the worst-case scenario.	covers winter Year 1 and summer and winter Year 15.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Cumulative effects PINS ID: N/A	The LVIA should also consider and explain the wider landscape-scale effects of this application linked to the National Grid connection point at Drax Power Station, the significance of this connection point at a strategic level and the potential for wider cumulative effects.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A cumulative assessment has been undertaken and is included in the ES.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	PINS ID: N/A	There is potential for the development to adversely affect existing boundary trees and vegetation. This should be reviewed, protected and retained where appropriate. A tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment will be required to BS5837:2012. This is important if boundary vegetation is needed for ongoing screening of the site. The operational life of the proposed scheme should also be taken into account. We would wish to see certainty that site vegetation would be retained during the maintenance management period and not later removed as a consequence of the development (e.g. managed due to potential shading).	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. To provide information in relation to the nature and level of constraints posed by existing trees on the Site, a desk study review and site walkover were conducted between November 2022 and January 2023. The desk study investigated all tree constraints and included consideration of National Tree Map data which provides the data on tree position and height (and therefore shading). A buffer zone (determined from tree height and estimated likely stem diameter - based upon a large dataset of surveyed trees throughout the UK) was added to each tree feature to provide an indicative area of constraint to inform the design. The walkover survey was undertaken with the specific objective to identify any potentially ancient and/or veteran trees within or adjacent to

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
North Yorkshire County	PINS ID: N/A	Temporary access, storage and working areas should be taking into account as part of the assessment.	<p>the Site Boundary at the time (in the PEI Report) which would not be reliably identified by the desk study. Where such trees were encountered, they were subject to a detailed tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012.</p> <p>Tree constraints data has been considered in relation to the design and where there was potential for trees to be impacted by the design proposals additional survey of these trees was undertaken between July and September 2023 to accurately define the impacts that may occur and develop mitigation including altering the design to avoid features where practicable. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented as Appendix 10-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The operational lifetime of the Scheme, including possible shading implications, has been taken into consideration when specifying habitat creation/management, alongside the timings for delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) units. Yearly review of a tree management requirements will be undertaken and shared with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as set out in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.14].</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Council and Selby District Council			These areas are considered as part of the ES.
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Maintenance PINS ID: N/A	Long-term maintenance and management should be considered, particularly where this is needed for ongoing mitigation, screening and biodiversity benefit. Sufficient stand-off distance should be provided from existing trees and vegetation where these are to be retained and protected and to allow maintenance access. The Applicant should consider offsite mitigation to compensate for and offset residual adverse effects where this cannot be achieved within the site.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The proposed landscape design will be implemented in line with the Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14].
Planning Inspectorate	Effects on recreational receptors during construction PINS ID: 3.5.1	It is unclear whether this matter is proposed to be scoped out; it is not included within Table 10-1. However the Scoping Report states that an assessment of [landscape and visual] effects on PRow which cross the site will not be undertaken. The Inspectorate considers that this matter may be scoped out on the basis of the relatively short duration and temporary nature of any potential effects.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An assessment of the likely significant visual effects on transient views for PRow users within the Solar PV Areas because of the Scheme during construction has been scoped out of the visual amenity assessment. However, where there are PRow located on identified viewpoints then these have been included in the assessment. An assessment of the socio-economic impacts to PRow is included in Chapter 12: Socio-

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
Planning Inspectorate	Effects on recreational receptors during construction PINS ID: 3.5.1	Effects on recreational receptors during construction may be scoped out on the basis of the relatively short duration and temporary nature of any potential effects.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Impacts and effects on transient views for recreational receptors as a result of construction operations within the Solar PV Areas, within the Grid Connection Corridor and Site Accesses have been scoped out of the ES.
Planning Inspectorate	Lighting assessment during construction and operation PINS ID: 3.5.2	The ES should clearly explain the construction and operational lighting strategy and any measures necessary to avoid or mitigate lighting effects. This should also include consideration of effects relating to intermittent lighting sources such as motion-activated security lighting.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Commitments on the principles of the lighting strategy are provided in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.7].
Planning Inspectorate	Study area PINS ID: 3.5.3	The Scoping Report defines a preliminary study area of 5km from the solar PV site boundary. It is stated that this is based on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and professional judgement. However, the ZTV shown in Figure 10-1 shows high visibility up to the study area boundary. The Scoping Report notes (in paragraph 10.5.15) that longer distance views	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A bare ground ZTV was included as part of the Scoping Report (Appendix 1-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].) which illustrated potential

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>are available to the east of the site due to the surrounding topography and visibility varies across the site (paragraph 10.5.16). This suggests that there is potential for visibility of the site from beyond the 5km study area. The Inspectorate considers that the study area should be informed by the extent of likely effects, including from elevated viewpoints, rather than an arbitrary boundary. The ES should evidence how the study area has been derived to ensure it is representative and it should be agreed with relevant consultation bodies where possible.</p>	<p>visibility up to and beyond a 5 km Study Area. A screened ZTV has been produced to illustrate the potential visibility of the solar PV panels and substations which illustrate that there is limited visibility up to 2.6 km with one location to the east at approximately 5.3 km.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Receptors - boat users PINS ID: 3.5.4</p>	<p>The ES should consider the potential for visual effects on receptors navigating the river. This should include the effects of the proposed lighting strategy on boat navigation, as noted in the response from the Canal and River Trust (Appendix 2 of this Opinion), particularly where there are safety concerns.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An assessment on the impacts and effects on receptors using the River Ouse and the River Derwent has been included in the ES. Representative Viewpoint 21, Viewpoint 22 and Viewpoint 29 assess the impact on users of the waterways at this location.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Zone of Theoretical Visibility PINS ID: 3.5.5</p>	<p>The ZTV shown in Figure 10-1 is based on a maximum panel height of 4.8m which is the maximum height of the tracker panels. However, the description of the Proposed Development (in paragraph 2.3.47) states that security cameras would be installed on 5m high poles. Furthermore, paragraph 2.3.44 states that there</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapters: Chapter 2: the Scheme and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As stated in Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], the design has evolved</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>is the potential for OHL approximately 15m in height to be used instead of underground cabling. It is noted that paragraph 10.8.6 explains that the layout, siting, and heights of the solar panels, substations and associated structures are not yet confirmed, and that the landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) study area and receptors will be reviewed accordingly. The final ZTV should ensure that a WCS is assessed based on the maximum parameters of the Proposed Development, including any auxiliary infrastructure such as security camera poles, fences, or construction compounds.</p>	<p>since scoping, for example as stated in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] the panels are now anticipated to be at a maximum height of 3.5 m and solar farm perimeter CCTV would be mounted on poles approximately 2.5 m high. Chapter 2 confirms that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme. For the ES, a screened ZTV has been produced to illustrate the potential visibility of the Solar PV Panels and the Grid Connection Substations which illustrate that there is limited visibility up to 2.6 km with one location to the east at approximately 5.3 km. The Study Area for the LVIA chapter has been refined as a result of the ZTV and field work. Refer to section 10.4 of Chapter 10 and Figure 10-5 and Figure 10-6, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p>
<p>East Riding of Yorkshire Council</p>	<p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>In terms of operational noise, mitigation is to be detailed in the OEMP [Operational Environmental Management Plan] and further consideration should be given to low frequency noise.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A commitment to further consideration on low frequency noise has been included.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Council</p>	<p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>In reference to PEI Report Volume 2 Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration May 2023. There are two residential receptors captured in the study area for construction effects (R37 & R38). The effects are associated with Noise Generating Activities</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] contains mitigation measures that will be used to control</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>(NGA) 2; 300m within cable installation (general works) at the Grid Connection Corridor and the Interconnecting Cable Corridor.</p> <p>BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014 assessment methodology is adopted and the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) is aligned to ABC Category A threshold values (65dB LAeq,T). The measured background sound levels at monitoring location N16 (representative of R37 & R38) is 47dB LAeq,1hr and so Category A is appropriate.</p> <p>A construction noise monitoring scheme shall be developed as per requirements of the Framework CEMP (Appendix 02-01), but construction noise predictions indicate that noise levels are below the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL).</p> <p>Construction working hours are defined (11.5.28) inclusive of controls for noisy activities during 'shoulder' periods (the first and last hours of the workday) (11.8.3[s]). This prohibits working on Sundays and Bank Holidays.</p> <p>The potential for construction impacts has been assessed in accordance with relevant assessment methodology and effects below LOAEL, and the proposed construction working hours are suitable.</p>	<p>construction noise. Mitigation covers 'best practicable means' as defined in section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act. This would provide a means for preventing unnecessary construction noise and reducing noise emissions as far as reasonably practicable.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Council</p>	<p>Noise receptors</p>	<p>In reference to PEI Report Volume 2 Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration May 2023:</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: N/A	<p>It appears that receptors R37 and R38 have been scoped out of operational noise assessment.</p> <p>Overall, [the council] do not envisage significant operational noise impacts at receptors R37 and R38</p>	<p>Noise impacts at receptors R37 and R38 have been considered and no significant residual operational noise effects identified.</p>
North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council	Noise receptors PINS ID: N/A	<p>Overall, the report identifies a potential for amenity impacts during the construction phase in relation to the Grid Connection Corridor, primarily from underground cable installation. The applicant commits to accompanying the DCO application with a CEMP and the proposed assessment methodology is appropriate. There is uncertainty regarding the identification of sensitive receptors in the Selby district which should be addressed in the noise and vibration assessment, but is otherwise considered a suitable approach.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Receptors in the Selby district along the Grid Connection Corridor have been selected through review of aerial imagery. These receptors have been confirmed through consultation with Selby District Council who were the relevant consultee at the time of consultation.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Operational vibration PINS ID: 3.6.1	<p>It is proposed to scope out this matter because no part of the Proposed Development would generate perceptible levels of vibration. Based on the nature and characteristics of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate agrees that operational vibration may be scoped out from further assessment. However, the detailed description of the Proposed Development within the ES should demonstrate that operational plant and equipment is of a type and to be used in locations unlikely to result in significant vibration impacts on sensitive receptors.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Operational plant are described in section 11.4. Distances from the Order limits to nearest receptors are provided in Table 11.11 to justify scoping out operational vibration.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Separate assessment of decommissioning noise PINS ID: 3.6.2	The Inspectorate agrees that a separate assessment of decommissioning noise may be scoped out on the basis that the noise assessment presented for the construction phase would be representative, or an overestimate, of noise impacts during the decommissioning phase. However, it must be clearly articulated in the ES that decommissioning impacts have been considered.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Decommissioning noise is considered throughout this chapter has been scoped out on the basis that it will be similar to construction noise, albeit shorter duration and most probably without drilling or excavation noise along the cable route. To provide a worst case assessment, this chapter assumes decommissioning noise effects will be the same magnitude and significance as construction noise effects.
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.16.3	The ES should assess any impacts resulting from the transport of waste generated during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development which are likely to result in significant effects.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Noise impacts due to construction and decommissioning traffic have been assessed.
Planning Inspectorate	Receptor locations PINS ID: 3.6.3	Table 11-1 lists 48 receptor locations whereas Figure 11-1 depicts only 36 locations. Care should be taken to ensure that information is reflected consistently and accurately throughout the ES.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Following changes to the Order limits, an additional seven receptors have been included in the assessment.
Planning Inspectorate	Noise mitigation PINS ID: 3.6.4	It is stated that at this stage no specific noise mitigation measures have been included for operational plant and assumed that, based on the proposed installations, the plant will be designed	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		to have no tonal, impulsive or intermittent features. The design features that would achieve this should be described in the ES. An assessment should be provided where significant effects may occur and mitigation for any significant residual effects should be described in the ES and secured in the DCO.	The proposed plant does not contain any impulsive or intermittent features. However, a rating correction has been applied to account for any potential tonal features to account for a reasonable worst-case.
Planning Inspectorate	Methodology PINS ID: 3.6.5	The criteria for assessing the significance of noise and vibration effects should be clearly set out in the ES with reference to established guidance. Consistent with the Noise Policy Statement for England, Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) and Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) should be defined for all of the construction, operational and decommissioning noise matters assessed.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The criteria for assessing noise and vibration effects have been set against the LOAEL and SOAEL, as defined in the Noise Policy Statement for England
Planning Inspectorate	Receptors PINS ID: 3.6.6	It is stated that baseline noise monitoring will be carried out to establish the noise environment around the Proposed Development site at selected locations representative of noise-sensitive receptors. The ES should explain the basis on which receptor locations were determined to be representative, with reference to relevant information including noise contour mapping.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Baseline noise monitoring locations have been selected through consultation with North Yorkshire County Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, and Selby District Council.
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Job Losses / Employment PINS ID: N/A	The EIA should estimate how many agricultural workers and farm contractor jobs will be lost and what impact this will have on local agriculture and crop production.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Minerals Safeguarding PINS ID: 3.7.1	The Inspectorate notes that the site is located within East Riding of Yorkshire's Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA) EC6 and an (unnamed) area of safeguarded surface mineral resource in North Yorkshire, and that this matter is proposed to be scoped out on the basis that mineral deposits would not be permanently sterilised by the Proposed Development and could be extracted, if required, after its decommissioning. It is stated that this approach is subject to consultation with the two Councils. Appendix 1-2 (Scoping Opinion) and 1-3 Scoping Opinion Tracker and that there would not be a LSE on minerals resources. The ES should evidence such agreement. A copy of the Minerals	<p>The impact on existing employment is described in greater depth in section 12.7 of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects. It is estimated that the current agricultural activities on the Site support three existing jobs and that these will be lost as a result of the Scheme. The Applicant has estimated that to operate and manage the solar farm there will be a gross number of three permanent jobs generated by the Scheme in addition to employment opportunities generated by the construction of the Scheme. Therefore, overall, there will be no net loss to employment because of the Scheme.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Appendix 12-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] contains correspondence with North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council (as the relevant MPAs) confirming that impacts to minerals safeguarding can be scoped out of the impact assessment as no LSE will occur.</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN010143/APP/7.2] sets out how the Scheme complies with relevant</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>Safeguarding Report (as described at paragraph 16.7.17 of the Scoping Report) should be appended to the ES. The ES should identify the measures required to protect the material resources within the MSA during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development and confirm how these would be secured in the DCO. PINs ID 3.7.1: The Inspectorate is satisfied that minerals safeguarding assessment may be scoped out subject to confirmation that the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) agree to the suggested approach and that there would not be a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) on minerals resources. The ES should evidence such agreement.</p> <p>A copy of the Minerals Safeguarding Report should be appended to the ES.</p> <p>The ES should identify the measures required to protect the material resources within the MSA during construction, operation and decommissioning and confirm how these would be secured in the Development Consent Order (DCO).</p>	<p>mineral planning policy and will not result in the sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>A Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.7] and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.9] will be submitted with the ES and identify measures to protect material resources during construction, and decommissioning. Production of detailed versions of these documents are proposed requirements in the draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]. No impacts to material resources are predicted to occur during the operation of the Scheme.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Employment PINS ID: 3.7.2</p>	<p>The Inspectorate advises that estimates should be provided in the ES of the number and types of jobs created and they should be considered in the context of the available workforce in the area</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		during each phase of the Proposed Development.	Estimates of the number and type of jobs provided by the Scheme, including in the context of the available workforce in the area, is presented in section 12.7 Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] : Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects
Planning Inspectorate	Study area PINS ID: 3.7.3	The ES should clearly set out the study areas relevant to the socio-economic and land use assessments. To aid understanding the ES should include a plan that depicts the extent of the study areas and the receptors.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Figure 12-1, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] shows the Study Areas for the assessment and relevant receptors. The Study Areas are described in Table 12-3 of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Spaldington Parish Council	Negative impact on the local community PINS ID: N/A	They are concerned that this widespread project would have a severely negative impact on the local community through loss of farmland, increased traffic as well as any other issues caused by the running of the equipment linked to the solar panels. They do wish to be fully kept updated on the progression the project takes and wish to receive any and all information on this project to ensure that the local community are kept fully abreast with the developments. They wish to reserve their final viewpoint until more information and research is provided on the	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Potential adverse effects on the local community are assessed in the section 12.7:Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The assessment has found no significant adverse effects. Apart from two instances where potential effects are found

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		impact of the project. The project may have a severely negative impact on the local community through loss of farmland, increased traffic as well as other issues caused by the running of the equipment linked to the solar panels.	<p data-bbox="1339 288 1957 357">to be minor adverse, effects are found to be negligible, minor beneficial or no effect.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 408 2029 624">Loss of farmland is covered in Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] wherein it is assessed that following construction, the majority of the current agricultural land within the Solar PV Site will remain in agricultural production.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 687 2029 1015">Traffic impacts are covered in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] wherein it is assessed that with embedded mitigation in place, there is just one road link that would experience moderate adverse (significant) traffic effects during construction and decommissioning phases only. On this link the actual predicted increase per hour/minute is relatively small.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1038 2029 1289">Potential impacts caused by the running of the equipment linked to solar panels are covered within the appropriate topic assessments as relevant, for example Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] wherein it is assessed that all operational noise effects are localised and not significant.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1345 2029 1412">Effective stakeholder engagement and consultation is intrinsic to the Planning Act 2008</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Road Access PINS ID: N/A	Foggathorpe Parish Council sets out concerns for how any delays and blockages from large vehicles getting stuck on verges or along smaller lanes may be addressed, as to mitigate impacts, with note to emergency services. They also ask that all footpaths that will no longer be usable following construction, are set out in a separate appendix. Foggathorpe Parish Council sets out concerns for how any delays and blockages from large vehicles getting stuck on verges or along smaller lanes may be addressed, as to mitigate impacts, with note to emergency services. They also ask that all footpaths that will no longer be usable following construction, are set out in a separate appendix.	<p>and fundamental to the success of the Scheme. The Consultation Report [EN010143/APP/5.1] details the consultation undertaken to date including a project update briefing/meeting with Parish Councils (including Spaldington) in December 2022.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Embedded mitigation measures set out how matters of concern raised by the Parish Council along the road network have been considered. A high-level review of large vehicle routing has also been undertaken.</p> <p>Additionally, as described in ES Chapters 2: The Scheme and 15: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and the Framework Public Rights of Way [PRoW] Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.13], all existing PRoW will be maintained (and if necessary, temporarily diverted) and new Permissive Paths will be created.</p>
Jacobs Systra Joint Venture (JSJV)	Planning Policy Context PINS ID: N/A	JSJV has reviewed this section of the Report and found it to be broadly acceptable. However, DfT Circular 02/2013 should be referenced within this section as JSJV consider that the SRN should be	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
National Highways		included within the study area. Furthermore, it is stated that in accordance with the policies and guidance set out above, a TA will be prepared (scope and approach to be confirmed with National Highways and East Riding of Yorkshire Council), which identifies the impact of the development proposals and what mitigation is required. This approach is accepted by JSJV, and it is considered that this TM will inform the scope of the TA.	Relevant policy has been taken into account in section 13-1 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1, [EN010143/APP/6.1] and a TA has been provided with the ES (Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).
JSJV National Highways	Construction workers PINS ID: N/A	it is stated that the numbers above are expected to be a worst case based on the most rapid build out programme, and there will be noticeably fewer workers outside peak activities. This is noted by JSJV, and it is considered that this should be detailed by AECOM within a Construction Traffic Management Plan [CTMP].	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . This has been taken into account and a Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Appendix 13-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has been produced with the DCO Application.
JSJV National Highways	Construction Traffic and Site Access PINS ID: N/A	AECOM states that based on the preliminary construction material and equipment requirements, it is anticipated that there could be up to a total 15 heavy goods vehicle [HGV] movements per day for a 52-week peak construction period, based on the most rapid build out. Furthermore, it is stated that this number is indicative, excludes construction staff transportation and ancillary construction traffic, and is subject to refinement; and that a	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . This is covered within section 13.6 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and further relevant information has been set out in the TA (Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) and Framework CTMP

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>reasonable worst-case scenario will be assessed in the Environmental Statement [ES]. This approach is accepted by JSJV at this point in the process. The Report states that it is anticipated that the existing local roads will be utilised, subject to suitability of these roads to carry HGVs. In addition, it is stated that the need for road upgrades, widening and new road construction, for example for abnormal loads [ALs] or to ensure visibility splays at site access / egress points, will be determined as the scheme design develops, and will be assessed as appropriate. The Report states that a Framework CTMP will be developed and submitted with the application. This is welcomed by JSJV, and more detail regarding its contents are discussed later in this TM. Furthermore, it is considered by JSJV that the CTMP and Transport Assessment [TA] should be aligned and consistent with each other.</p>	<p>(Appendix 13-5: Framework CTMP, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p>
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Construction Environmental Management PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>The Report states that a Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [CEMP] will accompany the DCO application, which will describe the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed and to be carried forward to a Detailed CEMP prior to construction. Furthermore, it is stated that the aim of the CEMP is to reduce nuisance impacts from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of land for temporary laydown areas, accommodation, etc.; 	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] has been prepared as part of the DCO Application, which will be updated by the appointed construction contractor, and agreed to with the relevant local planning authorities, in advance of construction (forming the Detailed CEMP).</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction traffic (including parking and access requirements) and changes to access and temporary road or footpath closure (if required); • Noise and vibration; • Utilities diversion; • Dust generation; • Soil removal; and • Waste generation. <p>National Highways National Spatial Planning Contract – Yorkshire Humberside and North East 4 It is stated that the detailed CEMP will be produced by the appointed construction contractor and agreed with the local planning authorities following grant of the DCO and prior to the start of construction (for example, as part of a requirement attached to the DCO) and will identify the procedures to be adhered to and managed by the Principal Contractor throughout construction. This approach is considered acceptable by JSJV, although it is considered by JSJV that mechanisms should be put in place by AECOM to minimise the level of trip generation at peak times on the SRN and local road network.</p>	
JSJV National Highways	Decommissioning PINS ID: N/A	AECOM states that the design life of the development proposals is expected to be at least 40 years, although the design life could be longer than this depending on the condition of equipment. Furthermore, it is stated that when	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>the operational phase ends, the site will require decommissioning. It is stated that all PV modules, mounting poles, cabling, inverters, transformers and switchgear would be removed from the Solar PV Site and recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice and market conditions at that time; and the site will be returned to its original use after decommissioning. The Report states that a Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [DEMP] will be prepared as part of the EIA and will set out the general principles to be followed in the decommissioning of the Scheme; and a Detailed DEMP be prepared and agreed with the relevant authorities at that time of decommissioning, in advance of the commencement of decommissioning works, and would include timescales and transportation methods. Given the proposed timescales between the site becoming operational and decommissioning, it is considered by JSJV that the DEMP should be prepared at the time of decommissioning. The Report states that the effects of decommissioning are usually similar to, or of a lesser magnitude than, construction effects and will be considered in the relevant sections of the ES. This is noted by JSJV and will be reviewed within the DEMP at the appropriate time, but as above, it is considered by JSJV that mechanisms should be put in place by AECOM to</p>	<p>A Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] will be prepared as part of the DCO Application, which will be updated by the appointed decommissioning contractor, and agreed to with the relevant local planning authorities in advance of decommissioning (forming the Detailed DEMP).</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
JSJV National Highways	Study area PINS ID: N/A	<p>minimise the level of trip generation at peak times on the SRN and local road network.</p> <hr/> <p>Study Area It is stated that due to the nature of the development proposals and the number of individual solar PV plots involved, consideration will need to be given to a number of locations within the surrounding highway network which could potentially be impacted. Key roads likely to require consideration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A63; • A614; • A163; • A645; • B1228 Street Lane / Wood Lane; • Wood Lane; • Tottering Lane; • Ings Lane; • Willitoft Road; • Spaldington Lane; • Brind Lane; • Rowlandhall Lane; • Bell Lane; and • New Road. <p>The Report states that the extent of the study area for assessment in terms of highway impact will be subject to discussion, and agreement will be sought with National Highways, and East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Selby District Council</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This has been scoped out as it is anticipated that the majority of HGV traffic and all tractor/ trailer traffic will not use this junction.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>and North Yorkshire County Council as highway authorities for the SRN and Local Road Network respectively. Furthermore, it is stated by AECOM that at this stage, it is not considered that junction capacity analysis will be required. It is considered by JSJV that the SRN should be included within the SRN – namely M62 Junction 37 – as this will be the principle point of access to the development proposals from vehicles travelling from further afield. Furthermore, it is considered by JSJV that this junction may require to be assessed through junction capacity analysis within the TA as the DCO submission develops.</p>	
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Baseline information PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>With regards to the data sources, it is considered by JSJV that the SRN should be included within the study area, and as such, AECOM may need to utilise the WEBTRIS database in order to identify flows at the SRN. However, this may need to be supplemented by ATCs to ensure the study area is comprehensively covered with regards to base flows in the network peak hours. Furthermore, it is considered that the PIA data collected should be for the most recent five-year period where COVID19 restrictions were not in place</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Consideration of Cumulative Developments is considered in this ES as detailed in section 13 to 70 in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Baseline information PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>It is considered by JSJV that for the purposes of the TA, the assessment scenarios should be compliant with DfT Circular 02/2013, whilst also ensuring that the peak years of construction are included as assessment years to ensure the</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>impact at the SRN can be assessed. AECOM states that the peak construction year will be ascertained from the construction programme once available and will consider both HGV and all other traffic associated with the construction of the development proposals. JSJV welcomes that the scenarios will be built on a ‘first principles’ approach to trip generation. This is considered by JSJV to be the most accurate methodology to enable to understand and assess any peak hours impacts at the SRN.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Baseline information PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>It is further stated that the future baseline will be established by extrapolating the 2022 ATC data to future years using appropriate factors (based on the local MSOA) using the industry standard software TEMPro; and this will provide a robust estimate as to the future baseline traffic levels during the three phases of construction. It is considered by JSJV that using the local MSOA will only account for trips ends that occur in the MSOA and this does not take into account through movements. As such, this approach will need to be reconsidered by AECOM. In addition, a consideration of any committed and cumulative developments within the area will also be included. This approach is welcomed by JSJV, and it is recommended that the Local Planning Authorities are consulted to ensure a comprehensive list of committed developments is included within the assessment scenarios.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The consideration of an alternative methodology will be explored as part of the ES (Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) and is further explained in the TA (Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2])</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>Furthermore, it is considered by JSJV that Local Plan sites should be considered as a consequence of the stated timescales for construction and decommissioning.</p>	
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Planned Surveys PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>It is stated that ATCs will be undertaken during a neutral month and will provide two way traffic flows, classified by vehicle type, including HGVs. Furthermore, it is stated that the locations and timings of the ATC surveys, along with the requirement for any detailed junction capacity modelling will be agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council. JSJV consider that as a consequence of this TM, the SRN should also be included within the study area and National Highways should be added as an organisation to seek agreement from.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Information on the volume of traffic potentially using the SRN has been included as detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Construction PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>Traffic associated with different aspects of the development proposals and phases. This approach is accepted by JSJV, although it is reiterated by JSJV that it is not just HGV movements in the network peaks which need to be assessed, but also the movements of construction workers. Furthermore, it is stated that the potential mitigation measures, which could be implemented during the construction phase include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a CTMP, which includes details on restrictions of HGV movements 	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The impact of construction worker, HGV, and tractor-trailer movements have all been assessed as part of the TA as detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>to certain routes, days of the week and times of the day; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Construction Worker Travel Plan [CWTP], which includes details of methods to be used to encourage sustainable travel to / from sites for workers. <p>This approach is accepted by JSJV, although it is considered by JSJV that a restriction on start and end times to construction shifts could be used to minimise the impact in the network peak hours. Furthermore, it is considered by JSJV that the CWTP and TA should be aligned and consistent with each other.</p>	
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Operation PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>It is considered by JSJV that the operational phase of the development proposals is likely to have less impact at the SRN than the construction phase. However, this will need to be demonstrated in the TA by AECOM, using a ‘first principles’ approach to trip generation for this phase.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Noted. This has been considered in the TA as detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
<p>JSJV National Highways</p>	<p>Decommissioning PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>As noted previously within this TM, given the proposed timescales between the site becoming operational and decommissioning, it is considered by JSJV that the DEMP should be prepared at the time of decommissioning. This can then be reviewed to ensure it is fit for purpose.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Noted. This has been considered as part of the Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] submitted with the DCO Application. As noted previously, the Framework DEMP will be</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			updated by the appointed decommissioning contractor, and agreed to with the relevant local planning authorities in advance of decommissioning (forming the Detailed DEMP).
JSJV National Highways	Mitigation PINS ID: N/A	It is considered by JSJV that this approach at this stage in the process is accepted, although it is considered that a further measure could be a restriction on start and end times to construction shifts could be used to minimise impact in network peak hours.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Further details are provided in this ES as detailed in Section 13.4.7 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
JSJV National Highways	Assumptions, limitations and uncertainties PINS ID: N/A	The Report states that at this stage the exact extent of the study cannot be confirmed in terms of traffic and transport as detailed discussions have not yet taken place with National Highways or East Riding of Yorkshire Council / North Yorkshire County Council / Selby District Council as highway authorities for the SRN and local road network respectively. It is considered by JSJV, that by way of this TM, that the Strategic Road Network (SRN) should be included in the study area.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The SRN has been included within the Study Area as detailed in Section 13.4.15 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
JSJV National Highways	Summary of elements scoped in and scoped out PINS ID: N/A	JSJV agree with the elements that have been scoped in, however, evidence will have to be provided within the TA for justification that the elements that have been scoped out should not be included for assessment purposes.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A TA is provided including suitable evidence on which elements have been scoped in or out as

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
JSJV National Highways	Traffic Assessment PINS ID: N/A	<p>With regards the TA, the following parameters need to be given due cognisance within the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trip Generation and Distribution • Traffic Generation and Distribution for all phases of the development • Number of AILs (i.e. length, width, height etc.); • Number of HGV movements; • Distribution of construction vehicles, AIL routing and staff / operational movements; and • Timings of vehicle movements. Construction / Operational / Decommissioning • AIL route options via the SRN to site; • Details of measures to mitigate AIL movements; and • Drawings required for proposed improvements (if required). Geometric / operational constraints on proposed routes • Geometry and visibility at access point(s) to / from SRN; • Accident record at access point(s) to / from SRN; • The radius and road width at curves, bends, junctions and structures; • Vehicle Swept Path Analysis; • The gradient of inclines and declines; • Width and height under road and railway bridges and viaducts; 	<p>detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This has been taken into account within the TA as detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axle load and gross train weight limits on roads and bridges; • Clearance under overhead lines and gantries; • Lay-by areas that can be utilised for temporary parking and lay-bys that can be used to let traffic pass slow moving abnormal loads; and • Any other obstruction that may restrict the transportation of materials to and from the site. 	
JSJV National Highways	CTMP/CWTP PINS ID: N/A	JSJV consider that the following parameters need to be taken into account in the CTMP and CWTP, in addition to the comments made previously within this TM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the approved haul routes to site (including AIL routes) and identification of measures to prevent the use of any unauthorised routes; • Identification of the site access strategy; • Details of the expected traffic generation associated with the construction period including maximum daily HGV trips; • Identification of the proposed works programme by construction task; • Identification of workforce numbers for the site, details of workforce travel arrangements and working hours; • Details of site working hours and details of any exceptions (concrete pours etc); • Measures to minimise wherever possible the use of public roads at peak periods whenever 	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. This has been taken into account and a relevant Framework CTMP (Appendix 13-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) provided with the ES.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>practicable (Morning and Evening Peak Hours and school start / finish times);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Details of measures to reduce the number of delivery trips to site such as a combination of consolidated ordering, rationalising suppliers and consolidated deliveries;• Details of measures to reduce on-site waste such as recycling and re-use of materials to minimise the number of collections from site;• Provision of wheel washing facilities (or mechanical rumble devices where mains water is not available) on all site exits;• Vehicles carrying soil and other dusty materials to be fully sheeted when travelling to or leaving site;• Use of on approved mechanical road sweeper to clean the surrounding road network of any mud or debris deposited by site vehicles. The road sweeper should be available whenever needed;• Measures to safely manage pedestrians;• Details for the use of any traffic lights on public roads for safety. If used, traffic queues will require monitoring and sequences to reduce potential congestion;• Details for any temporary traffic management and warning signs;• Details for publicising the movement of abnormal loads;	

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of a site liaison officer who will act as point of contact for the CTMP and CWTP; and • Details regarding the monitoring the success of the CTMP and CWTP. 	
Network Rail	Transport Assessment PINS ID: N/A	It should also include a Transport Assessment to identify any HGV traffic/haulage routes associated with the construction and operation of the site that may utilise railway assets such as bridges and level crossings during the construction and operation of the site.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. This has been taken into account within the TA, and the HGV routing is set out in Figure 13-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].
North Yorkshire County Council	Temporary access, storage and working areas PINS ID: N/A	North Yorkshire County Council commented that temporary access, storage and working areas should be taken into account as part of the assessment.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A Framework CTMP (Appendix 13-4: TA ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) and TA (Appendix 13-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) have been prepared. These consider temporary access, storage and working areas.
Selby District Council	Temporary access, storage and working areas PINS ID: N/A	Selby District Council commented that temporary access, storage and working areas should be taking into account as part of the assessment.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A Framework CTMP (Appendix 13-4: TA ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) and TA (Appendix 13-5, ES Volume 2

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p>[EN010143/APP/6.2] have been prepared. These consider temporary access, storage and working areas.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Junction capacity assessments PINS ID: 3.8.1</p>	<p>The Scoping Report states that, at this stage, it is not considered that junction capacity analysis will be required as part of the assessment but this would be discussed with National Highways (NH) and the local highway authorities. At this stage, the Inspectorate does not have sufficient information about the potential impacts to agree to scope this matter out. The ES should include an assessment of affected junctions or otherwise explain why significant effects are not likely to occur by reference to baseline data and predicted transport movements. However, this matter may be scoped out subsequently subject to agreement by NH and the local highway authorities, which should be evidenced in the ES.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Further assessment has been undertaken within the ES based on ongoing discussion with the local highway authorities and National Highways. No junctions have been deemed necessary for assessment and have therefore been scoped out as there are no expected traffic movements during the network peak hours.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Hazardous loads during construction PINS ID: 3.8.2</p>	<p>The Scoping Report states that “There are no nearby road features which suggest that the transfer of materials poses a risk beyond that which would be expected on the general highway network.” Limited explanation is provided to support this conclusion. The Inspectorate has considered the characteristics of the Proposed Development and considers that this matter may be scoped out from further assessment, however the ES should explain the measures employed to ensure safe vehicular transport of components such as panels and batteries to and from the site.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This matter has been scoped out of assessment as battery energy storage systems (BESS) is no longer included within the design of the Scheme, and therefore no Battery Safety Fire Management Plan will be produced.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>The Applicant is referred to the Inspectorate’s comments above on the description of the Proposed Development, in relation to abnormal loads.</p>	
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Operational phase transport effects PINS ID: 3.8.3</p>	<p>The Inspectorate agrees that operational transport effects may be scoped out from further assessment on the basis presented in the Scoping Report, including the anticipated number of daily vehicle movements (up to seven arrivals and departures). The description of development in the ES should confirm the anticipated trip generation during operation to justify this. It should also be demonstrated in the Transport Assessment (TA) that the operational phase will have lesser impacts on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) than the construction phase, as suggested in NH’s consultation response contained in Appendix 2 of this Opinion.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The TA has assessed the impact of the expected 1-3 staff members on-site during operation as detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Decommissioning phase transport effects PINS ID: 3.8.4</p>	<p>This matter is proposed to be scoped out due to uncertainties in relation to future vehicle movements and subject to further assessment at the time of decommissioning. The Inspectorate accepts that a full assessment may not be possible at the current time, however, the ES should provide commentary on the likely transport effects of the decommissioning process given the comments at paragraph 13.6.1 of the Scoping Report, that “the greatest impact is likely to occur during the construction and decommissioning phases.”</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The decommissioning phase will have similar effects to the construction phase; therefore, a separate quantitative assessment has not been carried out as the assessment is deemed representative of both construction and decommissioning scenarios as detailed in the Construction and Decommissioning section of</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.16.3	The ES should assess any impacts resulting from the transport of waste generated during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development which are likely to result in significant effects.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This has been developed further for the ES in this chapter following design changes after statutory consultation which is explained in full in the TA as detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Study area PINS ID: 3.8.5	The ES should confirm the final study area for the assessment of traffic and transport, and explain how it has been selected. In addition to engagement with relevant consultation bodies, consideration should also be given to industry guidance, the extent of the potential impacts and likely receptors, both human and ecological. A plan illustrating the extent of the study area, and the expected route(s) of construction traffic, should be included in the ES.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Figure 13-1: Study Area, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] outlines the extent of the Study Area that has been considered for the transport and access assessment. The Study Area is discussed in Chapter 13.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Baseline data - Personal injury Accident (PIA) PINS ID: 3.8.6	The construction traffic associated with the Proposed Development is expected to result in an increase in Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements, including on rural roads. In line with the Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic (GEART) (1993), consideration should be given as to whether any qualitative assessment of local highway conditions on rural	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As described in Road Safety section of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and elaborated on within the Accidents and Safety section of Chapter 13:</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		roads is required in addition to analysis of PIA data. PIA data for the most recent five year period not subject to Covid-19 restrictions should be used.	Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]
Planning Inspectorate	Baseline data - Census 2011 PINS ID: 3.8.7	The Office for National Statistics began to publish new census data in Spring 2022. If travel modal share data is available, this should be used to inform the baseline in the ES.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The gravity model uses 2011 data. The Office for National Statistics has released population data from the 2021 Census; however, due to the impact of COVID-19, it is assumed that 2011 data will depict a more accurate reflection of future travel modes in the area as approximately 30% of respondents stated they worked from home. The baseline data methodology is detailed in Appendix 13-4: TA, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Future baseline PINS ID: 3.8.8	The Inspectorate draws the Applicant's attention to the comments of NH regarding extrapolation of automatic traffic count (ATC) survey data using Trip End Model Presentation Program (TEMPro) growth factors based on middle layer super output area data (see Appendix 2 of this Opinion). The Applicant should make efforts to agree an alternative methodology for establishing the future baseline traffic levels with relevant consultation bodies, including NH and the local highway authorities.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Further details of the future baseline are provided within in section 13-40 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	ATC Surveys PINS ID: 3.8.9	The ATC survey locations should be kept under review as the construction traffic route is developed and finalised. The Inspectorate draws the Applicant's attention to the comments of NH regarding potential for use of the WEBTRIS database in respect of flows on the SRN in addition to ATC surveys (see Appendix 2 of this Opinion).	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. ATC surveys have been undertaken in key locations within the local area in agreement with the highways authority as detailed in Appendix 13-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].
Planning Inspectorate	Impact assessment PINS ID: 3.8.10	The assessment of construction impacts in the ES should include consideration of all vehicle movements described in the Scoping Report, including HGVs, construction workers and ancillary construction traffic. Information about the predicted number of vehicle movements should be presented.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. All vehicles have been considered and predicted flow numbers have been presented and the impact analysed in section 13-46 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
Planning Inspectorate	Highway improvements PINS ID: 3.8.11	If highways works/improvements are required as part of the mitigation for significant effects arising from construction transport, these should be fully explained within the ES and an assessment of any LSE as a result of these works should also be presented, as relevant. This should include consideration of any potential impacts to railway assets, such as bridges and level crossings, located on HGV routes.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Additional mitigation measures are considered within section 13-43 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Impact assessment methodology PINS ID: 3.8.12	The impact assessment is proposed to be based on the methodology outlined in the GEART (1993). The Inspectorate understands that this guidance is planned to be updated by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). The ES should take account of future updates where relevant.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Details provided in section 13-17 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] reflect changes to the updated IEMA Guidelines.
Planning Inspectorate	Impact magnitude criteria PINS ID: 3.8.13	In addition to changes in HGV movements, the impact magnitude criteria should also account for changes to other vehicle movements on the SRN and local highway network, e.g. construction workers. The ES should explain how the criteria have been derived, i.e. by reference to relevant guidance.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The impact magnitude criteria detailed in section 13-24 of Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] considers all vehicle types associated with the scheme.
Planning Inspectorate	Other relevant aspects PINS ID: 3.9.2	The ES should be informed by the outcome of assessments relating to flood risk, drainage and surface water/water quality.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Assessments relating to the outcomes of flood risk, drainage and surface water/water quality have been considered.
Planning Inspectorate	Determining significance PINS ID: 3.9.3	Therefore, the ES should confirm the threshold for determination of a significant effect in relation to human health impacts so that such effects can be described.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . In line with IEMA guidance IEMA Guide to Determining Significance for Health published in November 2022, Chapter 14: Human Health,

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Electromagnetic fields (EMF) PINS ID: 3.9.4	The ES should demonstrate the measures taken to avoid the potential for Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) effects and consider the risks to human health arising from EMF to the extent that it is relevant to the nature of the development and where significant effects are likely to occur.	<p>ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] sets out a significance assessment of the potential human health impacts of the Scheme.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The impacts of EMFs have been scoped out of this assessment. The impacts of EMF are demonstrated to be not significant.</p>
UK Health Security Agency	Pollution PINS ID: N/A	Our position is that pollutants associated with road traffic or combustion, particularly particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen are non-threshold; i.e., an exposed population is likely to be subject to potential harm at any level and that reducing public exposure to non-threshold pollutants (such as particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide) below air quality standards will have potential public health benefits. We support approaches which minimise or mitigate public exposure to non-threshold air pollutants, address inequalities (in exposure) and maximise co-benefits (such as physical exercise). We encourage their consideration during development design, environmental and health impact assessment, and development consent.	<p>Comments are noted. Chapter 14: Human Health and Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics (Air Quality), ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] assesses impacts to human health including those from road traffic emissions.</p> <p>It is noted that as minimal traffic movements are anticipated during operation, the impact of operational traffic movements has been scoped out of the Air Quality assessment in agreement with the Planning Inspectorate.</p> <p>Similarly, it was agreed with the Planning Inspectorate that detailed air quality modelling and assessment of effects from construction including dust, and emissions from construction vehicles and plant was not required, on the basis that a qualitative Dust Risk Assessment and CEMP were to be prepared.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
UK Health Security Agency	Electric and Electro-magnetic Fields PINS ID: N/A	It is noted that the current proposals do not appear to consider possible health impacts of Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF). We request that the ES clarifies this and if necessary, the proposer should confirm either that the proposed development does not impact any receptors from potential sources of EMF; or ensure that an adequate assessment of the possible impacts is undertaken and included in the ES.	<p>Chapter 13: Transport and Access ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) Appendix 13-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]. consider the minimisation of traffic impacts (and consequently the reduction in potential road vehicle emissions received by receptors).</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The impacts of EMFs have been scoped out of this assessment, as the impacts of EMF are demonstrated to be not significant. The justification for this can be found in section 16.8 of Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics (Electric and Electro-magnetic Fields), ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>
UK Health Security Agency	OHID / Methodology - Determination of significant effects PINS ID: N/A	<p>The ES must provide an assessment of significance for those health determinants scoped into the population and human health chapter.</p> <p>The population and human health assessment should draw upon the findings from other relevant chapters, including air quality and noise.</p> <p>As there is not a defined approach to the assessment of significance for population and human health, it is strongly advised that any</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The IEMA guidance 'Determining Significance for Human Health In Environmental Impact Assessment' forms the basis of the approach adopted to assess impacts on health in Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Prior to IEMA's guidance being issued in November 2022 there was no guidance which provided a justified definition of,</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>proposed approach is agreed with OHID/UKHSA and the local public health team. The guidance issued by the International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA)² could be used as a basis for the assessment of significance.</p>	<p>or methodology for, determining the significance for health effects. The IEMA guidance (developed by IEMA and specialists in the human health field) provides a methodology for determining the significance of health effects and therefore has been adopted in preference to the methodology proposed at Scoping. The change in methodology was agreed with consultees as set out in section 14.4 of the chapter.</p> <p>In addition, NHS England’s Healthy Urban Development Unit’s (HUDU) Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Toolkit 2019 has been drawn upon to inform the identification of relevant health determinants.</p>
<p>UK Health Security Agency</p>	<p>Vulnerable populations PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>An approach to the identification of vulnerable populations, other than deprivation, has not been provided. The impacts on health and wellbeing and health inequalities of the scheme may have particular effect on vulnerable or disadvantaged populations (including those that fall within the list of protected characteristics).</p> <p>The population and human health assessment should draw upon the findings from other relevant chapters, including air quality and noise.</p> <p>The EIA should clearly identify the range of vulnerable populations that have been considered within the assessment. An assessment of significance will be required to form part of the ES and should include specific</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In line with IEMA Guidance <i>IEMA Guide to Determining Significance for Health</i> published in November 2022, Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] sets out a significance assessment of the potential Human Health effects of the Scheme. Additional consultation has been undertaken with OHID and the public health teams at East Riding of Yorkshire and North Yorkshire County Councils to agree the approach to the assessment.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>evaluation of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations (other than deprivation). It is strongly advised that any proposed approach is agreed with OHID/UKHSA and the local public health team.</p>	
Canal and Rivers Trust	River contamination PINS ID: N/A	<p>Consideration should be given to the impact from construction compounds and disturbance to soil for the construction of cables between the solar farms. Recognise that there is risk of contamination through poor sediment management from exposed soils, likely associated with drilling works in proximity to the river. This should be taken account of within the Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP).</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An assessment of the impact on soil resources has been undertaken. The impact on soil resources has also been taken account of within the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] and Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.10].</p> <p>The impact on soil resources has been undertaken in section 15.6.10 within Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. This relates also to section 15.5: Assessment Methodology and section 15.8: Embedded Mitigation.</p> <p>The Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] and a Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) [EN010143/APP/7.10]. Detailed plans will be finalised prior to construction, secured through DCO Requirement.</p>
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Loss of agricultural	<p>Question the impact of agricultural land on local agriculture and crop production and the effect this will have on local hay prices.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] within section 15.6.10.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	land and crop production PINS ID: N/A		During operation, most land within the Solar PV Site would remain available for potential grazing, or otherwise would be mowed. The impact of the Scheme on local hay prices is beyond the scope of the assessment, however it is noted that most of the land within the Scheme is currently arable, with only a very small proportion in grass/hay production. Therefore, land use change would not substantially change the availability of hay locally and should a hay crop be taken this would increase availability. Furthermore, all land within the Grid Connection and Interconnecting Cable Corridors will return to their pre-development land use on completion of construction.
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Loss of agricultural land and crop production PINS ID: N/A	Can the EIA please estimate how many agricultural workers and farm contractor jobs will be lost?	Information is provided in Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Along with an assessment of impacts of the Scheme on employment.
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Agricultural Land PINS ID: N/A	We would like the Planning Inspectorate to note that the fields included in this proposal have not been graded since the 1980s. We ask that the EIA states how much of each grade of farmland, green space and natural environment will be lost to this scheme (we understand it is over 3,000 acres).	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Both Predictive ALC data for the Order limits and surrounding area and a detailed / semi-detailed soil and ALC survey of the agricultural land within the Solar PV Site have been completed

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Long Drax Parish Council	Food production PINS ID: N/A	As the Solar Farm plans to be built on arable land and utilised for grazing purposes, loss of food production will need to be considered as a whole for the area and across the country and take into account the impact of this from the range of other solar farms planned for the area	<p data-bbox="1339 284 1924 355">(Appendix 15-2 and Appendix 15-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p> <p data-bbox="1339 363 2029 660">The assessment of effects within the ES considers the ALC grading of the land within the Order limits and changes in agricultural use. Impacts on green space and the natural environment are addressed elsewhere within the ES (Chapter 8: Ecology and Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]).</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="1339 683 1984 788">Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p data-bbox="1339 842 2007 1209">The assessment is being undertaken following the latest guidance on the assessment of impacts to soils and agricultural land. It is not considered that the Scheme would have a detrimental impact on regional food production. Meeting the 70 gigawatts (GW) by 2035 target set for the whole of the UK for solar by the UK Government in 2023 will require an estimated 1.2% of the utilised agricultural farmland in England.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1217 2018 1436">Furthermore, the Scheme has been positioned to avoid BMV (i.e., the most productive) agricultural land as far as is practicable. Measures to avoid BMV agricultural land are described in Chapter 2: The Scheme, Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, and</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Soils and Agricultural Land Quality PINS ID: N/A	Soils are a valuable, finite natural resource and should also be considered for the ecosystem services they provide, including for food production, water storage and flood mitigation, as a carbon store, reservoir of biodiversity and buffer against pollution. It is therefore important that the soil resources are protected and sustainably managed. Impacts from the development on soils and best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land should be considered in line paragraphs 5.168, 5.167 and 5.179 of the NPS for National Networks. Further guidance is set out in the Natural England Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land.	<p>Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An assessment of the impact on soil resources and land take during operation has been undertaken in Chapter 15. The assessment followed the latest IEMA guidance on the assessment of impacts to soils and agricultural land. Therefore, the assessment considers the potential for loss of, or damage to, soil functions and the ability of the soils to provide ecosystem services and preserve natural capital; and potential impacts to BMV land.</p> <p>The quoted NPS applies to rail and road projects. However, however guidance set out in NPS EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5, and their 2023 revised drafts has been considered and incorporated within the assessment set out in the chapter where relevant, for example NPS EN-1 para 5.10.8 states a requirement to <i>“minimise impacts on BMV land and direct development towards non-agricultural land or land of poorer quality. Identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed.”</i></p> <p>Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			<p data-bbox="1339 284 2029 504">describes the site selection process focussed around an area shown on Provisional ALC mapping as non-BMV poor quality Grade 4 land. Further ALC survey work has shown the majority of land in the Solar PV Site to be non-BMV quality (Appendix 15-3, ES Volume 2).</p> <p data-bbox="1339 512 2007 732">Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] sets out design parameters whereby the placement of solar PV infrastructure requiring the creation of hard standing on BMV land will be avoided where practicable.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 740 2029 1295">Measures to protect soil resources (and consequently the agricultural land they support) is considered in section 15.8 and further described in the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8], Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] and Framework SMP [EN010143/APP/7.10]. Delivery of a detailed CEMP, OEMP and DEMP and SMP based on these Framework documents and implementation of the measures they contain will be secured through a Requirement in the DCO Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] and Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) [EN010143/APP/7.10]</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1303 2007 1412">The guidance considered in this assessment is listed in section 15.3 and detailed in Appendix 15-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Soils and Agricultural Land Quality PINS ID: N/A	<p>The following issues should be considered and, where appropriate, included as part of the Environmental Statement (ES):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The degree to which soils would be disturbed or damaged as part of the development 2. The extent to which agricultural land would be disturbed or lost as part of this development, including whether any best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land would be impacted. 	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment used in the ES follows the latest IEMA guidance on the assessment of impacts to soils and agricultural land and therefore addresses both these points.</p>
Natural England	Soils and Agricultural Land Quality PINS ID: N/A	<p>This may require a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey if one is not already available. For information on the availability of existing ALC information see www.magic.gov.uk.</p> <p>Where an ALC and soil survey of the land is required, this should normally be at a detailed level, e.g. one auger boring per hectare, (or more detailed for a small site) supported by pits dug in each main soil type to confirm the physical characteristics of the full depth of the soil resource, i.e. 1.2 metres. The survey data can inform suitable soil handling methods and appropriate reuse of the soil resource where required (e.g. agricultural reinstatement, habitat creation, landscaping, allotments and public open space).</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A soil and ALC survey was undertaken within the Solar PV Site and Ecology Mitigation Area by experienced soil specialists (Land Research Associates, LRA). The resultant Soil and Agricultural Land Classification Survey Report is included as Appendix 15-3, ES Volume 2. The survey was undertaken in two phases. Firstly, a reconnaissance scale soil and ALC survey at an approximate density of one sample point per every four to five hectares was undertaken between November 2022 and January 2023. The reconnaissance survey area included all land within the Solar PV Site but excluded</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Soils and Agricultural Land Quality PINS ID: N/A	Where an ALC and soil survey of the land is required, this should normally be at a detailed level, e.g. one auger boring per hectare, (or more detailed for a small site) supported by pits dug in each main soil type to confirm the physical characteristics of the full depth of the soil resource, i.e. 1.2 metres. The survey data can inform suitable soil handling methods and appropriate reuse of the soil resource where	<p>Ecology Mitigation Areas 1g and 1h which came into the Scheme after completion of the survey. Building upon the reconnaissance scale survey, a more detailed investigation was conducted between May 2023 and September 2023. The survey densities were as agreed with Natural England (see Appendix 15-4, ES Volume 2 [EN0101443/APP/6.2]). Within the Solar PV Site, the reconnaissance survey data was infilled at a minimum density of one observation per 2 ha. Where variation in ALC grading was detected (in either survey) the detail was increased to one observation per hectare to accurately define the extent of each of the identified ALC grades. As agreed with Natural England, a detailed one observation per ha survey was conducted within the Ecology Mitigation Area.</p> <p>These data have been used to inform the baseline and the Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) [EN010143/APP/7.10].</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A soil and ALC survey was undertaken within the Solar PV Site and Ecology Mitigation Area by experienced soil specialists (Land Research Associates, LRA). The resultant Soil and Agricultural Land Classification Survey Report is</p>

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		required (e.g. agricultural reinstatement, habitat creation, landscaping, allotments and public open space).	<p>included as Appendix 15-3, ES Volume 2. The survey was undertaken in two phases. Firstly, a reconnaissance scale soil and ALC survey at an approximate density of one sample point per every four to five hectares was undertaken between November 2022 and January 2023. The reconnaissance survey area included all land within the Solar PV Site but excluded Ecology Mitigation Areas 1g and 1h which came into the Scheme after completion of the survey. Building upon the reconnaissance scale survey, a more detailed investigation was conducted between May 2023 and September 2023. The survey densities were as agreed with Natural England (see Appendix 15-4, ES Volume 2 [EN0101443/APP/6.2]). Within the Solar PV Site, the reconnaissance survey data was infilled at a minimum density of one observation per 2 ha. Where variation in ALC grading was detected (in either survey) the detail was increased to one observation per hectare to accurately define the extent of each of the identified ALC grades. As agreed with Natural England, a detailed one observation per ha survey was conducted within the Ecology Mitigation Area.</p> <p>These data have been used to inform the baseline presented in this chapter and the SMP [EN010143/APP/7.10].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Soils and Agricultural Land Quality PINS ID: N/A	Section 15.5.10 of the Scoping Report it states that the Grid Connection Corridor will be scoped out of the soil and ALC surveys. We advise that the corridor should be scoped into the surveys as correct soil handling techniques will need to be employed during the construction period to ensure that the development area can return to its former land quality (ALC grade).	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Natural England’s Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) responded in relation to the Grid Connection Corridor, stating that they “<i>require that land quality and soil resources information is gathered for any land that is disturbed by the development</i>” (Appendix 15-4, ES Volume 2).</p> <p>The Grid Connection Corridor describes an approximate 100 m wide corridor in which the Grid Connection Cables could be placed to allow spatial flexibility during final detailed design post-consent. The actual working corridor (area of disturbance) would typically be a maximum of 30 m and cables would be routed along roads and roadside where possible to avoid impact to agricultural land.</p> <p>It is proposed that the survey is undertaken prior to construction on any agricultural land within the working corridor (i.e., agricultural land that will be subject to direct disturbance) and the information used to inform the detailed SMP and provide baseline land quality data for the reinstatement of land. The survey would be conducted to the densities described by Natural England within the DAS response, presented in Appendix 15-4. Delivery of the survey and the detailed SMP would be secured through DCO</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Soils and Agricultural Land Quality PINS ID: N/A	<p>The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on BMV agricultural land can be minimised through site design/masterplan.</p> <p>The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised and demonstrate how soils will be sustainably used and managed, including consideration in site design and master planning, and areas for green infrastructure or biodiversity net gain. The aim will be to minimise soil handling and maximise the sustainable use and management of the available soil to achieve successful after-uses and minimise off-site impacts.</p>	<p>Requirement. Similarly, agricultural land within the Interconnecting Cable Corridor would be surveyed prior to construction. The Predictive ALC data were used to determine ALC grading for the cable corridors and inform the assessment presented in Chapter 15.</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Measures to protect soil resources (and consequently the agricultural land they support, including BMV land) are considered in Chapter 15, and the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8], Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] and Framework SMP [EN010143/APP/7.10] include good practice measures for the sustainable management of soils at construction, operation and decommissioning as set out in the referenced guidance.</p> <p>BMV land has been considered throughout the design process, including focussing the initial site selection on areas of Grade 4 land (based on the Provisional ALC data), solar infrastructure (apart from panels) being located away from areas of BMV wherever practicable, and consideration of the use of ground screw (minimally invasive) foundations relative to concrete plinths to support infrastructure within</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	PINS ID:	<p>Within the ES, the impact on the natural environment should be assessed, including the expected residues and emissions from soil pollution from operation and a description of the likely significant effects on land take and soil.</p> <p>Impacts from the development on soils and BMV agricultural land should be considered in line with the NPS for National Networks. The ES should consider the degree to which soils would be disturbed or damaged and the extent to which agricultural land would be disturbed or lost, including whether any BMV agricultural and would be impacted.</p>	<p>Field Stations in areas of BMV land. The solar PV frames are directly driven into the ground and do not require foundations. Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] describes how impacts to BMV land have been considered throughout the design process.</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>An assessment of the impact on soil resources and land take during operation has been undertaken in section 15.9 of chapter 15.</p> <p>The quoted NPS applies to rail and road projects. However, guidance in the 2023 drafts of NPS EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5, has been incorporated within the chapter, for example NPS EN-1 para 5.10.8 states a requirement to <i>"minimise impacts on BMV land and direct development towards non-agricultural land or land of poorer quality. Identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed."</i></p> <p>Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] describes the site selection process focussed around an area shown on Provisional ALC mapping as non-BMV poor quality Grade 4 land. Further ALC survey work has shown the majority</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
North Yorkshire Council and Selby District Council	A Soil Resource Plan and Soil Management Plan PINS ID: N/A	A Soil Resource Plan and Soil Management Plan will be needed in order to protect and manage site soils, including protection and restoration of ALC best and most versatile land where appropriate.	<p>of land in the Solar PV Site to be non-BMV quality (Appendix 15-3, ES Volume 2).</p> <p>Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] sets out design parameters whereby the placement of solar PV infrastructure requiring the creation of hard standing on BMV land will be avoided where practicable.</p> <p>Measures to protect soil resources (and consequently the agricultural land they support) is considered in section 15.8 and further described in the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8], Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] and Framework SMP [EN010143/APP/7.10]. Delivery of a detailed CEMP, OEMP and DEMP and SMP based on these Framework documents and implementation of the measures they contain will be secured through a Requirement in the DCO.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework SMP [EN010143/APP/7.10] (sometimes also referred to as a Soil Resource and Management Plan) has been produced for the Scheme. A detailed SMP will be prepared prior to construction when the contractor is appointed and further details of the construction</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Agricultural land and land use during decommissioning PINS ID: 3.10.1	The Inspectorate agrees that on the basis that the decommissioning effects are expected to be similar to or of a lesser magnitude than the construction effects these matters may be scoped out. The Inspectorate notes that an outline of the general principles that would apply during decommissioning would be contained in the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) to be provided with the DCO application, and that a Detailed DEMP would be produced in advance of the commencement of decommissioning works.	methodology etc. are known (secured by DCO Requirement). Standard industry measures to mitigate the impact on soils and agricultural land, based upon best practice guidance, have also been included within Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] , Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8] , Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] . Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Noted. It is confirmed that a Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] accompanies the DCO Application. This contains general principles for the sustainable management of soil resources..
Planning Inspectorate	Soil resource quality during decommissioning PINS ID: 3.10.2	The Inspectorate agrees that on the basis that the decommissioning effects are expected to be similar to or of a lesser magnitude than the construction effects these matters may be scoped out. The Inspectorate notes that an outline of the general principles that would apply during decommissioning would be contained in the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) to be provided with	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Noted. It is confirmed that a Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] accompanies the DCO Application. This contains general principles for the sustainable management of soil resources.

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		the DCO application, and that a Detailed DEMP would be produced in advance of the commencement of decommissioning works.	
Planning Inspectorate	Loss of soil resources during decommissioning PINS ID: 3.10.3	The Inspectorate agrees that on the basis that the decommissioning effects are expected to be similar to or of a lesser magnitude than the construction effects these matters may be scoped out. The Inspectorate notes that an outline of the general principles that would apply during decommissioning would be contained in the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) to be provided with the DCO application, and that a Detailed DEMP would be produced in advance of the commencement of decommissioning works.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Noted. It is confirmed that a Framework DEMP [EN010143/APP/7.9] accompanies the DCO Application. This contains general principles for the sustainable management of soil resources.
Planning Inspectorate	Cumulative effects PINS ID: 3.10.4	Further information is available in the Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soil on Development Sites and The British Society of Soil Science Guidance Note Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction. There is no reference in this [Scoping Report] chapter to the assessment of potential cumulative effects on soil resources and agricultural land. The ES should include such an assessment and identify any Likely Significant Effects (LSE) and mitigation measures if required.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. An assessment of cumulative effects on soils and agricultural land is provided in this chapter. BMV land has been considered throughout the design process, including focussing on areas of Grade 4 land (based on the Provisional ALC data), solar infrastructure (apart from panels) being located away from areas of BMV wherever practicable, and consideration of the use of ground screw (minimally invasive) foundations relative to concrete plinths for Field Station

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Baseline PINS ID: 3.10.5	The Inspectorate welcomes the provision of a plan that identifies the provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) of land within the Site. The ES should quantify the areas of land according to Grades 1 to 5 of the ALC, including differentiating between Grades 3a and 3b.	<p>Units, in areas of BMV land. The solar PV frames are directly driven into the ground and do not require foundations.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Details of ALC grading within the Site (including differentiation of Subgrade 3a and 3b land) is provided through a combination of Soil and ALC Survey undertaken within the Solar PV Site and Predictive ALC data from Cranfield University which covers the whole Site.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Baseline PINS ID: 3.10.6	The Inspectorate notes that it is proposed that the detailed soil and ALC survey to be undertaken in Autumn 2022 excludes the Grid Connection Corridor on the basis that it would incur temporary impacts but following reinstatement of the soils would be available for farming in the same way as at present. ALC grading for the Grid Connection Corridor would be calculated using NE's 'Provisional ALC' to determine the proportions of ALC Grades 1, 2, 4 and 5. For areas provisionally mapped as Grade 3, the proportions of Subgrade 3a and 3b would be calculated using NE's 'Likelihood of BMV Agricultural Land'. The Inspectorate agrees that this approach is appropriate in the	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The methodology presented at Scoping (summarised by PINS in the lefthand column) was amended at the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) stage. The proportions of Subgrade 3a/3b land within the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridor have been determined using Predictive ALC data commissioned from Cranfield University. The most detailed dataset, which also considers Post-1988 datasets has been purchased. These data are more accurate than those which would have been generated by</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>circumstances, however recommends that it is agreed with NE.</p>	<p>the methodology proposed at Scoping, as they are calculated by undertaking ALC calculations using the current ALC methodology with inputs taken from a combination of published and available survey data. This also allows the geographic distribution of the different ALC gradings to be mapped, which is not possible with the methodology put forward at Scoping. The Cranfield University methodology was used to prepare the Welsh Government's Predictive ALC dataset (publicly available) and will be used to prepare the same dataset for England for Defra over the next three to four years.</p> <p>Appendix 15-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] presents predictive ALC information.</p> <p>The change of methodology has been discussed with Natural England as part of a submitted Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) request (Appendix 15-4, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p>
<p>Spaldington Parish Council</p>	<p>Loss of farmland</p> <p>PINS ID: N/A</p>	<p>Concern that the project would have a severe negative impact on local community through loss of farmland.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 15: Soils and Agricultural Land, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>During operation, most land within the Solar PV Site could remain available for sheep grazing. In addition, areas of habitat enhancement would be created. The loss of agricultural land to the</p>

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Natural England	Habitats Regulations Assessment PINS ID: N/A	<p>The EIA Scoping document states in section 16.2.7 that during the construction and decommissioning phases of the development there may be an increase in traffic associated with the site. However, information on anticipated access routes has not yet been provided, therefore it is unknown whether there will be an increase in traffic within 200m of any European sites.</p> <p>Natural England advises that ammonia sourced from traffic emissions should be included for assessment within the HRA</p>	<p>Scheme is temporary and is assessed in Chapter 15.</p> <p>PRoW would also remain accessible throughout construction, operation and decommissioning as set out in Chapter 2 of the ES and the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoWMP) (EN010143/APP/7.13), and new Permissive Paths would be created.</p> <p>Impacts to local communities, including health and well-being are presented in Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use and Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>
Natural England	River Derwent SAC	<p>If access roads are identified as being within 200m of River Derwent SAC, Natural England also advises that potential air quality impacts on</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>HGV numbers generated by the construction phase are below the screening criteria for needing assessment, and as such road traffic impacts have been scoped out of the assessment.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: N/A	supporting habitats associated with the River Derwent SAC, including riparian habitats, such as wet woodland and fen, should be assessed.	Total HGV numbers generated by the construction phase are below the screening criteria for needing assessment, and as such road traffic impacts have been scoped out of the assessment. Sensitive Ecosystems have been screened for in the Dust Risk Assessment. The assessment follows IAQM guidance.
Natural England	Biodiversity Impacts PINS ID: N/A	Air quality in the UK has improved over recent decades but air pollution remains a significant issue. For example, approximately 85% of protected nature conservation sites are currently in exceedance of nitrogen levels where harm is expected (critical load) and approximately 87% of sites exceed the level of ammonia where harm is expected for lower plants (critical level of 1µg) 2. A priority action in the England Biodiversity Strategy is to reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Sensitive Ecosystems have been screened for in the Dust Risk Assessment. The assessment follows IAQM guidance. Impacts from road traffic emissions on sensitive ecosystems has been scoped out of further assessment as HGV numbers generated by the construction phase are below the screening criteria for requiring assessment.
Planning Inspectorate	Operational phase effects PINS ID: 3.11.1	The Scoping Report describes that minimal traffic movements are anticipated during operation. On this basis, the Inspectorate is content to scope this matter out. The ES project description should confirm that there are no emissions from operational plant that require further assessment.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Operational traffic movements are scoped out of the assessment. See also Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.16.3	The ES should assess any impacts resulting from the transport of waste generated during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development which are likely to result in significant effects.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The transport of waste has been included in the total Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) trips generated during construction and decommissioning and are therefore assessed within Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Planning Inspectorate	Baseline conditions PINS ID: 3.11.2	The Scoping Report makes reference to information about existing air quality levels that is available from local authority monitoring programmes, primarily for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂). It is unclear whether any further monitoring is proposed as part of the ES. Effort should be made to reach agreement with relevant consultation bodies, including the local authorities, as to whether any additional survey or monitoring work is required to inform the baseline, including for other pollutants. The Inspectorate notes that there is potential for air quality impacts on designated nature conservation sites. Baseline information from the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) may also be of relevance to the assessment.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Specific monitoring has not been undertaken and is not proposed as the levels of construction traffic (as presented in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) are below the threshold for triggering a detailed assessment and it is therefore not required.
Planning Inspectorate	Receptors	The Scoping Report describes that the Proposed Development is surrounded by ecological sites, which may be receptors for air quality impacts.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: 3.11.3	<p>Figure 8.1 shows the location of designated nature conservation sites relative to the scoping area; it includes a number of European, nationally and locally designated sites within a 2km and 10km radius. In addition to these receptors being screened for impacts from construction dust in the ES, the Inspectorate considers that sites that are sensitive to changes in air quality, including nitrogen and acid deposition, should also be considered for impacts arising from construction vehicle movements when details of the construction routes are known. In doing so, reference should be made to relevant guidance, e.g. Institute for Air Quality Management (IAQM) Air Quality Impacts on Designated Sites (2019). Where significant effects are likely to occur, an assessment should be included in the ES.</p>	<p>HGV numbers generated by the construction phase are below the screening criteria for needing assessment, and as such road traffic impacts have been scoped out of the assessment.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Study area PINS ID: 3.11.4	<p>The Scoping Report indicates that the IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction (2014) is proposed to be used to inform the study area. The ES should explain how the screening criteria have been applied in the selection of the final study area for dust impacts; it is noted for instance that in addition to the 350m study area from the site boundary a potentially wider study area of up to 500m from the site entrance could be applicable in some circumstances.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This is agreed.</p> <p>As detailed in paragraph 16.1.18 of this chapter potentially affected air quality sensitive receptors have been identified through a review of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping and aerial photography</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Study area and receptor locations PINS ID: 3.11.5	The ES should include a plan showing the extent of the final study area, including proposed construction routes, the location of receptors (human and ecological) considered in the assessment and the proximity of the study area to the nearest air quality management area (AQMA) in Selby.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This information is set out in Figure 16-1, ES Volume 3 [EN/010143/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2, ES Volume 3 [EN/010143/APP/6.3] show the location of Statutory and Non-Statutory designated ecological sites in relation to the Order limits.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Detailed air quality monitoring and assessment of effects from construction PINS ID: 3.11.6	The Inspectorate understands from information presented in the Scoping Report that it is proposed to scope out detailed air quality modelling and assessment of effects from construction including dust, and emissions from construction vehicles and plant, on the basis that a qualitative dust assessment and Framework CEMP taking account of IAQM guidance are proposed. Subject to the Inspectorate’s comments above at ID 3.11.3 to 3.11.4 and confirmation that the proposed construction vehicle numbers alone or cumulatively with other proposals on relevant links will not exceed the relevant IAQM Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) thresholds, the Inspectorate considers that the need for detailed construction air quality modelling and assessment can be scoped out.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] including air quality management measures in line with IAQM guidance is included.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Air quality objectives PINS ID: 3.11.7	The ES should include information about the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 and the Air Quality Objectives.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Air Quality, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Legislation relevant to the Air Quality assessment is listed in in paragraph 16.2.7 of this chapter, with further detail, including the Air Quality Objectives presented in Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN/010143/APP/6.2].</p> <p>It is noted that the Air Quality Standards Regulations (as amended 2016) are the most current version of this legislation and the Air Quality Objectives are contained within them.</p> <p>The Air Quality Objectives are not expected to be exceeded for the baseline or with the Scheme.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Electromagnetic field (EMF) PINS ID: 2.2.1	The Scoping Report provides no consideration of EMF. In line with relevant guidance (DECC Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines, A Voluntary Code of Practice (2012)), cables above 132 kilovolts (kV) have potential to cause EMF effects. Although all proposed infrastructure associated with the development (e.g., cables and substations) are below the 132kV threshold, the voltage of the OHL, which are being considered as an alternative to underground cabling, is not provided. Furthermore, there is	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Electric and Electromagnetic Fields, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>This section of the ES provides an assessment of Electric and Magnetic Fields.</p> <p>It has been confirmed that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme and therefore this aspect has not been included in the assessment.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>potential for exceedances of 132kV where infrastructure overlaps.</p> <p>The Inspectorate considers that the ES should demonstrate the design measures taken to avoid the potential for EMF effects from the cable and substation infrastructure on receptors and address the risks to human health arising from EMF to the extent that it is relevant to the nature of the development and where significant effects are likely to occur.</p>	<p>The sheathing around underground cables eliminates the electric field altogether and therefore the assessment only considers electro-magnetic fields.</p> <p>All of the cabling used in the Scheme will be 132 kV or less, therefore the assessment looks at the potential for increases in electro-magnetic fields due to overlap of cables.</p> <p>The assessment presented in this section 16.8 of Chapter 16 shows that no significant effects to residential receptors or users of PRow are predicted to occur due to Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields generated by the Scheme (either individually or in combination with other electricity infrastructure). Health impacts arising from Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields have therefore been scoped out of the assessment and presented in Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. This approach is summarised and justified in Chapter 14.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Electromagnetic fields (EMF)</p> <p>PINS ID: 3.9.4</p>	<p>The Scoping Report does not make any reference to potential impacts arising from EMF, including on human health receptors. The Applicant is referred to the Inspectorate's comments at ID 2.2.1 of this Scoping Opinion.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The sheathing around underground cables eliminates the electric field altogether and therefore the assessment only considers electro-magnetic fields.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
UK Health Security Agency	Electromagnetic fields (EMF) PINS ID: N/A	It is noted that the current proposals do not appear to consider possible health impacts of EMF	<p>An assessment of the potential impacts of electro-magnetic fields is presented in section 16.8 of Chapter 16. The assessment shows that no significant effects to residential receptors or users of PRoW are predicted to occur due to Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields generated by the Scheme (either individually or in combination with other electricity infrastructure). Health impacts arising from Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields have been scoped out of the assessment presented in Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] as the impacts of Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields are considered to be not significant. This approach is summarised and justified in Chapter 14.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As the assessment presented in this section 16.8 of Chapter 16 shows that no significant effects to residential receptors or users of PRoW are predicted to occur due to Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields generated by the Scheme (either individually or in combination with other electricity infrastructure) health impacts arising from Electric and Electro-</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			Magnetic Fields have been scoped out of the assessment presented in Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . This approach is summarised and justified in Chapter 14 .
Selby District Council	Methodology PINS ID: N/A	Glint and glare has potential to affect landscape and visual amenity. We would wish to see clear explanation of proposed methodology for the Glint and Glare assessment.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Glint and Glare PINS ID: N/A	Residential properties should also be considered when assessing the impact of glint and glare.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Residential properties are considered as sensitive receptors within the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2 ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) .
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Glint and Glare PINS ID: N/A	Can the EIA please identify any and all footpaths or walking routes, that will be adversely affected by the scheme in such a way that residents will lose access to these walking routes, or that the scheme will render them so unpleasant from heat, loss of character and views, glint and glare, that nobody will want to use these footpaths. Please list all adversely affected footpaths as an additional Appendix in the EIA	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . All Public Rights of Way (PRoW) within the vicinity of the Scheme (as identified in Figure 2-2, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]) and the Permissive Paths created by the Scheme are assessed as part of the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2 ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) . These are identified on the PRoW Receptor Map that accompanies the

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Foggathorpe Parish Council	Glint and Glare PINS ID: N/A	Can the EIA please include each residence within the scheme as a "sensitive receptor" in this analysis and provide a list of each residence that will experience glint and glare as an appendix of the EIA.	<p>Glint and Glare Assessment. Overall impacts were found to be None and therefore No Significant Effects.</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Residential Receptor Map provided with the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2 ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].) illustrates all residential receptors included in the assessment. Where there are residential receptors near each other (less than 200 m), they have been grouped within a residential area and assessed appropriately. This is standard good practice for Glint and Glare assessments.</p>
JSJV National Highways	Glint and Glare PINS ID: N/A	When considering glint and glare, it is considered that the following information should be provided within each application: • Outline of the site context, including location, proximity to SRN, topography and height above sea level; and • Outline of proposal details, including scale, site boundary, site map, mounting arrangements and orientation	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Road Receptor Map accompanies the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]). This was created to clearly identify which roads within 1 km of the Solar PV Site have been assessed. The SRN mainly sits outside of the 1km Study Area used, however as there are no impacts</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
JSJV National Highways	Glint and Glare PINS ID: N/A	<p>In addition, it is considered by JSJV that the following information should be provided where it is considered that glint and glare has the potential to impact upon users of the SRN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of sun movements, including time, date, latitude and longitude, as well as the relative reflections; • Identification of potential receptors of concern. For National Highways the primary concern will be the reflection of the sun from the solar panels towards surrounding road users; • Identification of representative locations approximately every 100m along the surrounding road network where the solar development may be visible, if only marginally; • Undertake geometric calculations to determine whether a solar reflection may occur for each of the identified road-based receptors from the proposed development. A height of between 1.05m and 2.0m should be added to the overall ground height at a particular location to reflect the estimated eye level of a road user, in line with the visibility envelopes in CD109; 	<p>within 1 km of the Solar PV Site, impacts beyond 1 km are not predicted to occur.</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Road Receptor Map accompanies the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]). This was created to clearly identify which roads within 1 km of the Solar PV Site have been assessed. The SRN mainly sits outside of the 1km Study Area used, however as there are no impacts within 1 km of the Solar PV Site, impacts beyond 1 km are not predicted to occur.</p> <p>Chapter 2: The Scheme ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] provides details of the Scheme including the mounting arrangements and details of the panel orientation and arrangement. The panels are a single axis tracker system with panels tilting east to west during the day.</p> <p>The Order limits are shown on the Figures accompanying Appendix 16-2 and also on Figures 1-2 and 2-3 of the ES [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height differences between the solar panels and the SRN in question need to be considered. If the road-based receptors are below the envisaged reflection, then there is no need for a Visual Impact Assessment; • Where it has been calculated that a reflection may occur for road receptors, consideration should be made of the location of the solar reflection with respect to the location of the sun in the sky, its angle above the horizontal and the time of day at which a reflection could occur; • Provide a breakdown of the significance of the impacts and determine whether the solar reflection is likely to be a significant nuisance or a hazard to safety; • Consider the influence of appropriate measures such as screening, revised use of materials and orientation to mitigate the potential impact on road users; and • Consider the impact on signage and gantries at the SRN which may impair driver decision-making. 	<p>The SRN is discussed in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Geometric analysis was conducted at a height of 1.5 m and every 200 m along the roads within 1 km of the Solar PV Site. This resulted in No Impacts being found on the road network. All model results can be found within the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]).</p>
JSJV National Highways	Glint and Glare PINS ID: N/A	In addition, there are a number of further considerations which the applicant will be required to consider:	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The worst-case panel details were used to inform the modelling presented in the Glint and</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the panel elevation angle provided by the applicant represent the elevation angle for all of the panels within the development; • Does the assessment consider not only the reflection from panel faces, but also from the frame or reverse of the panel, as these can often be comprised of materials with reflective capability; • Does the number of receptors, rather than a singular location; and • Is street view imagery and satellite mapping used for the purpose of desk-based studies up to date. 	<p>Glare Assessment. (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2])</p> <p>The whole panel area was assumed to be reflective, to take into consideration other materials that could produce a reflection (i.e., metal supporting frames and structures). The Glint and Glare Assessment assessed 185 receptors across 14 roads within 1 km of the Solar PV Site.</p> <p>No visibility assessment was required as the Glint and Glare Assessment showed no glare was possible.</p>
Network Rail	Glint and glare PINS ID: N/A	<p>With reference to the protection of the railway, the Environmental Statement should consider any impact of the scheme upon the railway infrastructure and upon operational railway safety. In particular, it should include a Glint and Glare study assessing the impact of the scheme upon train drivers (including distraction from glare and potential for conflict with railway signals). We note that this is referenced in the scoping document.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Glint and Glare Assessment. (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) considered all parts of the Hull to Selby Railway within the 1 km Study Area, as shown on the Rail Receptors map which accompanies Appendix 16-2. The detailed modelling found there to be No Impacts upon rail receptors within 1 km of the Solar PV Site</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Glint and Glare PINS ID: 3.12.1	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope out a standalone ES chapter on glint and glare. The Scoping Report notes (in paragraph 16.3.12) that glint and glare calculations will be provided in a separate technical appendix and results will be</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>incorporated into the Proposed Development design. Results will be considered within other aspect chapters where appropriate, and the assessment will be summarised in the 'Other Environmental Topics' chapter of the ES. The Inspectorate is content that glint and glare do not need to be assessed in a standalone chapter, however both matters should be addressed in other relevant aspect chapters and supported by detailed calculations as appropriate.</p>	<p>A Glint and Glare Assessment. (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has been produced..</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Construction/d ecommissioning PINS ID: 3.12.2</p>	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope out glint and glare effects during the construction and decommissioning phases on the basis that any effects would be temporary and localised in nature and would be minimised by measures outlined within the CEMP. The Inspectorate is content with this approach.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Measures to minimise glint and glare during construction are set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7].</p> <p>Consequently, Glint and Glare effects at construction and decommissioning are not considered further within the ES report..</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Aviation receptors PINS ID: 3.12.3</p>	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope out impacts of glint and glare on aviation on the basis that there is no evidence that glint and glare for solar farms interferes in any way with aviation navigation or pilot and aircraft visibility or safety as stated within the Draft National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-3. The Inspectorate considers that this matter may be scoped out from further consideration, however the description of development should</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate agreed to scope out potential impacts of Glint and Glare on aviation, on the basis that there is no evidence that glint and glare for solar farms interferes in any way with aviation navigation or pilot and aircraft</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		explain how the panel design prevents the likelihood of glint and glare.	visibility or safety. However, for completeness the potential for glint and glare to affect aviation receptors has been assessed within the Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) , as summarised in section 16.3 Chapter 16 of the ES . Four runway approach paths and one Air Traffic Control Tower were assessed in detail at Brighton Airfield and Leeds East Airport. Overall aviation impacts are Low and Not Significant.
Planning Inspectorate	Railway and boat receptors PINS ID: 3.12.4	The Scoping Report identifies railways users as a potential glint and glare receptor, and the potential for glint and glare effects on trains to result in major accidents and/or disasters is included within Table 16-1. The Scoping Report makes no reference to the potential for glint and glare effects on boat users. The preliminary ZTV (Figure 10-1) shows the potential for visibility of the site from parts of the Derwent and Ouse rivers. As such, the glint and glare assessment should consider the potential for effects on boats.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]), has shown there to be no impacts upon railway receptors.</p> <p>The Rivers Ouse and Derwent are greater than 1 km from the Solar PV Site and therefore lie outside the Study Area of the Glint and Glare Assessment. Following detailed modelling, the impacts upon other ground-based receptors (road, rail, residential and PRoW) in much closer proximity to the Solar PV Site (within the 1 km Study Area) than the rivers are None. It can therefore be concluded that impacts upon the River Derwent and Ouse are unlikely to occur but if they were to, they would most likely be No</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Study area PINS ID: 3.12.5	<p>The Scoping Report states that there is the potential for glint and glare effects on residential and road receptors up to 1km from the site boundary. The Inspectorate is of the opinion that there is potential for glint and glare effects to occur at a greater distance and that the ES should assess the potential for significant glint and glare effects to occur over wider distances. The study area used should be based on potential for significant effects to occur rather than an arbitrary distance. The Applicant is advised to use the ZTV developed for the LVIA to identify sensitive receptors with potential views of the site, which may therefore be affected by glint and glare. Effort should be made to agree the sensitive receptors with relevant consultation bodies. The locations of the sensitive receptors should be shown on an accompanying plan. The Applicant's attention is drawn to NH's and Network Rail's scoping consultation responses (contained within Appendix 2 of this Opinion) in relation to potential glint and glare effects on users of the strategic road network and railway infrastructure.</p>	<p>Impact and no greater than Negligible and Not Significant.</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As the distance from a solar development increases, the intensity of glare decreases as the glare becomes spread over a wider area before eventually dissipating out. Also, given a single-axis tracking solar PV system is being used by the Scheme, the angle of incidence required for glare to occur is avoided at further distances than 1 km at ground-level. Furthermore, a 1 km study area for ground-based receptors has been accepted across the UK and Ireland. All ground-based receptors (including the Hull to Selby railway line) within 1 km of the Solar PV Site were assessed. This showed that there would be No Impacts within this area; therefore it can be extrapolated that any ground-based receptors located further than 1 km will most likely experience No Impact, and no greater than Negligible and Not Significant.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Worst case scenario	<p>Modelling is proposed to assess the potential for glint and glare effects. Paragraph 2.3.12 of the Scoping Report notes that either fixed or tracker mounting structures could be used for the solar</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Glint and Glare, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: 3.12.6	arrays. Given that the two different mounting structures are likely to lead to different glint and glare effects, the assessment should ensure that it assesses each of the WCSs.	Set out in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] ,
Canal and Rivers Trust	River contamination PINS ID: N/A	Works in proximity to the River Ouse have the potential to increase the risk of pollution to the River through the runoff of silt-laden deposits or the release of dust. There is a significant risk of contamination through poor sediment management from exposed soils, with specific risks likely associated with drilling works in proximity to the river. Paragraph 16.4.7 outlines a list of measures to help address pollution risks. The Framework CEMP, discussed in paragraph 16.4.6, would be expected to provide adequate information to ensure that the mitigation measures are adequate. We understand that this will be made available at submission of the application, and we would wish to review this and provide further comment at that stage.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Ground Conditions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] is included with the DCO Application and presents measures to minimise the risk of silt-laden runoff, spillage of chemicals or oils and air borne dust emissions.</p> <p>Measures relevant to works in proximity to rivers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor would be required to place arisings and temporary stockpiles away from watercourses and drainage systems, whilst surface water would be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion. • The risk to surface water and groundwater from run-off from any contaminated stockpiles during construction works would be reduced by implementing suitable measures to minimise rainwater infiltration and/or capture runoff and leachates, through use of bunding and/or temporary drainage systems. These mitigation measures would be designed in line with current good

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Section 16.4 Ground Conditions PINS ID: N/A	<p>Section 16.4 Ground Conditions – this references the Guidance on Land Contamination Risk Management, indicating that the first step will be a preliminary risk assessment. The applicant should ensure that this guidance is followed: We recommend that developers should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the risk management framework provided in Land Contamination: Risk Management, when dealing with land affected by contamination • Refer to our Guiding principles for land contamination for the type of information that we require in order to assess risks to controlled waters from the site - the local authority can advise on risk to other receptors, such as human health • Consider using the National Quality Mark Scheme for Land Contamination Management which involves the use of competent persons to ensure that land contamination risks are appropriately managed • Refer to the contaminated land pages on Gov.uk for more information. 	<p>practice, follow appropriate guidelines and all relevant licences/permits</p> <hr/> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Ground Conditions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In line with the Environment Agency’s Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) guidance, assessment of land contamination has taken the form of a tiered, risk-based approach, with the first step being a Phase 1 PRA.</p> <p>The Phase 1 PRA is based on a desktop study of available information to identify potential sources of contamination, receptors to contamination and potential pathways between them. The identified sources, pathways and receptors are presented in the form of an initial Conceptual Site Model showing the potential contaminant linkages.</p> <p>Environment Agency Guiding principles for land contamination have been considered for the type of information required in order to assess risks to controlled waters from the Site.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Operation and maintenance PINS ID: 3.13.1	Maintenance and operational activities are proposed to be scoped out. The Inspectorate agrees that the presence of chemicals such as oils, grease, fuels, lubricants and cleaning agents associated with the operation and maintenance of the facility are unlikely to result in significant effects. The Inspectorate expects that the ES will explain why the operational development will not give rise to routine emissions of chemicals. Furthermore, the Inspectorate requires that an outline of the Operational Environmental Management Plan is submitted with the DCO application.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Ground Conditions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework OEMP [EN010143/APP/7.8] is submitted as part of the DCO Application.</p> <p>The operational development will not give rise to routine emissions of chemicals considering that the activity on the Solar PV Site will be minimal and would be restricted principally to vegetation management, equipment maintenance and servicing, replacement of any components that fail, periodic fence inspection, and monitoring to ensure the continued effective operation of the Scheme.</p> <p>Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] describes the operation and maintenance of the Scheme.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) PINS ID: 3.13.2	The Scoping Report states that once the results of the PRA are known, and together with the proposed mitigation including a Framework CEMP, it is likely that it will be possible to demonstrate no LSE during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development in which case the ES would not include a specific chapter on this aspect. The Inspectorate considers that this approach is acceptable but if this matter is ultimately scoped out, the ES should still include an explanation as to how the conclusion of no LSE has been reached.	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Ground Conditions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The PRA (Appendix 16-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) has demonstrated no LSE during construction and decommissioning of the Scheme and therefore a specific chapter has not been included within the ES.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Minerals Safeguarding PINS ID: 3.13.5	The Inspectorate is satisfied that minerals safeguarding assessment may be scoped out subject to confirmation that the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) agree to the suggested approach and that there would not be an LSE on minerals resources. Any implications for ground conditions arising from adherence to those comments should be addressed within the ES by cross-referencing the relevant information within the aspect chapters.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Ground Conditions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The Planning Statement [EN010143/APP/7.2] sets out how the Scheme complies with relevant mineral planning policy and will not result in the sterilisation of mineral resources. North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council (as the relevant MPAs at the time of the consultation) confirmed that impacts to minerals safeguarding can be scoped out of the impact assessment as no LSE will occur see Appendix 12-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].
Environment Agency	Table 16-1 Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A	Major accidents or disasters shortlisted for further consideration - We are supportive of residual flood risks, such as flood defence failure, being included in the FRA. Other residual risks are described in the PPG.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is presented as Appendix 9-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]. The FRA includes flood modelling as agreed with the Environment Agency.
Northern Gas Networks	Major Accident Hazard Pipelines	NGN has a number of gas assets in the vicinity of some of the identified “site development” locations. It is a possibility that some of these sites could be recorded as Major Accident Hazard Pipelines (MAHP), whilst other sites	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
	PINS ID: N/A	<p>could contain High Pressure gas and as such there are Industry recognised restrictions associated to these installations which would effectively preclude close and certain types of development.</p> <p>NGN would expect you or anyone involved with the site (or any future developer) to take these restrictions into account and apply them as necessary in consultation with ourselves.</p>	<p>Discussions between the Applicant and the owner of these assets are ongoing. To protect these assets Protective Provisions are provided for the benefit of gas undertakers in Part 1 of Schedule 14 of the draft DCO [ES010143/APP/3.1].</p> <p>Exact routings and information on appropriate clearances (easements) will be obtained prior to any intrusive works and observed in the detailed design, as discussed in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] illustrates that the layout of solar panels has been designed to leave easements above gas pipelines.</p> <p>It is noted that NGN have provided indicative mapping of the assets with their response.</p>
Planning Inspectorate	<p>Effects on construction workers</p> <p>PINS ID: 3.14.1</p>	<p>The Inspectorate has considered the nature and characteristics of the Proposed Development and is content that significant effects on construction workers as a result of major accidents or disasters are not likely. This matter can be scoped out of the assessment.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Noted. The existing legal protection (legislation), which is considered to be sufficient to minimise any risk from major accidents or disasters to a reasonable level, is set out in paragraph and further discussed in Appendix 16-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Major accidents and disasters discounted at the long list stage PINS ID: 3.14.2	A number of events are proposed to be scoped out of further assessment and the reasons for that approach are set out in Appendix B of the Scoping Report. The Inspectorate agrees that these matters can be scoped out. The Inspectorate notes that the scoping study area extends across the consultation zone of two Major Accident Hazard (MAH) sites (Spaldington Airfield and DRAX Power). The ES should include an assessment of the vulnerability of the Proposed Development to major accidents arising from the proximity to these MAH sites or otherwise explain why significant effects are not likely to occur.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Section 16.5 of Chapter 16, Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] (this section) assesses the risk posed by the proximity of the Scheme to these sites and why significant effects are not likely to occur.
Planning Inspectorate	Guidance PINS ID: 3.14.3	The Scoping Report refers to an absence of established guidance for this aspect topic. Reference should be made to the IEMA guidance document ‘Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA’, where relevant	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The methodology used in this ES report as taken account of the guidance set out in the IEMA guidance document where relevant.
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.14.4	A standalone ES chapter for major accidents and disasters is not proposed on the basis that potential effects will be assessed in other ES chapters where relevant. The Inspectorate agrees with this approach, but notes that none of the other Scoping Report chapters make any reference to consideration of major accidents and disasters. The ES should clearly signpost where	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Section 16.5 of Chapter 16, Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] (this section) presents an

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		these impacts are assessed in other relevant chapters and where any relevant mitigation measures are secured, if required.	assessment of major accidents and disasters with other chapters signposted where relevant.
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.14.4	Table 16-1 acknowledges that there is a potential fire risk associated with the battery storage element of the Proposed Development, which is reduced by automatic cooling and suppression systems designed to regulate temperatures to within safe conditions. The Inspectorate considers that the risk of battery fire/explosion should be addressed in the ES, including where any measures designed to minimise impacts on the environment in the event of such an occurrence are secured. The Inspectorate notes that a Framework Battery Fire Safety Management Plan is also proposed and considers that this should be submitted as part of the DCO application.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) no longer forms part of the Scheme and therefore this is not assessed/considered within the ES and a Framework Battery Fire Safety Management Plan is no longer required.
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.14.4	With regard to utilities failure, the Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and Northern Gas Networks, noting the presence of several MAH pipelines within the scoping study area. With regard to road and rail accidents, the Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of NH and Network Rail regarding potential impacts from glint and glare.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The Applicant is in contact with the owners of these assets and exact routings and information on appropriate clearances will be obtained to inform the detailed design of the Scheme. The Applicant has committed to measures such as the avoidance of the placement of solar panels directly above or within the easements of

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
			gas pipelines as illustrated In Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3] and discussed in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.14.4	With regard to road and rail accidents, the Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of NH and Network Rail regarding potential impacts from glint and glare.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents or Disasters, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . As stated in section 16.3 of this chapter, the Glint and Glare assessment presented within the ES will consider the potential impacts on local road, PRoW, rail and waterway users, to aviation, and at residential dwellings.
Environment Agency	Materials and Waste PINS ID: N/A	The developer must apply the waste hierarchy as a priority order of prevention, reuse, recycling before considering other recovery or disposal options.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . A Framework SWMP covering these aspects is provided alongside the ES. Appendix 16-2: Framework SWMP ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]
Environment Agency	Materials and Waste PINS ID: N/A	Consideration should be given to the potential storage, treatment and disposal of any waste produced, including waste produced as a result of construction, drilling, boring, tunnelling and excavations. Adherence to the waste hierarchy and adoption of best practice in relation to site waste management planning will help you deliver against circular economy objectives.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . A Framework Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) covering these aspects is provided as

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Waste on Site PINS ID: N/A	<p>The CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (version 2) provides operators with a framework for determining whether or not excavated material arising from site during remediation and/or land development works is waste or has ceased to be waste. Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically, and that the permitting status of any proposed on-site operations are clear.</p>	<p>Appendix 16-4, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].</p> <p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. A Framework SWMP Appendix 16-4, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] covering these aspects is provided alongside the ES.</p>
Environment Agency	Waste taken off site / Paragraph 16.7.16 PINS ID: N/A	<p>Ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically in line with standards and guidance and that the permitting status of any proposed treatment or disposal activity is clear.</p> <p>There are no historic or permitted landfill sites within the scheme’s boundaries. Should the proposed scheme boundary change to include areas of the landfill, potential impacts and mitigation measures would need consideration. There are no other landfill or deposit for recovery schemes located within the scheme boundaries.</p>	<p>Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework SWMP Appendix 16-4, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] covering these aspects is provided alongside the ES.</p> <p>The baseline including location of landfills has been rechecked prior to DCO submission and is shown in Figure 16-2; Authorised and Historic Landfills, Permitted Waste Sites and Waste Site Applications, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3].</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Environment Agency	Proposed DCO Requirements PINS ID: N/A	Development of a Framework CEMP, Framework SWMP and Framework DEMP are supported. DCO Requirement that will commit the applicant to produce detailed plans which would be agreed with the relevant authorities are supported.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The comment is noted, and it is confirmed that the preparation and implementation of detailed versions of these Framework plans will be a requirement of the DCO.
Planning Inspectorate	Minerals Safeguarding Areas PINS ID: 3.16.2	The Applicant is referred to the Inspectorate's comments regarding Mineral Safeguarding Areas (ID 3.7.1).	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. The Planning Statement [EN010143/APP/7.2] sets out how the Scheme complies with relevant mineral planning policy and will not result in the sterilisation of mineral resources. North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council (as the relevant MPAs at the time of the consultation ²) confirmed that impacts to minerals safeguarding can be scoped out of the impact assessment as no LSE will occur see Appendix 12-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.16.3	The Inspectorate agrees that a standalone chapter on materials and waste is not required in the ES and that the description of the materials required and potential streams of construction waste and estimated volumes can be included in the Other Environmental Topics chapter. A similar	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Materials and Waste, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		<p>description and estimates should be provided in respect of decommissioning The ES should assess any impacts resulting from the transport of waste generated during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development which are likely to result in significant effects. Any assumptions made (such as with regard to quantities of contaminated material) should be clearly set out and justified in the ES. In addition, the ES should describe any measures implemented to minimise waste and state whether the waste hierarchy will be utilised. The Framework CEMP and Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) should include as much detail as possible on on-site waste management, recycling opportunities and off-site disposal.</p>	<p>Waste estimates and description for construction and decommissioning are included in this ES section.</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7] and DEMPs [EN010143/APP/7.9] accompany the DCO Application.</p> <p>All assumptions are included in this ES chapter. Mitigation including applying the waste hierarchy is included in this ES chapter.</p> <p>Transportation of waste is considered in Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A Framework SWMP (Appendix 16-2: ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]) is provided alongside the ES and provides as much detail made available at the time of writing.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Cumulative effects</p> <p>PINS ID: 3.16.4</p>	<p>The potential for cumulative effects with other development should also be assessed in the ES, in line with the methodology presented in Section 5.6 of the Scoping Report.</p>	<p>The technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16:, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) each provide an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Scheme alongside those of other proposed developments, as relevant. Cumulative schemes are set out in Appendix 17-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] as agreed with the local planning authorities. Where relevant the works at National Grid’s Drax Substation required for the Scheme’s grid connection were also considered.</p>

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Planning Inspectorate	Assessment approach PINS ID: 3.15.2	The Scoping Report states that existing infrastructure will be identified through consultation and a desk-based study and will inform the design and protective provisions to avoid impacts on receptors. The Inspectorate is content that a standalone ES chapter for this aspect is not required on that basis; however, the ES should explain the findings of the desk-based study and any required mitigation measures in the Other Environmental Topics chapter.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. Telecommunications, Television Reception, and Utilities are discussed in section 16.6 of Chapter 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]
Planning Inspectorate	Overhead lines PINS ID: 3.15.3	The Scoping Report states two alternatives are under consideration for electricity export connection to the National Grid, one of which is OHL, and that flexibility may be retained within the DCO submission. The Applicant should seek to minimise optionality in the application, which could lead to extended discussion if accepted for examination. In the event that flexibility is sought, the ES should include an assessment of impacts arising from the installation and operation of OHL on telecommunications, television reception and utilities, where significant effects are likely to occur, or otherwise explain why significant effects are not likely.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]. As set out in Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1, [EN010143/APP/6.1]) it has been confirmed that there will be no overhead electricity cables used or constructed as part of the Scheme.
Planning Inspectorate	Gas pipelines PINS ID: 3.15.4	With regard to utilities infrastructure, the Applicant’s attention is drawn to the HSE’s comments noting the presence of several MAH pipelines within the scoping study area.	Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics – Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Natural England	Cumulative and in-combination effects PINS ID: N/A	Cumulative and in-combination effects. A full consideration of the implications of the whole scheme should be included in the ES. All supporting infrastructure should be included within the assessment. The ES should include an impact assessment to identify, describe and evaluate the effects that are likely to result from the project in combination with other projects and activities that are being, have been or will be carried out. The following types of projects should be included in such an assessment, (subject to available information): a. existing completed projects; b. approved but uncompleted projects; c. ongoing activities; d. plans or projects for which an application has been made and which are under consideration by the consenting authorities; and e. plans and projects which are reasonably foreseeable, i.e. projects for which an application has not yet been submitted, but which are likely to progress before completion of the development and for which sufficient information is available to assess the likelihood of cumulative and in-combination effects.	See section 11.5: Major Accidents or Disasters of this Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . Relevant ES Chapter: Chapter 17: Effects Interactions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The cumulative effects assessment is based on The Planning Inspectorate’s Advice Note 17. The approach taken by the Applicant is set out in detail in section 5.8 of Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] . The list of other developments considered includes developments which are under construction; developments which are permitted but which are not yet implemented; submitted applications which are not yet determined; and development allocations identified in the relevant Development Plan and emerging Development Plan.
North Yorkshire County Council and	Ecology PINS ID: N/A	In relation to the grid connection at Drax, it is worth noting that there are a number of other proposed projects within the area around Drax, some of which will have temporary impacts and	The technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 16, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]) each provide an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Scheme alongside those of other

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Selby District Council		some permanent. This could result in cumulative impacts on habitats and species within the local area. I would like to see this considered as part of the cumulative and in combination assessment.	proposed developments, as relevant. Cumulative schemes are set out in Appendix 17-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2] as agreed with the local planning authorities. Where relevant the works at National Grid’s Drax Substation required for the Scheme’s grid connection were also considered. Cumulative effects are summarised in Chapter 17: Effects Interactions, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Environment Agency	Environmental Permitting Regulations. Flood Risk PINS ID: N/A	The River Derwent and the River Ouse are classified as ‘main rivers’, so a flood risk activity permit will be required for any temporary or permanent works in, over, under or in close proximity of those watercourses. A flood risk permit will be required for any works (temporary or permanent) within 16m of the River Ouse or 16 m of the River Ouse flood defences, taken from the landward toe. For the River Derwent, a permit will be required for any works within 8m of the watercourse (or 8m from landward toe of flood defences where present). All main river crossings must utilise trenchless methods (e.g. HDD).	Various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. The requirement for these consents and permits is explained in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010143/APP/3.3] . The Applicant has committed to all works being at a distance greater than 30 m from the Rivers Ouse and Derwent and at least 16 m from the landward toe of flood defences (Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP7.7]).
Environment Agency	Land Ownership PINS ID: N/A	The grid connection cable route crosses the River Derwent at Wressle and Loftsolme Bridge and the Ouse near Barmby Barrage; both involving Environment Agency land. The banks traversed by the proposed cable are occupied by various farmers on Farm Business Tenancies and therefore appropriate notification and negotiation	The Applicant is discussing the Scheme and proposed works with all landowners affected including farmers and tenants of the land within the Grid Connection Corridor. See also Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought [EN010143/APP/4.4] .

Consultee	Topic PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
		will be required. We recommend early engagement on activities in these areas.	